

**INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD**  
**Geneva**

**STATISTICS ON NARCOTIC DRUGS**  
**FOR 1967**

**furnished by Governments**  
**in accordance with the International Treaties**  
**and**

**MAXIMUM LEVELS OF OPIUM STOCKS**



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## ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are used except where the context otherwise requires:

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Full title</i>
Board	International Narcotics Control Board.
1912 Convention	International Opium Convention signed at The Hague on 23 January 1912.
1925 Agreement	Agreement concerning the Manufacture of, Internal Trade in and Use of, Prepared Opium, signed at Geneva on 11 February 1925, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946.
1925 Convention	International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on 19 February 1925, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946.
1931 Convention	Convention for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs, signed at Geneva on 13 July 1931, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946.
1931 Agreement	Agreement for the Control of Opium Smoking in the Far East, signed at Bangkok on 27 November 1931, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946.
1936 Convention	Convention for the suppression of the illicit traffic in dangerous drugs, signed at Geneva on 26 June 1936, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946.
1946 Protocol	Protocol amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs concluded at The Hague on 23 January 1912, at Geneva on 11 February 1925 and 19 February 1925 and 13 July 1931, at Bangkok on 27 November 1931 and at Geneva on 26 June 1936, signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946.
1948 Protocol	Protocol signed at Paris on 19 November 1948 bringing under international control drugs outside the scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946.
1953 Protocol	Protocol for limiting and regulating the cultivation of the poppy plant, the production of, international and wholesale trade in, and use of opium, signed at New York on 23 June 1953.
1961 Convention	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, signed at New York on 30 March 1961.



## FOREWORD

1. In order to supervise the implementation of the Conventions on Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board studies and analyses the annual estimates and statistics submitted by Governments.

2. After confirmation by the Board, estimates of opium production and of narcotic drugs requirements are published and transmitted to Governments.<sup>1</sup> To these published figures are added four documents containing the supplementary and revised estimates received during each quarter, so that governments can satisfy themselves that the amounts manufactured in and imported into their countries as well as the amounts exported to other countries remain within the limits set by the estimates.

3. The present document contains the information on statistics. It is set out in the form of tables which make it possible to follow the licit movement of narcotic drugs, from the production of the raw material to the consumption of the finished product, over the last five years (1963-1967).

4. In addition, to ensure that the Parties to the International Conventions are correctly accounting for their supplies of narcotic drugs, the Board prepares and publishes a balance sheet reflecting the movement of narcotic drugs in each country and territory.<sup>2</sup> Governments are thus in a position to ascertain that their information tallies, and also to see how far their estimates of consumption, conversion and stocks correspond to actual requirements. Finally, these tables make it possible to verify whether the estimates and also the limits of manufacture and import have been observed by Governments.

5. The data contained in the three above-mentioned documents facilitates the necessary government supervision over the movement of narcotic drugs.

6. For the same reason, the present document also contains a note on the trends to be discerned from the 1966-1967 statistics.

## TRENDS IN THE LICIT MOVEMENT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

### General trends

7. The statistics supplied to the Board indicate the following general trends:

*Opium*—Production showed a decrease between 1965 and 1967; it was therefore insufficient to meet requirements and it proved necessary to draw on stocks. Yield varies greatly from year to year and country to country. Opium is used for various purposes. In many countries, it is consumed in the form of medicinal preparations, but in relatively small quantities. Apart from this there exists only a residual consumption which is either non-medical or "quasi medical", amounting to some 9 tons in all and confined to two States, which have in fact, by ratifying first the 1953 Protocol and later the 1961 Convention, undertaken to bring the practice to an end. The Burmese Government has also taken steps to eliminate the production for non-medical consumption by 1970. Most opium, however, is used for the manufacture of morphine. There was a marked increase in the use for this purpose in 1966, but it decreased the following year.

*Poppy Straw*—In 1966 and 1967, more poppy straw was used by manufacturers for the extraction of morphine than in previous years. In 1967 the amount of morphine extracted from poppy straw reached a maximum and was equal to half the amount extracted from opium.

*Morphine*—Production increased very substantially in 1966, actually reaching its highest ever level. It decreased in 1967. Ninety per cent of this production is converted into codeine. The consumption of morphine itself is decreasing.

*Heroin*—Three countries still manufacture heroin, primarily for their own needs. Of these three manufacturing countries, consumption remains steady in the United Kingdom and is decreasing in Belgium and France.

*Coca Leaf*—The statistics suggest that the quantity of coca leaf used throughout the world for medical purposes is insignificant by comparison with the quantity used for chewing by the Indians of the Andean highlands.

*Cocaine*—After showing a decrease, consumption has remained steady for some years.

*Pethidine*—Consumption shows a tendency to increase.

*Cannabis*—In countries where cannabis is still used for medical purposes, such use is almost exclusively external and the amounts involved are steadily decreasing. Cannabis is however still licitly consumed for non-medical purposes in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent, but India and Pakistan have undertaken to prohibit such use within a specified period.

<sup>1</sup> The estimates for 1969 are published under the symbol E/INCB/2.

<sup>2</sup> The 1966 tables were published under symbol E/OB/23/Add.2—E/DSB/25/Add.2. The 1967 tables will be published in the Spring of 1969 in document E/INCB/4.



8. Among the narcotic drugs of relatively less importance, the consumption of dihydrocodeine, pholcodine, hydrocodone, diphenoxylate, anileridine and dipipanone is tending as a whole to increase.

9. Thus the manufacture of the principal narcotic drugs increased in 1966 and was generally in excess of requirements whereas in 1967 a decrease was apparent except in the case of codeine. Consumption of the principal narcotic drugs also decreased in 1967 and production for that year was therefore adjusted to meet the changed situation.

10. The above is merely an indication of the general trends in the movement of narcotic drugs as disclosed by the detailed study of each narcotic drug which follows:

### Opium

11. For four years now, countries have been declaring the area of their territories devoted to poppy cultivation for opium production.

Country	Year	Area on which poppy was cultivated with a view to harvesting opium	Opium harvest	Yield
		Hectares	Kg	Kg per hectare
Bulgaria	1964	329	536	1.629
	1965	321	315	0.981
	1966	84	224	2.667
	1967	123	125	1.016
India	1964	21 046	643 904	30.595
	1965	18 894 <sup>a</sup>	624 893	33.074
	1966	12 064	436 343	36.169
	1967	14 194 <sup>a</sup>	473 205	33.338
Japan	1964	33	692	20.970
	1965	25	163	6.520
	1966	5.88	135	22.959
	1967	5.6	100	17.857
Pakistan	1964	688	17 377	25.257
	1965	339	3 947	11.643
	1966	340	1 908	5.612
	1967	332	2 184	6.578
Turkey	1964	28 000	82 882	2.960
	1965	22 300	85 750	3.845
	1966	24 000	138 806	5.784
	1967	20 600	114 963	5.581
USSR	1964	}	187 632	
	1965		176 600	
	1966		201 000	
	1967		180 827	
Yugoslavia	1964	2 100	6 649	3.166
	1965	2 600	9 273	3.566
	1966	800	2 705	3.381
	1967	860	6 695	7.785

<sup>a</sup> Figure taken from the annual report sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the working of the international treaties on narcotic drugs.

<sup>b</sup> Opium having a consistency of 70%. <sup>c</sup> Data not available.

12. From these data it is possible to initiate an analysis into the trend in the average yield per hectare in the producing countries. At the moment, the figures suggest that, in any given country, the yield varies considerably from year to year. The differences are also very marked from country to country. Annual variations in yield may be attributed to climatic conditions, while differences from country to country depend on factors related not to climate only, but also to the number of incisions in each poppy capsule, the variable moisture content of the opium declared, the fertility of the soil, the method of cultivation, etc. Other factors too can affect the yield: in India, for example, the government eliminates low yield areas by withdrawing production licences and encourages

rationalized production by fixing a higher price for a better yield.

13. The information regarding opium available to the Board covers the entire world except Mainland China, North Korea and North Viet-Nam. No country has declared imports from Mainland China or North Korea, but the USSR and Poland have supplied statistical information regarding their opium imports from North Viet-Nam. Narcotic drugs are only exported to Mainland China, North Korea and North Viet-Nam in very small quantities; requirements are met either by local production or by trade between themselves—a trade which is outside the Board's control.

14. In 1965, opium production fell to 901 tons, its lowest point since 1957; it continued to fall in 1966—by a further 120 tons—and again in 1967 by a further 3 tons—to a level of 778 tons. The reduction of production in India is chiefly responsible for this decline. Indian production amounted to 436 tons in 1966 and 473 tons in 1967, the lowest figures since 1957. Opium production in this country, therefore, has decreased by a third since 1965 and by a half compared with the record figure of 971 tons in 1962. Increases in Turkey and the USSR have not been enough to off-set the decrease in production in India since 1965. Unlike in India, opium production in the USSR is increasing. Since 1964, the USSR held second place among opium-producing countries, with a maximum production in 1966 of 201 tons. But even this is less than half of the lowest annual production in India. In 1967, however, USSR production decreased by 20 tons. This decrease perhaps heralds a new trend in Soviet agriculture, considering that in 1967 42 per cent more poppy straw was used for morphine manufacture than in the previous year, in preference to opium, the use of which decreased. In 1964 production in Turkey, the third of the main producing countries, reached its lowest point since 1957, with 83 tons; during the three following years production fluctuated—86 tons in 1965, 139 tons in 1966 and 115 tons in 1967.

15. Of the other four producing countries which supply statistics to the Board, Bulgaria and Japan seem to be abandoning the cultivation of opium poppy, since in 1967 their harvests both declined still further and are now less than 150 kg. The situation in Yugoslavia is less clear; production has varied considerably from year to year: between 1963 and 1967 a maximum of 10 tons was recorded in 1963 and a minimum of 2.7 tons in 1966. Pakistan is planning to increase its opium production since, according to its estimates, the area of cultivated poppy will be three times greater in 1969 than in 1967 and 1968. It should be added, however, that this increase is only relative, and the estimated opium harvest in 1969, at 9.4 tons, represents 1.2 per cent of total production declared to the Board for 1967.

16. India and Turkey are the principal sources of opium supplies. In 1966, as in 1967, 97 per cent of opium exports came from these two countries. In 1967, India's share rose from 62 to 68 per cent while Turkey's fell from 35 to 29 per cent. Turkey had to use 20 tons of its current production to meet 1967 exports. India, on the other hand, was able to meet outside demand without drawing on its 1967 harvest.

17. The drop in world opium exports—40 per cent—in 1967 was not due to any general scarcity but rather to heavy purchases in 1966. These purchases had increased the stocks of opium and of its alkaloids, morphine and codeine, in the manufacturing countries. There is nothing new in this situation.

18. In the course of the last 20 years fluctuations of this sort have occurred several times: they seem to be associated with political rather than economic factors.

The sharp fall in opium exports, however, makes 1967 exceptional.

19. In 1967, production of opium decreased in pace with utilisation, unlike 1966 when they moved in opposite directions: i.e. production decreased but utilisation increased. It should, moreover, be noted that since 1965 production has not been sufficient to meet requirements and it has been necessary to draw on stocks. At the end of 1967 the estimated stocks held amounted to 1 000 tons, which is equivalent to one year at current requirement levels.

20. Opium is mainly used for the manufacture of morphine, about 90 per cent of which is in turn converted into codeine. In 1966, 1 083 tons of opium, 25 per cent more than in 1965, were used for this purpose. The 1967 figures show a decrease partly counterbalanced by an increased use of poppy straw for morphine manufacture.

21. Opium is also used for medical purposes in the form of tinctures, extracts, and other preparations, but the quantity involved is very small compared with the amount used for the manufacture of morphine—33 tons in 1966 and about 25 tons in 1967. On the other hand, there exists in two countries a “quasi-medical” or non-medical residual consumption amounting to about 9 tons. Under Article 49 of the 1961 Convention, this consumption must be abolished by 1979.

22. Burma has also invoked the provisions of the 1961 Convention to permit the gradual elimination of the non-medical consumption of opium which is still permitted in the Shan State, east of the Salween River. Burma has already made the necessary arrangements, but it is still not in a position to give precise figures for production and consumption under this head. According to the estimates supplied by Burma for 1968, production would be of the order of 183 tons and under her 4-year plan should cease completely by 1970.

#### **Poppy straw and poppy straw concentrate**

23. The decrease in the use of poppy straw for the manufacture of morphine, which started in 1963, continued until 1965; it took the form both of a decrease in the volume of poppy straw utilised and of a decrease either in the absolute quantities of morphine extracted from the straw or of the ratio between morphine extracted from poppy straw and morphine extracted from opium. In 1966, however, there was a change in pattern since the volume of straw utilised (23 400 tons) increased by 1 400 tons and the amount of morphine extracted also increased (35 tons). In 1967, manufacturers turned more and more to poppy straw: 27 400 tons were used as against 23 400 tons in 1966 and 22 000 tons in 1965. The previous maximum of 26 300 tons, in 1962, was thus exceeded in 1967. As a consequence, the amount of morphine extracted from poppy straw rose considerably and in 1967 reached a maximum figure of 46 tons. This

represents half the quantity of morphine extracted from opium during the same year. In 1966, the proportion was less than a third.

24. In 1966, for the first time, separate statistics were supplied regarding the manufacture, trade and conversion of concentrate of poppy straw. A country manufacturing morphine from poppy straw is not obliged to supply information about concentrate obtained during a continuous morphine extraction process. But if the process is stopped and the concentrate is exported or stocked in anticipation of export, or if it goes into domestic trade, it becomes a narcotic drug and Governments must include it in the statistics furnished to the Board in accordance with the 1961 Convention. When it enters international trade, it has a morphine content of about 50 per cent. Only two countries manufacture concentrate for export: the Netherlands and Poland. The importing countries are, in order of importance, Belgium, South Africa and Switzerland.

25. The two exporting countries do not share equally the international trade in concentrate. The Netherlands is much the larger exporter; its share of the total market was 83 per cent in 1966 and 86 per cent in 1967. Its exports rose from 11.4 tons to 18.6 tons, which represents an increase of 63 per cent. Over the same period, Polish exports increased by only 33 per cent, to over 3 tons. Yet in the Netherlands, manufacture of the concentrate is entirely dependent on imported raw material, whereas Poland uses its own harvest.

26. In spite of being dependent on outside sources for its supplies, the Netherlands in 1967 treated a record quantity of 6 231 tons of poppy straw. Such a figure has never been reached anywhere before, and its magnitude can be gauged by comparison with the data from previous years: it exceeds the quantity utilised in 1950 by all countries combined (5 442 tons); it represents nearly twice the 1946 world utilisation (3 433 tons) and is nearly four times the 1936 world utilisation (1 690 tons).

27. It should be noted that the amount of poppy straw utilised should not be the only criterion of classification, in view of variations in morphine yield. The Netherlands, in fact, obtains an average yield higher than that of any other country. This may be due both to the quality of the imported raw material and to efficient methods of extraction.

28. The Netherlands remains the principal manufacturer of narcotic drugs from poppy straw, but the USSR used this process to a very large extent in 1967. Over the years 1962 to 1966, 90-96 per cent of the morphine manufactured in the USSR was in fact extracted from opium, the average annual quantity extracted from poppy straw being only 1.6 tons, or less than the average annual production of the German Democratic Republic<sup>3</sup> (1.9 tons) or of Romania (1.7 tons). In 1967 alone the USSR increased this manufacture by five times, so

<sup>3</sup> See introductory note to Annexes, page 2, second paragraph.

Country	Average annual morphine yield for 1963-1967	
	of opium %	of poppy straw %
Argentina . . . . .	14.7	0.2
Australia . . . . .	11.7	
Belgium . . . . .	11	0.18
Bulgaria . . . . .	10.8	0.14
Burma . . . . .	5.1	
China, Republic of . . . . .	5.6	
Czechoslovakia . . . . .		0.13
Denmark . . . . .		0.05
Finland . . . . .	11.8	
France . . . . .	10.9	0.19
Germany:		
Federal Republic of Germany . . . . .	12.1	
German Democratic Republic * . . . .		0.13
Hungary . . . . .	13.5	0.23
India . . . . .	7	
Italy . . . . .	10.7	
Japan . . . . .	12.6	
Netherlands . . . . .		0.25
Norway . . . . .	8.2	0.17
Poland . . . . .		0.14
Portugal . . . . .	13.6	
Romania . . . . .		0.17
Spain . . . . .	9.6	0.17
Sweden . . . . .	10.8	
Switzerland . . . . .	13.3	
USSR . . . . .	8.9	0.08
United Kingdom . . . . .	9.9	
United States . . . . .	11.9	
Yugoslavia . . . . .	12.6	0.18

\* See introductory note to Annexes, page 2, second paragraph.

that it is now fourth among those manufacturing concentrate or morphine from poppy straw. Thus 23.6 per cent of the total quantity of morphine manufactured in the USSR now comes from poppy straw. It should be noted that the increase in this proportion is also due to a decrease in the amount of morphine extracted from opium in the USSR (24.1 tons as against 32.4 tons in 1966). If, however, the 32.4 tons manufactured in 1966 is disregarded, the figure of 24.1 tons for 1967 represents a maximum.

29. World imports of poppy straw doubled between 1964 (3 458 tons) and 1965 (7 069 tons), showed a considerable increase again in 1966 (10 185 tons) but fell to 6 141 tons in 1967. It is interesting to note that the difference of 40 per cent between the figures for the last two years is identical to that shown in the opium trade.

30. Turkey, the principal supplier of poppy straw (2 660 tons in 1964, 4 012 tons in 1965, 10 079 tons in 1966 and 5 726 tons in 1967) provided 70 per cent of the importers' requirements in 1964, 58 per cent in 1965, 91 per cent in 1966 and 92 per cent in 1967. Imports from Yugoslavia, the second source of supply, fell from 2 431 tons in 1965 to 463 tons in 1966 and 434 tons in 1967. The fact that Yugoslavia began in 1966 to manufacture morphine from its own harvest of poppy straw is not the direct cause of the decline in that country's exports since

the amount of poppy straw used in Yugoslavia was only 92 tons in 1966 and 164 tons in 1967. Other countries make an occasional and modest contribution to international trade in this commodity. Imports of poppy straw for uses other than the extraction of morphine are insignificant.

### Coca leaf

31. In 1966, the three countries in which it is legal to harvest coca leaf provided information regarding their production. No over-all comparison with the year 1965 is possible, since for that year the Board did not receive any statistics for Bolivia. In comparison with the average level for the years 1962-64, however, world production in 1966 showed an increase of 2 000 tons. This increase came almost entirely from Bolivia. The Board does not consider that this implies an actual increase in Bolivian production; rather that the difference is attributable to a more exact measurement of the real harvest.

32. The 1967 total world production (13 563 tons), although still higher than the 1963 production (13 251 tons), shows nevertheless a decrease of 800 tons compared with that of 1966. The Board therefore notes with great interest the decrease of 200 tons in production in Bolivia and particularly the decrease of 500 tons in Peru, which shows the encouraging results of the decisions taken by the Peruvian Government to reduce the area of coca-bush plantations. The Board also notes that there was no production in Indonesia during 1967, which might mean that that production, of little importance in any case (3 tons in 1966), has been completely abandoned.

### Non-medical consumption of coca leaf

(Tons)

Country	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Peru . . . . .	8 127	8 452	8 749	8 813	8 257
Bolivia . . . . .	4 474*	3 156*	**	5 267*	4 996*
Argentina . . . . .	73	123	143	38	107

\* The Government did not declare the quantities of coca leaf consumed by chewing, but the Board was able to calculate them on the basis of other statistics supplied by this country.

\*\* The Government did not declare the quantities of coca leaf consumed by chewing and the Board was unable to calculate them.

33. Since 1964, there has been a continuous decline in exports of coca leaf to countries manufacturing cocaine; they fell by 33-38 tons every year except in 1966, when they fell by 96 tons. Exports in 1967 thus amounted to only 229 tons. If to that figure is added the 18 tons of coca leaf used in Peru for the manufacture of cocaine, it is obvious that only an insignificant part of the output is used for medical purposes. In fact, almost the entire quantity produced is used for chewing by the Indians of the South American Andean Highlands. According to the latest information provided by Bolivia, the quantity chewed would appear to amount to 5 267 tons

in 1966 and to 4 996 tons in 1967. In Peru, 8 257 tons of leaves were consumed in 1967. These figures, however, indicate an order of magnitude rather than a verified quantity. Moreover, the Indians in Argentina obtain from Bolivia all the leaves they consume: 38 tons in 1966 and 107 tons in 1967.

### Cannabis

34. During the last five years, the following countries have reported medical use of cannabis in quantities of one kilogramme or more:

### Cannabis (Kilogrammes)

Country	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Belgium . . . . .	40	40	41	45	31
Canada . . . . .	—	—	2	—	—
Ecuador . . . . .	—	—	2	—	—
Finland . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—
Germany, Fed. Rep. of . .	14	16	13	33	41
Ghana . . . . .	—	38	—	—	—
India . . . . .	299	55	17	166	?
Ireland . . . . .	3	1	1	1	1
Italy . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—
Netherlands . . . . .	85	23	42	30	49
New Zealand . . . . .	—	—	—	2	6
Pakistan . . . . .	—	1	—	113	—
Portugal . . . . .	12	6	13	8	10
South Africa . . . . .	8	8	8	1	—
Switzerland . . . . .	99	69	40	79	15
Trinidad and Tobago . .	2	1	2	2	1
United Kingdom . . . .	21	20	16	12	31
<i>Total</i>	583	279	198	492	185*

\* Incomplete.

35. In considering this table, it must be borne in mind that in some countries cannabis is used for scientific research, which, for statistical purposes, is treated in the same way as consumption. Moreover, up to 1965, information on consumption related only to preparations of cannabis, since, under the former treaties, countries were not obliged to give their consumption figures for cannabis as such.

36. If, however, reference is made to the year 1952, in which 28 countries and 6 territories together consumed more than one ton of cannabis, it can be seen that many countries have adopted the view expressed in that year by the World Health Organization that the medical use of cannabis is no longer justifiable.

37. India and Pakistan have availed themselves of the reservations provided for in Article 49 of the Single Convention of 1961; hence, while continuing to produce and use cannabis for non-medical purposes, they have nevertheless prohibited the use of cannabis resin. The table below shows their production and use of cannabis over the last three years.

Country	1965 Kg	1966 Kg	1967 Kg
<i>Production</i>			
India . . . . .	135 820	143 535	97 764
Pakistan . . . . .	11 274 <sup>a</sup>	19 635	22 363
<i>Use</i>			
India . . . . .	122 566	115 758	85 498
Pakistan . . . . .	11 710 <sup>a</sup>	12 580	13 352

<sup>a</sup> Figure taken from the annual report sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the working of the international treaties on narcotic drugs.

## Manufactured drugs

### OPIUM AND COCA-LEAF ALKALOIDS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES

#### *Morphine*

38. The year 1966 was exceptional in the evolution of morphine production, showing as it did an increase of 21 per cent (from 123 to 149 tons). In absolute figures, the increase of 26 tons was the greatest ever recorded. It is true that the rate of growth was 22 per cent between 1946 and 1947, and 25 per cent between 1956 and 1957, but in those years increases of 9.6 tons and 21.5 tons were involved, as against 26 tons between 1965 and 1966.

39. Although the majority of countries contributed to this increase in manufacture, the contributions of the Soviet Union (+ 9.5 tons) and the United Kingdom (+ 7.1 tons) were the most significant. Thus the Soviet Union holds first place among morphine manufacturers for the fourth consecutive year, a place which had been previously occupied by the United States. In 1966, the Soviet Union (33.9 tons), the United Kingdom (25.2 tons), and the United States (23.3 tons) were far in advance of the other manufacturing countries, the fourth place being held by France with a production of 11.5 tons, representing an increase of 2.8 tons. While 1966 was marked by increases in manufacture, there were also decreases, the most considerable of which was observed in Czechoslovakia, where the amount fell from 7.2 tons in 1965 to 4.5 tons in 1966.

40. Contrary to what took place in 1966, manufacture decreased in 1967 (– 6.2 tons or 4%). The data show that manufacture is declining in the principal countries: the USSR (– 2.4 tons), the United Kingdom (– 2 tons) and above all the United States (– 5.4 tons). This decrease balances the rise recorded in 1966, the 1966 production surplus being absorbed in 1967 to a certain extent.

41. Most of the morphine manufactured is converted into various narcotic drugs, particularly codeine, which, during the years 1963-1965, accounted for more than 91 per cent of the morphine extracted. This figure fell to 88 per cent in 1966, but this decrease was not due either to an increase in the amounts of morphine used for other narcotic drugs (8.5 tons in 1965 as against 11.4 tons in 1966) or to lower consumption (3.6 tons in 1965 as

against 3.2 tons in 1966). The reason for the decline is that some morphine remained unconverted in several manufacturing countries, which have probably been unable or unwilling to export or convert all the morphine obtained. Thus, at the end of 1966, 5 tons of morphine remained unconverted in Hungary, 4.6 tons in the United Kingdom and 2.8 tons in Czechoslovakia—to mention only the largest amounts. It should not be forgotten, however, that these three countries were the largest exporters of morphine in 1966.

42. In 1967, the use of morphine showed a less marked decrease than its manufacture. In that year, 143 tons were manufactured, 139.5 tons converted and 2.3 tons <sup>4</sup> consumed.

#### *Codeine*

43. In 1966, the amount of morphine converted into codeine was less in relation to the total amount manufactured than in the three preceding years; and consequently the difference between manufactures of morphine (149 tons) and codeine (136 tons) increased. Such a difference has only occurred twice during the last ten years, in 1960 and 1962; and in both those cases it was three tons greater than in 1966. In each of these three exceptional years, however, codeine consumption increased: by 5.6 tons in 1960, 8.6 tons in 1966 and more than 12 tons in 1962.

44. There may be many reasons for such differences, not all of them equally valid for each of the years in question. Codeine imports, which rose steadily to a maximum of 26.5 tons in 1959, dropped the following year and fell to 20.2 tons in 1964, i.e. almost to the 1956 level. Quite the reverse happened in the morphine trade, where imports rose from 1.2 tons in 1956 to 25 tons in 1964, which was 24 per cent above the level of codeine imports. This increase may have induced the exporting countries to reconsider their manufacturing plans and give morphine preference over codeine. They may also have borne in mind the fact that some countries meet the increase in their own codeine requirements by converting imported morphine rather than by importing codeine.

45. The difference between manufacture of morphine and codeine may also be affected by the proportion of opium and poppy straw used for the manufacture of morphine. Although it is in fact possible to obtain almost 1 kg of codeine from one kg of morphine this yield is obtained only in certain countries and is far from being obtained in the majority of others where the proportion sometimes falls as low as 0.720 kg. It is true that, on the whole, the high output obtained in some countries with long experience and modern equipment may, in so far as those countries are large manufacturers, help to compensate for the low yield recorded by others. Year after year, however, the total quantity of codeine manufactured exceeds the quantity of morphine used for that purpose, and this is due not only to the improvement

<sup>4</sup> Incomplete figures.

of production methods but also to the fact that codeine is obtained directly as a by-product of the extraction of morphine from opium; in some countries, the quantity of "natural" codeine thus extracted from opium may amount to almost half the quantity of codeine manufactured from morphine. Thebaine is another by-product of the manufacture of morphine from opium. The development of techniques for its use as a raw material for the manufacture of codeine has released substantial quantities of morphine previously intended for that purpose. On the other hand, the amounts of codeine and thebaine obtained as by-products of the extraction of morphine from poppy straw are insignificant. If, therefore, in any one year, more straw and less opium is used, the manufacture of morphine will not be affected, while that of codeine will automatically decline. Unless this loss is offset by the conversion of an additional quantity of morphine, there will be a difference in the manufacture of these two drugs.

46. Codeine production increased by 15 tons in 1966 to reach the level of 136 tons, the highest ever recorded. After such an exceptional increase it was not surprising that the production in 1967 remained at the 1966 level.

47. It is normal that the three major morphine manufacturers are also the principal producers of codeine. The order of countries according to amounts manufactured is almost the same as that according to amounts consumed. In each of the years 1966 and 1967, however, the United Kingdom consumed only half its production, while the Soviet Union consumed two-thirds of its production in 1966 and slightly less than three-quarters in 1967. Hence these two countries export a large part of the codeine they manufacture.

48. The United Kingdom exported 40 per cent of the codeine it manufactured in 1966 and 42 per cent in 1967. For the Soviet Union, the figures are 32 per cent and 26 per cent respectively. Some codeine-manufacturing countries export an even larger proportion of their production. There are even certain countries which export more codeine than they manufacture: for example the Netherlands, which while manufacturing in 1966 only 2.6 tons, exported 3.1 tons in that year in spite of the fact that its consumption had been 0.8 ton and stocks had been increased by 0.2 ton. The deficit was obviously covered by imports (1.2 tons from the Soviet Union and 0.2 ton from Bulgaria). The United Kingdom is traditionally the largest codeine exporter. Since the Second World War, its record in that field has been surpassed only three times: by Hungary in 1952 and 1953 and by the Soviet Union in 1966. While the first two exceptions were attributable to an unusual falling off in British exports, that was not the case in 1966. On the contrary, in that year the United Kingdom exported 9 470 kg, or 2 kg less than the Soviet Union. Without prejudging the development of the trade of the Soviet Union—a minor exporter until 1964 (314 kg), occupying the seventh place in 1965 (1 260 kg) and the first place in 1966 (9 472 kg)—it must be pointed out that that country exports some of its codeine to Bulgaria, where it

is manufactured into preparations for re-import. In the case of the United Kingdom, large quantities of so-called "exempted" preparations are exported in addition to codeine proper, and do not appear in the trade statistics, since narcotic drugs exported in the form of so-called "exempted" preparations, i.e. preparations defined in Schedule III of the 1961 Convention, are not included in trade statistics under the conventions. The amounts used for that purpose (see Table VII (a)) are added to consumption, although larger or smaller amounts of them may be exported. That is why codeine consumption in the United Kingdom seems higher than it actually is and that British export figures seem to be lower because they do not include amounts exported in the form of so-called "exempted" preparations.

49. In 1967 the United Kingdom exported 9.1 tons of codeine, thus assuming once again the first place. It was followed by the USSR, whose exports dropped from 9.5 tons to 6.9 tons between 1966 and 1967.

#### *Ethylmorphine*

50. The second of the morphine derivatives, ethylmorphine, is not as important as codeine. Its manufacture varied between 6 and 7.6 tons from 1962 to 1966 and has not followed the same trend as codeine. The 24 per cent increase between 1965 (6.1 tons) and 1966 (7.6 tons) no more than made up for a large drop in production in the previous year. Despite the increase, production in 1966 did not come up to the level reached in 1958 (7.8 tons) let alone that of 1959 (8.2 tons).

51. The increase in the production of morphine and codeine recorded up to 1966 did not affect ethylmorphine, the manufacture of which did, however, increase in 1967, when manufacture of morphine fell and codeine remained steady. The shortfall in production in the preceding years was perhaps one of the causes of the 1967 rise. Another reason for the increase might be found in the sudden strong demand shown in international trade in the substance, which almost doubled between 1966 and 1967. This demand came from consumer countries which either do not manufacture the drug or manufacture only small quantities of it. Although the 8.7 tons manufactured in 1967 constitutes a new maximum, it amounts to barely one-fifteenth of the manufacture of codeine (one-ninth in 1936).

52. France continues to be the largest producer of ethylmorphine, with 2.9 tons in 1967, accounting for a third of world output. Fluctuations in French production are therefore largely responsible for those in the world statistics.

53. France is also the largest consumer of ethylmorphine; it absorbs almost the whole of its own production, exports being confined, since 1952, to only a few kilograms or tens of kilograms a year. In 1963, in order to reconstitute stocks depleted by withdrawals extending over several years, France was obliged to import a rather large quantity of ethylmorphine—0.8 ton—although its pro-

duction that year had amounted to 2.4 tons. Except in the period immediately following the Second World War, therefore, France was never a very large exporter of ethylmorphine until 1965. In 1966, France exported 103 kg. The new trend was confirmed in 1967, when the country became the third largest exporter, the amount involved being 357 kg, i.e. 128 kg more than in 1951. These amounts are certainly not very impressive in absolute figures, but it should be remembered that world trade in ethylmorphine rarely exceeded two tons.

