

Chronology: 100 years of drug control

The first international conference about drugs, the Opium Commission, meets in Shanghai.

The world's first international drug control treaty, the International Opium Convention, is passed in the Hague.



1912

1909

 World War I leads to rapidly rising levels of drug use in several countries.

1914

The International Opium Convention becomes part of the World War I peace treaties, spurring its ratification by many countries.

1919/20

1920

1925

1931

 The League of Nations is established. The League becomes the custodian of the Opium Convention.



An upgraded International Opium Convention is passed, extending its scope to cannabis.



The Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs aims to restrict the supply of narcotic drugs to amounts needed for medical and scientific purposes.

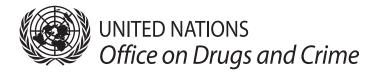
The Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in — Dangerous Drugs becomes the first international instrument to make certain drug offences international crimes.

International drug control transferred from the League of Nations to the newly created United Nations (UN). The UN Economic and Social Council establishes the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) as the central policy-making body

of the UN in drug-related matters.

1936

1946



The Synthetic Narcotics Protocol comes into force, placing a • series of new substances under international control.

1948

1953

The Opium Protocol is signed, limiting opium production and trade to medical and scientific needs.

1961

 The cornerstone of today's international drug control regime, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs is adopted, merging existing drug control agreements. The Single Convention lists all controlled substances and creates the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB).

The Convention on Psychotropic Substances is passed in • response to increased use of these drugs in several countries.

> The Single Convention is amended by a Protocol to underscore the need to provide adequate prevention,

> > treatment and rehabilitation services.

1971

1972

The Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances is passed to cope with the security

threat posed by drug trafficking in a number of regions.

demand and supply of drugs.

1991

1988

The United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) is established in Vienna.

1998

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) adopts its current name.

Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGASS) to strengthen Member States' efforts to reduce

2002

2003

 The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime comes into force, strengthening international capacity to counter organized crime, including drug trafficking.

Review of the progress made towards meeting UNGASS objectives.

2008