



UNITED NATIONS

E/NR 1952/79
3 September 1953

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

AUSTRIA

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1952

COMMUNICATED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF
AUSTRIA

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

No change from 1951.

II. ADMINISTRATION

1. a.)
b.) No change.
c. Nothing to report.
2. Drug addiction

A. 1. (a). In 1952 Austrian pharmacies received 7,424 prescriptions for narcotic drugs required to be reported to the Office for the Supervision of Narcotic Drugs by reason of the amounts prescribed, as well as 1,223 long-term prescriptions.

This total of 8,647 prescriptions was divided among 2,019 persons (991 men and 1,028 women). Of these, 16 persons (8 men, 8 women) were suffering from cancer, 4 persons (3 men, 1 woman) from tuberculosis and 15 persons (13 men, 2 women) from war injuries. In the remaining cases the principal diseases involved were not known.

(b). It is impossible to state how many addicts satisfy their requirements through illicit channels.

(c). In the course of 1952, the following quantities of narcotic drugs originating from illicit sources were confiscated:

Cocaine tablets	10	units
Codeine	42.4	grammes
Dilaudide ampoules	16	units
Eucodal ampoules	22	units
Heroin	3	grammes
Modiscop ampoules	47	units
Morphine ampoules	274	units
Spasmo-algolysin-supp.	4	units
Morphine tablets	10,043	units
Opium powder	220	grammes
Opium tablets	13	units
Polamidon tablets	110	units
Polamidon drops	10	ccs.
Scophedal ampoules	4	units
Scopolamine-eucodal-ephetonin ampoules	48	units

2. A classification by age groups is not feasible because the age of the drug consumers is not known in all cases. Experience has shown that they belong for the most part to the older age groups.

3. Particulars of the narcotics used by the persons mentioned under 2A. 1(a) follow:

322	used morphine
38	" pantopon
28	" opium
8	" dicodide or acedicone
8	" eucodal
14	" dilaudide
147	" heptadon
10	" pervitin

In the remaining cases the persons concerned obtained, purely temporarily, small quantities of narcotics on isolated prescriptions.

4. Transient addicts could not be included in the statistics.

B. As compared with previous years, there was no change in the treatment of addicts (see Annual Report for 1948).*

During 1952, a total of 59 persons were committed to institutions for dehabituating treatment; in the case of 25 persons (18 men, 7 women) it was not their first committal.

3. No change.

III. CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

1. The system of import certificates and export authorizations worked satisfactorily.

2.)

3.)No change.

4. In 1952, Austria exported narcotic drugs to Egypt, Australia, Yugoslavia, and Switzerland. These countries complied with the provisions of Article 13 of the Geneva Convention of 1925.

5. No cases of forging of import certificates or export authorizations were discovered.

6. There were no difficulties with regard to transit.

7. In cases where individual countries did not issue import certificates because the product in question is not subject to their narcotics regulations (e.g. methadone in a number of countries), the exporting firm does not receive the export authorization except on production of a statement issued by the competent authorities of the importing country confirming that the consignee is authorized to import the products in question. In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 4, of the Geneva Convention of 1925, a copy of the export authorization is transmitted in such cases to the government of the importing country, but in no case has any communication been received from the importing countries concerning the actual importation (Article 13, paragraph 5).

8. Nothing to report.

IV. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

1.)

2.)Nothing to report.

3.)

V. ILLICIT TRAFFIC

1. There is very little illicit traffic in narcotics in Austria; from year to year the number of cases dealt with and the quantities of narcotics confiscated are declining steadily. In view of the strict control to which all trade in narcotics is subject in Austria, the diversion of narcotic drugs from the legitimate trade into illicit channels may be considered almost impossible.

Such quantities as were nevertheless confiscated are still apparently traceable to former German Army stocks; smaller quantities were probably obtained from pharmacies by means of forged prescriptions.

No smuggling of traffic into or out of the country was observed.

2. No change.

* Note by the Secretariat: See document E/NR.1948/99.

3. In 1952, 47 persons were reported to the judicial authorities. This figure included 15 physicians, 1 druggist, 3 students, 4 housewives, 3 tradesmen, 4 office employees, 1 agricultural worker and 16 persons of unspecified occupations.

These persons were sentenced by the courts to terms of imprisonment ranging from nine months to two years, the latter sentence being imposed in a case which also involved other offences, and to fines ranging from 800 to 2,000 schillings (US \$45.35-\$93.38).

4. Particulars of important cases were given earlier in quarterly reports.
5. The quantities of narcotic drugs confiscated are reported above under Chapter II, 2 A, 1.(c).
6. The prices of drugs sold in the illicit traffic could not be ascertained.

B. RAW MATERIALS

VII. RAW OPIUM

No change from last year.

VIII. COCA LEAF

Coca leaf is not grown in Austria.