54. The second largest producer of ethylmorphine, the Soviet Union, absorbs, like France, almost the whole of its production. Its trade, however, did not undergo either the regression which marked that of France in the past or as large a recovery in 1967. And yet the Soviet Union seems to be following the French example. Its exports have in fact more than doubled by comparison with those of 1966.

55. It is in the United Kingdom, however, that the most marked changes are to be observed. A moderate and irregular producer (between 172 and 556 kg during the period from 1962 to 1966), and a very steady consumer (between 156 and 196 kg during the same period), the United Kingdom once again took first place among exporters in 1967, after an eclipse of three years. The country had never before exported such an amount (695 kg) but neither had it ever produced so much—949 kg, i.e. more than twice its 1966 output and more than four times that of 1965.

#### Heroin

56. In 1966, two countries were still producing heroin—the United Kingdom and Belgium, whereas in 1965 there was a third producer—France, and in 1964 the Netherlands was also on the list. In 1967 the producing countries again numbered three—the United Kingdom, Belgium and France. The temporary absence of France in 1966 did not prevent total production reaching 92 kg that year, the highest level since 1956. This output resulted from an increase in the United Kingdom, where, however, consumption had diminished and as a consequence stocks had risen. The figures provided by the United Kingdom for 1967 indicate a drop of 20 kg in production and a consumption level the same as that of the preceding year. The drop in British output and the fall of 2 kg in Belgium affected the world total (75 kg), which thus reached the lowest level of the last three years despite the return of France as a producer.

57. Although consumption seems to have become stabilized in the United Kingdom, it is dropping in Belgium, and also in France, where it was already quite small. The day is perhaps not far distant when consumption will cease altogether in these two countries. This is, in fact, what has occurred in the French territories, and the Government is to be commended on ceasing to maintain stocks of heroin there.

58. Heroin is still used for conversion into nalorphine, a substance which does not produce dependence. In

1967, heroin was used for that purpose in two countries, the United Kingdom (14 kg) and France (3 kg).

59. The trade in heroin is insignificant, and only very few countries import the substance, the quantity being in any case less than one kilogramme.

#### Manufacture, consumption and conversion of heroin (Kilogrammes)

Country	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
<i>Manufacture</i>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	49	55	77	84	64
Belgium . . . . .	7	5	8	8	6
France . . . . .	6	4	5	—	5
Netherlands . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	62	65	90	92	75
<i>Consumption</i>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	44	50	56	54	54
Belgium . . . . .	7	6	7	6	5
France . . . . .	3	3	2	2	1
<i>Total</i>	54	59	65	62	60
<i>Conversion into nalorphine, a non-dependence-producing substance</i>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	11	15	20	14	14
France . . . . .	3	3	2	—	3

#### Other derivatives of opium alkaloids

60. Up to 1951, two narcotic drugs were predominant among the other derivatives of opium alkaloids. They are hydrocodone and oxycodone, both obtained mainly by conversion of thebaine. A little over 400 kg of each was produced in 1951. The situation was changed when dihydrocodeine (made from codeine) was placed under control in that same year (1951), and pholcodine (made from morphine) in the following year. The 1953 figures showed straight away the importance which those two narcotic drugs were going to assume in future. In the following year, 1954, dihydrocodeine, about one ton of which is produced, took first place, and has kept it since. As for pholcodine, the initial production of which amounted to half that of dihydrocodeine, in 1954 it ranked third among the derivatives in question, coming before oxycodone and in 1959 it overtook hydrocodone to take and keep second place. The output of dihydrocodeine has not followed the same trend as that of pholcodine. Its growth was almost steady up to 1966, in which year 6.1 tons were produced, twice as much as in 1961 and six times as much as in 1955. In 1966 the output of dihydrocodeine had reached the level of that of ethylmorphine. In 1967, however, there was an increase in the production of ethylmorphine and a drop in that of dihydrocodeine. Japan, the chief producer of dihydrocodeine (59 per cent in 1966), was responsible for this drop; it had been obliged to adapt its output both to the decline in home consumption and to the piling of stocks.

To avoid a further increase in the latter, Japan will probably have to reduce its production since it does not export dihydrocodeine.

61. As to pholcodine, its manufacture increased very rapidly up to 1963, in which year the output (more than 3 tons) amounted to 64 per cent of that of dihydrocodeine. Pholcodine output then decreased considerably during the following two years, while that of dihydrocodeine continued to expand. The decrease in the output of pholcodine was followed in 1966 by a record production: 3.2 tons. Just as in the case of dihydrocodeine, however, there was a drop in the production of pholcodine the following year. Two countries are outstanding in pholcodine production—France and the United Kingdom, whose respective shares in 1967 were 44 and 38 per cent. Presumably, therefore, world production should reflect fluctuations occurring in these two countries. Part of the rise that occurred in 1966, however, and the drop that followed, were not caused by these two countries, but by Australia, basically an importing country which began production in 1965. Australian production rose from 138 kg in 1965 to 525 kg the following year, and fell to 95 kg in 1967.

62. The increase in the output of dihydrocodeine and pholcodine does not seem to be causing any decline in the production of codeine. It is interesting to note that this trend is particularly characteristic of the production of the narcotic drugs in Schedule II of the 1961 Convention, listing substances less dangerous than those entered in Schedule I.

63. There does not seem to be any decline in the relative importance of hydrocodone and oxycodone. Hydrocodone production rose to one ton in 1967, i.e., 100-200 kg more than in the years 1961 to 1966. The output of oxycodone in 1967 reached a record figure of 761 kg.

64. The production of the other derivatives of opium alkaloids is of no great importance.

#### Cocaine

65. Cocaine consumption again dropped by nearly 200 kg from 1965 to 1966, reaching just over one ton, i.e., half the 1946 consumption and less than a third of that in 1936. The reason why the decline did not continue in 1967 is that there was a consumption increase of nearly 60 kg in the Soviet Union. The number of countries in which this narcotic drug is in use shows little change. Three countries, the United States (387 kg), the Soviet Union (162 kg) and the United Kingdom (103 kg) account for 60 per cent of world consumption. For the last five years consumption in the United States and in the United Kingdom has shown a remarkable stability, with the result that—leaving out of account a few other countries, such as France, where consumption is on a lesser scale—the Soviet Union by itself determines the rise or fall in world consumption.

66. In 1967 there were only three producing countries: the United States, Peru and Argentina. Almost all the cocaine on the world market, however, is supplied by the United States whose share, after a fall in production from 1 008 kg to 566 kg between 1965 and 1966, reached 91.6 per cent of the world total in 1967, corresponding to an output of 1 268 kg, the highest ever recorded in the country.

#### “SYNTHETIC” NARCOTIC DRUGS

##### *Pethidine-intermediates-A, -B and -C*

67. These intermediates were placed under international control in 1962. The figures furnished on their manufacture and conversion are reproduced in the table below:

Manufacture and conversion of pethidine-intermediates  
(Kilogrammes)

Country	Year	Quantity manu- factured	Quantity converted into						Quantity used for research
			Pethidine inter- mediate- B	Pethidine inter- mediate- C	Pethidine	Diphen- oxylate	Anileridine	Propiperidine	
					Pethidine-intermediate-A				
United Kingdom . . . . .	1963	?	?	?	?				?
	1964	2 111	20	—	1 990				—
	1965	4 544	3	—	3 417				1
	1966	3 704	—	—	3 334				2
	1967	5 575	—	—	4 024				—
Federal Republic of Germany . . . . .	1963	1 940*	—*	—*	910*				—*
	1964	2 514	—	—	2 760				—
	1965	1 560	—	—	2 322				—
	1966	3 527	—	—	2 888				—
	1967	1 482	—	—	1 999				—
Netherlands . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—				—
	1964	1 298	—	—	822				—
	1965	—	—	—	476				—
	1966	—	—	—	—				—
	1967	1 285	—	—	724				—



**Manufacture and conversion of pethidine-intermediates (continued)**  
(Kilogrammes)

Country	Year	Quantity manu- factured	Quantity converted into						Quantity used for research
			Pethidine inter- mediate- B	Pethidine inter- mediate- C	Pethidine	Diphen- oxylate	Anileridine	Propерidine	
France . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	559				—
	1964	—	—	—	516				—
	1965	—	—	—	559				—
	1966	—	—	—	473				—
	1967	—	—	—	553				—
Argentina . . . . .	1963	?	?	?	?				?
	1964	—	—	—	2				—
	1965	—	—	—	37				—
	1966	—	—	—	—				—
	1967	—	—	—	78				—
Israel . . . . .	1963	?	?	?	?				?
	1964	?	—	← 21 →					—
	1965	—	—	← 39 →					—
	1966	—	—	—	31				—
	1967	—	—	← 60 →					—
<i>Pethidine-intermediate-B</i>									
United States . . . . .	1963	2			—	—	—		1
	1964	109			—	99	—		—
	1965	206			—	216	—		—
	1966	181			—	181	—		—
	1967	334			—	334	—		—
Israel . . . . .	1963	?			?	?	?		?
	1964	—			—	—	—		—
	1965	—			—	—	—		—
	1966	—			1	—	—		—
	1967	—			—	—	—		—
United Kingdom . . . . .	1963	?			?	?	?		?
	1964	—			—	—	—		—
	1965	15			—	—	16		—
	1966	—			—	—	—		—
	1967	—			—	—	—		—
<i>Pethidine-intermediate-C</i>									
United Kingdom . . . . .	1963	?			?			?	?
	1964	4			50			—	—
	1965	94			83			—	—
	1966	40			—			—	—
	1967	94			99			—	—
Israel . . . . .	1963	?			?			?	?
	1964	1			—			—	—
	1965	6			—			—	—
	1966	5			11			—	—
	1967	69			70			—	—
Mexico . . . . .	1963	—			—			—	—
	1964	—			—			2	—
	1965	—			—			4	—
	1966	—			—			—	—
	1967	—			—			—	—

\* 1 May to 31 December.

### *Pethidine*

68. After increasing by more than 3.3 tons from 1964 to 1965, the manufacture of pethidine again rose by 1.1 tons in 1966. During this period, consumption dropped by 2.6 tons, to increase by 2.9 tons the following year. The resulting excess in output was turned over to stocks. It is not surprising, therefore, that in 1967 production declined by 4.1 tons to reach roughly the level of the years 1963-1964. Pethidine was in fact affected by the same trends as those shown by the other narcotic drugs, except that, proportionally, the 1966 rise in production was less marked, and the 1967 drop more marked. Nevertheless, the 1966 output (20.6 tons) was the highest ever recorded.

69. The United States has always been, and still is, the largest manufacturer of pethidine, its contribution accounting for about 60 per cent of world production, and it goes without saying therefore, that that country's output affects the world total and is an essential factor of its every rise or fall. It is hard to imagine, however, that the fall in the United States production in 1967 (4.9 tons) should have been greater than that in world production (4.1 tons), but the fact is that in 1967 production in the United States went back to a lower level than in any year since 1954, except 1958-1959, when there was a momentary slump in an otherwise steadily rising output. The fall in production in 1967 does not seem to be due to consumption, for that had declined by only 0.5 ton, whereas in the preceding years it had shown surprisingly regular fluctuations, falling by 2.4 tons to rise by 2.9 tons a year later, and then falling again by 2.6 tons to rise once more by the same amount. The 1967 drop in production could be due to a piling up of stocks that was considered excessive.

70. The United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany, whose respective outputs constitute 21.7 and 12.8 per cent of the total, are the most important of the other producing countries. While the output of the Federal Republic of Germany has followed the general trend shown by most narcotic drugs in the majority of countries, the United Kingdom, in apparent contradiction to the over-all situation, chose the year 1967 to raise its production to a maximum (3.6 tons). In 1967 the United Kingdom exported nearly 2.5 tons of pethidine, i.e. 36 per cent more than in the preceding year and 16 per cent more than in 1965, a year in which, however, its exports had reached a record figure. Although it exported 68 per cent of its output, the United Kingdom had no need to draw on stocks for its own use. On the contrary, it was able to build up its reserves to some extent as a result of a slump in consumption.

71. But what has been the general trend for pethidine? When the Permanent Central Board drew up the first table on the international trade in pethidine, it was able to show that, in 1952, 1.8 tons of that narcotic drug had been exported. The United Kingdom was at the time the leading exporter (725 kg), followed by the United States (376 kg), Italy (297 kg), the Netherlands (141 kg) and the Federal Republic of Germany (127 kg), to men-

tion only the countries exporting more than 100 kg. Seven years later, total exports had increased by approximately a ton. This trend then accelerated, increasing by one ton after only four years and by a further ton three years later. Thus, within fourteen years—from 1953 to 1966—exports increased by 3 tons to almost three times what they had been before. In 1967, as compared with the preceding year, there was a slight drop of 200 kg. Such fluctuations, however, do not interrupt the rising trend shown by the export figures.

72. World consumption has not grown at the same rate as exports: it rose from 10.2 tons in 1952 to 18.5 tons in 1966. To explain the lag, the nature of the market for this narcotic drug must be considered. In 1952, the largest consumers were at the same time the largest producers; they therefore had from the beginning the means to make the drug known and to satisfy the demand they created. They thus saturated the local market, and population growth became the sole factor of increase for an already high consumption. Thus, in the United States for example, consumption per million inhabitants in 1965 was only 3.3 kg greater than that of 1952, and in absolute figures the consumption increase was only 2.3 tons. Countries still attached to the older narcotic drugs have shown no increase in *per capita* consumption of pethidine. In some countries the consumption has even fallen. In the United Kingdom, for example, consumption per million inhabitants dropped from 18.6 kg in 1952 to 16.9 kg in 1967.

### *Trimeperidine*

73. Trimeperidine, which replaces pethidine in the USSR, is produced exclusively in that country, and almost all of it is consumed there. In 1966-1967, production and consumption did not reach their 1965 levels. The drop in consumption, however, of 200 kg or 18 per cent assumes a certain significance in view of the steady increase in the population and the development of medico-social services. As no substitute has been introduced, this trend may be attributable to the existence of sufficient stocks at the retail level.

Manufacture and consumption of trimeperidine in USSR  
(Kilogrammes)

Year	Manufacture	Consumption
1963 . . . . .	1 000	998
1964 . . . . .	1 300	1 297
1965 . . . . .	1 100	1 199
1966 . . . . .	1 000	996
1967 . . . . .	1 000	987

### *Methadone-intermediate*

74. The manufacture of methadone-intermediate, placed under international control in 1962, follows the trend of methadone requirements, for it is used exclusively in the manufacture of the latter. Only two countries

manufactured methadone-intermediate in 1966: the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom. In 1967, however, the United Kingdom was the only remaining producer, although in two years (1965 and 1966) the Federal Republic of Germany had manufactured and converted three times as much as the United Kingdom in three years (1965 to 1967). Despite this difference, the United Kingdom produced more methadone than the Federal Republic of Germany, probably because, as would also seem to be the case in the United States, it obtained methadone without always interrupting the process at the intermediate stage.

**Manufacture and conversion of methadone-intermediate**  
(Kilogrammes)

Country	Year	Quantity manufactured	Quantity converted into methadone
Federal Republic of Germany	1963	— *	75 *
	1964	—	149
	1965	426	315
	1966	484	595
	1967	—	—
United Kingdom	1963	—	—
	1964	28	—
	1965	138	102
	1966	70	119
	1967	109	125
Netherlands	1963	—	2
	1964	—	3
	1965	8	3
	1966	—	3
	1967	—	4

\* 1 May to 31 December.

*Methadone*

75. The United States is the largest producer of methadone, accounting for 41.7 per cent of world production. As it is also the largest consumer, world production and consumption follow the fluctuations observed in that country. Yet the sudden rise in world production in 1963 (+ 328 kg), occurring after several years of under-production, was not due to the United States. It took place mainly in Switzerland (+ 160 kg), the United Kingdom (+ 76 kg) and the Federal Republic of Germany (+ 70 kg). Switzerland, however, has meanwhile stopped manufacturing this narcotic drug. The output of the United Kingdom is steady at the 70-90 kg level, while that of the Federal Republic of Germany is very irregular—88 kg in 1965, nil in 1966 and 44 kg in 1967.

76. Moreover eight other countries produced methadone in 1967, but only one, Denmark, more than 10 kg. World consumption, which had fallen in 1966 to its lowest level (288 kg), rose again somewhat the following year (309 kg) owing to the increase in consumption in the United States. It was hardly affected by consumption in other countries, especially since the slackening off in some cases was compensated for by increases in others.

*Normethadone*  
(Kilogrammes)

Country	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
<i>Manufacture</i>					
Federal Republic of Germany	309	308	325	276	356
Other countries	40	22	64	48	87
<i>Total</i>	349	330	389	324	443
<i>Consumption</i>					
Federal Republic of Germany	219	188	203	184	139
Other countries	132	97	175	138	158
<i>Total</i>	351	285	378	322	297

77. In 1967 the consumption of normethadone in the Federal Republic of Germany was, for the first time, less than that of all other countries taken together. The Federal Republic of Germany, the chief producer, remains however, the largest consumer of this narcotic drug. Consumption fell to 139 kg in 1967, the lowest level since that country began furnishing statistics on the subject. Production in 1967, on the other hand (356 kg) is the highest since 1962; and can only be explained by the need to replenish stocks while at the same time meeting the demand from importing countries.

78. Two other countries produce normethadone: the German Democratic Republic and Finland. Finland has never passed the ceiling of 7 kg—which does not cover its consumption—and is obliged to resort to importation. The German Democratic Republic's share in production is much greater, but is used exclusively for domestic consumption. Not all the 83 kg produced in 1967, almost double the 1966 output, was consumed, and half of it was turned over to stocks. The German Democratic Republic does not export normethadone.

*Moramide-intermediate, racemoramide, dextromoramide and levomoramide*  
(Kilogrammes)

<i>Manufacture in the Netherlands</i>				
Year	Moramide-intermediate	Racemoramide	Dextromoramide	Levomoramide
1963	742	470	135	158
1964	611	594	189	170
1965	892	753	195	210
1966	36	703	260	267
1967	826	576	114	109

79. The Netherlands is the only country to manufacture moramide-intermediate and convert it into racemoramide. The latter is used in the manufacture of dextromoramide, in the course of which levomoramide

is also obtained, that substance not having any utilization at the present time, except that small amounts of dextromoramide can subsequently be recovered from it. No other country manufactures dextromoramide, with the result that the Netherlands has a monopoly of production, from the first stage to the finished product. Belgium, which exports dextromoramide, merely manufactures certain proprietary products from a dextromoramide base imported from the Netherlands.

80. As the average dextromoramide consumption of the Netherlands for the last six years amounts to no more than 17 per cent of production, the latter is obviously governed by the possibilities and prospects of exportation. Since exports fell by 40 per cent between 1960 and 1961 and stocks at the end of 1961 were sufficient to cover exports for nearly two years, the following year the Netherlands adapted its output to that situation by manufacturing only 5 kg as against 113 kg the year before. For exports and home consumption, therefore, the Netherlands drew on its stocks with a view to reaching its objective of bringing reserves down by two-thirds. This reduction did not make sufficient allowance for the increase in both national and world demand, which started as early as the following year and was very much greater in 1964. The Netherlands had therefore to increase production to avoid depletion of its stocks. This explains why production there has been steadily rising since 1962, and why, between 1965 and 1966, it increased by another 33 per cent to reach 260 kg, the highest figure recorded since the maximum of 375 kg in 1959. Having learned from the experience of earlier years, the Netherlands has established a system based on stocks lower than in the years before 1962, but large enough to allow for the rise and fall of demand. This system was in operation in 1967. The 1966 output brought stocks up from 71 to 159 kg, which was also the export figure for the year 1965. It was thus possible to reduce output by more than half in 1967 without any risk of running short. The stocks made up for the reduction.

81. Although dextromoramide is consumed in numerous countries, in only a few of them is it significant. France is the largest consumer (69 kg in 1967) followed by the United Kingdom (23 kg), the Netherlands (21 kg), the Federal Republic of Germany (12 kg) and Belgium (11 kg). Nine other countries consume one kg or more. World consumption for 1967 (166 kg), although some 20 kg higher than in 1966, exceeds the average consumption for the years 1963-1966 only by a few kg. It is, however, lower than that of 1964 (181 kg).

#### *Other "synthetic" narcotic drugs*

82. Among the other synthetic narcotic drugs, four claim attention for different reasons. They are, in order of importance of consumption: diphenoxylate, anileridine, dipipanone and ketobemidone.

83. All aspects considered, diphenoxylate shows a trend somewhat similar to those of the opium alkaloid derivatives, dihydrocodeine and pholcodine. It was placed

under international control in 1960 and it immediately took second place, by consumption (88 kg), in the group of synthetic drugs considered here. In 1966 it took first place, moving ahead of anileridine. In 1967 consumption reached 488 kg. Diphenoxylate shares with dihydrocodeine and pholcodine the characteristic that it is consumed mainly in the form of preparations listed in Schedule III of the 1961 Convention.

84. The consumption of anileridine, which was placed under international control in 1956, increased tenfold between 1957 and 1958. This phenomenon was strictly confined to the United States, the producer country, Canada's share in consumption (30 kg) being very small and as yet without influence on the world total. Consumption in the United Kingdom, which joined the group of consumer countries in 1963, reached a maximum of 21 kg in 1964. World consumption of anileridine is more or less that of the United States, whose consumption keeps the drug in the second place with a total of 333 kg in 1967, of which 301 were consumed in the United States and 32 kg in Canada.

85. Dipipanone comes third, but nevertheless plays a much less important rôle. After it was placed under international control in 1954, there must have been a long period during which there was some hesitation in using it, since consumption varied between 1 and 4 kg from 1955 to 1958, and then reached 45 kg in 1959 and 93 kg in 1967. The United Kingdom, the only manufacturing country, consumes the largest part of the product (69 kg in 1967). Consumption is not, however, subject to such strong fluctuations as that of anileridine, and its general trend, unlike that of the latter drug, is rising. Three other countries consumed 1 kg or more in 1967: South Africa (19 kg), Belgium (4 kg) and Ireland (1 kg).

86. Ketobemidone presents certain dangers which led to its being placed in Schedule IV of the 1961 Convention. Consumption reached its maximum in 1957 (78 kg). Although this maximum has not been attained since then, ketobemidone consumption has on four occasions exceeded 70 kg: in 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1965. It can hardly be said, therefore, to display a general falling trend. Taken separately, the figures for each of the seven consumer countries of 1967 show different trends. If the figures for that year are compared with the average consumption of each of the seven countries during the last five years, consumption is seen to be falling in four countries, stationary in two and rising in only one, Denmark. For this latter country, incidentally, the consumption figure was highest, being 34 kg in 1966 and 1967, in both cases 52 per cent of the world total. Denmark and Switzerland, moreover, are the only two producing countries, but, on the whole, Denmark produces more than Switzerland. If the cessation of production by Denmark in 1966 had been maintained, its effect would have been considerable. The fact, however, that in 1967 that country produced twice as much (105 kg) as in 1965 suggests that biennial production is more profitable than annual.

87. No comment is required on the other synthetic narcotic drugs, as their consumption is too small.

## ANNEXES

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following annexes contain the principal statistical information for 1967 furnished to the Board by Governments in accordance with the 1925, 1931 and 1961 Conventions and the 1948 and 1953 Protocols. For purposes of comparison, statistics for the previous four years have been indicated in the tables. The annexes also include data on the maximum level of opium stocks which each country or territory may hold under the 1953 Protocol. The statistics for 1967 will be published in greater detail together with the corresponding estimates of requirements as a third addendum to the report.

The Board, in referring to political entities, is guided by the rules governing the practice of the United Nations. The nomenclature used by the Board does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever concerning the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers.

The unit of weight used in the 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”.

## ANNEX A

### RECEIPT OF STATISTICS FOR 1967 COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES WHICH SENT IN ALL THEIR RETURNS

#### (a) COUNTRIES

Afghanistan	Greece	Pakistan
Albania	Guatemala	Panama
Algeria	Guinea	Paraguay
Andorra	Haiti	Peru
Argentina	Hungary	Philippines
Australia	Iceland	Poland
Austria	Indonesia	Portugal
Bahrain	Iran	Qatar
Barbados	Iraq	Romania
Belgium	Ireland	Rwanda
Botswana	Israel	Saudi Arabia
Brazil	Italy	Senegal
Bulgaria	Ivory Coast	Singapore
Burma *	Jamaica	Somalia
Burundi	Japan	South Africa
Cambodia	Jordan	Southern Yemen
Cameroon	Kenya	Spain
Canada	Korea, Republic of	Sweden
Central African Republic	Kuwait	Switzerland
Ceylon	Laos	Syria
Chad	Lebanon	Tanzania
Chile	Lesotho	Thailand
China **	Luxembourg	Togo
Colombia	Madagascar	Trinidad and Tobago
Congo (Brazzaville)	Malawi	Trucial Oman
Costa Rica	Malaysia	Tunisia
Cuba	Maldives Islands	Turkey
Cyprus	Mali	Uganda
Czechoslovakia	Malta	USSR
Dahomey	Mauritania	United Arab Republic
Denmark	Mauritius	United Kingdom
Dominican Republic	Mexico	United States of America
El Salvador	Morocco	Upper Volta
Ethiopia	Muscat and Oman	Venezuela
Finland	Netherlands	Viet-Nam:
France	New Zealand	Republic of Viet-Nam
Germany:	Nicaragua	Western Samoa
Federal Republic of Germany	Niger	Yugoslavia
German Democratic Republic *	Nigeria	Zambia
Ghana	Norway	

#### (b) NON-METROPOLITAN TERRITORIES

<i>Anglo-French :</i>	<i>Netherlands :</i>	<i>United Kingdom :</i>	<i>United Kingdom (concl.):</i>
New Hebrides	Netherlands Antilles	Bahama Islands	Montserrat
<i>Australia :</i>		Bermuda	St. Kitts-Nevis and Anguilla
Christmas Island	<i>New Zealand :</i>	British Honduras	St. Lucia
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	Cook Islands	British Solomon Islands	St. Vincent
Norfolk Island		Brunei	Seychelles
Papua - New Guinea		Cayman Islands	Southern Rhodesia
<i>France :</i>	<i>Portugal :</i>	Dominica	Swaziland
Comoro Islands	Angola	Falkland Islands	Tonga
New Caledonia	Cape Verde Islands	(Malvinas)	Turks and Caicos Islands
French Polynesia	Macau	Fiji Islands	<i>United States of America :</i>
French Territory of the	Mozambique	Gibraltar	Pacific Islands
Afars and the Issas	Portuguese Guinea	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	<i>Military Government</i>
St. Pierre and Miquelon	Portuguese Timor	Grenada	<i>United States of America :</i>
Wallis and Futuna Islands	São Tomé and Príncipe	Hong Kong	Ryukyu Islands

\* Data concerning opium are incomplete. See paragraph 82 of the Report. \* See introductory note, page 2, second paragraph.

\*\* Incomplete statistics.

# MISSING QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL STATISTICS FOR 1967

Quarterly statistics should be dispatched to the Board within one month after the end of the quarter to which they refer; the annual statistics not

later than six months 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				Production Manufacture Consumption Stocks and Seizures
	1	2	3	4	
Bolivia . . . . .					?
Congo, Democratic Republic of . . . . .					?
Ecuador . . . . .			?		?
Gabon . . . . .					?
Gambia . . . . .					?
Guyana . . . . .					?
Honduras . . . . .					?
India . . . . .					?
Liberia . . . . .			?	?	?
Libya . . . . .					?
<b>Mongolia</b> . . . . .	?	?	?	?	?
<b>Nepal</b> . . . . .	?	?	?	?	?
Sierra Leone . . . . .				?	?
Sudan . . . . .					?
Uruguay . . . . .			?		?
Viet-Nam:					
<b>North Viet-Nam</b> . . . . .	?	?	?	?	?
Yemen . . . . .					?
Non-Metropolitan territories					
<b>Australia:</b>					
Nauru . . . . .					?
<b>Netherlands:</b>					
Surinam . . . . .					?
<b>United Kingdom:</b>					
Antigua . . . . .					?
St. Helena . . . . .					?
Virgin Islands . . . . .					?



## **ANNEX B**

### **SYNOPTIC TABLES**

# Index of countries and territories mentioned in the tables

	TABLE																				
	I	I (a)	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VII (a)	VII (c)	VIII										IX
											1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Countries	Page																				
Afghanlsitan . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	
Albania . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Algeria . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	73	
Argentina . . . . .	..	..	..	18	22	24	28	34	..	53	57	..	..	60	..	..	66	..	70	73	
Australia . . . . .	..	..	..	18	..	24	28	34	50	53	57	58	..	60,61	62	65	..	69	70,71	72 73	
Austria . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	24	28	34	50	53	..	..	..	61	63	..	..	..	71	..	
Bahrain . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	
Barbados . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Belgium . . . . .	..	..	..	18	22	24	28	35	..	53	56	58	59	..	62	64	..	68	70	73	
Bolivia . . . . .	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	
Brazil . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	24	28	35	50	53	..	..	..	60	..	64	..	..	70	..	
Bulgaria . . . . .	14	15	..	18	..	24	28	35	50	53	57	58	..	..	62	65	..	69	70,71	..	
Burma . . . . .	14	15	..	18	..	24	28	35	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	73	
Burundi . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cambodia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	
Cameroon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	
Canada . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	53	..	..	..	61	62	..	..	69	70	72 73	
Central African Republic . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ceylon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	73	
Chad . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chile . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	53	..	..	..	..	63	64	..	..	71	73	
China . . . . .	..	..	..	18	..	24	29	36	..	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	
Colombia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	53	..	..	..	61	63	65	..	..	71	73	
Congo (Brazzaville) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	
Congo (Dem. Rep. of) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Costa Rica . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cuba . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	53	..	..	..	..	63	64	..	..	..	..	
Cyprus . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	..	..	..	18	..	25	29	37	50	53	..	58	..	60	62	64	..	69	..	72 ..	
Dahomey . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Denmark . . . . .	..	..	..	19	..	..	29	37	50	53	..	..	..	60	62	65	..	..	70,71	72 73	
Dominican Republic . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ecuador . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
El Salvador . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ethiopia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Finland . . . . .	..	..	..	19	..	..	29	38	..	53	..	..	..	..	62	64	..	..	71	..	
France . . . . .	..	..	..	19	22	25	29	38	50	53	56,57	58	..	60	62	64	66	68	70	73	
Gabon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Germany: Federal Rep. of Germany . . . . .	..	..	..	19	22	25	29	38	50	53	56	58	..	60	62	64	..	68	70,71	72 73	
German Democr. Rep.* . . . . .	..	..	..	19	..	25	29	38	..	53	..	..	..	..	62	..	..	..	70	..	
Ghana . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	
Greece . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	53	..	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	71	73	
Guatemala . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	
Guinea . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Guyana . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

\* See introductory note, page 2, second paragraph.



