

**E/4785  
E/CN.7/528**



**COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS**

**REPORT OF THE FIRST SPECIAL SESSION**

**12 - 30 January 1970**

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

**Official Records: Forty-eighth Session**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 8**

**UNITED NATIONS**



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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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#### ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are used in this report:

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Full Title</u>
ICPO/INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
LAS	League of Arab States
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WHO	World Health Organization
Single Convention	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, signed at New York on 30 March 1961

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Previous reports of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to the Economic and Social Council are referred to as "Report, ... session". These reports have all been published in the Official Records of the Economic and Social Council and may be identified as follows:

Thirteenth session	<u>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council,</u> <u>Twenty-sixth session, Supplement No. 9</u> (E/3133 - E/CN.7/384)
Twenty-second session	Ibid., <u>Forty-fourth session, Supplement No. 2</u> (E/4455 - E/CN.7/512)
Twenty-third session	Ibid., <u>Forty-sixth session,</u> (E/4606/Rev.1 - E/CN.7/523/Rev.1).

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

Report to the Economic and Social Council on the first special session  
of the Commission, held in Geneva from 12 to 30 January 1970

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CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

First special session

1. The special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs was authorized by Council resolution 1402 (XLVI)<sup>1/</sup> and was held in Geneva, by subsequent decision of the Council and the Assembly Committee on Conferences, from 12 to 30 January 1970.

Membership of the Commission

2. At its forty-sixth session<sup>2/</sup> the Council re-elected Brazil, Jamaica, Japan, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for a term of four years, as from 1 January 1970, and elected Lebanon and Togo for the same period. The membership of the Commission and the dates of expiry of the terms of office of members are set down in the table in Annex II.

Representation at the session<sup>3/</sup>

3. The following twenty-four States, members of the Commission, were represented: Brazil, Canada, Dominican Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yugoslavia. A list of representatives, and all other participants and observers is attached as Annex I to this report.

4. Applying the procedure adopted by the Commission at its twenty-third session in respect of observers to be invited to the twenty-fourth regular session in 1971, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Chairman, issued invitations to Governments to send observers to the special session. The following Governments accepted the invitation, and sent observers to participate in the proceedings of the

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<sup>1/</sup> E/SR.1600

<sup>2/</sup> E/SR.1599

<sup>3/</sup> See E/CN.7/SR.646

Commission: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Spain, Thailand and Venezuela.<sup>4/</sup>

5. The Governments of Argentina, Israel, Portugal and Tunisia later expressed the wish to designate observers. At the invitation of the Commission extended at the special session under rule 72 of the rules of procedure,<sup>5/</sup> the following Governments sent observers: Argentina, Israel and Tunisia.

6. The Commission expressed appreciation to those Governments which had sent observers, for the contribution made by them to the work of the special session.

7. The World Health Organization (WHO) and the Universal Postal Union (UPU) from among specialized agencies were represented, as also the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB). The Permanent Anti-Narcotics Bureau of the League of Arab States (LAS) also sent a representative.

8. Among non-governmental organizations in consultative status, Category I, the International Council of Women attended; from non-governmental organizations in Category II, the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/INTERPOL) the Friends World Committee for Consultation and the International Federation of Women Lawyers attended; one non-governmental organization on the roster - the International Council for Alcohol and Addictions - also attended.

9. The Chairman of the twenty-third session opened the first special session. Dr. V. Kušević, Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, represented the Secretary-General; Mr. G.W. Wattles was the Legal Adviser and Mr. Ansar Khan was the Secretary of the Commission.

#### Duration of the session

10. The Commission met on sixteen days, from 12 to 30 January 1970, thirty plenary meetings were held (645th to 674th meetings)<sup>6/</sup>. Ad hoc bodies established by it (see paragraph 12 below) met either before or after plenaries.

#### Election of officers<sup>7/</sup>

11. The Commission unanimously elected the following officers:

Chairman ..... Mr. J.P. Bertschinger (Switzerland)  
First Vice-Chairman ..... Mr. P. Beedle (United Kingdom)  
Second Vice-Chairman ..... Mr. D.P. Anand (India)  
Rapporteur ..... Dr. F. Johnson-Romuald (Togo)

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<sup>4/</sup> The following Governments were also invited to send observers but were unable to do so: Cameroon, Ecuador, Morocco, Norway, Senegal and Singapore.

<sup>5/</sup> Rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council (E/2425).

<sup>6/</sup> See E/CN.7/SR.645 to 674.

<sup>7/</sup> Agenda item 1 (see E/CN.7/SR.645).

12. The Commission set up two committees, one working party and one working group as follows:

- (a) Steering Committee, composed of the officers of the present session; the representatives of France and Yugoslavia, former chairmen of the Commission (attending the session as representatives of member Governments); and the heads of the following delegations: United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Sweden, Federal Republic of Germany and United Arab Republic. The Steering Committee held three meetings.
- (b) Technical Committee (on article 1, article 2, paras. 1-10, and the Schedules): Chairman: Dr. J. Mabileau (France); composed of representatives of: Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Ghana, Hungary, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, with WHO and INCB participating. The observers from Australia, Algeria, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Spain and Thailand took part in the work of the Committee. Nine meetings were held. The Technical Committee set up a working group (on article 2, para. 9): Chairman: Professor E. Babaian (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics); composed of representatives of Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and United States of America, with WHO and INCB participating. Two meetings were held.
- (c) Working Party (on article 2, para. 11): Chairman: Professor B. Rexed (Sweden); composed of representatives of India, Ghana, Federal Republic of Germany, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and the United States of America. The Working Party held two meetings separately and two meetings jointly with the Technical Committee (see para. 13 below).
- (d) Working Group (on article 12): Chairman: Dr. R.A. Chapman (Canada); composed of representatives of France, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia. The group held one meeting.

13. The Commission decided that the Technical Committee and the Working Party should meet together to consider paragraphs 4 to 8 of article 2.

Adoption of the agenda<sup>8/</sup>

14. The Commission considered the provisional agenda<sup>9/</sup> drawn up by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Chairman of the Commission, in application of the procedure adopted by the Commission at its twenty-third session in connexion with the organization of the twenty-fourth session. This agenda was adopted as follows:

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<sup>8/</sup> Agenda item 2 (see E/CN.7/SR.645).

<sup>9/</sup> E/CN.7/524.



1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. The draft Protocol on Psychotropic Substances:
  - (a) Consideration of the draft Protocol article by article;
  - (b) Approval of a revised draft Protocol.
4. Adoption of the report.

Mandate of the special session

15. In adopting the above agenda the Commission took particular note of the following:

Council resolution 1402 (XLVI) of 5 June 1969 authorizing the special session in view of the necessity for prompt consideration by the Commission of a revised draft Protocol on Psychotropic Substances for submission to the Council; and

General Assembly resolution 2584 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969 in which the Assembly requested "the Economic and Social Council to call upon the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at the special session to proceed without delay to complete the draft protocol for the control of psychotropic substances not yet under control".

16. The Commission noted that the Council at its 1654th meeting on 14 January 1970 had formally requested the Commission to "proceed without delay to complete the draft protocol", as required by the operative paragraph of General Assembly resolution 2584 (XXIV). In conformity with Council resolution 1402 (XLVI), the Commission rigorously restricted its work to the agenda it had adopted.