IX. INDIAN HEMP

Indian hemp is not grown in Austria.

C. MANUFACTURED DRUGS

X. INTERNAL CONTROL OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS

1. a. The control system introduced in Austria ensures that the manufacture of narcotics does not exceed the quantities laid down in Chapter III of the 1931 Convention.
 - b.)
 - c.) No change from 1951.
2. No change from 1951.
3. Manufacture:
 - a. In 1952 the following firms held licences for the manufacture and conversion of narcotic drugs:
 - Dipl. Ing. Emil Bertalanffy, Unterach am Attersee
 - Chem. Pharm. Werke des Landes Steiermark, Riesstrasse 1, Graz
 - Gerot Pharmazeutika, Baldiagasse 6-8, Vienna XVI
 - Heilmittelwerke m.b.H., Tolbuehinstrasse 123, Vienna X
 - Sanabo, Anton Scharffgasse 7, Vienna XII
 - Anton von Waldheim, Boltzmanngasse 9a-11, Vienna IX
 - i. The Bertalanffy firm held a licence for the manufacture of 6-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenyl-heptanone-3.
The Gerot Company held a licence for the manufacture of methylphenylpiperidine-carboxylic acid-ethyl ester, phenylaminopropane and phenyl-methyl-aminopropane.
The Heilmittelwerke Company's licence was unrestricted.
The Sanabo Company held a licence for the manufacture of 6-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenyl-heptanone-3.
The Anton von Waldheim firm held a licence for the experimental manufacture of dihydrocodeine bitartrate and dihydrocodeinone bitartrate.
 - ii. The Bertalanffy, Gerot, Sanabo and Anton von Waldheim concerns manufactured the drugs listed under i.

The Chem. Pharm. Werke des Landes Steiermark produced morphine hydrochloride for medicinal purposes from confiscated raw morphine placed at its disposal.

The Heilmittelwerke Company produced 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid-ethyl and used it for manufacturing the proprietary medicine Biphenal. It also produced morphine hydrochloride for medicinal purposes from confiscated raw morphine placed at its disposal.

- iii. The drugs were manufactured for domestic needs only. However, the Bertalanffy and Gerot firms exported small quantities of their products to Egypt, Australia, Yugoslavia and Switzerland.

- b.)
c.) Nothing to report.

4. Trade and distribution:

- a. In addition to the firms mentioned in 3 a., the following undertakings were authorized to prepare narcotic drugs:

Alkaloida G.M.B.H., Bayerhammerstrasse 57-59, Salzburg
ASID Serum-Institut, G.m.b.H. Breitenfurterstrasse 18, Vienna XII
Pharmacy "Zur Hoffnung", OHG., Heinestrasse 37, Vienna II
Mr. Pharm. Gerbais Baerenzung, Leonhardplatz 2, Feldkirch
C. BRADY, Hoerlgasse 5, Vienna IX
Chemosan-Union A.G., Kolblgasse 10, Vienna III
Chemosan-Union A.G., Donaustrasse 18, Klosterneuburg
DARMOL Werk, OHG., Schallergasse 42, Vienna XII
Eggochemia, Heiligenstaedterstrasse 158, Vienna XIX
Paul HAUSER, Flatschacherstrasse 57, Klagenfurt
HERBA Apotheker A.G., Michelbeuerngasse 9a, Vienna IX
Hoffmann-La Roche, Wehrgasse 16, Vienna V
Dr. Kolassa & Co., Alseggerstrasse 18, Vienna XVIII.
Dr. KutiaK & Co., OHG., Kundmanngasse 29, Vienna III
F. Joh. Kwizda. Chem. Fabrik, Korneuburg
F. Joh. Kwizda, Chemical Works, Waehringerstrasse 22, Vienna IX
Lechleuthner, G.m.b.H., Rattenberg, Tirol
Leopold & Co., Koeroesistrasse 48, Graz
LIPHA K.G., Schinitzgasse 7, Kapfenberg
Pharmalpin G.m.b.H., St. Johann in Tirol
PHARMED, Sackstrasse 4, Graz
PUSCHEL & Co., G.m.b.H., Neumannngasse 1, Vienna IV
C. Richter & Co., Stadtplatz 13, Wels
Dr. A. Wander, G.m.b.H., Ebendorferstrasse 10, Vienna I

In addition, twenty-seven other firms were authorized to acquire and sell narcotic drugs.

- b. No change from 1951.

5. Manufacture of and trade in diacetylmorphine:
No change from 1951.

D. OTHER QUESTIONS

- XI. CHAPTER IV OF THE HAGUE OPIUM CONVENTION OF 1912
Nothing to report.

XII. PREPARED OPIUM

Prepared opium is neither produced in nor imported into Austria.

XIII. MISCELLANEOUS

Nothing to report.