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

	TABLE																				
	I	I (a)	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VII (a)	VII (c)	VIII										IX
											1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Countries (cont.)	Page																				
Senegal . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sierra Leone . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Singapore . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	
Somalia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
South Africa . . . . .	..	..	..	20	..	26	31	45	51	53	57	..	59	..	63	..	..	69	70	..	
Southern Yemen . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	
Spain . . . . .	..	..	..	20	23	27	31	45	..	53	56	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	
Sudan . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sweden . . . . .	..	..	..	21	..	..	31	46	..	53	57	..	..	..	62	64,65	..	..	71	..	
Switzerland . . . . .	..	..	..	21	23	27	31	46	51	53	57	58	59	60	62	65	..	69	70,71	72	
Syria . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	
Tanganyika and Zanzibar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tanzania . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	
Thailand . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	51	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	
Togo . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Trucial Oman . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	
Tunisia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	
Turkey . . . . .	14	15	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	53	56	58	..	..	62	64	..	..	..	75	
Uganda . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . . .	14	15	..	21	..	27	31	47	51	53	56	..	..	60	62	64	..	68	..	..	
United Arab Republic . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	53	..	..	..	..	63	64	..	..	71	..	
United Kingdom . . . . .	..	..	..	21	23	27	32	47	51	53	56	58	..	60	62	64	..	68	70	72	
United States of America . . . . .	..	..	..	21	23	27	32	47	51	53	56,57	..	..	60	62	64	66	68	70	..	
Upper Volta . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Uruguay . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	
Venezuela . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	53	..	..	..	..	63	65	..	..	71	..	
Viet-Nam: North Viet-Nam . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	
Republic of Viet-Nam . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	53	..	58	..	..	62	64	..	..	..	75	
Yemen . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Yugoslavia . . . . .	15	15	..	21	..	27	32	48	..	53	..	58	..	..	62	..	..	..	70	..	
Zambia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Non-Metropolitan Territories																					
Anglo-French New Hebrides . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Australia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
France . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Netherlands . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Portugal . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	
United Kingdom . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	51	..	56,57	..	..	60	63	..	..	..	71	..	
United States of America . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

## NARCOTIC DRUGS FALLING UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

*This list shows the narcotic drugs which, at the date of this Report, fell under international control. It is subdivided into two sections, the first enumerating the drugs included in Schedule I of the Single Convention (Group I of the 1931 Convention), and the second those in Schedule II thereof (Group II of the 1931 Convention), both as amended. The names and descriptions used are those given in the Single Convention or in the official notifications of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. International non-proprietary names selected by the World Health Organization are printed in **bold type**; in many cases the chemical formulæ, and in some cases additional names, are given to facilitate identification.*

*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 formulæ of the drugs see document E/CN.7/436 — Narcotic Drugs under International Control — Multilingual List.*

### 1. Drugs included in Schedule I of the Single Convention (Group I of the 1931 Convention)

- Acetorphine** (*O*<sup>3</sup>-acetyl-7,8 dihydro-7 $\alpha$ -[1(*R*)-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl]-*O*<sup>6</sup>-methyl-6,14-endoethenomorphine or 3-*O*-acetyl-tetrahydro-7 $\alpha$ -(1-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl)-6,14-endoetheno-orphavine or 5-acetoxy-1,2,3a,8,9-hexahydro-2 $\alpha$ -[1(*R*)-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl]-3-methoxy-12-methyl-3,9a-etheno-9,9b-iminoethanophenanthro[4,5-*bcd*]furan) — *M. 183*
- Acetyl-methadol** (3-acetoxy-6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenylheptane) — *Methadyl acetate*
- Allylprodine** (3-allyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine) — *Alperidine*
- Alphacetyl-methadol** (alpha-3-acetoxy-6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenylheptane)
- Alphameprodine** (alpha-3-ethyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine)
- Alphamethadol** (alpha-6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanol)
- Alphaprodine** (alpha-1,3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine) — *Nisentil, Pristlidene*
- Anileridine** (1-*para*-aminophenethyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester or 1-[2-(*para*-aminophenyl)-ethyl]-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester) — *Leritine*
- Benzethidine** (1-(2-benzyloxyethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester)
- Benzylmorphine** (3-benzylmorphine) — *Peronine*
- Betacetyl-methadol** (beta-3-acetoxy-6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenylheptane)
- Betameprodine** (beta-3-ethyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine)
- Betamethadol** (beta-6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanol)
- Betaprodine** (beta-1,3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine)
- Cannabis** (Indian Hemp) and **Cannabis resin** (Resin of Indian Hemp)
- Clonitazene** (2-*para*-chlorbenzyl-1-diethylaminoethyl-5-nitrobenzimidazole)
- Coca Leaf**
- Cocaine** (methyl ester of benzoylecgonine)
- Codoxime** (dihydrocodeinone-6-carboxymethylloxime)
- Concentrate of poppy straw (when the material arising from poppy straw has entered into a process for the concentration of its alkaloids, when such material is made available in trade)
- Desomorphine** (dihydrodeoxymorphine) — *Permonid, Scopermid*
- Dextromoramide** ((+)-4-[2-methyl-4-oxo-3,3-diphenyl-4-(1-pyrrolidinyl) butyl] morpholine or (+)-3-methyl-2,2-diphenyl-4-morpholinobutylpyrrolidine) — *Alcioid, Errecalma, Jetricum, Palfium, Pyrrolamidol, R.875*
- Diampromide** (N-[(2-methylphenethylamino) propyl] propionanilide)
- Diethylthiambutene** (3-diethylamino-1,1-di-(2'-thienyl)-1-butene) — *Diethibutin, Diethylambutene, Themalon*
- Dihydromorphine** — *Paramorfan*
- Dimenoxadol** (2-dimethylaminoethyl-1-ethoxy-1,1-diphenylacetate or dimethylaminoethyl 1-ethoxy-1,1-diphenylacetate or dimethylaminoethyl diphenyl-alpha-ethoxyacetate) — *Lokarin*
- Dimepheptanol** (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** (ethyl 4-morpholino-2,2-diphenylbutyrate) — *Amidalgon, Spasmoxale*
- Diphenoxylate** (1-(3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester or 2,2-diphenyl-4[(4-carbethoxy-4-phenyl) piperidino] butyronitril) — *R.1132*
- Dipipanone** (4,4-diphenyl-6-piperidine-3-heptanone) — *Diconal, Fenpidon, Pamedone, Phenylpiperone, Pipadone, Piperidylamidone, Piperidylmethadone, Pipidone*
- Ecgonine, its esters and derivatives which are convertible to ecgonine and cocaine
- Ethylmethylthiambutene** (3-ethylmethylamino-1,1-di-(2'-thienyl)-1-butene) — *Emethibutin, Ethylmethiambutene*
- Etonitazene** (1-diethylaminoethyl-2-*para*-ethoxybenzyl-5-nitrobenzimidazole)
- Etorphine** (7,8-dihydro-7 $\alpha$ -[1(*R*)-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl]-*O*<sup>6</sup>-methyl-6,14-endoethenomorphine or tetrahydro-7 $\alpha$ -(1-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl)-6,14-endoetheno-orphavine or 1,2,3,3a,8,9-hexahydro-5-hydroxy-2 $\alpha$ -[1(*R*)-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl]-3-methoxy-12-methyl-3,9a-etheno-9,9b-iminoethanophenanthro [4,5-*bcd*]furan) — *M. 53, M. 99*
- Etokeridine** (1-[2-hydroxyethoxy] ethyl]-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester) — *Atenorax, Atenos, Carbetidine*
- Fentanyl** (1-phenethyl-4-N-propionylanilino-piperidine) — *Hypnorm, Innovar, Ivonol, R 4263, Sublimaze, Thalamonal*
- Furethidine** (1-(2-tetrahydrofurfuryloxyethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester)
- Heroin** (diacetylmorphine) — *Acetomorphine, Diamorphine, Diaphorm, Eclorion*
- Hydrocodone** (dihydrocodeinone) — *Ambenyl, Assicodid, Biatos, Biocodone, Broncodid, Calmodid, Codesona, Codimal, Codinon, Codinovo, Cofacodide, Cosil, Curadol, Dicodide, Dicodion, 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*
- Hydromorphanol** (14-hydroxydihydromorphine)

**Hydromorphone** (dihydromorphinone) — *Assilaudid, Biomorphyl, Cofalaudide, Cormorpin, Dilaudide, Dimorphid, Dimorphinon, Dimorphone, Hymorphan, Laudacon, Laudadin, Laudamed, Lucodan, Morfikon, Morphodid, Novolaudon, Percoral, Scolaulod*

**Hydroxypethidine** (4-*meta*-hydroxyphenyl-1-methylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester or 1-methyl-4-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester) — *Bemidone, Hydropethidine, Oxy-dolantin, Oxyptidin*

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

**Ketobemidone** (4-*meta*-hydroxyphenyl-1-methyl-4-propionylpiperidine or 4-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-1-methyl-4-piperidyl ethyl ketone or 1-methyl-4-metahydroxyphenyl-4-propionyl piperidine) — *Cliradon, Ketogan, Ketogin*

**Levomethorphan** \* ((—)-3-methoxy-N-methylmorphinan)

**Levomoramide** ((—)-4-[2-methyl-4-oxo-3,3-diphenyl-4-(1-pyrrolidinyl) butyl] morpholine or (—)-3-methyl-2,2-diphenyl-4-morpholino-butylpyrrolidine)

**Levophenacilmorphan** ((—)-3-hydroxy-N-phenacilmorphan)

**Levorphanol** \* ((—)-3-hydroxy-N-methylmorphinan) — *Dromoran, Levo-dromoran, Levorphan*

**Metazocine** (2'-hydroxy-2,5,9-trimethyl-6,7-benzomorphin or 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydro-8-hydroxy-3,6,11-trimethyl-2,6-methano-3-benzazocine) — *Methobenzorphan*

**Methadone** (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, Mepecton, Mephenon, Metasedin, Methidon, Miadone, Midadone, Moheptan, Optalgin, Panalgen, Parasedin, Patalgin, Phenadon, Physeptone, Polamidin, Polamivet, Porfolan, Quotidine, Quotidon, Sedamidone, Septa-Om, Sin-algin, Spasmoalgolysin, Symoron, Synthanal, Turanone, Vemonyl, Zefalgin*

**Methadone-Intermediate** (4-cyano-2-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenylbutane or 2-dimethylamino-4-diphenyl-4-cyano butane)

**Methyldesomorphine** (6-methyl- $\delta$  6-deoxymorphine) — *Methyldesomorphine*

**Methyldihydromorphine** (6-methyldihydromorphine)

**Metopon** (5-methyldihydromorphinone)

**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) — *Morpholinoethylmorphethidine*

**Morphine**

Morphine Methobromide and other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives, including in particular the morphine-N-oxide derivatives, one of which is Codeine-N-Oxide

**Morphine-N-Oxide** — *Genomorphine, Morphinaminoxide*

**Myrophine** (myristylbenzylmorphine)

**Nicodicodine** (6-nicotinylidihydrocodeine or nicotinic acid ester of dihydrocodeine)

**Nicomorphine** (3,6-dinicotinylmorphine or di-nicotinic acid ester of morphine) — *Dinicotinyl morphine, Nicophine, Nocophine, Vandal Vilan*

**Noracymethadol** (( $\pm$ )- $\alpha$ -3-acetoxy-6-methylamino-4,4-diphenylheptane)

**Norlevorphanol** ((—)-3-hydroxymorphinan)

**Normethadone** (6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-hexanone or 1,1-diphenyl-1-dimethylaminoethyl-butanone-2 or 1-dimethylamino-3,3-diphenyl-hexanone-(4)) — *Deatussan, Extussin, Mepidon, Nicaroa, Normedon, Phenylidimazone, Taurocolo, Ticarda, Tikapect, Tinafon, Veryl*

**Normorphine** (demethylmorphine or N-demethylated morphine)

**Norpipanone** (4,4-diphenyl-6-piperidine-3-hexanone) — *Hexalgon*

**Opium**

**Oxycodone** (14-hydroxydihydrocodeinone or dihydrohydroxycodone) — *Bionin, Bionone, Boncodal, Cardanon, Codeinon, Cofacodal, Dihydrone, Dinarcon, Dolodorm, Dolordorm, Equimorphine, Escofedal, Eubine, Eucodal, Eucodamine, Eucosan, Eudin, Eukdin, Eumorphal, Hydrocodal, Hydrolaudin, Medicodal, Narcobasina, Narcodal, Narcophedrin, Narcosin, Nargenol, Nargevet, Nucodan, Ocytonargenol, Opton, Oxikon, Oxycodeyl, Oxykodol, Pancodine, Pancodone, Pavinal, Penumbrol, Percodan, Proladone, Pronarcin, Sanasmol, Scopedron, Scophedal, Scophol, Sintiodal, Stupenal, Stupenone Tebodol, Tecodine, Valbine*

**Oxymorphone** (14-hydroxydihydromorphinone or dihydrohydroxymorphinone) — *Numorphan*

**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, Dolconral, Dolenal, Dolental, Dolestine, Doleval, Dolin, Dolinal, Dolisan, Dolisina, Doloneurin, Dolopethin, Dolor, Doloridine, Dolormin, Dolosal, Dolosil, Dolvin, Dolvanol, Dosilantine, Eudolak, Feldin, Felidin, Gratidina, Isonipeaine, 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, Spasmodalgil, Suppotosal, 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** (6-morpholino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanone) — *Hepagin, Heptalgin, Heptalin, Heptazone, Heptone*

**Phenampronide** (N-(1-methyl-2-piperidinoethyl) propionanilide or N-[2-(1-methylpiperid-2'yl)ethyl]-propionanilide)

**Phenazocine** (2'-hydroxy-5,9-dimethyl-2-phenethyl-6,7-benzomorphin or 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydro-8-hydroxy-6,11-dimethyl-3-phenethyl-2,6-methano-3-benzazocine) — *Narcidine, Narphen, Phenobenzorphan, Prinadol*

**Phenomorphin** (3-hydroxy-N-phenethylmorphinan)

**Phenopropidine** (1-(3-hydroxy-3-phenylpropyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester or 1-phenyl-3-(4-carbethoxy-4-phenylpiperidine)-propanol) — *Phenopropidine, R.1406*

**Piminodine** (4-phenyl-1-(3-phenylaminopropyl) piperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester) — *Alvodine, Anopridine, Cimadon*

**Piritramide** (1-(3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl)-4-(1-piperidino) piperidine-4-carboxylic acid amide or 2,2-diphenyl-4-[1-(4-carbamoyl-4-piperidino)-] butyronitrile) — *ARC 1-D-21, Dipidolor, R.3365*

**Proheptazine** (1,3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxyazacycloheptane or 1,3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxyhexamethyleneimine) — *Dimepheprimine*

**Propripidine** (1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid isopropyl ester) — *Gevelina, Ipropethidine, Isopedine, Spasmo-dolisina*

**Racemethorphan** (( $\pm$ )-3-methoxy-N-methylmorphinan)

**Racemoramide** (( $\pm$ )-4-[2-methyl-4-oxo-3,3-diphenyl-4-(1-pyrrolidinyl) butyl] morpholine or ( $\pm$ )-3-methyl-2,2-diphenyl-4-morpholino-butylpyrrolidine)

**Racemorphan** (( $\pm$ )-3-hydroxy-N-methylmorphinan) — *Citarin, Methorphanin*

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

**Thebaine**

**Trimeperidine** (1,2,5-trimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine) — *Isopromedol, Promedol; and*

\* **Dextromethorphan** ((+)-3-methoxy-N-methylmorphinan) and **dextrorphan** ((+)-3-hydroxy-N-methylmorphinan) are specifically excluded from this Schedule.

The isomers, unless specifically excepted, of the drugs in this Schedule whenever the existence of such isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation;

The esters and ethers, unless appearing in another Schedule, of the drugs in this Schedule whenever the existence of such esters or ethers is possible;

The salts of the drugs listed in this Schedule, including the salts of esters, ethers and isomers as provided above whenever the existence of such salts is possible.

## 2. Drugs included in Schedule II of the Single Convention (Group II of the 1931 Convention)

Acetyldihydrocodeine

Codeine (3-methylmorphine)

Dihydrocodeine

Ethylmorphine (3-ethylmorphine) — *Dionine*

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

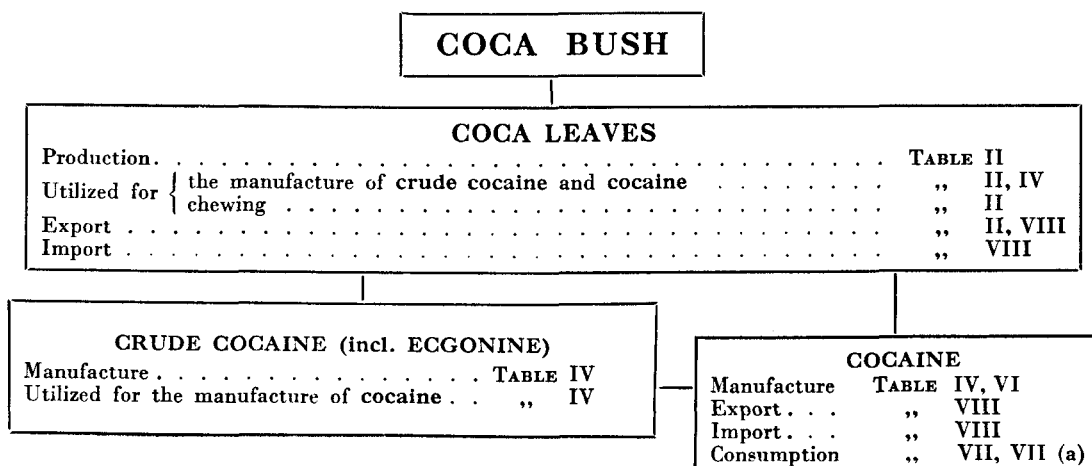
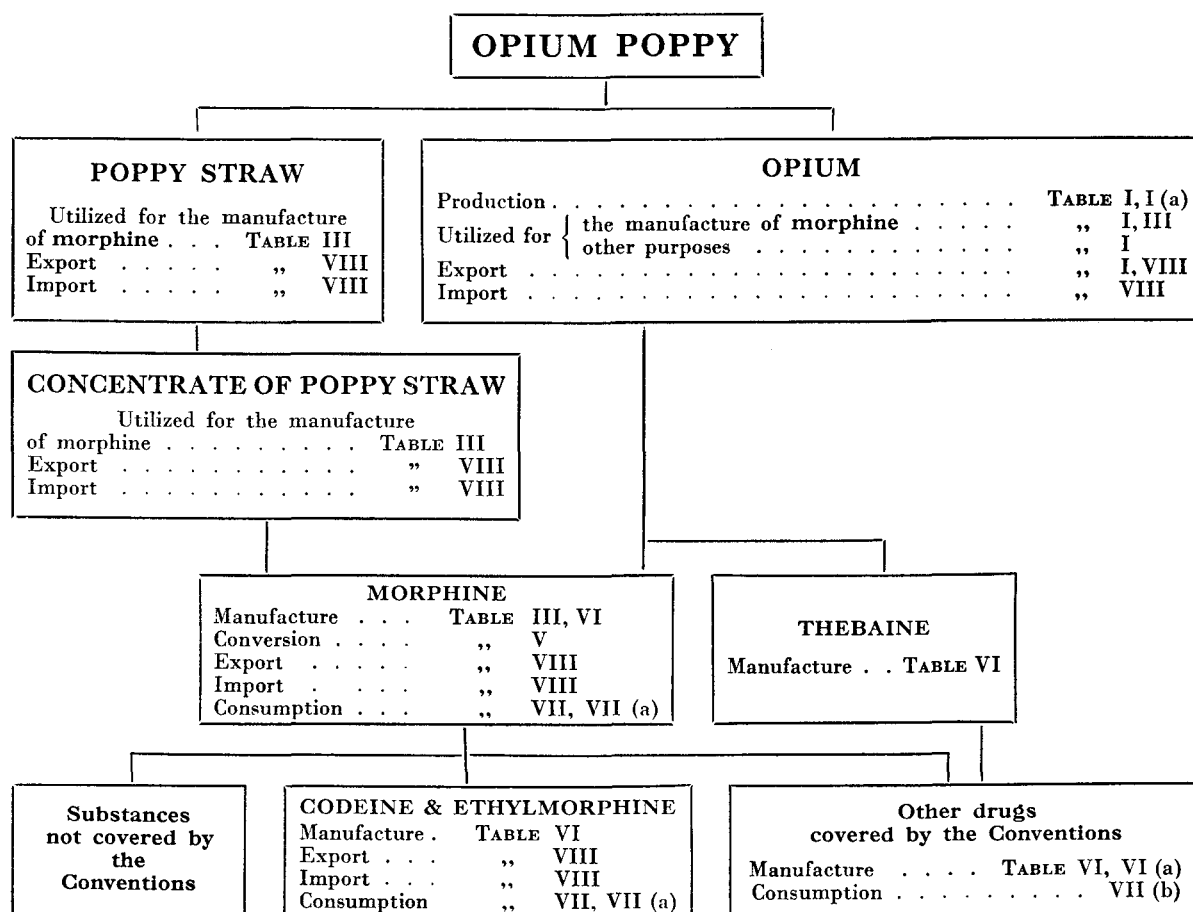
**Norcodeine** (N-demethylcodeine)

**Pholcodine** (morpholinylethylmorphine or beta-morpholinylethylmorphine); and

The isomers, unless specifically excepted, of the drugs in this Schedule whenever the existence of such isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation;

The salts of the drugs listed in this Schedule, including the salts of the isomers as provided above whenever the existence of such salts is possible.

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, VI (a)
Export (Pethidine and Methadone only) . . . . .	" VIII
Import (Pethidine and Methadone only) . . . . .	" VIII
Consumption (Pethidine, Methadone and Dextromoramide only) . . . . .	" VII
Consumption of other synthetic narcotic drugs . . . . .	" VII (b)



## EXPLANATORY NOTE

### for Tables I to VII

1. *Scope.* — The seven 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 1967 and the preceding four years.

2. *Substances appearing in the tables.* — Among the substances falling under the International Conventions on Narcotic Drugs, the following appear separately in view of the importance of their production, trade and utilization: (a) opium, opium alkaloids and their derivatives: morphine, thebaine, codeine, ethylmorphine (dionine); (b) poppy straw and concentrate of 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.

With regard to the other derivatives of opium alkaloids and other synthetic narcotic drugs, the quantities manufactured have been grouped in two columns under the heading "Other" derivatives of opium alkaloids, and "Other" synthetic narcotic drugs, and are enumerated in footnotes. To amplify this information, two further tables have been added, showing the total manufacture and total consumption of each of these drugs. Wherever the production or consumption of one of these drugs, whether a derivative of opium alkaloids or a synthetic narcotic drug, reaches one kilogramme in at least one country, the drug appears in these tables.

Prior to the coming into force of the Single Convention, Governments were not required to furnish statistics on production and main utilizations of cannabis and cannabis resin. In accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention, however, Gov-

ernments were requested to furnish this information for the first time for 1966. The statistical information on cannabis is presented in the narrative part of this document.

3. *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.

4. *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.

5. *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.

**TABLE I. — 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 of utiliza- tion and export (2+3+8)
			the manu- facture of morphine	non-medical purposes	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.
BULGARIA . . . . .	1963	451	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	536	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	315	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	125	2 311	—	—	—	23	82.2	23	Negl.	2 334
BURMA . . . . .	1963	?	—	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	?
	1964	?	1 000	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	?
	1965	?	—	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	?
	1966	?	32	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	?
	1967	?	?	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	?
INDIA . . . . .	1963	691 244	38 460	2 648	471 801	76.3	68	100	471 869	76.3	512 977
	1964	643 904	37 647	2 588	472 481	71.3	54	100	472 535	71.3	512 770
	1965	624 893	35 787	2 650	426 073	62.3	68	81.9	426 141	62.4	464 578
	1966	436 343	39 849	2 785	531 044	63.7	70	19.4	531 114	63.7	573 748
	1967	473 205	36 395	2 245	362 516	70.2	2	7.1	362 518	70.2	401 158
JAPAN . . . . .	1963	469	42 292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42 292
	1964	692	43 592	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43 592
	1965	163	51 711	—	—	—	15	18.1	15	Negl.	51 726
	1966	135	46 006	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46 006
	1967	100	45 724	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45 724
PAKISTAN . . . . .	1963	9 368	—	7 496	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 496
	1964	17 377	—	8 037	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 037
	1965	3 947	—	6 957	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 957
	1966	1 908	—	7 013	9	Negl.	—	—	9	Negl.	7 022
	1967	2 184	—	6 538	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 538
TURKEY . . . . .	1963	287 233	—	—	146 828	23.7	—	—	146 828	23.7	146 828
	1964	82 882	—	—	189 960	28.7	—	—	189 960	28.7	189 960
	1965	85 750	—	—	257 307	37.7	—	—	257 307	37.6	257 307
	1966	138 806	—	—	302 435	36.3	80	22.2	302 515	36.3	302 515
	1967	114 963	—	—	151 255	29.3	—	—	151 255	29.3	151 255
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	1963	172 085	235 980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	235 980
	1964	187 632	250 797	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250 797
	1965	176 600	263 500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	263 500
	1966	201 000	331 200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	331 200
	1967	180 827	274 703	—	2 565	0.5	3	10.7	2 568	0.5	277 271

<sup>a</sup> Consistency of 70°.  
<sup>b</sup> Consistency of 90°.

<sup>c</sup> Consistency of 88°.  
<sup>d</sup> Consistency of 88-90°.

**TABLE I. — 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 utilization and export (2+3+8)
			the manu- facture of morphine	non-medical purposes	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.
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	1963	10 016	12 987	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 987
	1964	6 649	7 629	—	350	Negl.	—	—	350	Negl.	7 979
	1965	9 273	19 175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 175
	1966	2 705	12 806	—	—	—	211	58.4	211	Negl.	13 017
	1967	6 695	6 821	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 821
TOTAL . . .	1963	1 170 866 <sup>a</sup>	329 719	10 144 <sup>a</sup>	618 629	100	68	100	618 697	100	958 560 <sup>a</sup>
	1964	939 672 <sup>a</sup>	340 665	10 625 <sup>a</sup>	662 791	100	54	100	662 845	100	1 014 135 <sup>a</sup>
	1965	900 941 <sup>a</sup>	370 173	9 607 <sup>a</sup>	683 380	100	83	100	683 463	100	1 063 243 <sup>a</sup>
	1966	781 121 <sup>a</sup>	429 893	9 798 <sup>a</sup>	833 488	100	361	100	833 849	100	1 273 540 <sup>a</sup>
	1967	778 099 <sup>a</sup>	365 954 <sup>a</sup>	8 783 <sup>a</sup>	516 336	100	28	100	516 364	100	891 101 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Incomplete.

**Table I(a). — Area cultivated with the poppy  
for the production of opium**

Country	Year	hectares	Country	Year	hectares
BULGARIA . . . . .	1964	329	PAKISTAN . . . . .	1964	688
	1965	321		1965	339
	1966	84		1966	340
	1967	123		1967	332
BURMA . . . . .	1964	?	TURKEY . . . . .	1964	28 000
	1965	?		1965	22 300
	1966	?		1966	24 000
	1967	?		1967	20 600
INDIA . . . . .	1964	21 046	UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS . . . . .	1964	?
	1965	18 894		1965	?
	1966	12 064		1966	?
	1967	14 194		1967	?
JAPAN . . . . .	1964	33	YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	1964	2 100
	1965	25		1965	2 600
	1966	5		1966	800
	1967	5		1967	860

**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)		
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	% of total col. 4	Kg.	% of total col. 6	Kg.	% of total col. 8	Kg.
BOLIVIA . . . . .	1963	4 555 130	—	?	46 089	10.8	34 779	100	80 868	17.5	?
	1964	3 285 147	—	?	532	0.1	128 886	100	129 418	24.7	?
	1965	?	—	?	87 322	24.5	150	100	87 472	24.5	?
	1966	5 276 795	—	?	—	—	9 500	100	9 500	3.5	?
	1967	5 058 168	—	?	523	0.2	61 300	100	61 823	21.3	?
INDONESIA . . . . .	1963	1 120	—	—	63	Negl.	—	—	63	Negl.	63
	1964	456	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	300	—	—	4 000	1.1	—	—	4 000	1.1	4 000
	1966	3 160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PERU . . . . .	1963	8 694 451	184 642	8 127 192	382 617	89.2	—	—	382 617	82.5	8 694 451
	1964	9 050 530 <sup>b</sup>	203 113	8 452 307 <sup>c</sup>	395 110	99.9	—	—	395 110	75.3	9 050 530
	1965	9 076 759 <sup>b</sup>	68 181	8 749 124 <sup>c</sup>	265 826	74.4	—	—	265 826	74.4	9 083 131
	1966	9 091 517	16 472	8 813 753 <sup>c</sup>	261 292	100	—	—	261 292	96.5	9 091 517
	1967	8 505 026	17 965	8 257 559	228 082	99.8	—	—	228 082	78.7	8 503 606
TOTAL . . .	1963	13 250 701	184 642	?	428 769	100	34 779	100	463 548	100	?
	1964	12 336 133	203 113	?	395 642	100	128 886	100	524 528	100	?
	1965	?	68 181	?	357 148	100	150	100	357 298	100	?
	1966	14 371 472	16 472	?	261 292	100	9 500	100	270 792	100	?
	1967	13 563 194	17 965	?	228 605	100	61 300	100	289 905	100	?

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

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

<sup>c</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.