Records of the special session

17. In application of General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII) and Council resolution 1379 (XLV) and in the light of the decision the Commission itself had taken at its twenty-second session 10/, it decided that all its discussions of item 3 of the agenda, the draft Protocol on Psychotropic Substances, and the meetings concerning item 4, Adoption of the report, be recorded in the form of summary records; the opening meeting was recorded in minutes.

Report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council  
on its first special session 11/

18. At its 674th meeting the Commission decided unanimously to adopt the present report to the Council on its first special session. (The formal resolution by which the Council may wish to take note of this report is given as resolution A in Chapter IV).

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10/ See Report, twenty-second session, para. 373.

11/ Agenda item 4 (see E/CN.7/SR.674).

Valedictory

19. The Commission paid tribute to two of its former chairmen who were absent from the special session, Mr. Harry J. Anslinger, former Commissioner of Narcotics of the United States of America and representative of the United States at previous sessions of the Commission, and Mr. R.C. Curran, Q.C., former representative of Canada.

## CHAPTER II

### THE DRAFT PROTOCOL ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

#### A. Documentation

20. The text of the Draft Protocol on Psychotropic Substances, 12/ prepared in the light of the discussion 13/ at the twenty-third session, had been circulated by the Secretary-General to governments for comment, in accordance with the decision of the Commission.14/ It was this text, together with the background document prepared by the Secretary-General 15/ to present the comments of governments, which was the principal document of the special session. In addition, the report of the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence 16/, and the report of the International Narcotics Control Board on its work in 1969 17/, contained parts which the Commission also took into account.

21. The Report of the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence in section 4, contained a listing of psychotropic substances in four groups according to the degree of risk to public health and the extent of therapeutic usefulness; this presentation served as a useful guide to the Commission in its discussion of the complex matter of the substances that the Protocol should cover. These listings were neither proposed by WHO as definitive, nor taken by the Commission as such; it was understood that each entry in these lists would require to be closely examined and assessed at a later stage, in the light of the criteria adopted by the Commission, 18/ before they could be finalized.

22. The background document 15/ contained the comments of 55 governments and of the World Health Organization and the International Narcotics Control Board. This document contained an introductory chapter in which the Secretary-General made certain general observations on the matters raised by the comments of governments, which proved of great assistance to the Commission in its examination of the draft Protocol.

#### B. Form of the Report

23. The Commission decided that its report on the first special session would not contain a narrative chapter summarizing the discussion on the draft Protocol. Instead the Commission agreed that certain minority views should be mentioned in footnotes to the draft Protocol itself, and that otherwise the summary records 19/ would be adequate to show the evolution of agreement, and the significance attached by delegations to particular provisions affecting individual articles.

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12/ E/4606/Rev.1 - E/CN.7/523/Rev.1, Annex IV (MNAR/6/69).

13/ E/4606/Rev.1 - E/CN.7/523/Rev.1, paras 376-428.

14/ ibid., para 429.

15/ E/CN.7/525 and Corr.1 (English only), Add.1 and Add.2.

16/ E/CN.7/L.311; Wld. Hlth. Org. Tech. Rep. Ser., 1970, No.470

17/ E/INCB/5.

18/ Article 2 of the revised draft Protocol as in Chapter III.

19/ It was the Commission's understanding that these summary records would be presented to the conference for the adoption of the Protocol and this is provided for in Resolution B, recommending to the Council to call a Plenipotentiary conference (see chap. IV below).

24. The report thus contains four chapters: Chapter I on Organization and Administrative Matters, the present Chapter II (explaining how the Commission went about its task and the agreement it reached), Chapter III which contains the text of the revised draft Protocol which is submitted to the Council, and Chapter IV containing the text of the resolutions recommended by the Commission for adoption by the Council. (There are also Annexes covering matters raised in Chapter I.)

1. Item 3 (a) of the agenda: Consideration of the draft Protocol

25. Taking the Secretariat paper on the organization of work and timetable of the special session 20/ as a basis, the Commission made a first and second "reading" of the draft Protocol article by article. This procedure was flexibly applied in the sense that certain articles, and parts of certain articles, in fact received more than two readings, as many redrafts being prepared as appeared necessary to cover the principal points made by representatives before the text could be considered mature enough to be taken for final examination, and inclusion in the revised draft Protocol to be submitted to the Council.

26. The Commission was much assisted in its work in plenary and its ad hoc bodies by the Secretariat, in particular the Legal Adviser and also by the participation of the representatives of the WHO and INCB.

27. The draft Protocol, as in Annex IV of the Report of the twenty-third session, was so drafted as to include alternative provisions. As the discussion of this text proceeded at the special session it was found possible to remove alternatives in practically all cases; sometimes the Commission arrived at a consensus, and the redraft of that particular part of the Protocol then omitted the alternative which the Commission, as a whole, was prepared to abandon; in certain other cases votes were taken, and the text cleared by majority decision; and in yet other cases it was decided by vote that the minority view be shown in footnotes. (In the case of article 2, para 3 (b), opinions were so closely divided that this provision has been left in square brackets, for final decision at the conference for the adoption of the Protocol.)

28. The Commission decided that, in considering the question of placing psychotropic substances under control, having regard to the findings and recommendations of WHO and in the light of the economic, social, legal, administrative and other factors which, in its opinion, may be relevant to the question, it may concur in the recommendations and findings of WHO, reject them or take a different decision. The Commission accordingly adopted articles 2 and 2 bis in the form in which they appear in the revised draft Protocol in Chapter III of this report.

29. There was, however, a minority view voiced by Ghana, Sweden, India, Turkey, Jamaica and the United Arab Republic to the effect that the Commission may concur in the recommendations of WHO or reject them, but not take different decisions.

30. In the case of one article of the draft Protocol - article 23 on territorial application - a roll-call vote was taken on the proposal of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, that this article be deleted from the Protocol, on the grounds that the implementation of that article

would conflict with the Declaration of 1960 on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples 21/. The proposal was supported by the representatives of the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Ghana, Hungary, India, Mexico and Peru; it was opposed by the representatives of the United Kingdom, United States of America, Brazil, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo and Turkey. The article was accordingly retained.

31. In addition, the Commission decided to have a new article included after article 23 as article 23 bis (Territories for the purposes of certain articles of the Protocol) to reproduce provisions analogous to those in article 43 of the Single Convention.

32. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed that article 21 (Procedure for signature, ratification and accession) should be amended so as to enable all States to become Parties to the Protocol in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality. A motion was put to the vote that the article, as drafted, should be retained; the vote was 13 in favour, 3 against and 5 abstentions.

33. The Commission further decided that the matters raised in article 27 (Reservations) in particular, and also in article 28 (Notifications) were of such a nature that these articles could not be discussed in full by the Commission itself, and it referred them to the conference for the adoption of the Protocol.

34. As implied in paragraph 21 above, the listing of psychotropic substances in Schedules I, II, III and IV, which are attached to the text of the revised draft Protocol, has been made provisionally by the Commission, and is subject to further examination.

2. Item 3 (b) of the agenda: Approval of the revised draft Protocol

35. At its 672nd meeting on 29 January 1970, the Commission adopted the revised text of the draft Protocol contained in Chapter III of the present report.

