



UNITED NATIONS

ANNUAL REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS

UNDER THE CONVENTION OF 13 JULY 1931 FOR LIMITING
THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, AS AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL OF
11 DECEMBER 1946

SWEDEN

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1952

COMMUNICATED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF
SWEDEN

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General has the honour to communicate herewith an annual report forwarded to him in pursuance of Article 21 of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946. (For the form of annual reports, see document E/NR.1949/Form)

New York, 1953

A. GENERAL

I. LAWS AND PUBLICATIONS

During the year one enactment regarding the trade in narcotics has been issued, viz.;

Royal decree (Kungl. Maj:ts kungörelse) of 30 June 1952 amending the text of section 1 of the decree of 16 September 1953 (No. 559) with certain provisions regarding narcotic substances and preparations.

In this decree it is laid down that provisions applying to narcotics should also be applied to the following subjects:

1-methyl-3-ethyl-4-phenylpiperidyl-(4)-propionate,
3-oxi-N-methylmorphinane (dromoran) and 3-methoxy-N-methyl-morphinane together with salts and preparations thereof.

II. ADMINISTRATION

1. No change to report.
2. Nothing to report.

The question of measures of narcotics in Sweden has not been the subject of inquiry, no reason for such having arisen.

III. CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The certificate system has functioned satisfactorily.

IV. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Nothing to report.

V. ILLICIT TRAFFIC

The following seizures of narcotics were made in Sweden during the past year. On 18 March 1952, Axel Olsson, engineering worker, was sentenced by the Gothenburg Magistrate's Court to pay a fine of 75 kronor (US\$ 14.50) for receiving 18 ampoules of morphine during the year 1944 and for being in possession of 16 of these ampoules during the period 12 - 15 March 1950 without being entitled thereto. At the same time the Court declared forfeited the 18 morphine ampoules that had been seized.

The preliminary police investigation showed, among other things, that some time in 1944 Olsson had met certain persons belonging to the German armed forces and had obtained the ampoules in question from them.

On 12 June 1952 the Vaxjö Magistrate's Court conditionally sentenced Karl Larsson, mechanic, to six months' hard labour for, *inter alia*, illegally importing 100 grammes of raw opium into the country. The Court also declared forfeited the 75 grammes of opium which had been seized from Larsson.

Among other facts, the preliminary police investigation revealed that during a visit to Hamburg in January 1952 Larsson had met a German national, who at his request had supplied, *inter alia*, 100 grammes of raw opium. Larsson had taken the narcotic with him to Sweden and had there consumed 25 grammes.

On 10 February 1953 the Stockholm Magistrate's Court imposed a fine of hundred kronor (US\$19.33) on Lennart Tore Vilhelm Frendeborg, radio technician, for being in possession on 23 September 1952 of seven morphine ampoules (tubunics) without being entitled thereto. The morphine ampoules, which had been seized, were declared forfeited.

The preliminary police investigation showed, among other things, that some time during the autumn of 1950 Frendeborg had bought the ampoules in question

in Stockholm from a person unknown to him. Frendeborg could explain how this person had come into possession of the ampoules.

VI. OTHER INFORMATION

Nothing to report.

B. RAW MATERIALS

VII. RAW OPIUM

The opium poppy is not cultivated and raw opium is not produced in Sweden.

VIII. COCA LEAF

The coca plant is not cultivated in Sweden and no coca leaves have been imported into the country.

IX. INDIAN HEMP

Indian hemp does not grow wild in Sweden and is not cultivated in the country.

C. MANUFACTURED DRUGS

X. INTERNAL CONTROL OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS

1. There is no comment to make regarding the system of control relating to manufacture.
2. The system of control relating to manufacture is functioning satisfactorily.
3. Manufacture

Manufacturer	Address	Products permitted to be manufactured	Products manufactured during the year	Products intended for
A. B. Astra	Södertälje	Morphine Ethylmorphine Dihydrocodeinone Methylmorphine Opitotal 1) Methadone	Opitotal Methadone	consumption within Sweden
A. B. Pharmacia	Uppsala	Morphine Methylmorphine Ethylmorphine Dihydrocodeinone Dihydrooxicodeinone Totomecone 1) Tetrapone 1) Desomorphine Bicodal 2)	the products stated in the preceding column, with the exception of ethylmorphine and methylmorphine	"-
A. B. Hässle	Hässleholm	Dihydrooxicodeinone	Dihydrooxicodeinone	"-

1) Preparation made from raw opium and containing more than 20% morphine.

2) Preparation made from codeine and tebaine and containing codeine approximately 50% and opium alkaloids approximately 30% (as hydrochlorides).

- b. There has been no manufacturing of new substances in the meaning of article 11 of the Convention of 1931.
 - c. No illicit production has taken place in the above-mentioned factories.
4. Trade and distribution
- a. At the end of 1952, thirteen persons were approved as importers of narcotics. Of these, three were at the same time managers of factories manufacturing narcotics. Ten of the importers were qualified pharmacists and three were qualified engineers. Wholesale trade in medicine was carried on by five of the importers. In addition to the three factories mentioned above, six other factories produced for the wholesale trade preparations containing narcotics (tablets, mixtures, etc.). In five of these factories qualified pharmacists were in charge of the production and in one factory a qualified engineer was in charge.
 - b. No improper actions on the part of dealers in drugs or pharmacies have been observed.
5. Manufacture of and Trade in Diacetylmorphine
- As from 1 January 1952, permission to manufacture diacetylmorphine in Sweden is no longer granted. The importation of this substance was already previously prohibited. Existing stocks of the substance may, however, be used for producing preparations, mainly consisting of certain cough syrups. The consumption of diacetylmorphine during the year has been unusually low in comparison with previous years. On the basis of the former average annual consumption the present stocks of diacetylmorphine may be expected to be entirely consumed during 1954 at the earliest.

D. OTHER QUESTIONS

XI. CHAPTER IV OF THE HAGUE OPIUM CONVENTION OF 1912

Nothing to report.

XII. PREPARED OPIUM

Nothing to report.

XIII. MISCELLANEOUS

The population in Sweden at the end of 1952 was approximately 7,153,000 persons.