**TABLE III**

TABLE III. — MANUFACTURE OF MORPHINE \*

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Poppy straw utilized for the manufacture of concentrate of poppy straw	Concentrate of poppy straw manufactured	Raw material utilized for the manufacture of morphine						Morphine manufactured						Total			
				Opium		Poppy straw		Concentrate of poppy straw		from opium		from poppy straw		from con- centrate of poppy straw					
		Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	% of total col. 3	Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	% of col. 17	Kg.	% of col. 17	Kg.	% of col. 17	Kg.	% of total col. 17
ARGENTINA . . . . .	1963					222		258 348	0.19			179	27.1	481	72.9			660	0.5
	1964					—	—	392 247	0.21			—	—	836	100			836	0.7
	1965					5 499	15.5	—	—			850	100	—	—			850	0.7
	1966	—	—	—	—	10 303	13.4	28 833	0.2	—	—	1 380	95.9	59	4.1	—	—	1 439	1
	1967	—	—	—	—	6 520	14	—	—	—	—	911	100	—	—	—	—	911	0.6
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	1963					265	11.9	—	—			14	100	—	—			14	Negl.
	1964					206		—	—			38	100	—	—			38	Negl.
	1965					174	13.2	—	—			19	100	—	—			19	Negl.
	1966	—	—	—	—	15		—	—	2	50	6	85.7	—	—	1	14.3	7	Negl.
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BELGIUM . . . . .	1963					12 063	11.7	7 907	0.18			1 416	99	14	1			1 430	1.1
	1964					8 480	12.2	—	—			1 034	100	—	—			1 034	0.9
	1965					381	5.2	—	—			20	100	—	—			20	Negl.
	1966	—	—	—	—	10 573	9.3	—	—	6 991	45	977	23.5	—	—	3 145	75.8	4 150 <sup>a</sup>	2.8
	1967	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	8 690	49.9	5	0.1	—	—	4 340	99.9	4 345	3
BULGARIA . . . . .	1963					—	—	407 629	0.13			—	—	546	100			546	0.4
	1964					—	—	616 257	0.17			—	—	1 025	100			1 025	0.9
	1965					—	—	849 881	0.15			—	—	1 302	100			1 302	1.1
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	680 055	0.15	—	—	—	—	988	100	—	—	988	0.7
	1967	—	—	—	—	2 311	10.8	867 823	0.12	—	—	249	18.9	1 069	81.1	—	—	1 318	0.9
BURMA . . . . .	1963					—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—			—	—
	1964					1 000	5.1	—	—			51	100	—	—			51	Negl.
	1965					—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—			—	—
	1966	—	—	—	—	32	6.3	—	—	—	—	2	100	—	—	—	—	2	Negl.
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHINA <sup>b</sup> . . . . .	1963					894	4.3	—	—			38	100	—	—			38	Negl.
	1964					972	4.3	—	—			42	97.7	—	—			43 <sup>c</sup>	Negl.
	1965					741	5.8	—	—			43	100	—	—			43	Negl.
	1966	—	—	—	—	740	6.8	—	—	—	—	50	100	—	—	—	—	50	Negl.
	1967	—	—	—	—	487	8.2	—	—	—	—	40	100	—	—	—	—	40	Negl.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . .	1963					—	—	4 681 631	0.13			—	—	6 064	100			6 064	4.7
	1964					—	—	5 059 260	0.14			—	—	7 146	100			7 146	6
	1965					—	—	5 223 488	0.14			—	—	7 238	100			7 238	5.9
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 216 000	0.11	—	—	—	—	4 505	100	—	—	4 505	3
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 195 000	0.12	—	—	—	—	6 105	100	—	—	6 105	4.3

DENMARK . . . . .	1963					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964					—	—	4 000	0.08	—	—	—	3	100	—	—	—	3	Negl.
	1965					—	—	4 000	0.03	—	—	—	1	100	—	—	—	1	Negl.
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FINLAND . . . . .	1963					56	12.5	—	—	—	7	100	—	—	—	—	—	7	Negl.
	1964					29	13.8	—	—	—	4	100	—	—	—	—	—	4	Negl.
	1965					25	8	—	—	—	2	100	—	—	—	—	—	2	Negl.
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FRANCE . . . . .	1963					93 584	9.9	148 977	0.2	—	9 248	96.8	298	3.1	—	—	—	9 551 <sup>d</sup>	7.5
	1964					93 282	11	79 153	0.23	—	10 303	98	181	1.7	—	—	—	10 513 <sup>e</sup>	8.8
	1965					78 481	11.1	5 327	0.21	—	8 710	100	—	—	—	—	—	8 710	7.1
	1966	—	—	—	—	93 545	11.6	320 750		—	10 833	94.1	679	5.9	—	—	—	11 512	7.7
	1967	—	—	—	—	96 476	11.1	378 636	0.16	—	10 697	94.6	610	5.4	—	—	—	11 307	7.9
GERMANY: FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	1963					200	12.1	—	—	—	134	100	—	—	—	—	—	134	0.1
	1964					8		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965					8 885		—	—	—	1 077	100	—	—	—	—	—	1 077	0.9
	1966	—	—	—	—	44 092		—	—	—	4 790	100	—	—	—	—	—	4 790	3.2
	1967	—	—	—	—	31 703		—	—	—	4 286	100	—	—	—	—	—	4 286	3
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC *	1963					—	—	2 079 502	0.14	—	—	—	2 883	100	—	—	—	2 883	2.3
	1964					—	—	1 230 420	0.15	—	—	—	1 824	100	—	—	—	1 824	1.5
	1965					—	—	700 600	0.16	—	—	—	1 121	100	—	—	—	1 121	9.9
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	794 000	0.09	—	—	—	752	100	—	—	—	752	0.5
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	414 000	0.09	—	—	—	367	100	—	—	—	367	0.3
HUNGARY . . . . .	1963					—	—	5 800 000	0.23	—	—	—	13 058	100	—	—	—	13 058	10.2
	1964					—	—	5 200 000	0.25	—	—	—	13 007	100	—	—	—	13 007	10.9
	1965					—	—	4 016 400	0.23	—	—	—	9 407	100	—	—	—	9 407	7.6
	1966	—	—	—	—	2 892	13.5	4 910 000	0.19	—	391	4	9 316	96	—	—	—	9 707	6.5
	1967	—	—	—	—	9	11.1	4 519 100	0.23	—	1	Negl.	10 246	100	—	—	—	10 247	7.2
INDIA . . . . .	1963					38 460	7.5	—	—	—	2 894	100	—	—	—	—	—	2 894	2.3
	1964					37 647	7.1	—	—	—	2 685	100	—	—	—	—	—	2 685	2.3
	1965					35 787	7.4	—	—	—	2 666	100	—	—	—	—	—	2 666	2.2
	1966	—	—	—	—	39 849	6.1	—	—	—	2 434	100	—	—	—	—	—	2 434	1.6
	1967	—	—	—	—	36 395	6.8	—	—	—	2 473	100	—	—	—	—	—	2 473	1.7
ITALY . . . . .	1963					28 081	10.3	—	—	—	2 890	100	—	—	—	—	—	2 890	2.3
	1964					29 001	10.6	—	—	—	3 066	100	—	—	—	—	—	3 066	2.6
	1965					26 665	11.4	—	—	—	3 030	100	—	—	—	—	—	3 030	2.5
	1966	—	—	—	—	23 937	10.9	—	—	—	2 604	100	—	—	—	—	—	2 604	1.7
	1967	—	—	—	—	31 422	10.6	—	—	—	3 346	100	—	—	—	—	—	3 346	2.3
JAPAN . . . . .	1963					42 292	14.6	—	—	—	6 161	100	—	—	—	—	—	6 161	4.8
	1964					43 592	14.1	—	—	—	6 128	100	—	—	—	—	—	6 128	5.2
	1965					51 711	11.6	—	—	—	5 997	100	—	—	—	—	—	5 997	4.9
	1966	—	—	—	—	46 006	11.8	—	—	—	5 413	100	—	—	—	—	—	5 413	3.6
	1967	—	—	—	—	45 724	11.5	—	—	—	5 237	100	—	—	—	—	—	5 237	3.7

\* Before 1966, concentrate of poppy straw was considered to be crude morphine. As from 1966, however, in accordance with Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1953, concentrate of poppy straw is considered as a separate drug. Consequently, for the years 1963 to 1965, the figures relating to the poppy straw utilized in the manufacture of morphine take into account the quantities of straw used for the manufacture of concentrate, and the quantities of morphine manufactured include the amount of morphine contained in the concentrate of poppy straw thus obtained.

\* See introductory note, page 2, second paragraph.

<sup>a</sup> Including 28 kg. recuperated.

<sup>b</sup> Statistics incomplete.

<sup>c</sup> Including 1 kg. obtained from the conversion of 2 kg. of heroin.

<sup>d</sup> Including 5 kg. obtained from the conversion of 6 kg. of heroin.

<sup>e</sup> Including 29 kg. obtained from the conversion of 45 kg. of heroin.

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

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Poppy straw utilized for the manufacture of concentrate of poppy straw	Concentrate of poppy straw manufactured	Raw material utilized for the manufacture of morphine						Morphine manufactured						Total			
				Opium		Poppy straw		Concentrate of poppy straw		from opium		from poppy straw		from con- centrate of poppy straw					
		Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	% of total col. 3	Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	% of col. 17	Kg.	% of col. 17	Kg.	% of col. 17	Kg.	% of total col. 17
NETHERLANDS . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 802 985	0.27	—	—	—	—	10 411	100	—	—	10 411	8.2
	1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 662 780	0.24	—	—	—	—	3 964	100	—	—	3 964	3.3
	1965	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 666 280	0.23	—	—	—	—	8 557	100	—	—	8 557	6.9
	1966	3 521 850	0.45	15 435	87.2	—	—	—	—	4 013	58.5	—	—	—	—	2 153	100	2 153	1.4
	1967	6 231 110	0.44	27 397	90.1	—	—	—	—	8 797	46.4	—	—	—	—	4 080	100	4 080	2.8
NORWAY . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 541	0.44	—	—	—	—	39	78	—	—	50 <sup>a</sup>	Negl.
	1964	—	—	—	—	356	7.9	80 250	0.18	28	16.2	145	83.8	—	—	—	—	173	0.2
	1965	—	—	—	—	90	10	27 000	0.18	9	15.8	48	84.2	—	—	—	—	57	Negl.
	1966	—	—	—	—	44	6.8	50 000	0.16	—	—	80	96.4	—	—	—	—	83	0.1
	1967	—	—	—	—	92	8.7	71 250	0.13	—	—	91	91.9	—	—	—	—	99	0.1
POLAND . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 125 700	0.16	—	—	6 610	100	—	—	—	—	6 610	5.2
	1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 721 900	0.13	—	—	6 230	100	—	—	—	—	6 230	5.2
	1965	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 683 000	0.11	—	—	5 050	100	—	—	—	—	5 050	4.1
	1966	874 000	0.26	2 260	12.8	—	—	3 833 000	0.14	—	—	5 328	100	—	—	—	—	5 328	3.6
	1967	1 043 000	0.29	3 001	9.9	—	—	3 127 000	0.19	—	—	6 055	100	—	—	—	—	6 055	4.2
PORTUGAL . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	—	—	1 446	14.4	—	—	208	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	208	0.2
	1966	—	—	—	—	2 000	13.6	—	—	500	46.2	272	54.1	—	—	231	45.9	503	0.3
	1967	—	—	—	—	2 500	13.2	—	—	—	—	329	100	—	—	—	—	329	0.2
ROMANIA . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—	—	—	716 000	0.22	—	—	1 595	100	—	—	—	—	1 595	1.2
	1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 024 000	0.18	—	—	1 853	100	—	—	—	—	1 853	1.6
	1965	—	—	—	—	—	—	863 000	0.14	—	—	1 225	100	—	—	—	—	1 225	1
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 379 900	0.17	—	—	2 300	100	—	—	—	—	2 300	1.5
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 500 000	0.16	—	—	2 350	100	—	—	—	—	2 350	1.6
SOUTH AFRICA . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 450	50	—	—	—	—	1 724	100	1 724	1.2
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 000	34.4	—	—	—	—	1 720	100	1 720	1.2
SPAIN . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—	5 971	14.1	803	0.25	842	99.8	2	0.2	—	—	—	—	844	0.7
	1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 536	0.13	—	—	2	100	—	—	—	—	2	Negl.
	1965	—	—	—	—	7 130	12.3	—	—	878	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	878	0.7
	1966	—	—	—	—	17 221	8.7	—	—	1 999	44.7	1 496	62.6	—	—	893	37.4	2 389	1.6
	1967	—	—	—	—	30 827	8.7	—	—	16	43.8	2 682	99.7	—	—	7	0.3	2 689	1.9



SWEDEN . . . . .	1963					65	10.8	—	—			7	100	—	—			7	Negl.
	1964					—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—			—	—
	1965					—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—			—	—
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SWITZERLAND . . . .	1963					3 040	14.3	—	—			434	100	—	—			434	0.3
	1964					3 040	13.5	—	—			409	100	—	—			409	0.3
	1965					1 844	14.9	—	—			274	100	—	—			274	0.2
	1966	—	—	—	—	6 216	12.6	—	—	2 000	54.2	785	42	—	—	1 085	58	1 870	1.2
	1967	—	—	—	—	6 980	13	—	—	3 000	45.7	907	39.8	—	—	1 371	60.2	2 278	1.6
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	1963					235 980	8.3	4 026 963	0.05			19 485	91.1	1 906	8.9			21 391	16.8
	1964					250 797	8.6	3 842 640	0.05			21 555	92.1	1 837	7.9			23 392	19.7
	1965					263 500	8.9	1 875 000	0.05			23 560	96.3	905	3.7			24 465	19.8
	1966	—	—	—	—	331 200	9.8	2 732 000	0.05	—	—	32 417	95.6	1 500	4.4	—	—	33 917	22.7
	1967	—	—	—	—	274 703	8.8	3 890 000	0.19	—	—	24 096	76.4	7 447	23.6	—	—	31 543	22
UNITED KINGDOM . .	1963					200 899	9.8	—	—			19 625	100	—	—			19 625	15.4
	1964					167 294	10.1	—	—			16 819	100	—	—			16 819	14.1
	1965					188 624	9.6	—	—			18 121	100	—	—			18 121	14.7
	1966	—	—	—	—	247 788	10.2	491	0.2	2	50	25 163	99.9	1	Negl.	1	Negl.	25 183 <sup>b</sup>	16.9
	1967	—	—	—	—	238 916	9.7	—	—	—	—	23 150	100	—	—	—	—	23 156 <sup>c</sup>	16.2
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1963					155 392	12.1	—	—			18 753	100	—	—			18 753	14.7
	1964					156 454	11.4	—	—			17 850	100	—	—			17 850	15
	1965					166 650	12.6	—	—			20 989	100	—	—			20 989	17
	1966	—	—	—	—	193 306	12	—	—	—	—	23 261	100	—	—	—	—	23 261	15.6
	1967	—	—	—	—	161 307	11.1	—	—	—	—	17 888	100	—	—	—	—	17 888	12.5
YUGOSLAVIA . . . .	1963					12 987	12.3	—	—			1 597	100	—	—			1 597	1.3
	1964					7 629	12.9	—	—			984	100	—	—			984	0.8
	1965					19 175	10.2	—	—			1 947	100	—	—			1 947	1.6
	1966	—	—	—	—	12 806	16.6	91 567	0.24	—	—	2 130	90.7	218	9.3	—	—	2 348	1.6
	1967	—	—	—	—	6 821	12.4	164 277	0.14	—	—	847	78.4	234	21.6	—	—	1 081	0.8
TOTAL . . . .	1963					830 451	10.1	26 064 986	0.17			83 724	65.6	43 907	34.4			127 647	100
	1964					799 787	10.1	23 914 443	0.16			80 996	68	38 053	32			119 079	100
	1965					856 808	10.3	21 913 976	0.16			88 400	71.5	34 854	28.5			123 254	100
	1966	4 395 850	0.4	17 695	100	1 082 565	10.6	19 036 596	0.14	18 957	48.7	114 407	76.6	25 726	17.2	9 233	6.2	149 412	100
	1967	7 274 110	0.42	30 398	100	973 193	10	20 127 086	0.17	25 503	45.2	97 152	67.6	34 574	24.6	11 518	8.2	143 250	100

\* Before 1966, concentrate of poppy straw was considered to be crude morphine. As from 1966, however, in accordance with Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, concentrate of poppy straw is considered as a separate drug. Consequently, for the years 1963 to 1965, the figures relating to the poppy straw utilized in the manufacture of morphine take into account the quantities of straw used for the manufacture of concentrate, and the quantities of morphine manufactured include the amount of morphine contained in the concentrate of poppy straw thus obtained.

<sup>a</sup> Including 11 kg. obtained from 68 kg. of medicinal opium.

<sup>b</sup> Including 18 kg. obtained from the conversion of heroin.

<sup>c</sup> Including 6 kg. obtained from the conversion of heroin.

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 . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	9	0.6
	1964	—	—	2 500	0.44	—	—	—	11	0.7
	1965	—	—	6 500	0.48	—	—	—	31	2.3
	1966	—	—	1 000	0.7	—	—	—	7	1.1
	1967	—	—	2 000	0.55	—	—	—	11	0.8
BELGIUM . . . . .	1963	—	—	106	—	—	117	—	102	7.3
	1964	—	—	23 082	—	—	85	—	130	8.1
	1965	—	—	9 657	—	—	28	—	109	8.1
	1966	—	—	5 309	0.08	—	—	—	4	0.6
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FRANCE . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—	—	381	} 78.1	212	15.2
	1964	—	—	—	—	—	435		325	20.3
	1965	—	—	—	—	—	135		206	15.3
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GERMANY: FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	1963	—	—	12 824	—	—	286	83	251	18
	1964	—	—	8 882	—	—	393		311	19.4
	1965	—	—	—	—	—	235		195	14.5
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—		4	0.6
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JAPAN . . . . .	1963	—	—	10 273	0.52	—	—	—	53	3.8
	1964	—	—	—	—	—	95	75.8	72	4.5
	1965	—	—	—	—	—	61	78.7	48	3.6
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NETHERLANDS . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—	—	111 <sup>a</sup>	75.6	87	6.3
	1964	—	—	—	—	—	86		65	4.1
	1965	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
	1966	—	—	1 505	0.27	—	—		4	0.6
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PERU . . . . .	1963	184 642	0.67	—	—	1 228	—	—	—	—
	1964	203 113	0.61	—	—	1 239	—	—	—	—
	1965	68 181	0.63	—	—	428	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	16 472	0.55	—	—	—	90	13.5
	1967	—	—	17 965	0.58	—	—	—	105	7.6
PORTUGAL . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—	—	16	50	8	0.6
	1964	—	—	—	—	—	15	80	12	0.7
	1965	—	—	—	—	—	15	66.7	10	0.7
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* As from 1966, in accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention of 1961, separate figures for crude cocaine are no longer requested; therefore since 1966, the quantities of coca leaves indicated as having been used for the manufacture of cocaine include also those used for the manufacture of crude cocaine, and the figures of cocaine manu-

factured include the pure cocaine content of crude cocaine manufactured from these coca leaves.

<sup>a</sup> In addition, 1 kg. of ecgonine was used in the manufacture of cocaine.

TABLE IV. — MANUFACTURE OF COCAINE\* (concluded)

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Coca leaves utilized for the manufacture of				Crude cocaine			Cocaine manufactured	
		crude cocaine		cocaine		manu- factured	utilized for the ma- nufacture of cocaine			
		Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	% of total col. 8
SPAIN . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—	—	23	78.2	18	1.3
	1964	—	—	324	—	—	18	—	10	0.6
	1965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 <sup>a</sup>	0.1
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	1963	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	5 <sup>b</sup>	0.4
	1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	957	0.21	—	—	—	2	0.1
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNITED KINGDOM . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—	—	310	73.9	229	16.5
	1964	—	—	—	—	—	431	75.6	326	20.3
	1965	—	—	—	—	—	413	84.7	350	26
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1963	—	—	205 543	0.33	—	—	—	687	49.4
	1964	—	—	256 797	0.43	—	—	—	1 099	68.5
	1965	—	—	261 704	0.39	—	—	—	1 008	74.8
	1966	—	—	209 004	0.27	—	—	—	556	83.6
	1967	—	—	251 157	0.5	—	—	—	1 268	91.6
TOTAL . . . . .	1963	184 642	0.67	228 757	—	1 228	956 <sup>c</sup>	—	1 392 <sup>c</sup>	100
	1964	203 113	0.61	291 585	—	1 239	754 <sup>c</sup>	—	1 604 <sup>c</sup>	100
	1965	68 181	0.63	278 818	—	428	239 <sup>c</sup>	—	1 347 <sup>c</sup>	100
	1966	—	—	233 290	0.29	—	—	—	665	100
	1967	—	—	271 122	0.51	—	—	—	1 384	100

\* As from 1966, in accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention of 1961, separate figures for crude cocaine are no longer requested; therefore since 1966 the quantities of coca leaves indicated as having been used for the manufacture of cocaine include also those used for the manufacture of crude cocaine, and the figures of cocaine manufactured include the pure cocaine content of crude cocaine manufactured from these coca leaves.

<sup>a</sup> Obtained from raw materials processed before 1965.

<sup>b</sup> Obtained from coca leaves processed before 1963.

<sup>c</sup> The totals do not represent the sum of the figures shown in this column, but have been adjusted to allow for the fact that the figures of manufacture of the United States include crude cocaine exported for refining, while the countries which imported the crude cocaine have also included in their figures the quantities of crude cocaine utilized and the quantities of pure cocaine obtained therefrom.

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 Schedule I of the Single Convention of 1961	into drugs of Schedule II of the Single Convention of 1961						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 . . .	1963	660	2	0.3	493	74.7	76	11.5	—	—	—	—	571	86.5	89	13.5				
	1964	836	—	—	938	112.2	104	12.4	—	—	—	—	1 042	124.6	—	—				
	1965	850	—	—	703	82.7	116	13.7	—	—	—	—	848 <sup>a</sup>	99.8	2	0.2				
	1966	1 439	—	—	1 140	79.2	119	8.3	—	—	—	—	1 259	87.5	180	12.5				
	1967	911	—	—	726	79.7	85	9.3	2	0.2	—	—	813	89.2	98	10.8				
AUSTRALIA . . . .	1963	14	—	—	166	} b	—	—	—	—	—	—	166	} b	—	—				
	1964	38	—	—	2 787		—	—	—	—	—	2 787	—		—					
	1965	19	—	—	2 208		—	—	140	} b	—	—	2 348		—	—				
	1966	7	—	—	1 793		—	—	460		—	—	2 253		—	—				
	1967	—	—	—	4 287		—	—	81		c	—	—		4 368	c	—	—		
AUSTRIA . . . . .	1963	—	5	} c	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	} c	—	—				
	1964	—	3		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—		—					
	1965	—	5		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—		—					
	1966	—	5		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—		—					
	1967	—	5		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—		—					
BELGIUM . . . . .	1963	1 430	7	} b	2 655	} b	322	} b	48	} b	1	b	3 033	} b	—	—				
	1964	1 034	5		3 015		154		77		—	—	3 251		—	—				
	1965	20	12		3 433		263		37		1	b	3 746		—	—				
	1966	4 150	13		3 729		89.9		150		3.6	82	2		1	Negl.	3 975	95.8	175	4.2
	1967	4 345	1		Negl.		3 530		81.3		548	12.6	79		1.8	5	0.1	4 163	95.8	182
BRAZIL . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	1 431	} c	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 431	} c	—	—				
	1964	—	—	—	1 421		—	—	—	—	—	—	1 421		—	—				
	1965	—	—	—	880		—	—	—	—	—	—	880		—	—				
	1966	—	—	—	1 615		—	—	—	—	—	—	1 615		—	—				
	1967	—	—	—	1 517		—	—	—	—	—	—	1 517		—	—				
BULGARIA . . . . .	1963	546	—	—	445	81.5	74	13.6	—	—	—	—	519	95.1	27	4.9				
	1964	1 025	—	—	929	90.6	120	11.7	—	—	—	—	1 049	102.3	—	—				
	1965	1 302	—	—	1 102	84.6	156	12	—	—	—	—	1 258	96.6	44	3.4				
	1966	988	—	—	933	94.4	74	7.5	—	—	—	—	1 007	101.9	—	—				
	1967	1 318	—	—	1 145	86.9	142	10.8	—	—	—	—	1 287	97.7	31	2.3				
BURMA . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	1964	51	—	—	51	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	100	—	—				
	1965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	1966	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	100				
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
CHINA <sup>d</sup> . . . . .	1963	38	—	—	41	107.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	107.9	—	—				
	1964	43	—	—	54	125.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	125.6	—	—				
	1965	43	—	—	55	127.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	127.9	—	—				
	1966	50	—	—	52	104	1	2	—	—	—	—	53	106	—	—				
	1967	40	—	—	50	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	125	—	—				

CZECHOSLOVAKIA .	1963	6 064	—	—	4 695	77.4	208	3.4	—	—	—	—	4 903	80.8	1 161	19.2
	1964	7 146	—	—	4 305	60.3	595	8.3	—	—	—	—	4 900	68.6	2 246	31.4
	1965	7 238	—	—	2 605	36	166	2.3	—	—	—	—	2 771	38.3	4 467	61.7
	1966	4 505	—	—	1 275	28.3	330	7.3	89	2	—	—	1 694	37.6	2 811	62.4
	1967	6 105	—	—	2 894	47.4	331	5.4	50	0.8	—	—	3 275	53.6	2 830	46.4
FRANCE . . . . .	1963	9 551	4	Negl.	5 906	61.8	2 455	25.7	1 084	11.4	—	—	9 449	98.9	102	1.1
	1964	10 513	3	Negl.	6 248	59.4	2 796	26.6	953	9.1	—	—	10 000	95.1	513	4.9
	1965	8 710	3	Negl.	6 233	71.6	1 908	21.9	651	7.5	—	—	8 795	101	—	—
	1966	11 512	—	—	6 683	58	2 379	20.7	812	7.1	—	—	9 874	85.8	1 638	14.2
	1967	11 307	4	Negl.	5 944	52.6	2 866	25.4	851	7.5	—	—	9 665	85.5	1 642	14.5
GERMANY: FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	1963	134	21	b	8 769	b	682	b	—	—	—	—	9 472	b	—	—
	1964	—	23	c	7 952	c	381	c	—	—	—	—	8 356	c	—	—
	1965	1 077	17	b	10 852	b	379	b	—	—	3	b	11 251	b	—	—
	1966	4 790	22		8 860		562		—	—	—	—	9 444		—	—
	1967	4 286	13		11 848		505		—	—	—	—	12 366		—	—
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC *	1963	2 883	—	—	2 687	93.2	14	0.5	—	—	2	0.1	2 703	93.8	180	6.2
	1964	1 824	—	—	1 218	66.8	37	2	—	—	2	0.1	1 257	68.9	567	31.1
	1965	1 121	—	—	1 746	155.8	41	3.6	—	—	—	—	1 787	159.4	—	—
	1966	752	—	—	776	103.2	32	4.2	—	—	—	—	808	107.4	—	—
	1967	367	—	—	513	139.8	19	5.2	—	—	—	—	532	145	—	—
HUNGARY . . . . .	1963	13 058	—	—	7 622	58.4	850	6.5	—	—	—	—	8 472	64.9	4 586	35.1
	1964	13 007	—	—	4 982	38.3	868	6.7	—	—	—	—	5 850	45	7 157	55
	1965	9 407	10	0.1	5 238	55.7	887	9.4	—	—	—	—	6 135	65.2	3 272	34.8
	1966	9 707	21	0.2	3 720	38.3	952	9.8	6	0.1	3	Negl.	4 702	48.4	5 005	51.6
	1967	10 247	—	—	3 440	33.6	1 093	10.6	—	—	—	—	4 533	44.2	5 714	55.8
INDIA . . . . .	1963	2 894	—	—	1 411	48.8	260	9	—	—	—	—	1 671	57.8	1 223	42.2
	1964	2 685	—	—	1 370	51	356	13.3	—	—	—	—	1 726	64.3	959	35.7
	1965	2 666	—	—	1 588	59.6	365	13.7	—	—	—	—	1 953	73.3	713	26.7
	1966	2 434	—	—	2 180	89.6	390	16	—	—	—	—	2 570	105.6	—	—
	1967	2 473	—	—	2 944	119	363	14.7	—	—	—	—	3 307	133.7	—	—
ITALY . . . . .	1963	2 890	—	—	2 289	79.2	940	32.5	4	0.1	—	—	3 233	111.8	—	—
	1964	3 066	—	—	2 149	70.1	810	26.4	—	—	—	—	2 959	96.5	107	3.5
	1965	3 030	—	—	1 883	62.2	595	19.6	—	—	—	—	2 478	81.8	552	18.2
	1966	2 604	—	—	2 405	92.4	750	28.8	—	—	—	—	3 155	121.2	—	—
	1967	3 346	—	—	2 536	75.8	1 028	30.7	15	0.4	—	—	3 579	106.9	—	—
JAPAN . . . . .	1963	6 161	—	—	6 081	98.7	6	0.1	—	—	—	—	6 087	98.8	74	1.2
	1964	6 128	—	—	6 060	98.9	4	0.1	—	—	—	—	6 064	99	64	1
	1965	5 997	—	—	5 947	99.2	7	0.1	—	—	—	—	5 954	99.3	43	0.7
	1966	5 413	—	—	5 364	99.1	7	0.1	—	—	—	—	5 371	99.2	42	0.8
	1967	5 237	—	—	5 191	99.1	6	0.1	—	—	—	—	5 197	99.2	40	0.8

\* See introductory note, page 2, second paragraph.

<sup>a</sup> Including 19 kg. converted into dihydrocodeine and 10 kg. converted into acetyldihydrocodeine.

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

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

<sup>d</sup> 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 manufac- tured	Morphine utilized for conversion												Morphine unconverted (A minus B)	
			into drugs of Schedule I of the Single Convention of 1961	into drugs of Schedule II of the Single Convention of 1961						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
NETHERLANDS . .	1963	10 411	8	0.1	5 326	51.2	23	0.2	—	—	—	—	5 357	51.5	5 054	48.5
	1964	3 964	2	Negl.	1 375	34.7	—	—	90	2.3	—	—	1 467	37	2 497	63
	1965	8 557	5	0.1	903	10.5	—	—	—	—	22	0.3	930	10.9	7 627	89.1
	1966	2 153	7	0.3	2 201	102.2	79	3.7	22	1	—	—	2 309	107.2	—	—
	1967	4 080	7	0.2	2 297	56.3	35	0.8	19	0.5	—	—	2 358	57.8	1 722	42.2
NORWAY . . . . .	1963	50	—	—	67	134	—	—	17	34	—	—	84	168	—	—
	1964	173	—	—	68	39.3	—	—	41	23.7	—	—	109	63	64	37
	1965	57	—	—	33	57.9	—	—	20	35.1	—	—	53	93	4	7
	1966	83	—	—	30	36.2	—	—	48	57.8	—	—	78	94	5	6
	1967	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	69.7	—	—	69	69.7	30	30.3
POLAND . . . . .	1963	6 610	—	—	6 451	97.6	127	1.9	—	—	—	—	6 578	99.5	32	0.5
	1964	6 230	—	—	5 033	80.8	64	1	—	—	—	—	5 097	81.8	1 133	18.2
	1965	5 050	—	—	3 508	69.5	80	1.6	—	—	—	—	3 588	71.1	1 462	28.9
	1966	5 328	—	—	4 983	93.5	95	1.8	—	—	—	—	5 078	95.3	250	4.7
	1967	6 055	—	—	6 213	102.6	98	1.6	—	—	—	—	6 311	104.2	—	—
PORTUGAL . . . .	1963	—	—	—	270	} a	83	a	—	—	—	—	353	} a	—	—
	1964	—	—	—	334		—	—	—	—	—	—	334		—	—
	1965	208	—	—	313	b	61	b	—	—	—	—	374	b	—	—
	1966	503	—	—	362	71.9	104	20.7	—	—	—	—	466	92.6	37	7.4
	1967	329	—	—	499	151.7	54	16.4	—	—	—	—	553	168.1	—	—
ROMANIA . . . . .	1963	1 595	—	—	1 544	96.8	43	2.7	—	—	—	—	1 587	99.5	8	0.5
	1964	1 853	—	—	1 744	94.1	100	5.4	—	—	—	—	1 844	99.5	9	0.5
	1965	1 225	—	—	1 015	82.9	200	16.3	—	—	—	—	1 215	99.2	10	0.8
	1966	2 300	—	—	1 819	79.1	80	3.5	—	—	—	—	1 899	82.6	401	17.4
	1967	2 350	—	—	1 964	83.6	85	3.6	—	—	—	—	2 049	87.2	301	12.8
SOUTH AFRICA . .	1963	—	—	—	463	a	1	a	1	a	—	—	465	} a	—	—
	1964	—	—	—	?	?	?	?	?	?	—	—	1 071		—	—
	1965	—	—	—	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1 874		—	—
	1966	1 724	—	—	1 524	88.4	30	1.8	52	3	—	—	1 606	93.2	118	6.8
	1967	1 720	—	—	1 528	88.8	—	—	32	1.9	—	—	1 560	90.7	160	9.3

SPAIN . . . . .	1963	844	—	—	1 658	} b	288	} b	47	} b	—	—	1 993	} b	—	—
	1964	2	—	—	1 717		194		36		—	—	1 947		—	—
	1965	878	—	—	1 455	} 79.7 83.6	205	} 17.5 3.6	56	} 1.4 1.3	—	—	1 716	} 98.6 88.5	—	—
	1966	2 389	—	—	1 902		418		34		2	Negl.	2 356		33	1.4
	1967	2 689	—	—	2 248		97		36		—	—	2 381		308	11.5
SWITZERLAND . .	1963	434	95	} b	1 293	} b	111	} b	—	} b	—	—	1 499	} b	—	—
	1964	409	134		661		—		—		—	—	795		—	—
	1965	274	—	—	1 407	} 12.6 51.4	23	} 5.6 —	—	} 89 0.2	—	—	1 430	} 84.9 51.4	—	—
	1966	1 870	236	—	1 248		104		—		—	—	1 588		282	15.1
	1967	2 278	—	—	1 170		—		—		—	—	1 170		1 108	48.6
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	1963	21 391	—	—	19 565	91.5	985	4.6	—	—	—	—	20 550	96.1	841	3.9
	1964	23 392	—	—	21 500	91.9	985	4.2	—	—	—	—	22 485	96.1	907	3.9
	1965	24 465	—	—	22 590	92.4	985	4	—	—	—	—	23 575	96.4	890	3.6
	1966	33 917	—	—	32 142	94.8	985	2.9	—	—	89	0.2	33 216	97.9	701	2.1
	1967	31 543	—	—	30 133	95.5	1 085	3.5	—	—	—	—	31 218	99	325	1
UNITED KINGDOM	1963	19 625	42	0.2	15 460	78.8	667	3.4	1 511	7.7	3	Negl.	17 683	90.1	1 942	9.9
	1964	16 819	75	0.4	14 539	86.5	121	0.7	870	5.2	5	Negl.	15 610	92.8	1 209	7.2
	1965	18 121	59	0.3	14 660	81	219	1.2	624	3.5	4	Negl.	15 566	86	2 555	14
	1966	25 183	123	0.5	19 053	75.7	501	2	945	3.8	5	Negl.	20 627	82	4 556	18
	1967	23 156	57	0.2	16 635	71.9	1 230	5.3	882	3.8	3	Negl.	18 807	81.2	4 349	18.8
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1963	18 753	71	0.4	18 064	96.3	52	0.3	—	—	8	Negl.	18 195	97	558	3
	1964	17 850	56	0.3	17 285	96.8	167	0.9	—	—	8	0.1	17 516	98.1	334	1.9
	1965	20 989	42	0.2	20 166	96.1	210	1	—	—	9	Negl.	20 427	97.3	562	2.7
	1966	23 261	56	0.2	22 434	96.5	227	1	—	—	2	Negl.	22 719	97.7	542	2.3
	1967	17 888	84	0.5	17 389	97.2	89	0.5	—	—	8	Negl.	17 570	98.2	318	1.8
YUGOSLAVIA . . .	1963	1 597	—	—	1 486	93	22	1.4	—	—	—	—	1 508	94.4	89	5.6
	1964	984	—	—	1 182	120.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 182	120.1	—	—
	1965	1 947	—	—	1 827	93.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 827	93.8	120	6.2
	1966	2 348	—	—	2 454	104.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 454	104.5	—	—
	1967	1 081	—	—	750	69.4	32	3	—	—	—	—	782	72.4	299	27.6
TOTAL <sup>c</sup> . . .	1963	127 647	255	0.2	116 338	91.1	8 289	6.5	2 712	2.1	14	Negl.	127 608	99.9	102	0.1
	1964	119 079	301	0.3	108 917 <sup>d</sup>	91.5	7 856 <sup>d</sup>	6.4	2 067 <sup>d</sup>	1.7	15	Negl.	120 227 <sup>de</sup>	100.9 <sup>f</sup>	—	—
	1965	123 254	153	0.1	112 350 <sup>d</sup>	91.2	6 866 <sup>d</sup>	5.6	1 528 <sup>d</sup>	1.2	39 <sup>d</sup>	Negl.	122 839 <sup>g</sup>	99.7 <sup>f</sup>	415	0.3
	1966	149 412	483	0.3	130 677	87.5	8 369	5.6	2 550	1.7	102	0.1	142 181	95.2	7 231	4.8
	1967	143 250	171	0.1	127 391	88.9	9 791	6.8	2 116	1.5	16	Negl.	139 485	97.4	3 765	2.6

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

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

<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 17; 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).