36. The Commission was unanimous about the desirability of having the Protocol adopted and put into effect as rapidly as possible. It considered whether it should make an explicit recommendation to the Council as to the conference for the adoption of the Protocol. The majority held that, in exercise of its duty as a Functional Commission of the Council, the Commission should follow the same course 22/ as in the case of the 1961 Convention, and adopt a resolution recommending to the Council that it call a conference of plenipotentiaries. They were of the view that the complex subject matter of the Protocol necessitated that it be finally examined, and adopted, by such a conference. The minority were of the view that the Commission ought not to pronounce itself upon this matter, but leave the Council to decide whether to seek that the adoption of the Protocol be done by the General Assembly, or whether to convene a plenipotentiary conference, taking into consideration all relevant factors including the recommendation of the Secretary-General as to the conference of adoption, the need for the economy of funds, and in order to obtain the most rapid adoption of the Protocol and its subsequent entry into force.

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21/ General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

22/ See Report, thirteenth session, Resolution 2.III in Annex I.

### 3. Resolutions

37. The representative of the United Kingdom proposed a resolution in the sense of the majority which was circulated as draft resolution B in the draft Chapter IV of the report. 23/ In the text of this draft resolution, as circulated, the Commission unanimously agreed to replace under operative paragraph 3 (b) (iii) "Commission on Narcotic Drugs" by "Economic and Social Council".

38. The representative of the Secretary-General brought to the attention of the Commission the financial implications of this resolution; the Secretariat's tentative estimate of the expenditure involved in holding a plenipotentiary conference in Geneva in early 1971 was of the order of about \$200,000 for services to be furnished during the course of the conference. This cost would vary considerably according to whether the conference overlapped with other major conferences, because if this were not the case the permanent establishment would be able to absorb a proportionate part of the conference expenditure. The date of the conference was a matter for decision by the Council; apart from this other factors such as the number of participants, the organization (for example the number of committees), documentation etc., would all have a bearing upon the financial estimate.

39. The Commission took note of this statement, and the necessary hypotheses on which it was based.

40. When the Commission began discussion of the draft resolution proposed by the United Kingdom, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed five amendments 24/ to it as follows:

firstly, to add the words "open to all States" at the end of the first preambular paragraph;

secondly, to include a new final preambular paragraph to read "Being convinced that the object and purpose of this Protocol are of interest to the international community as a whole";

thirdly, in the first operative paragraph of the draft resolution to replace the description of the States to whom the Secretary-General would transmit the revised draft Protocol, the report of the special session and background documentation, by the phrase "to all States";

fourthly to have operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution set out in the form of two variants as follows:

#### First variant

"2. Decides to recommend the General Assembly:

(a) To adopt this Protocol as soon as possible at its twenty-fifth session, taking into account any further observations received from Governments;

(b) To fix the earliest possible date during the twenty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly for the opening for signature of the Protocol."

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23/ E/CN.7/L.329/Add.2

24/ E/CN.7/L.338

Second variant

"2. Decides, in accordance with article 62, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations and with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 366 (IV) of 3 December 1949, to call a plenipotentiary conference to adopt the Protocol on Psychotropic Substances."

(according to the **amendment proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, the above two variants would be placed within square brackets so that the Economic and Social Council in considering the draft resolution could choose that variant which it found more appropriate);

fifthly, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed that the whole of operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution also be placed within square brackets, since having regard to the fourth amendment proposed by him, the retention of operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution depended upon whether or not the Council would decide to call a plenipotentiary conference.

41. The first four amendments were successively put to the vote and rejected by 13 votes to 6 with 3 abstentions, 10 votes to 8 with 5 abstentions, 14 votes to 6 with 3 abstentions, and 16 votes to 4 with 2 abstentions.

42. In the light of the result of the voting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics withdrew the fifth amendment that he had proposed. He then proposed a verbal amendment to operative paragraph 3 (b) (i) to have the words it contained replaced by the words "all States". This proposal was rejected by 15 votes to 5 with 3 abstentions.

43. The Commission then proceeded to vote paragraph by paragraph on draft resolution B as contained in document E/CN.7/L.329/Add.2, (including the amendment unanimously made in operative paragraph 3 (b) (iii)) with the following results:

- the first preambular paragraph was adopted by 18 votes to none with 5 abstentions;
- the second preambular paragraph was adopted by 22 votes to none with no abstentions;
- the third preambular paragraph was adopted by 23 votes to none with no abstentions;
- the fourth preambular paragraph was adopted by 23 votes to none with no abstentions;
- the fifth preambular paragraph was adopted by 22 votes to none with no abstentions;
- the sixth preambular paragraph was adopted by 23 votes to none with no abstentions;
- operative paragraph one was adopted by 14 votes to 5 with 4 abstentions;
- operative paragraph two was adopted by 17 votes to none with 6 abstentions;
- operative paragraph three was adopted by 14 votes to 4 with 5 abstentions.

44. The Commission then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution as a whole, the vote being taken by roll-call at the request of the representative of France. The results were as follows:

In favour: Mexico, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon.

Abstentions: Pakistan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Canada, Ghana, Hungary, India.

45. The text of draft Resolution B as a whole, as reproduced in document E/CN.7/L.329/Add.2 and as earlier amended unanimously, was adopted by 16 votes to none, with 7 abstentions, and the Commission accordingly adopted the following resolution:

1 (First Special Session) **Conference of Plenipotentiaries for the adoption of the Protocol on Psychotropic Substances**

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Having completed the revised draft Protocol on Psychotropic Substances pursuant to resolutions 1402 (XLVI) of the Council and 2584 (XXIV) of the General Assembly,

1. Decides to transmit to the Council the revised draft Protocol, in the text as contained in Chapter III of the present report on its first special session;

2. Recommends the adoption by the Council of the following resolution:

[See chapter IV, draft resolution B]

46. There was wide feeling in the Commission that Governments should be encouraged to take, at the earliest possible date, control measures over psychotropic substances, including preventive measures against their abuse, which it was thought would assist in having the Protocol put into effect with the minimum delay. To this end the representative of Sweden proposed a resolution 25/ which was then revised with the United States as co-sponsor 26/. This text was verbally amended and put to the vote as follows: the first preambular paragraph was adopted by 16 votes to none with 6 abstentions; the rest of the resolution was adopted by 21 votes to none with no abstentions; and the resolution as a whole, as verbally amended, was adopted by 15 votes to none with 6 abstentions. The Commission accordingly decided to adopt the following resolution:

2 (First Special Session) **Steps towards the Early International Control of Psychotropic Substances**

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Recommends the adoption of the following draft resolution by the Economic and Social Council:

[See Chapter IV draft resolution C]

4. List of resolutions adopted by the Commission

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Reference</u>
1 (First special session)	<b>Conference of Plenipotentiaries for the adoption of the Protocol on Psychotropic Substances</b>	Chapter II, paras. 36 to 45
2 (First special session)	<b>Steps towards the early international control of psychotropic substances</b>	Chapter II, para. 46

25/ E/CN.7/L.329/Add.3

26/ E/CN.7/L.329/Add.3/Rev.1



### CHAPTER III

#### THE REVISED DRAFT PROTOCOL ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

The following is the text of the revised draft Protocol on Psychotropic Substances adopted 1/ by the Commission at its first special session:

#### THE REVISED DRAFT PROTOCOL ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES<sup>2/</sup>

##### PREAMBLE

The Parties,

Determined to prevent and combat abuse of psychotropic substances and the illicit traffic to which it gives rise,

Concerned at the public and social problem created by the spreading abuse of psychotropic substances not yet under international control,

Convinced that the use of psychotropic substances should be rigorously restricted to medical and scientific requirements,

Considering that effective measures against abuse of psychotropic substances require co-ordination and universal action,

Recognizing that an international treaty is necessary to achieve this end,

Hereby agree as follows:

##### Article 1

##### Use of terms

Except where otherwise expressly indicated, or where the context otherwise requires, the following terms in this Protocol have the meanings given below:

- (a) "Council" means the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.
- (b) "Commission" means the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Council.

