



UNITED NATIONS

E/NR 1952/82
9 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

NYASALAND

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1952

COMMUNICATED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND

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

A. Laws

Nil.

B. Publications

Nil.

II. ADMINISTRATION

1. No change.

Drug Addiction

2. Very occasional addiction to Indian hemp which grows wild is believed to exist but there are no proven cases.

3. Nil.

III. CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

1. No exports are made, and the system of import certificates has worked satisfactorily.

2. No change.

3. No modification.

4. Not applicable.

5. None known.

6. No difficulties.

7. Not applicable.

8. No change.

IV. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

1. None.

2. Following the prohibition to import diacetylmorphine into South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, it was decided that no further import certificates would be issued for this drug and its preparations.

General Notice No. 513 notified this decision to the public.

3. None.

V. ILLICIT TRAFFIC

1. Not known to exist.

2. Not applicable.

3.)

4.)None.

5.)

VI. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

B. RAW MATERIALS

VII. RAW OPIUM

Nil.

VIII. COCA LEAF

Nil.

IX. INDIAN HEMP

1. Yes. It is uncommon and no commercial use is made of the plant.

2.)
3.)Nil.
4.)
5. a. No.
b. Nil.
6. Not applicable.
7.)
8.)None.

C. MANUFACTURED DRUGS

X. INTERNAL CONTROL OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS

1. a. No manufacture.
b. No more diacetylmorphine will be imported.
c. All pharmacies and Medical Officers are required to keep records of all dangerous drugs received, supplied and administered.
2. a. No licence has been issued for manufacture.
b. One pharmacy is the only retail supplier of dangerous drugs. There is no wholesale dealer.
3. Manufacture
Nil.
4. Trade and Distribution
a. Medical Officers and pharmacists only are given general authority for the possession of drugs. Trained African medical staff are allowed a small supply of Tubonic Omnopon if they are at stations remote from a Medical Officer. On each occasion when they administer this drug, the empty ampoule and a report on the use must be sent to the Medical Officer of the parent hospital before a replacement ampoule is supplied.
b. As the number of persons authorised to possess dangerous drugs is small, no full time staff is employed for inspection. Inspection is undertaken by the nearest Government Medical Officer or pharmacist who has the power to call for all relevant documents.
5. Manufacture of and Trade in Diacetylmorphine.
a. Manufacture is not authorised.
b. Nil.
c. Export is not authorised.
d. No further importation will be authorised. There was no importation in 1952.

D. OTHER QUESTIONS

XI. CHAPTER IV OF THE HAGUE OPIUM CONVENTION 1912

Not relevant.

XII. PREPARED OPIUM

- a. The importation is illegal and no present or past addiction is known to exist.
- b. Not applicable.
- c. Illicit importation is not known to exist.

XIII. MISCELLANEOUS

Nil.