<sup>d</sup> Incomplete.

<sup>e</sup> Including 1071 kg. of morphine converted into codeine, ethylmorphine and pholcodine which South Africa declared without stating the amounts of morphine converted into each in these substances.

<sup>f</sup> This percentage takes into account the morphine converted into codeine, ethylmorphine and pholcodine, which South Africa declared without stating the amounts of morphine converted into each of these substances.

<sup>g</sup> Including 1874 kg. of morphine converted into codeine, ethylmorphine and pholcodine, which South Africa declared without stating the amounts of morphine converted into each of these substances.

TABLE VI. — MANUFACTURE OF THE NARCOTIC DRUGS FALLING UNDER THE CONVENTIONS

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	OPIUM ALKALOIDS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES										COCAINE *		SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC DRUGS							
		Mor- phine uncon- verted <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
		Kg.	Kg.	% of total col. 2	Kg.	% of total col. 4	Kg.	% of total col. 6	Kg.	% of total col. 8	Kg.	% of total col. 10	Kg.	% of total col. 12	Kg.	% of total col. 14	Kg.	% of total col. 16	Kg.	% of total col. 18	
ARGENTINA . . . . .	1963	89	12	0.4	674	0.6	99	1.3	104	1.1	9	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1964	—	—	—	938	0.8	104	1.5	73	0.7	11	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1965	2	—	—	900	0.7	147	2.4	63	0.7	31	2.3	21	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1966	180	22	0.7	1 176	0.9	151	2	107	0.9	7	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1967	98	49	0.9	808	0.6	117	1.3	130	1.3	11	0.8	45	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	157	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1964	—	—	—	2 431	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1965	—	—	—	2 144	1.8	—	—	138	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1966	—	—	—	1 705	1.3	—	—	525	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1967	—	2	Negl.	3 651	2.7	—	—	95	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
AUSTRIA . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	0.1	—	—	—	—	5	1.9	—	—	—	—	
	1965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	0.1	—	—	—	—	5	1.6	—	—	—	—	
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0.1	—	—	—	—	6	2.7	—	—	8	0.1	
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0.1	—	—	—	—	7	2.1	—	—	—	—	
BELGIUM . . . . .	1963	—	65	2	2 686	2.3	246	3.3	172	1.8	102	7.3	—	—	7	1.4	—	—	—	—	
	1964	—	—	—	2 774	2.5	154	2.2	196	1.9	130	8.1	—	—	6	2.3	—	—	105	1.1	
	1965	—	29	1.2	2 875	2.4	153	2.5	134	1.4	109	8.1	—	—	10	3.1	—	—	135	1.2	
	1966	175	—	—	3 086	2.3	140	1.9	177	1.6	4	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	1.2	
	1967	182	95	1.8	3 284	2.4	304	3.5	171	1.7	—	—	—	—	10	3.1	—	—	204	1.6	
BRAZIL . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	1 515	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1964	—	—	—	1 520	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1965	—	—	—	970	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1966	—	—	—	1 600	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1967	—	—	—	1 743	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
BULGARIA . . . . .	1963	27	—	—	368	0.3	56	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1964	—	—	—	752	0.7	98	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1965	44	—	—	850	0.7	129	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1966	—	—	—	761	0.6	61	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1967	31	—	—	940	0.7	117	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
BURMA . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1964	—	—	—	62	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1965	—	—	—	172	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1966	2	—	—	486	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1967	—	—	—	447	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	



CHINA <sup>d</sup> . . . . .	1963	—	4	0.1	53	Negl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	8	0.3	67	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	12	0.5	63	Negl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	4	0.1	56	Negl.	1	Negl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	6	0.1	51	Negl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . .	1963	1 161	—	—	4 536	3.8	158	2.1	3	Negl.	—	—	240	1.5	5	1	—	—	—
	1964	2 246	—	—	3 944	3.5	428	6.1	—	—	—	—	106	0.7	3	1.1	—	—	—
	1965	4 467	—	—	3 525	2.9	156	2.5	3	Negl.	—	—	139	0.7	5	1.6	—	—	—
	1966	2 811	—	—	1 068	0.8	260	3.4	86	0.8	—	—	118	0.6	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	2 830	—	—	2 726	2	251	2.9	49	0.5	—	—	120	0.7	—	—	—	—	—
DENMARK . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	1
	1964	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	0.5
	1965	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	4.7	—	53	0.5
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	5.9	—	105	0.8
FINLAND . . . . .	1963	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Negl.
	1964	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Negl.
	1965	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0.1
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	Negl.
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	Negl.
FRANCE . . . . .	1963	102	410	12.8	8 381	7.1	2 360	32	1 467	15.2	212	15.2	497	3	—	—	—	4	0.1
	1964	513	1 131	40.4	9 074	8	2 598	37	1 306	13	325	20.3	506	3.1	—	—	—	16	0.2
	1965	—	24	1	7 818	6.5	1 906	31	856	8.8	206	15.3	457	2.3	—	—	—	12	0.1
	1966	1 638	—	—	9 461	7	2 190	28.8	1 062	9.4	—	—	528	2.5	—	—	—	13	0.1
	1967	1 642	2 238	41.9	9 550	7	2 884	33.2	1 089	10.8	—	—	522	3.1	—	—	—	29	0.2
GERMANY: FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	1963	—	61	1.9	8 392	7.1	552	7.5	1 064	11.1	251	18	1 731	10.6	100	19.9	—	2 249 <sup>e</sup>	43.9
	1964	—	49	1.7	7 568	6.7	353	5	1 275	12.6	311	19.4	1 690	10.4	63	24.1	—	2 822 <sup>f</sup>	28.8
	1965	—	15	0.6	10 777	8.9	351	5.7	1 325	13.7	195	14.5	1 975	10.1	88	27.5	—	2 311 <sup>g</sup>	20.8
	1966	—	11	0.3	8 963	6.6	563	7.4	1 028	9.1	4	0.6	2 388	11.6	—	—	—	4 287 <sup>h</sup>	39.5
	1967	—	163	3.1	11 556	8.5	458	5.3	1 089	10.8	—	—	2 111	12.8	44	13.6	—	1 838 <sup>i</sup>	14.4
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC *	1963	180	18	0.6	2 572	2.2	9	0.1	33	0.3	—	—	227	1.4	—	—	—	35	0.7
	1964	567	14	0.5	1 269	1.1	16	0.2	4	Negl.	—	—	214	1.3	—	—	—	20	0.2
	1965	—	—	—	1 437	1.2	17	0.3	37	0.4	—	—	334	1.7	—	—	—	55	0.5
	1966	—	—	—	725	0.5	14	0.2	13	0.1	—	—	304	1.5	—	—	—	44	0.4
	1967	—	—	—	558	0.4	11	0.1	25	0.3	—	—	312	1.9	—	—	—	83	0.7
HUNGARY . . . . .	1963	4 586	154	4.8	6 863	5.8	643	8.7	211	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	7 157	175	6.3	4 500	4	657	9.4	220	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	3 272	194	7.9	4 717	3.9	664	10.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	5 005	175	5.4	3 607	2.6	807	10.6	120	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	5 714	141	2.6	3 542	2.6	908	10.5	79	0.8	—	—	—	—	3	0.9	—	—	—
INDIA . . . . .	1963	1 223	—	—	1 892	1.6	231	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	959	—	—	2 237	2	232	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	713	—	—	2 074	1.7	255	4.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	—	2 322	1.7	284	3.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	—	2 903	2.1	263	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* See introductory note, page 2, second paragraph.

\* As from 1966, the figures of manufacture include the pure cocaine contained in crude cocaine.

<sup>a</sup> The figures shown in this column represent the net manufacture of morphine; they do not include the amounts used for conversion into other drugs. The totals were taken from Table V column C, and are not necessarily the totals of the figures shown in the present table (see note <sup>c</sup>, page 27). Gross manufacture, including the amounts used for conversion, is shown in Table III, column 17.

<sup>b</sup> Acetyldihydrocodeine, benzylmorphine, codeine-N-oxide, codoxime, dihydrocodeine, dihydromorphine, heroin, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, nicocodine, nicomorphine, oxycodone, oxymorphone, pholcodine and thebacon. The totals of the manufacture of each of these drugs are given in Table VI (a).

<sup>c</sup> Alphaprodine, anileridine, diethylthiambutene, diphenoxylate, dipipanone, fentanyl, ketobemidone, levorphanol, methadone intermediate, moramide intermediate (from which racemora-

mide, dextromoramide and levomoramide may be manufactured), normethadone, pethidine intermediates A, B and C, phenadoxone, phenazocine, phenoperidine, piminodine, properidine, racemoramide (from which are manufactured dextromoramide and levomoramide) and trimeperidine. The totals of the manufacture of each of these drugs are given in Table VI (a).

<sup>d</sup> Statistics incomplete.

<sup>e</sup> Normethadone (309 kg.) and pethidine intermediate A (1940 kg.).

<sup>f</sup> Normethadone (308 kg.) and pethidine intermediate A (2514 kg.).

<sup>g</sup> Methadone intermediate (426 kg.), normethadone (325 kg.) and pethidine intermediate A (1560 kg.).

<sup>h</sup> Methadone intermediate (484 kg.) normethadone (276 kg.) and pethidine intermediate A (3527 kg.).

<sup>i</sup> Normethadone (356 kg.) and pethidine intermediate A (1482 kg.).

TABLE VI. — MANUFACTURE OF THE NARCOTIC DRUGS FALLING UNDER THE CONVENTIONS  
(continued)

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	OPIUM ALKALOIDS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES										COCAINE *		SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC DRUGS							
		Mor- phine uncon- verted <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	
		Kg.	Kg.	% of total col. 2	Kg.	% of total col. 4	Kg.	% of total col. 6	Kg.	% of total col. 8	Kg.	% of total col. 10	Kg.	% of total col. 12	Kg.	% of total col. 14	Kg.	% of total col. 16	Kg.	% of total col. 18	
ISRAEL . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Negl.	—	—	53	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Negl.	—	—	34	0.2	—	—	—	—	1	Negl.	
	1965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Negl.	—	—	32	0.2	—	—	—	—	6	0.1	
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Negl.	—	—	38	0.2	—	—	—	—	5	0.1	
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Negl.	—	—	54	0.3	—	—	—	—	69	0.6	
ITALY . . . . .	1963	—	127	4	2 754	2.3	903	12.2	202	2.1	—	—	92	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1964	107	147	5.3	2 669	2.4	793	11.3	210	2.1	—	—	147	0.9	1	0.4	—	—	—	—	
	1965	552	138	5.7	2 297	1.9	563	9.2	231	2.4	—	—	120	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1966	—	195	6	2 795	2.1	724	9.5	266	2.3	—	—	120	0.6	1	0.4	—	—	—	—	
	1967	—	245	4.6	3 145	2.3	978	11.3	281	2.8	—	—	127	0.8	1	0.3	—	—	—	—	
JAPAN . . . . .	1963	74	230	7.2	5 365	4.5	4	0.1	3 041	31.6	53	3.8	112	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1964	64	90	3.2	5 552	4.9	3	Negl.	3 556	35.3	72	4.5	110	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1965	43	394	16.1	6 165	5.1	5	0.1	3 572	36.9	48	3.6	126	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1966	42	839	25.8	6 024	4.4	6	0.1	3 602	31.8	—	—	112	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1967	40	406	7.6	5 796	4.3	5	0.1	2 975	29.5	—	—	34	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
MEXICO . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Negl.	
	1965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Negl.	
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
NETHERLANDS . . . . .	1963	5 054	4	0.1	4 554	3.8	13	0.2	82	0.9	87	6.3	—	—	2	0.4	135	100	1 212 <sup>d</sup>	23.7	
	1964	2 497	47	1.7	1 464	1.3	—	—	144	1.4	65	4.1	41	0.3	3	1.1	189	100	2 503 <sup>e</sup>	25.5	
	1965	7 627	19	0.8	1 446	1.2	—	—	53	0.5	—	—	1 367	7	3	0.9	195	100	1 653 <sup>f</sup>	14.9	
	1966	—	6	0.2	2 619	1.9	69	0.9	55	0.5	4	0.6	—	—	2	0.9	260	100	739 <sup>g</sup>	6.8	
	1967	1 722	17	0.3	2 947	2.2	35	0.4	63	0.6	—	—	691	4.2	4	1.2	114	100	2 687 <sup>h</sup>	21.1	
NORWAY . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	61	Negl.	—	—	19	0.2	—	—	—	—	6	1.2	—	—	—	—	
	1964	64	—	—	71	0.1	—	—	54	0.5	—	—	—	—	2	0.8	—	—	—	—	
	1965	4	—	—	34	Negl.	—	—	35	0.4	—	—	—	—	8	2.5	—	—	—	—	
	1966	5	—	—	31	Negl.	—	—	70	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1967	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
PERU . . . . .	1963-65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	13.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	7.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
POLAND . . . . .	1963	32	—	—	4 327	3.6	59	0.8	11	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1964	1 133	—	—	3 764	3.3	31	0.5	11	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1965	1 462	—	—	2 515	2.1	41	0.7	13	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1966	250	—	—	3 649	2.7	42	0.6	9	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1967	—	—	—	4 820	3.5	46	0.5	6	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

PORTUGAL . . . . .	1963	—	10	0.3	331	0.3	89	1.2	3	Negl.	8	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	1	Negl.	326	0.3	10	0.1	8	0.1	12	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	—	344	0.3	47	0.8	2	Negl.	10	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	37	—	—	208	0.1	83	1.1	3	Negl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	20	0.3	296	0.2	40	0.5	8	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROMANIA . . . . .	1963	8	—	—	1 496	1.3	33	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	9	—	—	1 680	1.5	74	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	10	—	—	980	0.8	150	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	401	—	—	1 600	1.2	64	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	301	—	—	1 800	1.3	70	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SOUTH AFRICA . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	—	928	0.8	10	0.1	26	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	—	1 333	1.1	17	0.3	15	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	118	—	—	1 349	1	30	0.4	44	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	160	—	—	1 480	1.1	—	—	28	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SPAIN . . . . .	1963	—	6	0.2	1 602	1.4	199	2.7	103	1.1	18	1.3	94	0.6	—	—	—	—	3	0.1
	1964	—	12	0.4	1 578	1.4	176	2.5	86	0.9	10	0.6	114	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	6	0.3	1 419	1.2	179	2.9	163	1.7	2	0.1	126	0.7	4	1.2	—	—	2	Negl.
	1966	33	31	1	1 824	1.3	368	4.8	111	1	—	—	83	0.4	18	8	—	—	—	—
	1967	308	44	0.8	2 139	1.6	62	0.7	95	0.9	—	—	99	0.6	9	2.8	—	—	—	—
SWEDEN . . . . .	1963	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	1963	—	8	0.2	1 324	1.1	93	1.3	174	1.8	5	0.4	—	—	160	31.8	—	—	34	0.7
	1964	—	—	—	635	0.6	—	—	305	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	0.3
	1965	—	1	Negl.	1 443	1.2	19	0.3	88	0.9	2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	0.4
	1966	282	2	0.1	1 225	0.9	99	1.3	388	3.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	0.2
	1967	1 108	6	0.1	1 341	1	—	—	205	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Negl.
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	1963	841	—	—	18 200	15.3	1 000	13.5	50	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 000	19.5	
	1964	907	2	0.1	20 000	17.7	1 000	14.2	51	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 300	13.2	
	1965	890	3	0.1	21 000	17.3	1 000	16.3	58	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 100	9.9	j
	1966	701	—	—	30 011	22.1	1 000	13.2	50	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 000	9.2	
	1967	325	2	Negl.	26 905	19.7	1 085	12.5	1	Negl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 000	7.8	

\* As from 1966, the figures of manufacture include the pure cocaine contained in crude cocaine.

<sup>a</sup> The figures shown in this column represent the net manufacture of morphine; they do not include the amounts used for conversion into other drugs. The totals were taken from Table V column C, and are not necessarily the totals of the figures shown in the present table (see note <sup>c</sup>, page 27). Gross manufacture, including the amounts used for conversion, is shown in Table III, column 17.

<sup>b</sup> Acetyldihydrocodeine, benzylmorphine, codeine-N-oxide, codoxime, dihydrocodeine, dihydro-morphine, heroin, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, nicocodine, nicomorphine, oxycodone, oxymorphone, pholcodine and thebacon. The totals of the manufacture of each of these drugs are given in Table VI (a).

<sup>c</sup> Alphaprodine, anileridine, diethylthiambutene, diphenoxylate, dipipanone, fentanyl, ketobemidone, levorphanol, methadone intermediate, moramide intermediate (from which racemoramide, dextromoramide and levomoramide may be manufactured), normethadone, pethidine

intermediate A, B and C, phenadoxone, phenazocine, phenoperidine, piminodine, properidine, racemoramide (from which are manufactured dextromoramide and levomoramide) and trimeperidine. The totals of the manufacture of each of these drugs are given in Table VI (a).

<sup>d</sup> Racemoramide (470 kg.) and moramide intermediate (742 kg.).

<sup>e</sup> Racemoramide (594 kg.), moramide intermediate (611 kg.) and pethidine intermediate A (1298 kg.).

<sup>f</sup> Racemoramide (753 kg.) and moramide intermediate (892 kg.).

<sup>g</sup> Racemoramide (703 kg.) and moramide intermediate (36 kg.).

<sup>h</sup> Racemoramide (576 kg.), moramide intermediate (826 kg.) and pethidine intermediate A (1285 kg.).

<sup>i</sup> 1228 kg. of crude cocaine were manufactured in 1963, 1239 kg. in 1964 and 428 kg. in 1965.

<sup>j</sup> Trimeperidine.

**TABLE VI. — MANUFACTURE OF THE NARCOTIC DRUGS FALLING UNDER THE CONVENTIONS**  
(concluded)

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	OPIUM ALKALOIDS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES									COCAINE *		SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC DRUGS							
		Mor- phine uncon- verted <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
		Kg.	Kg.	% of total col. 2	Kg.	% of total col. 4	Kg.	% of total col. 6	Kg.	% of total col. 8	Kg.	% of total col. 10	Kg.	% of total col. 12	Kg.	% of total col. 14	Kg.	% of total col. 16	Kg.	% of total col. 18
UNITED KINGDOM . . .	1963	1 942	319	10	18 570	15.7	556	7.5	1 974	20.5	229	16.5	3 195	19.5	133	26.4	—	—	82	1.6
	1964	1 209	187	6.7	17 603	15.6	172	2.5	1 774	17.6	326	20.3	3 012	18.5	81	30.9	—	—	2 233 <sup>d</sup>	22.7
	1965	2 555	469	19.2	19 771	16.3	201	3.3	2 054	21.2	350	26	3 450	17.7	80	25	—	—	4 907 <sup>e</sup>	44.2
	1966	4 556	507	15.6	23 493	17.3	441	5.8	2 747	24.3	—	—	3 235	15.7	70	31.1	—	—	3 921 <sup>f</sup>	36.1
	1967	4 349	573	10.7	21 761	16	949	10.9	2 521	25	—	—	3 584	21.7	88	27.2	—	—	5 894 <sup>g</sup>	46.2
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1963	558	1 736	54.3	20 623	17.4	65	0.9	1 004	10.4	687	49.4	10 105	61.8	63	12.5	—	—	448	8.7
	1964	334	910	32.5	18 292	16.2	113	1.6	764	7.6	1 099	68.5	10 272	63.2	92	35.1	—	—	735	7.5
	1965	562	1 121	45.9	22 733	18.8	140	2.3	836	8.6	1 008	76.6	11 357	58.2	72	22.5	—	—	814	7.3
	1966	542	1 404	43.2	23 760	17.5	204	2.7	844	7.5	556	83.6	13 718	66.4	98	43.6	—	—	682	6.3
	1967	318	1 300	24.3	21 324	15.7	79	0.9	1 063	10.6	1 268	91.6	8 840	53.4	135	41.7	—	—	844	6.6
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	1963	89	36	1.1	1 270	1.1	18	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	5.4	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	25	0.9	1 062	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2.3	—	—	—	—
	1965	120	18	0.7	1 351	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	9.4	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	53	1.6	2 239	1.6	3	Negl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	13.3	—	—	—	—
	1967	299	44	0.8	684	0.5	28	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1.2	—	—	—	—
TOTAL . . .	1963	102	3 200	100	118 566	100	7 386	100	9 738	100	1 392 <sup>h</sup>	100	16 346	100	503	100	135	100	5 120	100
	1964	—	2 798	100	112 760	100	7 022	100	10 081	100	1 604 <sup>h</sup>	100	16 246	100	262	100	189	100	9 816	100
	1965	415	2 443	100	121 153	100	6 140	100	9 688	100	1 347 <sup>h</sup>	100	19 504	100	320	100	195	100	11 103	100
	1966	7 231	3 249	100	135 843	100	7 604	100	11 316	100	665	100	20 644	100	225	100	260	100	10 860	100
	1967	4 599	5 351	100	136 197	100	8 690	100	10 074	100	1 384	100	16 539	100	324	100	114	100	12 758	100

\* As from 1966, the figures of manufacture include the pure cocaine contained in crude cocaine.

<sup>a</sup> The figures shown in this column represent the net manufacture of morphine; they do not include the amounts used for conversion into other drugs. The totals were taken from Table V, column C, and are not necessarily the totals of the figures shown in the present table (see note <sup>c</sup>, page 27). Gross manufacture, including the amounts used for conversion, is shown in Table III, column 17.

<sup>b</sup> Acetyldihydrocodeine, benzylmorphine, codeine-N-oxide, codoxime, dihydrocodeine, dihydromorphine, heroin, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, nicocodine, nicomorphine, oxycodone, oxymorphone, pholcodine and thebacon. The totals of the manufacture of each of these drugs are given in Table VI (a).

<sup>c</sup> Alphaprodine, anileridine, diethylthiambutene, diphenoxylate, dipipanone, fentanyl, ketobemidone, levorphanol, methadone intermediate, moramide intermediate (from which racemoramide, dextromoramide and levomoramide may be manufactured), normethadone, pethidine intermediates A, B and C, phenadoxone, phenazocine, phenoperidine, piminodine, propidine, racemoramide (from which are manufactured dextromoramide and levomoramide) and trimperidine. The totals of the manufacture of each of these drugs are given in Table VI (a).

<sup>d</sup> Including 28 kg. of methadone intermediate, 2 111 kg. of pethidine intermediate A and 4 kg. of pethidine intermediate C.

<sup>e</sup> Including 138 kg. of methadone intermediate, 4 544 kg. of pethidine intermediate A and 94 kg. of pethidine intermediate B.

<sup>f</sup> Including 70 kg. of methadone intermediate, 3 704 kg. of pethidine intermediate A and 40 kg. of pethidine intermediate C.

<sup>g</sup> Including 109 kg. of methadone intermediate, 5 575 kg. of pethidine intermediate A and 94 kg. pethidine intermediate C.

<sup>h</sup> The totals do not represent the sum of the figures shown in this column, but have been adjusted to allow for the fact that the figures of manufacture of the United States include crude cocaine exported for refining, while the countries which imported the crude cocaine have also included in their figures the quantities of pure cocaine obtained therefrom.

TABLE VI (a). — MANUFACTURE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS OTHER THAN THOSE SPECIFIED IN TABLE VI

1. Derivatives of opium alkaloids						2. Synthetic narcotic drugs					
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967		1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Kilogrammes						Kilogrammes					
Dihydrocodeine . . . .	4 769	5 463	6 005	6 134	5 621	Pethidine					
Pholcodine . . . . .	3 050	2 561	1 882	3 154	2 435	intermediate A . . . .	1 940	5 923	6 104	7 231	8 342
Hydrocodone . . . . .	809	905	871	862	1 001	Trimeperidine . . . . .	1 000	1 300	1 100	1 000	1 000
Oxycodone . . . . .	725	590	570	530	761	Moramide intermediate	742	611	892	36	826
Heroin . . . . .	62	65	90	92	75	Diphenoxylate . . . . .	103	347	428	356	577
Dihydromorphine . . . .	78	24	69	10	69	Racemoramide . . . . .	470	594	753	703	576
Hydromorphone . . . . .	73	40	44	77	65	Normethadone . . . . .	349	330	389	324	443
Oxymorphone . . . . .	16	10	15	22	23	Pethidine					
Thebacon . . . . .	12	213	113	123	8	intermediate B . . . .	2	109	221	181	334
Nicomorphine . . . . .	6	6	9	8	7	Pethidine					
Acetyldihydrocodeine . .	20	32	17	37	5	intermediate C . . . .	—	5	100	45	163
Codoxime <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2	Anileridine . . . . .	256	372	284	203	132
Codeine-N-oxide . . . .	7	2	—	2	1	Methadone intermediate	—	28	572	562	109
Nicocodine . . . . .	3	5	3	1	1	Levomoramide . . . . .	158	170	210	267	109
Benzylmorphine . . . . .	108	165	—	264	—	Ketobemidone . . . . .	85	78	98	22	106
						Dipipanone . . . . .	45	51	87	89	99
						Alphaprodine . . . . .	40	36	44	27	27
						Diethylthiambutene . .	12	15	17	17	15
						Levorphanol . . . . .	—	7	—	3	3
						Fentanyl <sup>b</sup> . . . . .	—	—	—	—	3
						Phenazocine . . . . .	6	—	—	1	2
						Phenoperidine . . . . .	—	—	—	1	1
						Piminodine . . . . .	62	—	—	45	—
						Piritramide <sup>c</sup> . . . . .	—	—	11	13	—
						Etoxidine . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—
						Properidine . . . . .	—	1	3	—	—
						Phenadoxone . . . . .	8	9	—	—	—

<sup>a</sup> Brought under control in September 1967.

<sup>b</sup> Brought under control in January 1964.

<sup>c</sup> Brought under control in August 1965.

**TABLE VII. — CONSUMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL NARCOTIC DRUGS FALLING  
UNDER THE CONVENTIONS**

*Note:* <sup>a</sup> Under the terms of the Convention of 1931, Governments are not bound to declare consumption of codeine and ethylmorphine (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. Under the terms of the Single Convention of 1961, however, Governments are required to declare their consumption of codeine and ethylmorphine (dionine).

<sup>b</sup> The quantities which countries reported as having been used in the manufacture of preparations for the export of which authorizations are not required, whether such preparations are intended for domestic consumption or for export, were included in the figures of consumption reproduced in this table. It may be assumed that in the case of countries which did not report the quantities of codeine or ethylmorphine so used, the figures of consumption of these drugs, whether furnished by Governments or computed by the Board, generally also include quantities used in this manufacture.

The quantities which Governments reported as having been used in the manufacture of such preparations, and which were added by the Board to the figures on consumption, are reproduced separately in Table VII (a).

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 . . . . .	1963	1	0.07	16*	1.07	—*	—	2	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	1	0.07	6*	1.39	1*	0.07	1	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	1	0.06	5*	0.32	1*	0.06	1	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALBANIA . . . . .	1963	—	—	2*	1.14	1*	0.57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	11*	6.06	1*	0.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	9*	4.83	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	17	8.88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	18	9.16	1	0.51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALGERIA . . . . .	1963	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1964	—	—	?	?	?	?	—	—	7	0.57	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	141*	12.49	—*	—	—	—	9	0.8	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	157	12.92	—	—	1	0.08	3	0.25	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	223	17.78	4	0.32	—	—	1	0.08	—	—	—	—
ARGENTINA . . . . .	1963	5	0.23	372*	17.09	68*	3.12	3	0.14	80	3.68	—	—	5	0.23
	1964	—	—	1 796*	81.47	104*	4.72	3	0.14	91	4.13	—	—	5	0.23
	1965	21	0.94	906*	40.53	231*	10.33	7	0.31	118	5.28	—	—	3	0.13
	1966	11	0.48	879	38.74	108	4.76	8	0.35	95	4.19	—	—	1	0.04
	1967	10	0.43	830	36.04	131	5.69	4	0.17	102	4.43	—	—	5	0.22
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	1963	115	10.53	2 908	266.4	8	0.73	23	2.11	254	23.27	19	1.74	5	0.46
	1964	117	10.51	2 811	252.42	20	1.8	21	1.89	152	13.65	10	0.9	3	0.27
	1965	99	8.71	3 221	283.54	11	0.97	18	1.58	235	20.69	21	1.85	6	0.53
	1966	100	8.66	3 030	262.54	9	0.78	16	1.39	207	17.94	14	1.21	6	0.52
	1967	82	6.98	3 334	283.72	10	0.85	19	1.62	236	20.08	9	0.77	8	0.68
AUSTRIA . . . . .	1963	12	1.67	472*	65.82	9*	1.26	6	0.84	42	5.86	7	0.98	—	—
	1964	12	1.67	275*	38.22	11*	1.53	5	0.69	46	6.39	6	0.83	—	—
	1965	10	1.38	664*	91.52	9*	1.24	6	0.83	39	5.38	7	0.96	—	—
	1966	14	1.92	572	78.46	8	1.1	5	0.69	41	5.62	6	0.82	—	—
	1967	14	1.91	458	62.54	8	1.09	7	0.96	42	5.74	5	0.68	—	—

BAHRAIN . . . . .	1963	—	—	1*	6.25	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	1*	5.71	—*	—	—	—	1	5.71	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5.18	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BARBADOS . . . . .	1963	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	1	4.24	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	1	4.13	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	1	4.08	—*	—	—	—	2	8.16	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8.16	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	1	4.07	—	—	—	—	2	8.13	—	—	—	—
BELGIUM . . . . .	1963	30	3.23	1 941	208.93	98	10.55	38	4.09	96	10.33	9	0.97	14	1.51
	1964	23	2.45	1 502	160.16	104	11.09	37	3.95	86	9.17	9	0.96	13	1.39
	1965	27	2.85	1 754	185.33	114	12.05	40	4.23	109	11.52	8	0.85	12	1.27
	1966	5	0.52	1 640	172.12	119	12.49	32	3.36	83	8.71	8	0.84	13	1.36
	1967	7	0.73	1 733	180.88	113	11.79	33	3.44	88	9.18	7	0.73	11	1.15
BOLIVIA . . . . .	1963	3	0.83	2	0.56	3	0.83	—	—	2	0.56	—	—	—	—
	1964	3	0.82	3	0.82	4	1.09	—	—	3	0.82	1	0.27	—	—
	1965	2	0.54	2	0.54	2*	0.54	—	—	4	1.08	1	0.27	—	—
	1966	1	0.27	8	2.13	4	1.07	—	—	5	1.33	—	—	—	—
	1967	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
BRAZIL . . . . .	1963	22	0.28	1 593	20.55	163	2.1	2	0.03	124	1.6	16	0.21	—	—
	1964	17	0.22	1 507	19.12	158	2	2	0.03	126	1.6	11	0.14	—	—
	1965	17	0.21	1 073	13.2	145	1.78	2	0.02	135	1.66	4	0.05	—	—
	1966	16	0.19	1 550	18.3	182	2.15	2	0.02	147	1.74	—	—	—	—
	1967	4	0.05	1 532	17.89	198	2.31	2	0.02	165	1.93	—	—	—	—
BULGARIA . . . . .	1963	13	1.61	380	47.04	168	20.8	22	2.72	132	16.34	—	—	—	—
	1964	9	1.11	517	63.48	182	22.35	30	3.68	149	18.3	—	—	—	—
	1965	10	1.22	697	84.93	168	20.47	23	2.8	127	15.47	—	—	—	—
	1966	8	0.97	480	58.13	81	9.81	20	2.42	100	12.11	—	—	—	—
	1967	8	0.96	787	94.72	125	15.04	20	2.41	112	13.48	—	—	—	—
BURMA . . . . .	1963	—	—	206	8.71	—*	—	4	0.17	48	2.03	—	—	—	—
	1964	3	0.12	190	7.84	—*	—	—	—	35	1.44	—	—	—	—
	1965	1	0.04	197	7.97	—*	—	6	0.24	44	1.78	—	—	—	—
	1966	1	0.04	453	17.94	—	—	2	0.08	31	1.23	—	—	—	—
	1967	1	0.04	525	20.34	—	—	3	0.12	23	0.89	—	—	—	—
BURUNDI . . . . .	1963	—	—	11	4.15	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	1	0.36	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	1	0.36	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	1	0.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CAMBODIA . . . . .	1963	—	—	10	1.69	1	0.17	1	0.17	3	0.51	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	2	0.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	8	1.27	2	0.32	—	—	1	0.16	—	—	—	—
	1966	1	0.16	37	5.85	2	0.32	6	0.95	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	3	0.47	—	—	1	0.16	—	—	—	—	—	—
CAMEROON . . . . .	1963	—	—	21	4.61	—	—	—	—	6	1.32	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	3	0.59	—	—	1	0.2	4	0.78	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	23	4.41	—	—	—	—	1	0.19	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	6	1.12	—	—	—	—	3	0.56	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1.10	—	—	—	—

\* See note *a* at the head of the table.