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1/\* See below the observations made by the Commission as a whole in footnotes to articles 27 and 28, and to the Schedules (the latter annexed to the Protocol hereunder).

2/\* On the adoption of the report of the first special session the Chairman formally declared, without dissent, that the revised draft Protocol on Psychotropic Substances did not cover, and was not intended to cover, alcohol and tobacco.

\* Note by the Secretariat:

The footnotes in this chapter are not numbered sequentially after those in the preceding chapters, so that the text of the revised draft Protocol is a self-contained document.

- (c) "Board" means the International Narcotics Control Board constituted under Article 9 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.
- (d) "Secretary-General" means the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
- (e) "Psychotropic substance" means any substance, natural or synthetic, or any natural material listed in Schedule I, II, III or IV.
- (f) "Preparation" means:
  - (i) any mixture or solution, in whatever physical state, containing one or more psychotropic substances, or
  - (ii) one or more psychotropic substances in dosage form.
- (g) "Schedule I", "Schedule II", "Schedule III" and "Schedule IV" mean the correspondingly numbered lists of psychotropic substances annexed to this Protocol, as altered from time to time in accordance with article 2.
- (h) "Schedule V" means the list or description of preparations and groups of preparations exempted from certain provisions of this Protocol in accordance with paragraph 4 of article 2 bis and annexed to this Protocol, as altered from time to time in accordance with that article.
- (i) "Import" and "export" mean in their respective connotations the physical transfer of a psychotropic substance from one State to another State, or from one territory to another territory of the same State.
- (j) "Distribution" means the transfer of a psychotropic substance from one natural or legal person to another.
- (k) "Manufacture" means all processes, other than production, by which psychotropic substances may be obtained, and includes refining as well as the transformation of psychotropic substances into other psychotropic substances. The term also includes the making of preparations of psychotropic substances.
- (l) "Production" means the obtaining by planting, cultivation or harvesting of natural material which constitutes a psychotropic substance or from which such a substance may readily be obtained.<sup>3/4/</sup>
- (m) "Stocks" means the amount of psychotropic substances held in a country or territory and intended for manufacture, consumption or export, but does not include amounts:
  - (i) held by retail pharmacists or other authorized retail distributors, or by institutions for hospitalization and care or qualified persons in the duly authorized exercise of therapeutic or scientific functions, or

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<sup>3/</sup> The Commission understood that the term "production" did not cover the growing of plants for ornamental purposes, nor plants growing wild.

<sup>4/</sup> Mexico reserved its position regarding the term "production", and considered that it should not apply to plants like peyote or various species of Psilocybe when they grow wild. Mexico could not undertake to eradicate or destroy these plants.

- (ii) held by the government of such country or territory for special Government purposes and to meet exceptional circumstances.
- (n) "Illicit traffic" means manufacture or production of or trafficking in psychotropic substances contrary to the provisions of this Protocol.
- (o) "Territory" means any part of a State which pursuant to article 23 bis is treated as a separate entity for the purposes of articles 6, 11, 12 and 14. This definition shall not apply to the term "territory" as used in articles 23 and 24.

## Article 2

### Scope of control of substances

1. If a Party or the World Health Organization has information relating to a substance not yet under international control which in its opinion may require the addition of that substance to any of the Schedules of this Protocol, it shall notify the Secretary-General and furnish him with the information in support of that notification. The foregoing procedure shall also apply when a Party or the World Health Organization has information justifying the transfer of a substance from one schedule to another among those schedules, or the deletion of a substance from the schedules.
2. The Secretary-General shall transmit such notification, and any information which he considers relevant, to the Parties, to the Commission and, when the notification is made by a Party, to the World Health Organization.
3. If the information transmitted with such a notification indicates that the substance meets the criteria for inclusion in Schedule I or Schedule II of this Protocol pursuant to paragraph 4 of this article,
  - (a) the Parties shall examine, in the light of all information available to them, the possibility of the provisional application to the substance of all measures of control applicable to substances in Schedule I or Schedule II, as appropriate; and
  - (b) pending its decision, as provided in paragraph 5 of this article, the Commission may decide that the Parties shall apply provisionally to that substance all measures of control applicable to substances in Schedule I or to those in Schedule II.
4. If the World Health Organization finds that the substance has the capacity to produce central nervous system stimulation or depression, or hallucinations or disturbances in perception, thinking, mood or behaviour, such that it is liable to similar abuse and productive of similar ill effects as a substance in Schedule I, II, III or IV and constitutes a public health and social problem, or is readily convertible into such a substance, the World Health Organization shall determine the degree of seriousness of the problem (especially serious, serious, substantial or significant) and the degree of usefulness of the substance in medical therapy (great,

moderate or little, if any).<sup>5/</sup> If the liability to abuse of such a substance constitutes an especially serious public health and social problem, and if it has little, if any, usefulness in therapy, the World Health Organization shall recommend that the substance be added to Schedule I. If the liability to abuse of the substance constitutes a public health and social problem which is lesser but still serious, substantial or significant, and in the light of the degree of usefulness of the substance in therapy, the World Health Organization shall recommend that the substance be added to Schedule II, III or IV, as appropriate. The World Health Organization shall communicate its findings and recommendations to the Commission.

5. The Commission shall take account of the findings and recommendations of the World Health Organization and, bearing in mind economic, social, legal, administrative and other factors that it may consider relevant, the Commission may decide whether the substance shall be added to any one of the Schedules referred to in the preceding paragraph.<sup>6/</sup>

6. If a notification relates to a substance already listed in Schedule I, II, III or IV, the World Health Organization shall make new findings and recommendations under paragraph 4 of this article, and shall communicate them to the Commission. In accordance with paragraph 5 of this article, the Commission may decide whether to transfer the substance to Schedule I, II, III or IV or to delete it from the Schedules.<sup>7/</sup>

7. Any decision of the Commission taken pursuant to this article shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to all States Members of the United Nations, to non-member States Parties to this Protocol,<sup>8/</sup> to the World Health Organization and to the Board. Such decision shall become fully effective with respect to each Party 180 days after the date of such communication, except for any Party which, within

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<sup>5/</sup> The representative of India expressed the view that the degree of seriousness of the public health and social problem should be the overriding consideration in regard to recommendations as to the Schedule in which a substance is to be included.