† See note *b* at the head of the table.

TABLE VII. — CONSUMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL NARCOTIC DRUGS FALLING  
UNDER THE CONVENTIONS (*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.
CANADA . . . . .	1963	52	2.75	2 900*	153.21	20*	1.06	29	1.53	593	31.33	4	0.21	—	—
	1964	37	1.92	3 392*	176.33	18*	0.94	28	1.46	720	37.43	4	0.21	—	—
	1965	38	1.94	3 684*	187.92	17*	0.87	33	1.68	689	35.15	4	0.2	—	—
	1966	26	1.31	4 242	212.96	17	0.85	28	1.41	723	36.30	4	0.2	—	—
	1967	36	1.76	4 098	200.48	15	0.73	26	1.27	806	39.43	6	0.29	—	—
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	1963	—	—	4*	3.08	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	3*	2.27	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	5	3.7	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	2	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	4	2.74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CEYLON . . . . .	1963	3	0.28	6*	0.56	—*	—	2	0.19	17	1.6	—	—	—	—
	1964	2	0.18	7*	0.64	—*	—	2	0.18	20	1.82	—	—	—	—
	1965	2	0.18	14*	1.25	—*	—	2	0.18	19	1.69	—	—	—	—
	1966	1	0.09	11	0.96	—	—	1	0.09	19	1.65	—	—	—	—
	1967	1	0.09	11	0.94	—	—	1	0.09	21	1.79	4	0.34	—	—
CHAD . . . . .	1963	—	—	10*	3.57	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	11*	3.89	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	12*	3.58	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	13	3.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	11	3.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHILE . . . . .	1963	4	0.49	160*	19.46	82*	9.97	1	0.12	17	2.07	1	0.12	—	—
	1964	5	0.59	140*	16.49	52*	6.12	—	—	13	1.53	1	0.12	—	—
	1965	4	0.47	179*	20.89	81*	9.45	1	0.12	17	1.98	1	0.12	—	—
	1966	3	0.34	188	21.49	108	12.34	1	0.11	23	2.63	1	0.11	—	—
	1967	2	0.22	178	19.92	51	5.71	—	—	13	1.45	1	0.11	—	—
CHINA <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	1963	10	—	63*	—	1*	—	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	8	—	66*	—	1*	—	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	8	—	69*	—	2*	—	4	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	6	—	65	—	1	—	3	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	7	—	81	—	—	—	3	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
COLOMBIA . . . . .	1963	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1964	9	0.58	313	20.28	—	—	9	0.58	18	1.17	—	—	—	—
	1965	6	0.34	233*	13.1	13*	0.73	5	0.28	19	1.07	—	—	—	—
	1966	8	0.43	288	15.44	3	0.16	2	0.11	30	1.61	—	—	1	0.05
	1967	5	0.26	249	12.97	12	0.63	1	0.05	26	1.35	—	—	—	—



CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE) .	1963	—	—	12	14.29	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	13	15.74	—*	—	—	—	1	1.21	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	10	11.9	—*	—	—	—	1	1.19	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	3	3.53	—	—	—	—	1	1.18	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	18	20.93	—	—	—	—	1	1.16	—	—	—	—
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF	1963	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1964	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1965	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1966	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1967	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
COSTA RICA . . . . .	1963	—	—	10*	7.47	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	12*	8.63	—*	—	—	—	1	0.72	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	10*	6.98	—*	—	—	—	1	0.7	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	12	8.08	—	—	—	—	1	0.7	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	14	8.78	—	—	—	—	1	0.63	—	—	—	—
CUBA . . . . .	1963	4	0.56	301*	41.79	23*	3.19	—	—	18	2.5	—	—	1	0.14
	1964	5	0.68	286*	38.99	36*	4.91	—	—	8	1.09	—	—	1	0.14
	1965	—	—	346*	45.34	72*	9.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	5	0.64	358	45.7	29	3.7	—	—	15	1.91	—	—	—	—
	1967	1	0.12	416	51.79	95	11.83	—	—	4	0.5	—	—	1	0.12
CYPRUS . . . . .	1963	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	4	6.79	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	2*	3.41	—*	—	—	—	3	5.11	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	1*	1.68	—*	—	—	—	4	6.73	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	1	1.66	—	—	—	—	4	6.63	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	1	1.63	—	—	—	—	4	6.51	—	—	—	—
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . .	1963	18	1.29	1 841*	131.96	81*	5.81	20	1.43	95	6.81	—	—	—	—
	1964	18	1.28	1 899*	135.08	81*	5.76	19	1.35	107	7.61	1	0.07	—	—
	1965	15	1.06	2 174*	153.54	85*	6	14	0.99	110	7.77	1	0.07	—	—
	1966	14	0.98	2 716	190.73	79	5.55	15	1.05	105	7.37	—	—	—	—
	1967	14	0.98	3 363	235.09	77	5.38	14	0.98	107	7.48	—	—	—	—
DAHOMY . . . . .	1963	—	—	9*	4	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	4*	1.74	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	6*	2.54	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	10	4.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DENMARK . . . . .	1963	31	6.52	1 832*	385.2	41*	8.62	9	1.89	273	57.4	11	2.31	4	0.84
	1964	30	6.26	1 968*	410.83	46*	9.6	6	1.25	258	53.83	11	2.3	5	1.04
	1965	38	7.86	2 085*	431.23	47*	9.72	5	1.03	252	52.12	10	2.07	4	0.83
	1966	41	8.41	2 182	447.59	50	10.26	3	0.62	287	58.87	10	2.05	5	1.03
	1967	36	7.32	1 931	392.48	38	7.72	5	1.02	254	51.63	9	1.83	5	1.02
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC .	1963	—	—	4*	1.2	—*	—	—	—	3	0.9	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	2	0.58	—*	—	—	—	3	0.9	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	—	—	—*	—	—	—	3	0.83	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.8	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1.03	—	—	—	—
ECUADOR . . . . .	1963	—	—	25*	5.29	—*	—	1	0.21	1	0.21	—	—	—	—
	1964	1	0.21	21*	4.31	—*	—	—	—	6	1.23	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	1*	0.2	1*	0.2	1	0.2	6	1.18	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	1	0.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	1	0.18	23	4.18	5	0.91	1	0.18	2	0.36	—	—	—	—

\* See note <sup>a</sup> at the head of the table.

† See note <sup>b</sup> at the head of the table.

<sup>a</sup> Statistics incomplete.

**TABLE VII. — CONSUMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL NARCOTIC DRUGS FALLING  
UNDER THE CONVENTIONS (*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.
EL SALVADOR . . . . .	1963	—	—	6*	2.21	2*	0.74	—	—	5	1.84	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	6	2.12	1	0.35	—	—	4	1.42	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	8	2.73	1*	0.34	—	—	4	1.37	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	15	4.94	1	0.33	—	—	3	0.99	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	14	4.44	—	—	—	—	4	1.27	—	—	—	—
ETHIOPIA . . . . .	1963	—	—	17*	0.79	—*	—	—	—	2	0.09	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	14*	0.63	—*	—	—	—	3	0.14	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	13	0.58	—*	—	—	—	2	0.09	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	15	0.65	—	—	—	—	4	0.17	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	17	0.72	—	—	—	—	4	0.17	—	—	—	—
FINLAND . . . . .	1963	12	2.64	1 433*	315.5	106*	23.34	5	1.1	40	8.81	9	1.98	2	0.44
	1964	11	2.4	1 455*	317.68	153*	33.41	4	0.87	47	10.26	9	1.97	4	0.87
	1965	10	2.17	1 642*	356.03	129*	27.97	5	1.08	45	9.76	9	1.95	3	0.65
	1966	6	1.29	1 717	370.12	98	21.13	5	1.08	48	10.35	9	1.94	2	0.43
	1967	7	1.50	1 839	394.3	99	21.23	6	1.29	51	10.93	8	1.72	2	0.43
FRANCE . . . . .	1963	56	1.15	8 395	171.75	2 765	56.57	46	0.94	365	7.47	—	—	62	1.27
	1964	52	1.05	6 930	140.07	2 106	42.57	40	0.81	413	8.35	—	—	69	1.39
	1965	78	1.56	8 481	169.57	2 208	44.15	64	1.28	354	7.08	—	—	58	1.16
	1966	27	0.53	7 868	155.76	2 454	48.58	38	0.75	341	6.75	—	—	58	1.15
	1967	26	0.51	7 425	145.53	2 284	44.77	30	0.59	367	7.19	—	—	69	1.35
GABON . . . . .	1963	—	—	5	11.16	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	1	2.2	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	1	2.16	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	5	10.68	—	—	—	—	1	2.14	—	—	—	—
	1967	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
GERMANY: FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	1963	122	2.12	6 491*	112.68	206*	3.58	18	0.31	745	12.93	58	1.01	11	0.19
	1964	108	1.85	5 934*	101.8	185*	3.17	18	0.31	755	12.95	60	1.03	14	0.24
	1965	87	1.47	7 197*	121.9	138*	2.34	16	0.27	766	12.97	52	0.88	11	0.19
	1966	74	1.24	7 989	133.87	171	2.87	15	0.25	749	12.55	35	0.59	13	0.22
	1967	66	1.1	8 156	136.22	97	1.62	18	0.30	724	12.09	26	0.43	12	0.20
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC ‡	1963	45	2.62	2 684*	156.36	10*	0.58	3	0.17	214	12.47	—	—	—	—
	1964	26	1.52	1 600*	93.74	14*	0.82	3	0.18	199	11.66	1	0.06	—	—
	1965	31	1.82	1 954*	114.75	16*	0.94	4	0.23	249	14.62	—	—	—	—
	1966	40	2.34	2 452	143.67	14	0.82	2	0.11	206	12.07	—	—	—	—
	1967	35	2.05	2 150	125.86	14	0.82	3	0.18	216	12.64	—	—	—	—

GHANA . . . . .	1963	1	0.14	1*	0.14	—*	—	—	—	9	1.23	—	—	—	—
	1964	9	1.18	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	8	1.05	—	—	—	—
	1965	1	0.13	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	34	4.39	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0.63	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0.74	—	—	—	—
GREECE . . . . .	1963	4	0.47	57*	6.71	—*	—	1	0.12	18	2.12	—	—	—	—
	1964	4	0.47	176	20.58	1*	0.12	1	0.12	18	2.11	—	—	—	—
	1965	4	0.47	269	31.5	—*	—	1	0.12	18	2.11	—	—	—	—
	1966	4	0.46	202	23.46	—	—	—	—	23	2.67	—	—	—	—
	1967	3	0.34	218	25.01	—	—	—	—	27	3.1	—	—	—	—
GUATEMALA . . . . .	1963	—	—	10	2.44	—*	—	1	0.24	8	1.95	—	—	—	—
	1964	1	0.23	7	1.63	—*	—	1	0.23	5	1.16	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	5	1.13	—*	—	—	—	6	1.35	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	28	6.12	—	—	1	0.22	7	1.53	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	40	8.48	—	—	1	0.21	11	2.33	—	—	—	—
GUINEA . . . . .	1963	—	—	?	?	?	?	—	—	2	0.6	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	1*	0.29	—*	—	—	—	1	0.29	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	4*	1.14	—*	—	—	—	2	0.57	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	4	1.11	—	—	—	—	1	0.28	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	1	0.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GUYANA . . . . .	1963	—	—	29*	47.46	—*	—	—	—	8	13.09	—	—	—	—
	1964	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1965	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1966	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1967	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
HAITI . . . . .	1963	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	1	0.22	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	1*	0.22	—*	—	—	—	2	0.44	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	1	0.21	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	1	0.22	—	—	—	—	1	0.22	—	—	—	—
HONDURAS . . . . .	1963	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.39	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.31	—	—	—	—
	1966	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1967	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
HUNGARY . . . . .	1963	26	2.58	1 221*	121.03	326*	32.32	6	0.59	66	6.54	—	—	—	—
	1964	21	2.08	301*	29.74	439*	43.38	6	0.59	94	9.29	—	—	—	—
	1965	44	4.34	—*	4.53	305*	30.06	7	0.69	93	9.16	—	—	—	—
	1966	51	5.01	1 311	128.79	547	53.74	7	0.69	111	10.9	—	—	—	—
	1967	19	1.86	1 669	163.44	473	46.32	6	0.59	143	14	1	0.1	—	—
ICELAND . . . . .	1963	—	—	32	172.97	1	5.41	1	5.41	6	32.43	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	23	121.69	—	—	1	5.29	4	21.16	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	31	162.3	—	—	1	5.24	6	31.41	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	30	153.85	—	—	1	5.13	2	10.26	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	13	65	—	—	—	—	6	30	—	—	—	—
INDIA . . . . .	1963	226	0.49	1 809*	3.92	194*	0.42	5	0.01	309	0.67	2	Negl.	—	—
	1964	209	0.44	1 931*	4.06	240*	0.5	11	0.02	255	0.54	—	—	—	—
	1965	324	0.67	2 496*	5.13	250*	0.51	20	0.04	182	0.37	1	Negl.	—	—
	1966	225	0.45	2 058	4.1	269	0.54	1	Negl.	524	1.04	—	—	—	—
	1967	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

\* See note <sup>a</sup> at the head of the table.

† See note <sup>b</sup> at the head of the table.

\* See introductory note, page 2, second paragraph.

**TABLE VII. — CONSUMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL NARCOTIC DRUGS FALLING  
UNDER THE CONVENTIONS (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.
INDONESIA . . . . .	1963	8	0.08	678*	6.73	43*	0.43	1	0.01	47	0.47	—	—	—	—
	1964	49	0.48	140	1.36	98	0.95	—	—	56	0.54	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	800	7.6	8	0.08	—	—	15	0.14	—	—	—	—
	1966	28	0.26	465	4.35	11	0.1	—	—	41	0.38	—	—	—	—
	1967	2	0.02	388	3.52	21	0.19	1	0.01	34	0.31	—	—	—	—
IRAN . . . . .	1963	3	0.14	136	6.13	3	0.14	—	—	2	0.09	1	0.05	—	—
	1964	3	0.13	44*	1.92	—*	—	—	—	2	0.09	—	—	—	—
	1965	3	0.13	233	9.95	3*	0.13	—	—	2	0.09	—	—	—	—
	1966	3	0.12	323	12.67	15	0.59	—	—	4	0.16	—	—	—	—
	1967	6	0.23	403	15.33	9	0.34	—	—	5	0.19	—	—	—	—
IRAQ . . . . .	1963	1	0.15	11*	1.6	2*	0.29	—	—	18	2.63	—	—	—	—
	1964	1	0.14	13*	1.86	—*	—	—	—	26	3.71	—	—	—	—
	1965	1	0.14	15*	2.09	2*	0.28	—	—	23	3.21	—	—	—	—
	1966	1	0.12	13	1.56	—	—	—	—	20	2.40	—	—	—	—
	1967	1	0.12	9	1.07	—	—	—	—	22	2.61	—	—	—	—
IRELAND . . . . .	1963	27	9.5	165*	58.08	—*	—	4	1.41	65	22.88	1	0.35	—	—
	1964	10	3.51	161*	56.51	—*	—	3	1.05	61	21.41	2	0.7	—	—
	1965	8	2.8	217	76.01	—*	—	3	1.05	37	12.96	3	1.05	—	—
	1966	9	3.12	283	98.09	—	—	2	0.69	37	12.82	1	0.35	1	0.35
	1967	5	1.72	388	133.84	—	—	1	0.34	39	13.45	1	0.34	2	0.69
ISRAEL . . . . .	1963	2	0.84	398*	167.51	4*	1.68	2	0.84	29	12.21	—	—	—	—
	1964	3	1.21	531*	214.46	4*	1.62	1	0.40	41	16.56	—	—	—	—
	1965	2	0.78	621*	242.29	3*	1.17	2	0.78	36	14.05	—	—	—	—
	1966	2	0.76	599	227.84	4	1.52	3	1.14	26	9.89	1	0.38	—	—
	1967	2	0.75	509	190.71	3	1.12	1	0.37	34	12.74	—	—	—	—
ITALY . . . . .	1963	88	1.74	2 589	51.29	681	13.49	2	0.04	152	3.01	6	0.12	—	—
	1964	71	1.39	2 090	41	681	13.36	9	0.18	148	2.9	4	0.08	1	0.02
	1965	71	1.38	2 225	43.13	652	12.64	7	0.14	148	2.87	6	0.12	—	—
	1966	50	0.96	2 267	43.70	744	14.34	7	0.13	159	3.06	3	0.06	—	—
	1967	47	0.9	2 725	52.05	694	13.26	6	0.11	138	2.64	5	0.1	—	—
IVORY COAST . . . . .	1963	—	—	28	7.64	—*	—	1	0.27	1	0.27	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	23	6.13	—*	—	1	0.27	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	24	6.26	—*	—	—	—	1	0.26	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	26	6.63	—	—	—	—	1	0.26	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	42	10.47	—	—	—	—	1	0.25	—	—	—	—

JAMAICA . . . . .	1963	—	—	11*	6.52	—*	—	—	—	4	2.37	—	—	—	—
	1964	1	0.58	11*	6.37	—*	—	—	—	4	2.31	—	—	—	—
	1965	1	0.56	18*	10.15	—*	—	—	—	5	2.82	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	13	7.07	—	—	—	—	6	3.26	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	15	8	—	—	—	—	6	3.2	—	—	—	—
JAPAN . . . . .	1963	65	0.68	1 953	20.37	6	0.06	72	0.75	67	0.7	—	—	—	—
	1964	57	0.59	2 091	21.58	5	0.05	69	0.71	72	0.74	—	—	—	—
	1965	49	0.5	2 391	24.41	6	0.06	65	0.66	79	0.81	—	—	—	—
	1966	39	0.39	2 388	24.15	5	0.05	54	0.55	85	0.86	—	—	—	—
	1967	36	0.36	2 361	23.63	4	0.04	48	0.48	92	0.92	—	—	—	—
JORDAN . . . . .	1963	—	—	6*	3.28	—*	—	1	0.55	6	3.28	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	12*	6.32	—*	—	—	—	7	3.68	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	6	3.04	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	5	2.45	—	—	—	—	2	0.98	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	8	3.73	—	—	—	—	3	1.4	—	—	—	—
KENYA . . . . .	1963	3	0.34	43*	4.86	—*	—	1	0.11	9	1.02	—	—	—	—
	1964	5	0.55	94*	10.33	—*	—	1	0.11	9	0.99	—	—	—	—
	1965	1	0.11	67*	7.15	—*	—	2	0.21	9	0.96	—	—	—	—
	1966	4	0.41	118	12.24	—	—	2	0.21	14	1.45	—	—	—	—
	1967	3	0.30	155	15.58	—	—	2	0.2	13	1.31	—	—	—	—
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF .	1963	18	0.66	148*	5.43	4*	0.15	9	0.33	26	0.95	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	146*	5.28	—*	—	3	0.11	43	1.56	—	—	—	—
	1965	5	0.18	90*	3.17	—*	—	5	0.18	53	1.87	—	—	—	—
	1966	6	0.21	129	4.44	—	—	—	—	40	1.38	—	—	—	—
	1967	6	0.2	111	3.73	—	—	5	0.17	68	2.28	—	—	—	—
KUWAIT . . . . .	1963	—	—	20	57.64	—*	—	—	—	1	2.88	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	25	58.69	—*	—	—	—	2	4.69	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	21	44.21	—*	—	—	—	2	4.21	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	21	42.77	—	—	—	—	2	4.07	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	28	53.85	—	—	—	—	3	5.77	—	—	—	—
LAOS . . . . .	1963	—	—	2*	1.04	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	5*	2.55	—*	—	—	—	2	1.02	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	17*	8.5	—*	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	27	10	—	—	—	—	8	2.96	—	—	—	—
	1967	2	0.72	3	1.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEBANON . . . . .	1963	—	—	20*	11.11	—*	—	—	—	5	2.78	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	58*	25.78	—*	—	—	—	5	2.22	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	58*	23.29	—*	—	—	—	6	2.41	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	64	26.02	—	—	—	—	6	2.44	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	72	28.57	—	—	—	—	7	2.78	—	—	—	—
LIBERIA . . . . .	1963	—	—	?	?	?	?	—	—	2	1.94	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	?	?	?	?	—	—	2	1.92	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	?	?	?	?	—	—	4	3.74	—	—	—	—
	1966	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1967	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
LIBYA . . . . .	1963	—	—	?	?	?	?	—	—	1	0.79	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	1*	0.64	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	—*	—	4*	2.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

\* See note <sup>a</sup> at the head of the table.

† See note <sup>b</sup> at the head of the table.

**TABLE VII. — CONSUMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL NARCOTIC DRUGS FALLING  
UNDER THE CONVENTIONS (*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.
LUXEMBOURG . . . . .	1963	—	—	2*	6.15	—*	—	—	—	2	6.15	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	4*	12.16	—*	—	—	—	3	9.12	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	5*	15.11	—*	—	—	—	2	6.04	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	1	2.99	—	—	—	—	1	2.99	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	2	5.97	—	—	—	—	2	5.97	—	—	—	—
MADAGASCAR . . . . .	1963	—	—	26	4.38	1	0.17	1	0.17	1	0.17	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	38	6.15	—*	—	2	0.32	1	0.16	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	72	11.21	—	—	1	0.16	2	0.31	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	87	12.78	—	—	—	—	2	0.29	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	36	5.67	3	0.47	—	—	1	0.16	—	—	—	—
MALAWI . . . . .	1963	2	0.53	—*	—	—*	—	1	0.27	2	0.53	—	—	—	—
	1964	1	0.26	11*	2.82	—*	—	1	0.26	2	0.51	—	—	—	—
	1965	3	0.75	—*	—	—*	—	1	0.25	2	0.5	—	—	—	—
	1966	3	0.74	1	0.25	—	—	—	—	6	1.49	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	10	2.42	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	—	—	—	—
MALAYSIA . . . . .	1963	4	0.38	248*	23.29	—*	—	2	0.19	29	2.72	—	—	—	—
	1964	5	0.46	256*	23.36	—*	—	3	0.27	33	3.01	—	—	—	—
	1965	5	0.53	274*	29.13	—*	—	1	0.11	23	2.44	—	—	—	—
	1966	5	0.51	308	31.72	—	—	1	0.1	26	2.68	—	—	—	—
	1967	6	0.6	327	32.47	—	—	1	0.1	27	2.68	—	—	—	—
MALI . . . . .	1963	—	—	23	5.23	—*	—	1	0.23	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	21	4.74	—*	—	1	0.23	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	22	4.81	—*	—	2	0.44	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	3	0.64	24	5.16	—	—	1	0.21	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	40	8.43	—	—	2	0.42	1	0.21	—	—	—	—
MALTA . . . . .	1963	—	—	5*	15.24	—*	—	2	6.1	2	6.1	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	2	6.17	—*	—	1	3.09	4	12.35	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	1	3.13	—*	—	1	3.13	3	9.4	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	6	18.93	—	—	—	—	4	12.62	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	5	15.67	—	—	—	—	2	6.27	—	—	—	—
MAURITANIA . . . . .	1963	—	—	1*	1	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	14*	17.95	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	8*	8.7	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MEXICO . . . . .	1963	3	0.08	907*	23.61	82*	2.13	—	—	36	0.94	—	—	2	0.05
	1964	3	0.08	1 279*	32.26	78*	1.97	—	—	28	0.71	—	—	—	—
	1965	3	0.07	1 517*	37.08	111*	2.71	—	—	41	1	—	—	—	—
	1966	3	0.07	2 113	47.86	118	2.67	—	—	37	0.84	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	1 251	27.39	122	2.67	—	—	11	0.24	—	—	—	—
MONGOLIA . . . . .	1963	—	—	?	?	?	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1965	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1966	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1967	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
MOROCCO . . . . .	1963	1	0.08	94*	7.4	15*	1.18	1	0.08	7	0.55	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	403*	31.1	3*	0.23	2	0.15	7	0.54	—	—	—	—
	1965	1	0.08	44*	3.3	3*	0.23	—	—	11	0.83	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	149	11.08	20	1.49	2	0.15	1	0.07	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	103	7.28	8	0.57	2	0.14	15	1.06	—	—	—	—
NETHERLANDS . . . . .	1963	37	3.09	740	61.84	3	0.25	15	1.25	115	9.61	2	0.17	29	2.42
	1964	37	3.05	669	55.18	2	0.16	16	1.32	107	8.83	3	0.25	36	2.97
	1965	25	2.03	699	56.87	2	0.16	17	1.38	125	10.17	2	0.16	23	1.87
	1966	16	1.28	787	63.19	1	0.08	20	1.61	108	8.67	2	0.16	21	1.69
	1967	48	3.81	629	49.93	1	0.08	16	1.27	89	7.07	3	0.24	21	1.67
NEW ZEALAND . . . . .	1963	13	5.07	325*	126.76	—*	—	4	1.56	105	40.95	7	2.13	—	—
	1964	15	5.72	438	167.11	—	—	6	2.29	115	43.88	2	0.76	—	—
	1965	7	2.65	413	154.8	1	0.37	5	1.87	122	45.73	2	0.75	—	—
	1966	12	4.44	520	192.31	—	—	4	1.48	141	52.14	2	0.74	—	—
	1967	10	3.63	434	157.65	—	—	4	1.45	90	32.69	3	1.09	—	—
NICARAGUA . . . . .	1963	—	—	2	1.3	—*	—	—	—	2	1.3	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	8	5.01	—*	—	—	—	5	3.13	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	7	4.23	—*	—	—	—	7	4.23	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	7	4.08	—	—	—	—	7	4.08	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	7	3.93	—	—	—	—	7	3.93	—	—	—	—
NIGER . . . . .	1963	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1964	—	—	?	?	?	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	6	1.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NIGERIA . . . . .	1963	1	0.02	18	0.32	—*	—	2	0.04	30	0.54	—	—	—	—
	1964	2	0.04	20	0.35	—*	—	2	0.04	41	0.73	—	—	—	—
	1965	2	0.03	34	0.59	—*	—	2	0.03	37	0.64	—	—	—	—
	1966	3	0.05	69	1.18	—	—	2	0.03	45	0.77	—	—	—	—
	1967	2	0.03	43	0.7	—	—	—	—	70	1.14	—	—	—	—
NORWAY . . . . .	1963	49	13.36	351*	95.72	10*	2.73	1	0.27	59	16.09	6	1.64	—	—
	1964	24	6.5	173*	46.82	7*	1.89	1	0.27	59	15.97	5	1.35	—	—
	1965	36	9.67	432*	116.04	16*	4.3	—	—	67	18	5	1.34	—	—
	1966	23	6.13	377	100.45	8	2.13	1	0.27	61	16.25	4	1.07	—	—
	1967	25	6.61	384	101.48	14	3.7	—	—	64	16.91	4	1.06	—	—
PAKISTAN . . . . .	1963	94	0.95	197*	2	—*	—	8	0.08	153	1.55	—	—	1	0.01
	1964	207	2.05	815*	8.09	34*	0.34	10	0.1	163	1.62	—	—	1	0.01
	1965	102	0.99	1 072*	10.42	10*	0.1	10	0.1	64	0.62	—	—	—	—
	1966	92	0.88	1 095	10.42	17	0.16	28	0.27	111	1.06	—	—	—	—
	1967	77	0.72	1 448	13.5	8	0.07	19	0.18	78	0.73	—	—	—	—

\* See note a at the head of the table.

† See note b at the head of the table.