<sup>6/</sup> Ghana, India, Iran, Jamaica, Sweden, Turkey and the United Arab Republic proposed that paragraph 5 should read:  
"The Commission may decide, in accordance with the recommendation of the World Health Organization, that the substance shall be added to Schedule I, II, III or IV."

<sup>7/</sup> Ghana, India, Iran, Jamaica, Sweden, Turkey and the United Arab Republic proposed that the last sentence of paragraph 6 should read:  
"The Commission may decide, in accordance with the recommendation of the World Health Organization, that the substance shall be transferred to Schedule I, II, III or IV, or deleted from the Schedules."

<sup>8/</sup> The USSR and some other delegations proposed that the Secretary-General should communicate the decision to "all States".

that period, in respect of a decision adding or transferring a substance to Schedule III or IV, has transmitted to the Secretary-General a written notice that it undertakes to apply only the measures of control listed hereafter, and stating its reasons for this exceptional action. Such a notice shall be accompanied by a statement describing the measures of control which the Party is applying or proposes to apply to the substance in question. A Party having made such a notice shall:<sup>9/</sup>

- (a) require licences for manufacture, production, trade and distribution of the substance in accordance with article 7;
- (b) require medical prescriptions for the supply or dispensation of the substance in accordance with article 8;
- (c) comply with the obligations relating to export provided in article 11 regarding exports of the substance;
- (d) comply with the obligations of paragraph 3 of article 12 in regard to prohibitions or restrictions of imports; and
- (e) adopt measures in accordance with article 18 for the repression of acts contrary to the foregoing obligations;

but need not apply any of the other provisions of this Protocol. The foregoing procedure of giving notice shall not apply in respect of any decision of the Commission to add or transfer a substance to Schedules I and II.

8. (a) The decisions of the Commission taken under this article shall be subject to review by the Council upon the request of any Party filed within 180 days from receipt of notification of the decision. The request for review shall be sent to the Secretary-General together with all relevant information upon which the request for review is based;
- (b) The Secretary-General shall transmit copies of the request for review and relevant information to the Commission, to the World Health Organization and to all the Parties, inviting them to submit comments within ninety days. All comments received shall be submitted to the Council for consideration;
- (c) The Council may confirm, alter or reverse the decision of the Commission. Notification of the Council's decision shall be transmitted to all States Members of the United Nations, to non-member States Parties to this Protocol,<sup>10/</sup> to the Commission, to the World Health Organization and to the Board; and

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<sup>9/</sup> Some delegations were generally opposed to the right of non-acceptance. However, they felt that if this right had to be exercised at all by any Party, the provisions of articles 10 and 14, *inter alia*, should be included in the requirements to be observed by the dissenting Party.

<sup>10/</sup> The USSR and some other delegations proposed that the Secretary-General should communicate the Council's decision to "all States".

- (d) During pendency of the review, the original decision of the Commission shall, subject to the preceding paragraph, remain in effect.<sup>11/</sup>

Article 2 bis (future article 3)<sup>12/</sup>

Special provisions regarding the control of preparations

1. Except as provided in the following paragraphs of this article, a preparation is subject to the same measures of control as the psychotropic substance which it contains, and, if it contains more than one such substance, to the measures applicable to the most strictly controlled of those substances.

<sup>11/</sup> A minority of the Commission believed that non-acceptance pursuant to paragraph 7 by a Party of a decision of the Commission should automatically lead to review by the Council, and that the Council's decision should be binding on non-accepting Parties. To these ends they supported the following text for paragraph 8:

- "8. (a) The decisions of the Commission taken under this article shall be subject to review by the Council upon the request of any Party filed within 180 days from receipt of notification of the decision or if a Party gives notice of non-acceptance pursuant to the previous paragraph. The request for review shall be sent to the Secretary-General together with all relevant information upon which the request for review is based;
- (b) The Secretary-General shall transmit copies of the request for review, or of the notice of non-acceptance, and relevant information to the Commission, to the World Health Organization and to all Parties, inviting them to submit comments within ninety days. All comments received shall be submitted to the Council for consideration;
- (c) The Council may confirm, alter or reverse the decision of the Commission. Notification of the Council's decision shall be transmitted to all States Members of the United Nations, to non-member States Parties to this Protocol /the USSR and some other delegations proposed communication to "all States"/, to the Commission, to the World Health Organization and to the Board.
- (d) If the Council confirms or alters the decision of the Commission, a Party shall comply with the decision of the Council, notwithstanding any notice of non-acceptance that it has made."

<sup>12/</sup> The numbering of articles in this text of the revised draft Protocol is the same as during the discussion at the first special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. At the conference for the adoption of the Protocol, it might be considered useful to drop temporary numbering; to allow for this, beginning with article 2 bis above the future re-numbering is indicated in brackets. (Article 23 bis is also taken into account.)

2. If a preparation containing a substance only from among those listed in Schedule II, III or IV does not constitute a public health and social problem because the preparation is compounded in such a way that it presents no, or a negligible, risk of abuse and the substance cannot be recovered by readily applicable means in a quantity liable to abuse, the preparation may be exempted from certain of the measures of control provided in this Protocol in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 below.

3. If a Party makes a finding under the preceding paragraph regarding a preparation, it may decide to exempt the preparation, in its country or in one of its territories, from any or all of the measures of control provided in this Protocol except the requirements of:

- (i) licences for manufacture, production, trade and distribution of the preparation (article 7);
- (ii) record-keeping by manufacturers and producers (article 10);
- (iii) article 11 (international trade);
- (iv) article 12 (prohibitions and restrictions on import and export);
- (v) inspection of manufacturers and producers (article 13);
- (vi) statistical reports to the Board on manufacture, production, imports and exports (article 14); and
- (vii) penal provisions, to the extent necessary for the repression of acts contrary to the foregoing obligations (article 18).

It shall notify the Secretary-General of any such decision, of the name and composition of the preparation, and of the measures of control from which it is exempted. The Secretary-General shall transmit the notification to the other Parties, to the World Health Organization and to the Board.<sup>13/</sup>

4. If a Party or the World Health Organization has information that a preparation or a group of preparations falls within the criteria for exemption stated in paragraph 2 above, it shall notify the Secretary-General and furnish him with the information in support of the notification. The Secretary-General shall transmit such notification, and any information he considers relevant, to the Parties, to the Commission and, when notification is made by a Party, to the World Health Organization. If the World Health Organization makes a finding under paragraph 2 in regard to a preparation or group of preparations, it shall transmit that finding, with a recommendation as to the measures of control from which the preparation should be exempted, to the Commission. The Commission shall take account of the findings and

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<sup>13/</sup> The delegation of Japan reserved its position on paragraph 3 of article 2 bis as a whole.

recommendations of the World Health Organization and, bearing in mind economic, social legal, administrative and other factors that it may consider relevant, may decide to exempt the preparation or group, in respect of all Parties, from any or all of the measures of control from which exemption may be granted pursuant to paragraph 3, and additionally may decide to exempt it from one or more of the following requirements:

- (i) licences for trade in and distribution of the preparation (article 7);
- (ii) article 11 (international trade); and
- (iii) statistical reports to the Board on imports and exports (article 14).

Any decision of the Commission taken pursuant to this paragraph shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to all States Members of the United Nations, to non-member States Parties to this Protocol,<sup>14/</sup> to the World Health Organization and the Board, and the preparation or group of preparations, together with the measures of control from which it is exempt, shall be added to Schedule V.

5. If a Party or the World Health Organization has information that a preparation or a group of preparations exempted pursuant to paragraph 3 or 4 above is being abused and constitutes a public health and social problem, it shall notify the Secretary-General and furnish him with information in support of the notification. The Secretary-General shall transmit such notification, and any information he considers relevant, to the Parties, to the Commission and, when the notification is made by a Party, to the World Health Organization. If the World Health Organization finds that the preparation or group of preparations is being abused and constitutes a public health and social problem, it shall transmit that finding, together with a recommendation as to the measures of control from which the preparation should cease to be exempted, to the Commission. The Commission shall take account of the finding and recommendation of the World Health Organization and, bearing in mind economic, social, legal, administrative and other factors that it may consider relevant, may decide to terminate the exemption from any or all control measures. Any decision of the Commission taken pursuant to this paragraph shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to all States Members of the United Nations, to non-member States Parties to this Protocol,<sup>15/</sup> to the World Health Organization and to the Board. All Parties shall take measures to terminate the exemption from the control measure or measures in question within 180 days of the date of the Secretary-General's communication.

#### Article 3 (future article 4)

##### Other special provisions regarding the scope of control

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Protocol a Party may under its laws permit international travellers to carry small quantities of psychotropic substances other than those in Schedule I, when satisfied that they were legally obtained for personal use.

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<sup>14/</sup> The USSR and some other delegations proposed that the decision should be communicated to "all States".

<sup>15/</sup> The USSR and some other delegations proposed that the Secretary-General should communicate the Commission's decision to "all States".



2. The Parties may permit the use of psychotropic substances in industry for the manufacture of non-psychotropic substances or products, but shall apply to them the measures of control required by this Protocol until either the psychotropic substance has been so transformed that no substance liable to abuse can be recovered, or the Parties have ensured by appropriate methods of denaturing or by other means that the substances are not liable to abuse and cannot in practice be recovered. The amounts of substances used for industrial purposes shall be included in the statistical reports required by paragraph 3 of article 14.

Article 4 (future article 5)

Limitation of use to medical and scientific purposes

Except as provided in article 3, a Party:

(a) shall, by such measures as it considers appropriate, limit the manufacture, production, export, import, distribution and stocks of, trade in, and use and possession of, substances in Schedules I,<sup>16/</sup> II, III and IV to medical and scientific purposes, having regard to the requirements of the normal course of business to the extent that trade in the substance is permitted; and

(b) shall not permit the possession of such substances except under legal authority; this provision, however, need not apply to substances in Schedules III and IV <sup>17/</sup> if the Party is of the opinion that in the prevailing conditions in its country such restriction in relation to substances in those Schedules is not the most appropriate means of protecting the public health and welfare.

Article 5 (future article 6)

Special administration

It is desirable that the Parties for the purpose of applying the provisions of this Protocol, establish and maintain a special administration, which may with advantage be the same as, or work in close co-operation with, special administrations established pursuant to the provisions of conventions for the control of narcotic drugs.

Article 6 (future article 7)

Special provisions regarding substances in Schedule I

1. The Parties shall prohibit all use of substances in Schedule I except for medical and scientific purposes by research workers in medical or scientific institutions directly under the Parties' control or specifically approved by them.

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<sup>16/</sup> The USSR considered there should be an adjustment between this article and article 6.

<sup>17/</sup> Canada considered that the reservation in sub-paragraph (b), that applies to substances in Schedules III and IV, should also apply to substances in Schedule II.

2. The Parties shall require that the manufacture and production of, trade in, and distribution and use of substances in Schedule I, be under a special licence or authorization, and they shall provide for close supervision of those activities.

3. The Parties shall provide for close supervision by the appropriate authorities of the conditions of use of such substances, and shall require:

(a) that notice of each project involving use of such substances on animals or in other laboratory work be filed in advance with the appropriate health authorities, and

(b) that any other research project be authorized in advance by these authorities.

4. The Parties shall require that the document authorizing distribution and use of such substances for research purposes shall cover only a single delivery, except for distribution in the course of a single authorized research project.

5. The Parties shall require that persons performing medical or scientific functions involving such substances shall keep records concerning the acquisition of those substances and the details of the use.

6. The Parties shall prohibit the export and import of substances in Schedule I except when both the exporter and importer are the competent authorities of their respective countries or territories, or other Government agencies or institutions specifically authorized by their Governments for the purpose. The requirements of article 11, paragraph 1, for import and export authorizations for substances in Schedule II, shall also apply to substances in Schedule I.

7. The Parties shall prohibit the unauthorized possession of substances in Schedule I for any purpose, and shall not authorize possession for personal use except in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 3 (b) of this article.

#### Article 7 (future article 8)

##### Licences

1. The Parties shall require that the manufacture and production of, trade (including export and import trade) in, and distribution of substances listed in Schedules II, III and IV be under licence or other similar control measure.

2. The Parties shall:

(a) control all duly authorized persons and enterprises carrying on or engaged in the manufacture and production of, trade (including export and import trade) in, or distribution of substances referred to in paragraph 1;

(b) control under licence or other similar control measure the establishments and premises in which such manufacture, production, trade or distribution may take place; and

(c) provide that security measures be taken by such establishments and premises in order to prevent theft or other diversion of stocks.

3. All persons who are licensed as provided in this article, or who have managerial or supervisory positions in a licensed enterprise functioning in accordance with the provisions of this Protocol, shall have adequate qualifications properly to perform the duties and responsibilities involved.

Article 8 (future article 9)

Prescriptions

1. The Parties shall require medical prescriptions for the supply or dispensing of substances in Schedules II, III and IV for use by individuals excepting where individuals may lawfully obtain, use, dispense or administer such substances in the duly authorized exercise of therapeutic or scientific functions.
2. The Parties shall take measures to ensure that prescriptions for substances in Schedules II, III and IV are issued in accordance with sound medical practice and subject to such regulation, particularly as to the number of times they are refilled and the duration of their validity, as will protect the public health and welfare.
3. Notwithstanding the foregoing paragraph, a Party may, if in its opinion local conditions so require, authorize licensed pharmacists or other licensed retailers designated by the authorities responsible for public health in its country or part thereof to supply, at their discretion without prescription, for use by individuals, in exceptional cases, such small quantities of substances in Schedules III 18/ and IV as the Party may determine, taking into account local conditions. Such pharmacists or such other licensed retailers shall be required to maintain a record of the quantities so supplied in each case, the date of dispensing and the name and address of the recipient.

Article 9 (future article 10)

Warnings on packages, and advertising

Each Party shall require, taking into account relevant regulations or recommendations of the World Health Organization, such directions for use, including cautions and warnings to be indicated on the labels or, when this is not practicable, on the accompanying leaflet of retail packages of psychotropic substances as in its opinion are necessary for the safety of the user, and shall prohibit the advertisement of such substances to the general public.