**TABLE VII. — CONSUMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL NARCOTIC DRUGS FALLING  
UNDER THE CONVENTIONS (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.
PANAMA . . . . .	1963	—	—	21*	17.84	—*	—	1	0.85	2	1.7	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	16*	13.22	—*	—	—	—	2	1.65	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	16*	12.84	—*	—	1	0.8	4	3.21	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	27	20.98	—	—	—	—	2	1.55	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	24	18.06	—	—	—	—	1	0.75	—	—	—	—
PARAGUAY . . . . .	1963	—	—	5*	2.63	—*	—	—	—	2	1.05	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	8*	4.11	—*	—	—	—	2	1.03	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	18*	8.87	—*	—	—	—	3	1.48	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	14	6.69	2	0.96	2	0.96	1	0.48	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	14	6.48	1	0.46	2	0.93	4	1.85	—	—	—	—
PERU . . . . .	1963	—	—	190*	16.03	5*	0.42	5	0.42	10	0.84	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	215*	18.93	5*	0.44	4	0.35	12	1.06	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	219*	18.8	3*	0.26	3	0.26	12	1.03	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	238	19.81	2	0.17	4	0.33	12	1	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	228	18.41	3	0.24	3	0.24	12	0.97	—	—	—	—
PHILIPPINES . . . . .	1963	—	—	38	1.26	1	0.03	—	—	26	0.86	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	57	1.82	1	0.03	1	0.03	30	0.96	—	—	—	—
	1965	1	0.03	53	1.64	1	0.03	—	—	25	0.77	—	—	—	—
	1966	1	0.03	65	1.94	2	0.06	—	—	28	0.84	—	—	—	—
	1967	1	0.03	95	2.74	2	0.06	—	—	27	0.78	—	—	—	—
POLAND . . . . .	1963	35	1.14	1 710	55.72	57	1.86	21	0.68	77	2.51	—	—	—	—
	1964	41	1.32	1 882	60.4	40	1.28	24	0.77	80	2.57	—	—	—	—
	1965	48	1.52	1 200	38.1	39	1.24	29	0.92	104	3.3	—	—	—	—
	1966	46	1.45	1 451	45.78	42	1.33	24	0.76	128	4.04	—	—	—	—
	1967	45	1.41	1 828	57.23	45	1.41	23	0.72	161	5.04	—	—	—	—
PORTUGAL . . . . .	1963	8	0.89	244*	27	57*	6.31	8	0.89	64	7.08	1	0.11	2	0.22
	1964	7	0.77	145*	15.92	32*	3.51	7	0.77	36	3.95	—	—	2	0.22
	1965	10	1.09	210*	22.91	56*	6.11	11	1.2	49	5.35	—	—	2	0.22
	1966	8	0.87	224	24.3	45	4.88	10	1.08	34	3.69	—	—	1	0.11
	1967	5	0.53	221	23.41	47	4.98	12	1.27	82	8.69	—	—	1	0.11
QATAR . . . . .	1963	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	1*	14.29	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	1	13.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



ROMANIA . . . . .	1963	8	0.43	1 596*	84.83	43*	2.29	54	2.87	32	1.7	3	0.16	—	—
	1964	9	0.48	1 680*	88.76	74*	3.91	81	4.28	21	1.11	—	—	—	—
	1965	10	0.53	980*	51.51	150*	7.88	62	3.26	45	2.37	—	—	—	—
	1966	10	0.52	1 387	72.45	64	3.34	54	2.82	113	5.90	1	0.05	—	—
	1967	9	0.47	1 580	81.92	70	3.63	67	3.47	56	2.90	2	0.1	—	—
RWANDA . . . . .	1963	—	—	?	?	?	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1.56	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SAUDI ARABIA . . . . .	1963	—	—	5*	0.76	—*	—	—	—	1	0.15	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	3*	0.45	—*	—	—	—	1	0.15	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	3*	0.44	—*	—	—	—	1	0.15	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.29	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	2	0.29	—	—	—	—	2	0.29	—	—	—	—
SENEGAL . . . . .	1963	—	—	32	9.52	—	—	—	—	2	0.6	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	31	9.12	—	—	—	—	1	0.29	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	43	12.32	—	—	—	—	1	0.28	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	37	10.34	—	—	—	—	1	0.28	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	1	0.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SIERRA LEONE . . . . .	1963	—	—	?	?	?	?	—	—	3	1.37	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	1*	0.45	—*	—	—	—	2	0.91	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	—	—	—*	—	—	—	2	0.87	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.25	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SINGAPORE . . . . .	1965	1	0.54	?	?	?	?	1	0.54	6	3.22	—	—	—	—
	1966	1	0.52	130	67.92	—	—	1	0.52	7	3.66	—	—	—	—
	1967	4	2.04	98	50.1	—	—	2	1.02	7	3.58	—	—	—	—
SOMALIA . . . . .	1963	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1964	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1965	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SOUTH AFRICA . . . . .	1963	42	2.38	1 120*	63.6	22*	1.25	12	0.68	141	8.01	2	0.11	1	0.06
	1964	34	1.88	1 483*	82.22	19*	1.05	11	0.61	143	7.93	1	0.06	1	0.06
	1965	93	5.04	1 368	74.18	13	0.70	25	1.36	134	7.27	1	0.05	1	0.05
	1966	58	3.07	1 115	59.05	13	0.69	—	—	133	7.04	—	—	1	0.05
	1967	164	8.49	1 527	79	15	0.78	5	0.26	138	7.14	—	—	—	—
SOUTHERN YEMEN . . . . .	1963	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	3	2.45	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	3	2.73	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	4	3.57	—	—	—	—
	1966	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SPAIN . . . . .	1963	52	1.65	1 452	46	219	6.94	7	0.22	99	3.14	3	0.1	5	0.16
	1964	47	1.48	1 402	44.02	195	6.12	9	0.28	98	3.08	6	0.19	5	0.16
	1965	36	1.12	1 497	46.59	162	5.04	7	0.22	90	2.8	9	0.28	8	0.25
	1966	37	1.14	1 564	48.27	206	6.36	4	0.12	96	2.96	10	0.31	2	0.06
	1967	25	0.77	1 722	52.69	178	5.45	2	0.06	92	2.82	14	0.43	3	0.09
SUDAN . . . . .	1963	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	35*	2.66	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	?	?	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	5	0.36	—	—	—	—	1	0.07	2	0.14	—	—	—	—
	1967	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

\* See note *a* at the head of the table.

† See note *b* at the head of the table.

**TABLE VII. — CONSUMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL NARCOTIC DRUGS FALLING  
UNDER THE CONVENTIONS (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.
SWEDEN . . . . .	1963	17	2.24	1 638	215.41	251	33.01	3	0.39	23	3.02	1	0.13	1	0.13
	1964	16	2.09	1 575	205.59	211	27.54	3	0.39	34	4.44	—	—	1	0.13
	1965	14	1.81	1 668	215.67	241	31.16	2	0.26	30	3.88	1	0.13	1	0.13
	1966	11	1.41	1 793	229.64	211	27.02	2	0.26	56	7.17	3	0.38	—	—
	1967	9	1.14	1 217	154.66	207	26.31	2	0.25	31	3.94	3	0.38	—	—
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	1963	53	9.09	938	160.95	36	6.18	16	2.75	65	11.15	4	0.69	3	0.51
	1964	65	10.8	866	143.9	38	6.31	14	2.33	61	10.14	4	0.66	2	0.33
	1965	96	16.1	981	164.51	31	5.2	12	2.01	65	10.90	3	0.50	3	0.5
	1966	66	10.87	951	156.7	33	5.44	12	1.98	78	12.85	3	0.49	2	0.33
	1967	70	11.53	1 025	168.86	38	6.26	14	2.31	74	12.19	4	0.66	3	0.49
SYRIA . . . . .	1963	—	—	59	10.95	—*	—	—	—	2	0.37	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	102	18.43	—*	—	—	—	2	0.36	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	33	6.06	—*	—	—	—	4	0.73	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	59	10.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	34	6.07	—	—	—	—	5	0.89	—	—	—	—
TANGANYIKA AND ZANZIBAR TANZANIA . . . . .	1963	—	—	2*	0.2	—*	—	—	—	10	0.99	—	—	—	—
	1964	1	0.1	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	9	0.87	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	26*	2.47	—*	—	—	—	9	0.86	—	—	—	—
	1966	1	0.09	75	7	—	—	1	0.09	10	0.93	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	94	7.72	—	—	—	—	14	1.15	—	—	—	—
THAILAND . . . . .	1963	1	0.03	6*	0.21	—*	—	—	—	2	0.07	—	—	—	—
	1964	4	0.13	5*	0.17	—*	—	1	0.03	8	0.27	—	—	—	—
	1965	3	0.1	44*	1.44	—*	—	—	—	2	0.07	—	—	—	—
	1966	2	0.06	55	1.75	—	—	—	—	3	0.1	—	—	—	—
	1967	2	0.06	80	2.45	—	—	2	0.06	4	0.12	—	—	—	—
Togo . . . . .	1963	—	—	5*	3.2	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	10	6.24	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	14	8.55	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO .	1963	1	1.09	—*	—	—*	—	2	2.17	7	7.61	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	7*	7.37	—*	—	1	1.05	8	8.42	—	—	—	—
	1965	1	1.03	1*	1.03	—*	—	2	2.05	7	7.18	—	—	—	—
	1966	1	1	2	2	—	—	1	1	7	7	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	1	0.97	—	—	1	0.97	5	4.85	—	—	—	—

TUNISIA . . . . .	1963	—	—	18	3.78	—	—	1	0.21	1	0.21	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	13	2.75	—	—	1	0.21	2	0.42	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	24	5.13	—	—	—	—	2	0.43	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	27	6.04	—	—	—	—	2	0.45	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	30	6.58	—	—	—	—	2	0.44	—	—	—	—
TURKEY . . . . .	1963	4	0.13	759*	25.3	232*	7.73	2	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	4	0.13	775*	25.26	272*	8.87	4	0.13	3	0.1	—	—	—	—
	1965	4	0.13	693*	22.29	264*	8.49	2	0.06	2	0.06	—	—	—	—
	1966	5	0.16	1 162	36.45	337	10.57	1	0.03	2	0.06	—	—	—	—
	1967	7	0.21	1 042	31.86	297	9.08	2	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
UGANDA . . . . .	1963	—	—	15*	2.14	—*	—	—	—	6	0.85	—	—	—	—
	1964	1	0.14	18*	2.48	—*	—	1	0.14	6	0.83	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	14*	1.85	—*	—	—	—	8	1.06	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	12	1.55	—	—	—	—	6	0.78	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	9	1.13	—	—	—	—	1	0.13	—	—	—	—
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	1963	750	3.34	18 883*	84.01	823*	3.66	180	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	1 056	4.64	19 684	86.43	917	4.03	337	1.48	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	1 037	4.5	19 878*	86.21	830*	3.6	181	0.78	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	1 041	4.46	20 300	87.06	928	3.98	108	0.46	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	409	1.74	20 000	84.91	953	4.05	162	0.69	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC	1963	3	0.11	343*	12.08	40*	1.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	2	0.07	321*	10.94	114*	3.89	—	—	5	0.17	—	—	—	—
	1965	4	0.13	280*	9.33	58*	1.93	—	—	4	0.13	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	335	10.95	71	2.32	—	—	9	0.29	—	—	—	—
	1967	2	0.06	277	8.83	75	2.39	—	—	1	0.03	—	—	—	—
UNITED KINGDOM . . .	1963	555	10.31	10 645	197.75	156	2.9	102	1.89	1 069	19.86	60	1.11	16	0.3
	1964	589	10.86	11 098	204.57	162	2.99	105	1.94	1 100	20.28	54	1	18	0.33
	1965	631	11.56	11 663	213.63	162	2.97	113	2.07	1 169	21.41	48	0.88	18	0.33
	1966	416	7.55	11 569	209.85	196	3.56	115	2.09	1 006	18.25	45	0.82	21	0.38
	1967	425	7.69	10 820	195.89	147	2.66	103	1.86	931	16.86	40	0.72	23	0.42
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1963	487	2.54	18 877	98.29	62	0.32	387	2.02	8 708	45.34	76	0.4	—	—
	1964	475	2.44	19 025	97.63	61	0.31	397	2.04	11 621	59.63	90	0.46	—	—
	1965	373	1.89	20 668	104.7	46	0.23	386	1.96	8 981	45.5	95	0.48	—	—
	1966	495	2.48	23 272	116.48	51	0.26	408	2.04	11 567	57.89	111	0.56	—	—
	1967	391	1.94	16 582	82.07	52	0.26	387	1.92	11 045	54.66	138	0.68	—	—
UPPER VOLTA . . . . .	1963	—	—	10*	2.15	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	14*	2.97	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	11*	2.25	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	9	1.82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	9	1.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
URUGUAY . . . . .	1963	2	0.78	126	49.41	16	6.27	3	1.18	2	0.78	1	0.39	—	—
	1964	—	—	140	52.2	20	7.46	2	0.75	10	3.73	—	—	—	—
	1965	1	0.37	170	62.62	18	6.63	1	0.37	9	3.31	—	—	—	—
	1966	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1967	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
VENEZUELA . . . . .	1963	4	0.49	146*	17.93	27*	3.32	—	—	18	2.21	—	—	—	—
	1964	5	0.59	181*	21.48	35*	4.15	1	0.12	19	2.25	—	—	—	—
	1965	4	0.46	209*	23.96	36*	4.13	—	—	18	2.06	—	—	—	—
	1966	4	0.44	215	23.81	27	2.99	—	—	19	2.10	—	—	—	—
	1967	3	0.32	252	26.95	38	4.06	—	—	21	2.25	—	—	—	—

\* See note *a* at the head of the table.

† See note *b* at the head of the table.

**TABLE VII. — CONSUMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL NARCOTIC DRUGS FALLING  
UNDER THE CONVENTIONS (*concluded*)**

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.
VIET-NAM: NORTH VIET-NAM . .	1963-67	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM	1963	—	—	239*	15.6	95*	6.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	464*	29.53	86*	5.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	386*	23.94	30*	1.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	722	43.64	131	7.92	—	—	7	0.42	—	—	—	—
	1967	2	0.12	416	24.51	272	16.03	1	0.06	8	0.47	—	—	—	—
YEMEN . . . . .	1963-67	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	1963	27	1.42	1 151	60.37	11	0.58	25	1.31	67	3.51	14	0.73	—	—
	1964	20	1.04	1 241	64.37	5	0.26	14	0.73	69	3.58	14	0.73	—	—
	1965	19	0.97	1 273	65.26	5	0.26	16	0.82	69	3.54	20	1.03	—	—
	1966	16	0.81	1 626	82.30	7	0.35	10	0.51	80	4.05	14	0.71	—	—
	1967	15	0.75	1 716	85.98	6	0.3	8	0.4	65	3.26	16	0.8	—	—
ZAMBIA . . . . .	1964	1	0.28	4*	1.11	—*	—	—	—	6	1.67	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	37*	9.97	—*	—	—	—	6	1.62	—	—	—	—
	1966	2	0.52	27	7.04	—	—	—	—	7	1.82	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	62	15.71	—	—	—	—	6	1.52	—	—	—	—
Non-metropolitan territories (in alphabetical order)															
ANGLO-FRENCH NEW HEBRIDES	1963	—	—	—	—	1*	15.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	1	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	—	15.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	— a	—	— a	—	— a	—	— a	—	— a	—	— a	—	— a	—
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	1963	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	2	0.97	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	2	0.95	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	2	0.93	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.37	—	—	—	—
	1967	1	0.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1.79	—	—	—	—

FRANCE . . . . .	1963	—	—	8	18.74	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	6	13.13	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	6	12.35	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	6	12.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	14	26.57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NETHERLANDS . . . . .	1963	—	—	6*	11.49	—*	—	—	1	1.92	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	5*	9.01	—*	—	—	1	1.8	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	9*	16.57	—*	—	—	3	5.52	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	— <sup>a</sup>	—	2 <sup>a</sup>	—	— <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>	1 <sup>a</sup>	—	— <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>
	1967	— <sup>a</sup>	—	— <sup>a</sup>	—	— <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>	—	— <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>
PORTUGAL . . . . .	1963	—	—	14*	1.05	—*	—	2	0.15	3	0.23	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	18*	1.34	1*	0.07	4	0.3	3	0.22	—	—	—	—
	1965	1	0.07	28*	2.05	—*	—	2	0.15	2	0.15	—	—	—	—
	1966	1	0.07	14	1	—	—	5	0.36	5	0.36	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	13	0.93	—	—	1	0.07	6	0.43	—	—	—	—
UNITED KINGDOM . . . . .	1963	3	0.28	107* <sup>a</sup>	—	2* <sup>a</sup>	—	5	0.47	46	4.36	3	0.28	—	—
	1964	6	0.57	262*	24.93	—*	—	4	0.38	32	3.04	4	0.38	—	—
	1965	3	0.28	339*	31.33	2*	0.18	4	0.37	35	3.23	1	0.09	—	—
	1966	3	0.27	344	31.18	2	0.18	3	0.27	34	3.08	1	0.09	—	—
	1967	2	0.17	413 <sup>a</sup>	—	4	0.34	3	0.26	39	3.33	—	—	—	—
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1963	—	—	1*	1.01	—*	—	—	—	1	1.01	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	2*	1.97	—*	—	—	—	1	0.99	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	2*	1.93	—*	—	—	—	1	0.96	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	3	2.89	—	—	—	—	1	0.96	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	2	1.91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL . . . . .	1963	3 283 <sup>a</sup>	—	106 859 <sup>a</sup>	—	7 387 <sup>a</sup>	—	1 220 <sup>a</sup>	—	15 086 <sup>a</sup>	—	327 <sup>a</sup>	—	164 <sup>a</sup>	—
	1964	3 618 <sup>a</sup>	—	107 532 <sup>a</sup>	—	7 160 <sup>a</sup>	—	1 411 <sup>a</sup>	—	18 155 <sup>a</sup>	—	313 <sup>a</sup>	—	181 <sup>a</sup>	—
	1965	3 596 <sup>a</sup>	—	115 140 <sup>a</sup>	—	7 040 <sup>a</sup>	—	1 270 <sup>a</sup>	—	15 560 <sup>a</sup>	—	315 <sup>a</sup>	—	153 <sup>a</sup>	—
	1966	3 220 <sup>a</sup>	—	123 732 <sup>a</sup>	—	7 667 <sup>a</sup>	—	1 108 <sup>a</sup>	—	18 462 <sup>a</sup>	—	288 <sup>a</sup>	—	148 <sup>a</sup>	—
	1967	2 254 <sup>a</sup>	—	114 782 <sup>a</sup>	—	7 187 <sup>a</sup>	—	1 114 <sup>a</sup>	—	17 358 <sup>a</sup>	—	309 <sup>a</sup>	—	166 <sup>a</sup>	—

\* See note <sup>a</sup> at the head of the table.

† See note <sup>b</sup> at the head of the table.

<sup>a</sup> Statistics incomplete.

**TABLE VII (a). — UTILIZATION OF MORPHINE, CODEINE, ETHYLMORPHINE AND COCAINE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXPORT OF WHICH AUTHORIZATIONS ARE NOT REQUIRED**

*Note:* In accordance with the usual interpretation of Article 22, paragraph 1, of the 1931 Convention, Governments generally did not declare the quantities of codeine and ethylmorphine used in such manufacture. In accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention, however, Governments are required to furnish this information.

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	Morphine	Codeine	Ethyl- morphine	Cocaine	Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	Morphine	Codeine	Ethyl- morphine	Cocaine
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.			Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
AUSTRALIA . . .	1963	32	2 117	8	—	INDIA . . . . .	1963	105	—	—	3
	1964	29	2 653	13	—		1964	168	—	—	7
	1965	30	2 855	10	1		1965	85	—	—	6
	1966	30	2 869	9	—		1966	159	—	28	—
	1967	19	3 161	9	—		1967	?	?	?	?
AUSTRIA . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—	IRELAND . . . . .	1963	17	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	—	—		1964	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	—	—		1965	—	217	—	—
	1966	—	368	—	—		1966	2	281	—	—
	1967	—	358	—	—		1967	2	386	—	—
BRAZIL . . . . .	1963	10	1 551	151	—	ISRAEL . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—
	1964	9	1 469	142	—		1964	—	—	—	—
	1965	8	1 040	145	—		1965	—	—	—	—
	1966	9	1 524	170	—		1966	—	492	2	—
	1967	1	1 509	188	—		1967	—	448	1	—
BULGARIA . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—	ITALY . . . . .	1963	20	2 329	660	—
	1964	—	—	—	—		1964	—	1 881	676	—
	1965	—	—	—	—		1965	—	2 035	636	—
	1966	—	205	—	—		1966	—	2 081	733	—
	1967	—	474	—	—		1967	3	2 582	694	—
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	1963	—	—	—	—	JAPAN . . . . .	1963	—	520	—	—
	1964	—	—	—	—		1964	—	525	—	—
	1965	—	—	—	—		1965	—	595	—	—
	1966	—	2 672	46	—		1966	—	623	—	—
	1967	—	2 890	—	—		1967	—	714	—	—
DENMARK . . . . .	1963	1	—	—	—	KENYA . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	—	—		1964	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	—	—		1965	—	—	—	—
	1966	1	755	10	—		1966	—	90	—	—
	1967	1	505	8	—		1967	—	100	—	—
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1963	—	—	—	—	LEBANON . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	2	—	—		1964	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	—	—		1965	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	—	—		1966	—	50	—	—
	1967	—	—	—	—		1967	—	56	—	—
FRANCE . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—	MALAWI . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	—	—		1964	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	—	—		1965	2	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	—	—		1966	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	6 775	2 164	—		1967	—	—	—	—
GERMANY: FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	1963	—	—	—	—	NEW ZEALAND . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	—	—		1964	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	—	—		1965	1	376	—	—
	1966	—	7 778	142	—		1966	3	412	—	—
	1967	—	7 929	76	—		1967	1	434	—	—

<sup>a</sup> The consumption figures which appear in Table VII include the amounts utilized in the manufacture of preparations for the export of which authorizations are not required.

TABLE VII (a). — UTILIZATION OF MORPHINE, CODEINE, ETHYLMORPHINE AND COCAINE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXPORT OF WHICH AUTHORIZATIONS ARE NOT REQUIRED (*concluded*)

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	Morphine	Codeine	Ethyl- morphine	Cocaine	Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	Morphine	Codeine	Ethyl- morphine	Cocaine
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.			Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
PERU . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—	U.S.S.R. . . .	1963	505	18 882	822	—
	1964	—	—	—	—		1964	686	19 684	917	—
	1965	—	—	—	—		1965	682	19 877	829	—
	1966	—	214	—	—		1966	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	203	—	—		1967	—	—	—	—
PHILIPPINES . .	1963	—	31	—	—	UNITED	1963	415	10 341	150	2
	1964	—	52	1	—	KINGDOM	1964	396	10 666	157	2
	1965	—	53	1	—		1965	463	11 434	158	2
	1966	—	63	2	—		1966	300	11 404	194	1
	1967	1	94	2	—		1967	320	10 697	145	1
POLAND . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—	UNITED STATES	1963	14	7 524	10	—
	1964	—	—	—	—	OF AMERICA	1964	9	7 444	8	—
	1965	—	—	—	—		1965	10	7 667	6	—
	1966	—	733	—	—		1966	10	7 605	6	—
	1967	—	1 061	—	—		1967	5	6 224	4	—
ROMANIA . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—	NON-METRO- POLITAN TERRITORIES					
	1964	—	—	—	—						
	1965	—	—	—	—						
	1966	—	—	—	—						
	1967	—	1 320	—	—						
SOUTH AFRICA .	1963	24	—	—	1	United Kingdom					
	1964	15	—	—	2						
	1965	14	228	3	1						
	1966	3	98	4	—						
	1967	30	750	11	—						
SWITZERLAND . .	1963	19	740	31	5	HONG KONG					
	1964	31	643	34	5						
	1965	83	773	24	4						
	1966	48	840	31	4						
	1967	60	846	35	4						
TANZANIA . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—	SOUTHERN RHODESIA					
	1964	—	—	—	—						
	1965	—	—	—	—						
	1966	—	71	—	—						
	1967	—	89	—	—						
THAILAND . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—	TOTAL . . . .					
	1964	—	—	—	—						
	1965	—	—	—	—						
	1966	—	50	—	—						
	1967	—	70	—	—						
TUNISIA . . . . .	1963	—	—	—	—	1963	1 162	44 035 <sup>a</sup>	1 832 <sup>a</sup>	—	11
	1964	—	—	—	—	1964	1 346	45 159 <sup>a</sup>	1 948 <sup>a</sup>	—	16
	1965	—	—	—	—	1965	1 380	47 150 <sup>a</sup>	1 812 <sup>a</sup>	—	14
	1966	—	20	—	—	1966	567	41 573 <sup>a</sup>	1 379 <sup>a</sup>	—	5
	1967	—	21	—	—	1967	444 <sup>a</sup>	50 019 <sup>a</sup>	3 341 <sup>a</sup>	—	5 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Incomplete.

TABLE VII (b). — CONSUMPTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS OTHER THAN THOSE SPECIFIED IN TABLE VII

1. Derivatives of opium alkaloids						2. Synthetic narcotic drugs					
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967		1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Kilogrammes						Kilogrammes					
Dihydrocodeine . . .	4 373	5 196	5 747	5 756	5 014	Trimeperidine . . . .	998	1 297	1 199	996	987
Pholcodine . . . . .	2 578	2 127	2 348	2 450	2 928	Diphenoxylate . . . .	163	264	306	405	488
Hydrocodone . . . . .	718	727	801	778	830	Anileridine . . . . .	295	294	316	272	333
Oxycodone . . . . .	575	575	553	552	580	Normethadone . . . .	351	285	378	322	297
Thebacon . . . . .	123	102	120	101	92	Dipipanone . . . . .	67	68	75	81	93
Heroin . . . . .	54	59	65	62	60	Ketobemidone . . . .	69	67	72	66	66
Hydromorphone . . .	65	67	62	56	57	Alphaprodine . . . . .	37	39	42	37	39
Benzylmorphine . . .	98	77	80	71	53	Piminodine . . . . .	125	48	41	80	25
Acetyldihydrocodeine .	33	27	15	31	38	Norpipanone . . . . .	1	—	2	17	13
Oxymorphone . . . . .	10	11	16	18	27	Diethylthiambutene .	10	11	11	12	12
Nicomorphine . . . . .	4	4	6	7	8	Levorphanol . . . . .	8	9	12	5	6
Metopon . . . . .	—	1	—	—	3	Phenazocine . . . . .	3	3	3	2	2
Nicocodine . . . . .	—	3	7	2	2	Pethidine					
Codeine-N-oxide . . .	4	2	2	—	1	intermediate A . . . .	—	—	1	2	2
						Properidine . . . . .	1	2	2	1	1
						Phenoperidine . . . .	—	—	—	1	1
						Phenadoxone . . . . .	12	9	6	1	—
						Dimethylthiambutene .	1	1	—	—	—



**TABLE VII (c). — CONSUMPTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS\*:  
NUMBER OF THERAPEUTIC DOSES CONSUMED  
ANNUALLY PER 1000 INHABITANTS**

The following table indicates the number of therapeutic doses of analgesic and anti-tussive narcotic drugs consumed per 1,000 inhabitants in the fifty countries with the highest consumption rates. The figures also include quantities used in the manufacture of exempted preparations, whether intended for home consumption or for export. This may to some extent affect the data of the countries exporting such preparations.

*(Average of the years 1963-1967 for all countries listed with the exception of India for which the average of the years 1962-66 has been taken into consideration)*

Denmark . . . . .	18 047	Yugoslavia . . . . .	2 670
Finland . . . . .	14 380	Argentina . . . . .	2 531
Australia . . . . .	12 218	Japan . . . . .	2 426
United Kingdom . . . . .	11 019	Spain . . . . .	2 371
Belgium . . . . .	10 253	Poland . . . . .	2 257
France . . . . .	9 588	Cuba . . . . .	2 206
Sweden . . . . .	9 383	Turkey . . . . .	1 690
Switzerland . . . . .	8 492	Mexico . . . . .	1 400
New Zealand . . . . .	8 428	Rep. of Viet-Nam . . . . .	1 356
Canada . . . . .	7 613	Portugal . . . . .	1 307
Israel . . . . .	7 528	Ghile . . . . .	1 286
Fed. Rep. of Germany . . . . .	6 203	Pakistan . . . . .	1 147
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	6 163	Venezuela . . . . .	1 072
Hungary . . . . .	5 765	Brazil . . . . .	917
Norway . . . . .	5 695	Greece . . . . .	893
United States . . . . .	5 286	Lebanon . . . . .	829
German Democ. Rep. * . . . .	5 021	Burma . . . . .	823
Bulgaria . . . . .	4 900	Peru . . . . .	762
Ireland . . . . .	4 111	Panama . . . . .	746
USSR . . . . .	3 990	Colombia . . . . .	673
Netherlands . . . . .	3 539	United Arab Republic . . . . .	534
South Africa . . . . .	3 437	Albania . . . . .	516
Austria . . . . .	3 234	Morocco . . . . .	498
Italy . . . . .	3 017	India . . . . .	429
Romania . . . . .	2 968	Kenya . . . . .	428

\* Acetyldihydrocodeine, alphaprodine, anileridine, benzylmorphine, codeine, dextromoramide, diethylthiambutene, dihydrocodeine, dimethylthiambutene, dioxaphetyl butyrate, diphenoxylate, dipipanone, ethylmorphine, etoxeridine, heroin, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, isomethadone, ketobemidone, levorphanol, methadone, metopon, morphine, nicocodine, nicomorphine, normethadone, norpipanone, opium, oxycodone, oxymorphone, pethidine, phenadoxone, phenazocine, phenoperidine, pholcodine, piminodine, properidine, thebacon and trimeperidine.

\* See introductory note, page 2, second paragraph.



**TABLE VIII**  
**WORLD TRADE (IMPORTS-EXPORTS) IN 1967**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

1. The figures given in the tables have been furnished by the Governments in *Statistical Form A/S* (Quarterly Statistics of Imports and Exports). 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 OPIUM, POPPY STRAW, CONCENTRATE OF POPPY STRAW and COCA LEAVES;

*A hundred and fifty 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 VIII

(see explanatory note, page 55)

## 1. OPIUM

IMPORTING COUNTRIES ↓	EXPORTING COUNTRIES										TOTAL
	India	Turkey	Thailand	Hong Kong	Federal Republic of Germany	U.S.S.R.	United Kingdom	Belgium	Netherlands	Other countries <sup>a</sup> (each exporting less than 1000 kg.)	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
<i>United Kingdom</i>	200 757* 162 488	480* 960	5 569*	3 405 3 392							210 211 166 840
<i>United States of America</i>	78 162* 56 287	59 633* 64 400									137 795 120 687
<i>U.S.S.R.</i>	100 000* 60 000										100 000 60 000
<i>France</i>	50 000* 30 000	27 000 27 000									77 000 57 000
<i>Japan</i>	48 640* 28 640	21 000* 20 000									69 640 48 640
<i>Italy</i>	30 000* 22 000	2 080* 5 080									32 080 27 080
<i>Spain</i>	12 000* 20 000	20 000 20 000									32 000 20 000
<i>Fed. Rep. of Germany</i>	6 006* 10 000	18 048* 10 000								2 1	24 056 10 001

<i>Argentina</i>	2 000 2 000	6 000 <sup>b</sup> 2 000			2 000 <sup>b</sup>		50 50		1 000 <sup>b</sup>		9 050 6 050
<i>Bulgaria</i>						1 955 2 545 <sup>*</sup>					1 955 2 545
<i>Indonesia</i>								500 500	2	840 840	1 340 1 342
<i>Portugal</i>		1 000 1 000						7			1 000 1 007
<i>China<sup>c</sup></i>	1 000 1 000										1 000 1 000
<i>Other countries</i> (each importing less than 1000 kg.)	100 103	895 815			689 670	23 23	1 751 <sup>c</sup> 2 029	815 746	59 35	1 341 <sup>c</sup> 354 <sup>c</sup>	5 673 <sup>c</sup> 4 775 <sup>c</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	528 665 362 518	156 136 151 255	5 569	3 405 3 392	689 2 670	1 978 2 568	1 801 <sup>c</sup> 2 079	1 315 1 253	1 059 37	2 183 <sup>c</sup> 1 195 <sup>c</sup>	702 800 <sup>c</sup> 526 967 <sup>c</sup>

\* 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, Bulgaria, France, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.A. and Southern Rhodesia.

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

<sup>c</sup> Statistics incomplete.

TABLE VIII (continued)

(see explanatory note, page 55)

## 2. POPPY STRAW

IMPORTING COUNTRIES ↓	EXPORTING COUNTRIES							TOTAL
	Turkey	Yugoslavia	Romania	India	Switzerland	France	Other countries <sup>a</sup> (each exporting less than 1000 kg.)	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
<i>Netherlands</i>	3 961 451 * 3 951 865	291 030 * 219 902						4 252 481 4 171 767
<i>Czechoslovakia</i>	873 742 873 742	130 000 130 000						1 003 742 1 003 742
<i>Bulgaria</i>	619 140 * 717 630							619 140 717 630
<i>France</i>	185 513 * 173 000		48 160 <sup>b</sup> 100 000					233 673 273 000
<i>Federal Republic of Germany</i>	2 * 3 000	9 281 * 10 512		1 000 1 000	9 048 <sup>b</sup>	2 2		19 333 14 514
<i>Belgium</i>	6 960 7 000	3 492 3 500				405 538		10 857 11 038
<i>Switzerland</i>		10 000 <sup>b</sup>					100 100	100 10 100
<i>Republic of Viet-Nam</i>				10 000 <sup>b</sup>				10 000
<i>United Kingdom</i>						1 748 1 563	380 321	2 128 1 884
<i>Other countries (each importing less than 1000 kg.)</i>		2					9 17	9 19
<b>TOTAL</b>	5 646 808 5 726 237	433 803 373 916	48 160 100 000	1 000 11 000	9 048	2 155 2 103	489 438	6 141 463 6 213 694

\* 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, Belgium, New Zealand and United Kingdom.

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

**TABLE VIII** (*continued*)

(see explanatory note, page 55)

**3. CONCENTRATE OF POPPY STRAW**

IMPORTING COUNTRIES ↓	EXPORTING COUNTRIES		
	Netherlands	Poland	TOTAL
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
<i>Belgium</i>	7 600 7 600	3 000 3 000	10 600 10 600
<i>South Africa</i>	7 000 7 000		7 000 7 000
<i>Switzerland</i>	4 000 4 000		4 000 4 000
<i>Other countries</i> (each importing less than 1000 kg.)		1 1	1 1
<b>TOTAL</b>	18 600 18 600	3 001 3 001	21 601 21 601

TABLE VIII (continued)

(see explanatory note, page 55)

## 4. MORPHINE

IMPORTING COUNTRIES ↓	EXPORTING COUNTRIES												TOTAL
	Hungary	United Kingdom	Czechoslovakia	France	Netherlands	Hong Kong	Federal Rep. of Germany	Romania	Switzerland	United States of America	U.S.S.R.	Other countries <sup>a</sup> (each exporting less than 10 kg.)	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
<i>Federal Republic of Germany</i>	4 074 * 4 775	1	2 762 * 2 610	1 425 * 1 435	756 757				190 * 196				9 207 9 774
<i>Australia</i>		4 355 * 3 887											4 355 3 887
<i>Brazil</i>	690 691	1 1			109 109		225 225	289 291					1 314 1 317
<i>United Kingdom</i>						280 <sup>b</sup> 354 <sup>c</sup>							280 354
<i>Pakistan</i>	2 * 4	2 * 4		2 *			69 * 92						75 96
<i>Argentina</i>	50 47								5 *				55 47
<i>Denmark</i>	11 12	15 15		19 19	1 1								46 47



<i>Canada</i>		31 29								9 *			31 38
<i>Indonesia</i>					15 15								15 15
<i>Austria</i>	2				7 6		1 1		2 2				12 9
<i>Colombia</i>		11 11											11 11
<i>Other countries</i> (each importing less than 10 kg)	5 9	32 44		6 10	2 6		9 15		14 25	8	2 <sup>d</sup> 10	2 2	72 <sup>d</sup> 129
<b>TOTAL</b>	4 834 5 534	4 447 3 992	2 762 2 610	1 452 1 464	890 894	280 354	304 333	289 291	211 223	17	2 <sup>d</sup> 10	2 2	15 473 <sup>d</sup> 15 724

\* 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 and Malaysia.

<sup>b</sup> Pure morphine content of 424 kg. of crude morphine.

<sup>c</sup> Estimated pure morphine content of 424 kg. of crude morphine.

<sup>d</sup> Incomplete.

TABLE VIII (continued)

(see explanatory note, page 55)

## 5. CODEINE

IMPORTING COUNTRIES ↓	EXPORTING COUNTRIES																Total
	United Kingdom	U.S.S.R.	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Poland	Netherlands	Hungary	Czechoslovakia	Bulgaria	Denmark	Belgium	France	United States of America	Romania	Switzerland	Italy	countries <sup>a</sup> (each exporting less than 150 kg.)	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Canada	3 607* 3 581		7 7		149 149		759* 674			7 6				23* 83			4 552 4 500
Denmark	572* 620		716* 727	277* 205	143 144	280 278	71 71	601* 626		42 42	213 213				71 71		2 986 2 997
Czechoslovakia		2 083* 2 252	300* 282			81 80											2 464 2 614
Finland	184 184		165 165	213 213	286* 297	542* 698	579* 477										1 969 2 034
Australia	155* 234		158* 199	1 349* 1 601													1 662 2 034
Fed. Rep. of Germany	22 22			462 468	1 1			828 844	170* 309					7 7		58 62	1 548 1 713
Bulgaria		1 636* 1 325							12 11								1 648 1 336
German Democ. Republic +		1 614* 1 372															1 614 1 372
Turkey	362* 752	800* 752									285* 200				115* 81		1 200 1 395
Mexico	70 72		169 171	37* 235	227* 235	6* 9				586 728 <sup>b</sup>	83 83			124 55 <sup>b</sup>			1 265 1 390
Sweden	219* 206				198 200	287 287	335* 343				161* 165	1 1					1 201 1 202
Pakistan	605* 597	5* 465	247* 465		15* 37	48* 52			7 7								927 1 158
Yugoslavia	71 74	171 171							497 496					1			739 742
New Zealand	410* 707																410 707
Hungary		349* 332					87 87		140 142	128 129							704 690
Republic of Viet-Nam	103 103									319* 281	6 6	134* 262					562 652
Norway				213* 142		99* 130			213 213								525 485
Indonesia			223 223		42 42	210 208										4	479 473

<i>Colombia</i>	249*		94		113												456
	259		94		113												466
<i>Israel</i>	204*				262												466
	186				264	1											451
<i>Iran</i>	422*		42*														464
	463																463
<i>Cuba</i>		415															415
		380															380
<i>Austria</i>	8		132		204*	69*											413
	8		133		211	58											410
<i>Malaysia</i>	364*																364
	376																376
<i>Ireland</i>	103		3*		101						165						372
	103				102						165						370
<i>United Arab Republic</i>	99		1	266													366
	99		1	266													366
<i>Netherlands</i>			30 <sub>b</sub>								57		200			16	303
											30		218			9	257
<i>Southern Rhodesia</i>	15		35		172						4					4	230
	15		97		174						4					4	294
<i>Venezuela</i>	1		193*			6				42*				7			249
	1		183			6				39				7			236
<i>Algeria</i>		220*									8						228
			3						130*		9						142
<i>Greece</i>				213													213
				213													213
<i>Peru</i>			175*														175
			196														196
<i>Chile</i>	97*		64*				21			5				7*			194
	85		55				20			5				3			168
<i>Democ. Rep. of Viet-Nam</i>		? 188															?
																	188
<i>Hong Kong</i>	122		12		2	37*				12							185
	123		11		3	32				11							180
<i>Kenya</i>	42			37		40*											119
	43			37	19*	73											172
<i>Uruguay</i>	93 <sup>c</sup>				15 <sup>c</sup>												108 <sup>c</sup>
	91			22	37												150
<i>Other countries</i>	8 693	88	360	92	343	26	15	17	27	54	230	43		35		83	2 106
<i>(each importing less than 150 kg.)</i>	526	97	332	62	368	28	16		29	58	165	40		37		74	1 832
<b>TOTAL</b>	8 530 <sup>c</sup>	7 381 <sup>c</sup>	3 126	3 122	2 273 <sup>c</sup>	1 731	1 867	1 446	1 078	1 183	1 212	178	200	203	186	165	33 881 <sup>c</sup>
	9 140	6 869	3 344	3 266	2 396	1 940	1 688	1 470	1 348	1 288	1 040	303	219	192	152	149	34 804

\* See introductory note, page 2, second paragraph.

\* 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> Austria, Guatemala, Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, Portugal, South Africa, Spain and Southern Rhodesia.

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

<sup>c</sup> Incomplete.

TABLE VIII (continued)

(see explanatory note, page 55)

## 6. ETHYLMORPHINE (DIONINE)

IMPORTING COUNTRIES ↓	EXPORTING COUNTRIES											TOTAL
	United Kingdom	France	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Hungary	Belgium	U.S.S.R.	Czechoslovakia	Italy	Netherlands	United States of America	Other countries <sup>a</sup> (each exporting less than 10 kg.)	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
<i>Turkey</i>	478 *	285 * 230						115 * 93				400 801
<i>Republic of Viet-Nam</i>	40 40				189 * 213					8 8		237 261
<i>Sweden</i>		24 24		121 121			81 81					226 226
<i>Brazil</i>	4 4	73 73	86 86	14 14								177 177
<i>Mexico</i>			121 121									121 121
<i>Finland</i>	10 10			42 41			61 60		1 2			114 113
<i>Cuba</i>						100 * 64						100 64
<i>United Arab Republic</i>	89 89			9 9								98 98
<i>Chile</i>	42 * 38		48 * 43		4 4					2 4	1	97 89
<i>Indonesia</i>			52 * 73	20 20								72 93
<i>Belgium</i>									48 48			48 48

<i>Bulgaria</i>						42 42						42 42
<i>Venezuela</i>			34 34									34 34
<i>Denmark</i>	13 13	12 12		8 8								33 33
<i>Pakistan</i>	11 *		2 4	12 * 4								25 8
<i>Morocco</i>		6 6	12 12								1 1	19 19
<i>Colombia</i>			16 16									16 16
<i>Mongolia</i>						? 16						? 16
<i>Australia</i>	13 * 8											13 8
<i>Norway</i>				12 12								12 12
<i>Other countries (each importing less than 10 kg)</i>	18 <sup>b</sup> 15	10 12	10 14	2 5		1 <sup>b</sup> 10			13 7		8	54 <sup>b</sup> 71
<b>TOTAL</b>	240 <sup>b</sup> 695	410 357	381 403	240 234	193 217	143 <sup>b</sup> 132	142 141	115 93	62 57	10 12	2 9	1 938 <sup>b</sup> 2 350

\* 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> Sweden and Switzerland.

<sup>b</sup> Incomplete.

TABLE VIII (continued)

(see explanatory note, page 55)

## 7. COCA LEAVES

IMPORTING COUNTRIES ↓	EXPORTING COUNTRIES			TOTAL
	Peru	Bolivia	Other countries <sup>a</sup> (each exporting less than 1000 kg.)	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
<i>United States of America</i>	223 553 * 226 782	22 303 <sup>b</sup>		245 856 226 782
<i>Argentina</i>		95 060 * 61 300		95 060 61 300
<i>Italy</i>	1 000 1 000			1 000 1 000
<i>Other countries</i> (each importing less than 1000 kg.)	302 300	3 * 523	7 *	305 830
<b>TOTAL</b>	224 855 228 082	117 366 61 823	7	342 221 289 912

\* 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> This discrepancy is under investigation by the Board.



TABLE VIII (continued)

(see explanatory note, page 55)

## 8. COCAINE†

IMPORTING COUNTRIES ↓	EXPORTING COUNTRIES								TOTAL
	United States of America	United Kingdom	Peru	Belgium	France	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Netherlands	Other countries a (each exporting less than 10 kg.)	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
<i>United Kingdom</i>	550 557								550 557
<i>France</i>	195 188								195 188
<i>U.S.S.R.</i>		180 180							180 180
<i>Japan</i>			160 *						160
<i>Belgium</i>			122 * 53						122 53
<i>Fed. Rep. of Germany</i>	91 93	9 9							100 102
<i>Netherlands</i>				100 * 47					100 47
<i>Romania</i>					67 67				67 67
<i>Poland</i>		27 27							27 27



<i>Canada</i>		24 22							24 22
<i>Bulgaria</i>		22 22							22 22
<i>Australia</i>		19 21							19 21
<i>Pakistan</i>						11 * 19			11 19
<i>Switzerland</i>					3 2	2 2	12 12		17 16
<i>Portugal</i>			15 15						15 15
<i>South Africa</i>		13 13			2 *				15 13
<i>Czechoslovakia</i>		13 13							13 13
<i>Other countries</i> (each importing less than 10 kg.)	2 3	26 37	1	1 1	19 25	16 24	9 11	1 1	74 103
<b>TOTAL</b>	838 841	333 344	137 229	101 48	91 94	29 45	21 23	1 1	1 551 1 625

† Including cocaine contained in crude cocaine.

\* 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> Switzerland.

TABLE VIII (continued)

(see explanatory note, page 55)

## 9. PETHIDINE

IMPORTING COUNTRIES ↓	EXPORTING COUNTRIES									
	United Kingdom	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Netherlands	Hungary	United States of America	France	German Democratic Republic *	Belgium	Other countries <sup>a</sup> (each exporting less than 20 kg.)	TOTAL
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
<i>Canada</i>	679 677	1			39 39					719 716
<i>Hungary</i>	174 174	61 61	362 * 352							597 587
<i>India</i>	429 * 341	123 * 82								552 423
<i>Denmark</i>	17 * 61	204 * 139	44 * 87							265 287
<i>Australia</i>	246 * 198	24 24							4 4	274 226
<i>Poland</i>				210 * 192						210 192
<i>South Africa</i>	155 * 120	36 36	8 8						6 5	205 169
<i>Brazil</i>	52 52	96 96				24 24				172 172
<i>Bulgaria</i>		104 * 60	35 35							139 95
<i>Belgium</i>		65 * 62	24 24			26 * 30				115 116
<i>Pakistan</i>	56 * 68	3 * 20	3 4					12 13	6 3	80 108
<i>New Zealand</i>	73 * 83		30 *							103 83
<i>Switzerland</i>		73 72	17 17			5 5				95 97
<i>Argentina</i>	93 95									93 95
<i>Portugal</i>	48 48	5 4	17 17					2 2		72 71
<i>Ireland</i>	17 * 36	35 35								52 71
<i>Netherlands</i>				69 69						69 69
<i>Yugoslavia</i>							69 69			69 69

<i>Finland</i>	2 *	67 67								67 69
<i>Burma</i>	64 *									64
<i>Republic of Korea</i>	52 52				11 11					63 63
<i>Nigeria</i>	52 51	1							6 6	58 58
<i>Romania</i>	56 56									56 56
<i>Norway</i>	43 43								9 9	52 52
<i>Sweden</i>	35 35	12 12								47 47
<i>Austria</i>		9 9	35 35							44 44
<i>Indonesia</i>		26 26							17 17	43 43
<i>China<sup>b</sup></i>			43 *							43
<i>Malaysia</i>	12 * 22 *	17 17								29 39
<i>Greece</i>		34 34								34 34
<i>Federal Republic of Germany</i>	18 18		8 8			5 5				31 31
<i>Mexico</i>	2 2		1 1		28 28					31 31
<i>Italy</i>		30 30								30 30
<i>Colombia</i>			26 26							26 26
<i>Iraq</i>	6 6								20 * 15	26 21
<i>Philippines</i>					24 12					24 12
<i>Venezuela</i>					17 17	4 4			1 2	22 23
<i>Southern Rhodesia</i>	4 6		17 17							21 23
<i>Ceylon</i>	22 *									22
<i>Chile</i>	9 9				11 11					20 20
<i>Other countries</i> (each importing less than 20 kg.)	93 <sup>b</sup> 131	34 * 42	21 20		41 45	38 * 47	1 1	4 7	26 <sup>b</sup> 39	258 <sup>b</sup> 332
TOTAL	2 443 <sup>b</sup> 2 453	1 059 929	648 694	279 261	171 163	102 115	70 70	18 22	95 <sup>b</sup> 100	4 885 <sup>b</sup> 4 807

\* See explanatory note, page 2, second paragraph.

\* 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, Bulgaria, Denmark, India, Ireland, Israel, Kenya, Malaysia, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Republic and Southern Rhodesia.

<sup>b</sup> Statistics incomplete.

**TABLE VIII (concluded)**

(see explanatory note, page 55)

**10. METHADONE**

IMPORTING COUNTRIES ↓	EXPORTING COUNTRIES				TOTAL
	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Federal Rep. of Germany	Other Countries <sup>a</sup> (each exporting less than 5 kg.)	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
<i>Australia</i>	16 16				16 16
<i>Canada</i>		5 5			5 5
<i>Other countries (each importing less than 5 kg.)</i>	7* 11	10 12	7* 3	1 2	25 28
<b>TOTAL</b>	23 27	15 17	7 3	1 2	46 49

\* 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> Czechoslovakia and Denmark.

**TABLE IX. — SEIZURES OF NARCOTIC DRUGS \***  
**1967**

COUNTRY (in alphabetical order)	SUBSTANCE	SEIZURES		
		effected	destroyed <sup>a</sup>	released for licit use <sup>a</sup>
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
AFGHANISTAN . . . . .	Opium	1 832		
ALGERIA . . . . .	Cannabis	83	83	
ARGENTINA . . . . .	Coca leaves	23 100		23 100
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	Cannabis	4	4	
	Heroin	2		
	Opium	22	11	
BAHRAIN . . . . .	Cannabis	3	3	
	Opium	6	6	
BELGIUM . . . . .	Cannabis	59	59	
	Opium	11	7	
BURMA . . . . .	Cannabis	1 223	1 223	
	Opium	7 285		7 285
CAMBODIA . . . . .	Opium	11		
CAMEROON . . . . .	Cannabis	122	122	
CANADA . . . . .	Cannabis	8	8	
	Heroin	1	1	
CEYLON . . . . .	Opium	51		
CHILE . . . . .	Coca leaves	27	52	
	Cocaine	13		
COLOMBIA . . . . .	Cannabis	52		52 <sup>b</sup>
CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE) . . . . .	Cannabis	45	45	
DENMARK . . . . .	Cannabis	48	48	
FRANCE . . . . .	Cannabis	25	25	
	Cocaine	1		
	Heroin	50		
	Morphine	88		40
	Opium	110		485
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY . . .	Cannabis	116	113	2
	Opium	12	7	4
GHANA . . . . .	Cannabis	32	32	

\* Additional information on narcotic drugs seized in the illicit traffic is supplied by Governments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and published in United Nations document series E/NS/Summary.

<sup>a</sup> These figures may include quantities seized during previous years.

<sup>b</sup> Used for special purposes.

TABLE IX. — SEIZURES OF NARCOTIC DRUGS \* (continued)  
1967

COUNTRY (in alphabetical order)	SUBSTANCE	SEIZURES		
		effected	destroyed <sup>a</sup>	released for licit use <sup>a</sup>
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
GREECE . . . . .	Cannabis	247	3	
	Cannabis resin	29	29	
	Heroin	4	4	
	Opium	37		37 <sup>b</sup>
IRAN . . . . .	Cannabin resin	57		
	Heroin	88		
	Opium	16 150		
IRAQ . . . . .	Cannabis resin	131	131	
	Opium	1 103	1 103	
ISRAEL . . . . .	Cannabis resin	239		
	Opium	23		27
JAPAN . . . . .	Cannabis	3		
	Heroin	1		
	Opium	7		
JORDAN . . . . .	Cannabis	81		
	Opium	262		
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF . . . . .	Heroin	2	2	
	Morphine	3	3	
	Opium	15	15	
KUWAIT . . . . .	Cannabis	19	19	
	Opium	2	2	
LAOS . . . . .	Morphine	104	104	
	Opium	291	291	
LESOTHO . . . . .	Cannabis	4 396	4 396	
MADAGASCAR . . . . .	Cannabis	422		
	Opium	1		7
MALAYSIA . . . . .	Cannabis	560	560	
	Morphine	35	35	
	Opium	1 032	1 032	
MEXICO . . . . .	Cannabis	3 045	3 045	
	Heroin	1	1	
MOROCCO . . . . .	Cannabis	65 946	65 946	
NETHERLANDS . . . . .	Cannabis	76		
	Opium	8		

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<sup>a</sup> These figures may include quantities seized during previous years.

<sup>b</sup> Used for special purposes.

TABLE IX. — SEIZURES OF NARCOTIC DRUGS \* (continued)  
1967

COUNTRY (in alphabetical order)	SUBSTANCE	SEIZURES		
		effected	destroyed <sup>a</sup>	released for licit use <sup>a</sup>
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
NIGERIA . . . . .	Cannabis	178	178	
PAKISTAN . . . . .	Cannabis	2 354	2 354	
	Cannabis resin	29	29	
	Opium	837		837
	Pethidine	3		
PANAMA . . . . .	Cannabis	4	4	
PERU . . . . .	Cocaine	28		
	Opium	1		
SINGAPORE . . . . .	Cannabis	677	879	
	Morphine	2	1	
	Opium	351		31
SOUTH AFRICA . . . . .	Cannabis	1 242 121	1 242 121	
SOUTHERN YEMEN . . . . .	Cannabis	22		
	Opium	21		
SWEDEN . . . . .	Cannabis	24	24	
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	Cannabis			6 <sup>b</sup>
SYRIA . . . . .	Cannabis	5 550		
	Cocaine	2		
	Heroin	1		
	Opium	233		
TANZANIA . . . . .	Cannabis	380	380	
THAILAND . . . . .	Cannabis	48		134
	Codeine			17
	Heroin	226		1
	Morphine			89
	Opium	4 323		
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO . . . . .	Cannabis	8	8	
TRUCIAL OMAN . . . . .	Cannabis	12	12	
	Cannabis resin	8	8	
TUNISIA . . . . .	Cannabis	21	21	
TURKEY . . . . .	Cannabis	721	445	
	Morphine		62	
	Opium	3 948		1 646

\* Additional information on narcotic drugs seized in the illicit traffic is supplied by Governments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and published in United Nations document series E/NS/Summary.

<sup>a</sup> These figures may include quantities seized during previous years.

<sup>b</sup> Used for special purposes.

TABLE IX. — SEIZURES OF NARCOTIC DRUGS \* (concluded)  
1967

COUNTRY (in alphabetical order)	SUBSTANCE	SEIZURES		
		effected	destroyed <sup>a</sup>	released for licit use <sup>a</sup>
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC . . . . .	Cannabis	5 854	5 553	
	Opium	1 005		
UNITED KINGDOM . . . . .	Cannabis	152	246	6 <sup>b</sup>
	Cannabis resin	143	140	2 <sup>b</sup>
	Opium	16	2	14
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA . . . . .	Cannabis	27 915	8 094	
	Cocaine	18	5	
	Heroin	34	7	
	Opium	5	25	1 <sup>b</sup>
VENEZUELA . . . . .	Cannabis	5	5	
REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM . . . . .	Cannabis	397	1 754	
	Opium	2 444	430	2 014
NON-METROPOLITAN TERRITORIES (in alphabetical order)				
<i>Portugal:</i>				
MOZAMBIQUE . . . . .	Cannabis	527	527	
	Opium	5	5	
<i>United Kingdom:</i>				
BERMUDA . . . . .	Cannabis	3	3	
HONG KONG . . . . .	Heroin	23	19	
	Morphine	92	14	354
	Opium	2 172	4 702	3 392
MAURITIUS . . . . .	Opium	2		
SOUTHERN RHODESIA . . . . .	Cannabis	200	200	
SWAZILAND . . . . .	Cannabis	10 677	10 677	
TOTAL . . . . .	Cannabis . . . . .	1 374 465	1 349 219	200
	Cannabis resin . . . . .	636	337	2
	Coca leaves . . . . .	23 127	52	23 100
	Cocaine . . . . .	62	5	
	Codeine . . . . .			17
	Heroin . . . . .	433	34	1
	Morphine . . . . .	324	219	483
	Opium . . . . .	43 634	7 638	15 780
	Pethidine . . . . .	3		

\* Additional information on narcotic drugs seized in the illicit traffic is supplied by Governments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and published in United Nations document series E/NS/Summary.

<sup>a</sup> These figures may include quantities seized during previous years.

<sup>b</sup> Used for special purposes.



## ANNEX C

### MAXIMUM LEVELS OF OPIUM STOCKS

In the second addendum (Doc. E/OB/23/Add.2-E/DSB/25/Add.2) to its last report the Board published the maximum opium stocks which States authorized to produce opium for export and States permitting the manufacture of opium alkaloids may hold on 31 December 1968 under the terms of the 1953 Protocol.

The Board was unable at that time to calculate the

quantities which the other States may hold at that date since the statistics for 1967 were not then available. Each of these "consuming States" is authorized to hold in stock on 31 December 1968 a quantity of opium which must not exceed the sum of the quantities it consumed in the years 1963 to 1967. These maximum stocks are shown in the following table.

#### *Maximum quantities of opium stocks which States may hold on 31 December 1968*

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

#### COUNTRIES

<i>Kilogrammes</i>		<i>Kilogrammes</i>	
Afghanistan . . . . .	54	Equatorial Guinea . . . . .	**
Albania . . . . .	277	Gabon . . . . .	*
Algeria . . . . .	*	Gambia . . . . .	*
Andorra . . . . .	0	Ghana . . . . .	110
Austria . . . . .	123	Guatemala . . . . .	25
Bahrain . . . . .	4	Guinea . . . . .	22
Barbados . . . . .	8	Guyana . . . . .	*
Bolivia . . . . .	*	Haiti . . . . .	6
Botswana . . . . .	0	Honduras . . . . .	*
Burma . . . . .	4 723	Iceland . . . . .	57
Burundi . . . . .	100	Indonesia . . . . .	3 481
Cambodia . . . . .	134	Iraq . . . . .	100
Cameroon . . . . .	40	Ireland . . . . .	666
Canada . . . . .	690	Israel . . . . .	203
Central African Republic . . . . .	13	Ivory Coast . . . . .	3
Ceylon . . . . .	975	Jamaica . . . . .	7
Chad . . . . .	22	Jordan . . . . .	1
Chile . . . . .	31	Kenya . . . . .	230
Colombia . . . . .	*	Korea:	
Congo (Brazzaville) . . . . .	10	North Korea . . . . .	**
Congo (Democratic Republic of the) . . . . .	*	Republic of Korea . . . . .	250
Costa Rica . . . . .	60	Kuwait . . . . .	2
Cuba . . . . .	76	Laos . . . . .	25
Cyprus . . . . .	9	Lebanon . . . . .	39
Dahomey . . . . .	28	Lesotho . . . . .	41
Dominican Republic . . . . .	60	Liberia . . . . .	*
Ecuador . . . . .	10	Libya . . . . .	*
El Salvador . . . . .	24	Luxembourg . . . . .	17
Ethiopia . . . . .	37	Madagascar . . . . .	230

\* The Board does not possess the complete data required for computing the stock (paragraph 1 (c) of article 5 of the 1953 Protocol).

\*\* The Board does not possess the data required for computing the stock (paragraph 1 (c) of article 5 of the 1953 Protocol).

<i>Kilogrammes</i>		<i>Kilogrammes</i>	
Malawi . . . . .	31	Senegal . . . . .	84
Malaysia . . . . .	297	Sierra Leone . . . . .	1
Maldives Islands . . . . .	*	Singapore . . . . .	*
Mali . . . . .	83	Somalia . . . . .	*
Malta . . . . .	6	Southern Yemen . . . . .	*
Mauritania . . . . .	7	Sudan . . . . .	*
Mauritius . . . . .	32	Swaziland . . . . .	12
Mexico . . . . .	78	Syria . . . . .	6
Mongolia . . . . .	*	Tanzania . . . . .	62
Morocco . . . . .	330	Thailand . . . . .	176
Muscat and Oman . . . . .	0	Togo . . . . .	9
Nauru . . . . .	0	Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	19
Nepal . . . . .	**	Trucial Oman . . . . .	*
New Zealand . . . . .	720	Tunisia . . . . .	97
Nicaragua . . . . .	19	Uganda . . . . .	126
Niger . . . . .	*	United Arab Republic . . . . .	322
Nigeria . . . . .	547	Upper Volta . . . . .	26
Pakistan . . . . .	14 170	Uruguay . . . . .	*
Panama . . . . .	61	Venezuela . . . . .	87
Paraguay . . . . .	21	Viet-Nam:	
Peru . . . . .	242	North Viet-Nam . . . . .	**
Philippines . . . . .	626	Republic of Viet-Nam . . . . .	476
Qatar . . . . .	0	Western Samoa . . . . .	36
Rwanda . . . . .	46	Yemen . . . . .	*
Saudi Arabia . . . . .	4	Zambia . . . . .	*

#### NON-METROPOLITAN TERRITORIES

<i>Kilogrammes</i>		<i>Kilogrammes</i>	
<b>Condominium:</b>		<b>United Kingdom:</b>	
Anglo-French New Hebrides . . . . .	0	Antigua . . . . .	0
<b>Australia:</b>		Bahamas . . . . .	1
Christmas Islands . . . . .	0	Bermuda . . . . .	0
Cocos (Keeling) Islands . . . . .	0	British Honduras . . . . .	2
Norfolk . . . . .	0	British Solomon Islands . . . . .	0
Papua-New Guinea . . . . .	9	Brunei . . . . .	0
<b>France:</b>		Cayman . . . . .	0
Comoro Islands . . . . .	2	Dominica . . . . .	0
French Polynesia . . . . .	4	Falkland (Malvinas) . . . . .	0
French Territory of the Afars and the		Fiji . . . . .	37
Issas . . . . .	3	Gibraltar . . . . .	2
New Caledonia . . . . .	0	Gilbert and Ellice . . . . .	0
St. Pierre and Miquelon . . . . .	0	Grenada . . . . .	0
Wallis and Futuna . . . . .	0	Hong Kong . . . . .	289
<b>Netherlands:</b>		Montserrat . . . . .	0
Netherlands Antilles . . . . .	*	Southern Rhodesia . . . . .	355
Surinam . . . . .	*	Seychelles . . . . .	12
<b>Portugal:</b>		St. Helena . . . . .	0
Angola . . . . .	46	St. Kitts-Nevis and Anguilla . . . . .	0
Cape Verde . . . . .	7	St. Lucia . . . . .	0
Macau . . . . .	1	St. Vincent . . . . .	0
Mozambique . . . . .	21	Tonga . . . . .	0
Portuguese Guinea . . . . .	0	Turks and Caicos . . . . .	0
Portuguese Timor . . . . .	0	Virgin Islands . . . . .	*
Sao Tomé and Príncipe . . . . .	2	<b>United States of America:</b>	
		Pacific Islands . . . . .	0
		Ryukyu . . . . .	0

\* The Board does not possess the complete data required for computing the stock (paragraph 1 (c) of article 5 of the 1953 Protocol).

\*\* The Board does not possess the data required for computing the stock (paragraph 1 (c) of article 5 of the 1953 Protocol).

In accordance with the procedure laid down in article 5 of the 1953 Protocol the Board has already called for the data required for calculation of the maximum quantities which may be held in stock on 31 December 1969 in States authorized to produce opium for export and in States permitting the manufacture of opium alkaloids. The maximum quantities in question are shown in the following tables:

*Maximum quantities of opium stocks which States may hold on 31 December 1969*

*States authorized to produce opium for export  
(article 6, paragraph 2 (a), of the 1953 Protocol)*

	Kilogrammes
Bulgaria . . . . .	24,579*
Greece <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	20*
India . . . . .	2 131 391** <sup>b</sup>
Iran <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	605 871**
Turkey . . . . .	735 243**
USSR . . . . .	751 490***
Yugoslavia . . . . .	99 160**

\* Computed by reference to base years chosen by the Board in virtue of the authority conferred on it by the Government of the country concerned.

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

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

<sup>a</sup> 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 1969 would be equal to their consumption in the preceding five years—i.e. in the case of Greece 356 kg. plus the quantities which it consumed in 1968, and in the case of Iran, only the quantities which it consumed in 1968, since consumption during the previous four years was nil.

<sup>b</sup> Opium having a consistency of 70°.

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

	Kilogrammes
Argentina . . . . .	40 000*
Australia . . . . .	800*
Belgium . . . . .	20 000*
Brazil . . . . .	950**
China, Republic of . . . . .	2 500*
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	40*
Denmark . . . . .	900*
Finland . . . . .	800**
France . . . . .	220 000*
Germany:	
Democratic Republic* . . . . .	100*
Federal Republic . . . . .	85 000*
Hungary . . . . .	30 000**
Italy . . . . .	80 000*
Japan . . . . .	111 000*
Netherlands . . . . .	1 000*
Norway . . . . .	600*
Poland . . . . .	1 900**
Portugal . . . . .	6 000*
Romania . . . . .	250*
South Africa . . . . .	2 050**
Spain . . . . .	40 000*
Switzerland . . . . .	12 000*
United Kingdom . . . . .	500 000*
United States of America . . . . .	370 000*

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

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

\* See the introductory note, page 2, second paragraph.

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