Article 10 (future article 11)

Records

1. In respect of substances in Schedules II, III and IV, the Parties shall require manufacturers and producers to keep records, in a form which may be determined by each Party, showing the amounts of such substances manufactured or produced. They shall also require manufacturers, producers, wholesalers, importers and exporters to

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18/ A number of delegations expressed the opinion that substances in Schedule III should be supplied under this paragraph by licensed pharmacists only, while only substances in Schedule IV could be supplied by other retailers.

keep records showing the supplier or recipient, as the case may be, and the date and quantity of each acquisition and distribution of such substances.

2. Retailers, institutions for hospitalization and care and scientific institutions shall also be required to keep records like those required in the last sentence of paragraph 1 in respect of substances in Schedule II, but in respect of substances in Schedules III and IV they need only be required to keep such records of acquisitions and distributions.

3. The records referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above shall be preserved for at least two years after the last acquisition or distribution recorded therein.

#### Article 11 (future article 12)

##### Provisions relating to international trade

1. (a) Every Party permitting the import or export of substances in Schedule II<sup>19/</sup> shall require a separate import or export authorization, on a form to be established by the Commission, to be obtained for each such import or export whether it consists of one or more substances.

(b) Such authorization shall state the international non-proprietary name, or, lacking such a name, the designation of the substance in the Schedule, the quantity to be imported or exported, the pharmaceutical form, the name and address of the importer and exporter, and the period within which the import or export must be effected. If the substance is imported or exported in the form of a preparation, the name of the preparation, if any, shall additionally be furnished. The export authorization shall also state the number and date of the import authorization and the authority by whom it has been issued.

(c) Before issuing an export authorization the Parties shall require an import authorization, issued by the competent authority of the importing country or territory and certifying that the importation of the substance or substances referred to therein is approved, and such an authorization shall be produced by the person or establishment applying for the export authorization.

(d) A copy of the export authorization shall accompany each consignment, and the Government issuing the export authorization shall send a copy to the Government of the importing country or territory.

(e) The Government of the importing country or territory, when the importation has been effected, shall return the export authorization with an endorsement certifying the amount actually imported, to the Government of the exporting country or territory.

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<sup>19/</sup> India considered that substances in Schedule III should also be subject to this paragraph.

2. The Parties shall require that exporters furnish their competent authorities with two copies of a declaration, on a form\*/ to be established by the Commission, containing the following information regarding export of a substance in Schedules III and IV:

- (i) the name and address of the exporter and importer;
- (ii) the international non-proprietary name, or, lacking such a name, the designation of the substance in the Schedule;
- (iii) the quantity and pharmaceutical form in which the substance is exported or imported, and if in the form of a preparation, the name of the preparation, if any; and
- (iv) the date of despatch or receipt.

A Party from whose territory a substance in Schedules III or IV has been exported shall, as soon as possible but not later than ninety days after the date of despatch, send to the competent authorities of the importing country or territory, by registered mail with return of receipt requested, one copy of the declaration received from the exporter.

#### Article 12 (future article 13)

##### Prohibition of and restrictions on the import and export of psychotropic substances

1. A Party may inform the other Parties through the Secretary-General that it prohibits the import into its country or into one of its territories of one or more substances, listed in Schedules II, III or IV, specified in its communication. Such a Party may nevertheless authorize by special import licence the import of specified quantities of such substances or preparations containing such substances. Such licence shall be sent in advance to the Government of the country or territory of export, which may then authorize the exporter to make the shipment. A copy of the export licence shall accompany the shipment 20/.

2. A Party may also inform the other Parties through the Secretary-General that it prohibits the import of one or more substances in Schedules II, III or IV to recipients in its country or in one of its territories other than those specified in its communication.

3. The Parties, informed under the preceding paragraphs, shall prohibit the export to the country or territory of the notifying Party, except under special import licence, of substances prohibited by it, and shall prohibit exports to recipients not named in communications under paragraph 2.

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\*/ See specimen form prepared by the Secretariat in the appendix.

20/ The United Kingdom did not accept that in respect of substances in Schedules III and IV the government of an exporting country should be obliged under this article to apply the system of export authorizations for specific consignments instead of the system of export declaration appropriate to these substances under article 11. It therefore proposed substitution of the word "export" in the last sentence of paragraph 1 by the word "import".

Article 13 (future article 14)

Inspection

The Parties shall maintain a system of inspection of manufacturers, producers, importers and exporters, and wholesale and retail distributors of psychotropic substances and of medical and scientific institutions which use such substances. They shall provide for inspections, which shall be made as frequently as they consider necessary, of the premises and of stocks and records.

Article 14 (future article 15)

Reports to be furnished by Parties

1. The Parties shall furnish to the Secretary-General annual reports, containing such information as the Commission may request as being necessary for its functions, in regard to the working of the Protocol in their territory, significant developments in their legislation and regulations, abuse of psychotropic substances and the illicit traffic in such substances.

2. The Parties shall also furnish to the Secretary-General, for consideration by the Commission, reports on seizures of psychotropic substances from the illicit traffic, as soon as possible after the event, which they consider important because of new trends disclosed, the quantities involved, the light thrown on the sources from which the substances are obtained or the methods employed by illicit traffickers.

3. The Parties shall furnish to the Board annual statistical reports in accordance with forms prepared by the Board:

(a) in regard to the substances in Schedules I and II<sup>21/</sup>, on the quantities of such substances manufactured, produced, exported, imported and held in stock by manufacturers, producers and wholesalers; and

(b) in regard to substances in Schedules III and IV, the quantities of such substances manufactured, produced, imported and exported.

4. The annual reports referred to in paragraph 1 and the annual statistical reports referred to in paragraph 3 shall be furnished not later than 30 June of the year following that to which they relate.

Article 15 (future article 16)

Reports of the Board

1. The Board shall prepare annual reports on its work containing an analysis of the statistical information at its disposal, and, in appropriate cases, an account of the explanations, if any, given by or required of Governments, together with any

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<sup>21/</sup> Some delegations considered that substances in Schedule III should be covered in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 3 rather than in sub-paragraph (b), and that sub-paragraph (a) should require statistical reports on quantities consumed.

observations and recommendations which the Board desires to make. The Board may make such additional reports as it considers necessary. These reports shall be submitted to the Council through the Commission, which may make such comments as it sees fit.<sup>22/</sup>

2. The reports shall be communicated to the Parties and subsequently published by the Secretary-General. The Parties shall permit their unrestricted distribution.

#### Article 16 (future article 17)

##### Measures against the abuse of psychotropic substances

1. The Parties shall take all practicable measures for the prevention of abuse of psychotropic substances and for the early identification, treatment, education, after-care, rehabilitation and social reintegration of the persons involved, and shall co-ordinate their efforts to these ends.

2. The Parties shall promote as far as possible the training of personnel in the treatment, after-care, rehabilitation and social reintegration of abusers of psychotropic substances.

3. The Parties shall assist persons whose work requires them to gain an understanding of the problems of abuse of psychotropic substances and of its prevention, and shall also promote such understanding among the general public if there is a risk that abuse of such substances will become widespread.

#### Article 17 (future article 18)

##### Action against the illicit traffic

Having due regard to their constitutional, legal and administrative systems, the Parties shall:

(a) make arrangements for co-ordination of preventive and repressive action against the illicit traffic; to this end it is desirable that they designate an appropriate agency responsible for such co-ordination;

(b) assist each other in the campaign against the illicit traffic in psychotropic substances;

(c) co-operate closely with each other and with the competent international organizations of which they are members with a view to maintaining a co-ordinated campaign against the illicit traffic;

(d) ensure that international co-operation between the appropriate agencies be conducted in an expeditious manner; and

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<sup>22/</sup> The Commission invited attention, during later stages of consideration of the revised draft Protocol, to the difficulty in applying this provision, which is drawn from article 15 of the Single Convention, if the Commission is to meet only biennially in the future. Switzerland also referred to the difficulty for the Commission to deal with both narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in addition, if its regular sessions are limited to three weeks.

(e) ensure that where legal documents are transmitted internationally for the purposes of a prosecution, the transmittal be effected in an expeditious manner to the bodies designed by the Parties; this requirement shall be without prejudice to the right of a Party to require that legal documents be sent to it through the diplomatic channel.

Article 18 (future article 19)

Penal provisions

1. Subject to its constitutional limitations, each Party shall adopt such measures as will ensure that production, manufacture, extraction, possession, offering, offering for sale, distribution, acquisition, disposal, delivery on any terms whatsoever, brokerage, dispatch, dispatch in transit, transport, import and export of psychotropic substances contrary to the provisions of this Protocol, and any other action which in the opinion of such Party may be contrary to the provisions of this Protocol, shall be punishable offences when committed intentionally, and that serious offences shall be liable to adequate punishment particularly by imprisonment or other penalties of deprivation of liberty. Offences committed by abusers may, however, be controlled alternatively or simultaneously by measures of treatment, education, after-care, rehabilitation and social reintegration in conformity with paragraph 1 of article 16.

2. Subject to the constitutional limitations of a Party, its legal system and legislation,

(a) (i) each of the offences enumerated in paragraph 1, if committed in different countries, shall be considered as a distinct offence;

(ii) intentional participation in, conspiracy to commit and attempts to commit, any of such offences, and preparatory acts and financial operations in connexion with the offences referred to in this article, shall be punishable offences as provided in paragraph 1;

(iii) foreign convictions for such offences shall be taken into account for the purpose of establishing recidivism; and

(iv) serious offences heretofore referred to committed either by nationals or by foreigners shall be prosecuted by the Party in whose territory the offence was committed, or by the Party in whose territory the offender is found if extradition is not acceptable in conformity with the law of the Party to which application is made, and if such offender has not already been prosecuted and judgement given.

(b) It is desirable that the offences referred to in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 (a) (ii) be included as extradition crimes in any extradition treaty which has been or may hereafter be concluded between any of the Parties, and, as between any of the Parties which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty or on reciprocity, be recognized as extradition crimes; provided that extradition shall be granted in conformity with the law of the Party to which application is made, and that the Party shall have the right to refuse to effect the arrest or grant the extradition in cases where the competent authorities consider that the offence is not sufficiently serious.



3. The provisions of this article shall be subject to the provisions of the criminal law of the Party concerned on questions of jurisdiction.

4. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the principle that the offences to which it refers shall be defined, prosecuted and punished in conformity with the law of a Party.

Article 19 (future article 20)

Application of stricter national control measures than those required by this Protocol

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Protocol, a Party shall not be, or be deemed to be, precluded from adopting measures of control more strict or severe than those provided by this Protocol if in its opinion such measures are necessary or desirable for the protection of the public health and welfare.

Article 20<sup>23/</sup> (future article 21)

Expenses of international organs incurred in administering the provisions of the Protocol

The expenses of the United Nations and the World Health Organization in carrying out their respective functions under this Protocol shall be borne by those Organizations in such manner as shall be decided by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the World Health Assembly respectively. Parties which are not Members of the United Nations nor members of the World Health Organization, as the case may be, shall contribute to the respective expenses of the two Organizations such amounts as the General Assembly or the World Health Assembly may respectively find equitable and assess from time to time after consultation with the Governments concerned.

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 21 (future article 22)

Procedure for signature, ratification and accession

1. Members of the United Nations, States not Members of the United Nations which are Members of a specialized agency of the United Nations or of the International Atomic

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<sup>23/</sup> The representatives of Hungary, the USSR and Yugoslavia expressed the view that the expenses should not be a reason for increasing the regular budget of the World Health Organization. They considered that the text of article 6 of the Single Convention would be more acceptable.

Energy Agency or Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and any other State invited by the Council may become Parties to this Protocol:<sup>24/</sup>

- (a) By signing it; or
- (b) By ratifying it after signing it subject to ratification; or
- (c) By acceding to it.

2. The Protocol shall be open for signature until ..... inclusive. Thereafter it shall be open for accession.

3. Ratification or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument with the Secretary-General.

Article 22 (future article 23)

Entry into force

1. The Protocol shall come into force on the ninetieth day after ..... of the States referred to in article 21, paragraph 1, have signed it without reservation of ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.

2. For any other State signing without reservation of ratification, or depositing an instrument of ratification or accession after the last signature or deposit referred to in the preceding paragraph, the Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of its signature or deposit of its instrument.

Article 23<sup>25/</sup> (future article 24)

Territorial application

The Protocol shall apply to all non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which any Party is responsible except where the previous consent of such a territory is required by the Constitution of the Party or of the

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<sup>24/</sup> The representative of the USSR stated that article 21, paragraph 1, under which some States were denied the possibility of becoming Parties to the Protocol being drafted, was discriminatory in character. The Protocol dealt with matters which were of interest to all States and its purpose was to secure the participation of all countries in efforts to combat the social evil represented by the misuse of psychotropic substances. In accordance with the principle of sovereign equality, it should therefore be open to participation by all States.

The USSR statement was supported by a minority of delegations.

<sup>25/</sup> In the opinion of the USSR representative and of a number of other representatives the inclusion of this article in the Protocol is unacceptable, as it conflicts with the Declaration of 1960 on the granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960).

territory concerned, or required by custom. In such a case the Party shall endeavour to secure the needed consent of the territory within the shortest period possible, and when the consent is obtained the Party shall notify the Secretary-General. The Protocol shall apply to the territory or territories named in such a notification from the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General. In those cases where the previous consent of the non-metropolitan territory is not required, the Party concerned shall, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, declare the non-metropolitan territory or territories to which this Protocol applies.

Article 23 bis (future article 25)

Territories for the purposes of articles 6, 11, 12 and 14

1. Any Party may notify the Secretary-General that, for the purposes of articles 6, 11, 12 and 14, its territory is divided into two or more territories, or that two or more of its territories are consolidated into a single territory.
2. Two or more Parties may notify the Secretary-General that, as the result of the establishment of a customs union between them, those Parties constitute a single territory for the purposes of articles 6, 11, 12 and 14.
3. Any notification under paragraph 1 or 2 above shall take effect on 1 January of the year following the year in which the notification was made.

Article 24 (future article 26)

Denunciation

1. After the expiry of ..... years from the date of the coming into force of this Protocol (article 22, paragraph 1) any Party may, on its own behalf or on behalf of a territory for which it has international responsibility 26/, and which has withdrawn its consent given in accordance with article 23, denounce this Protocol by an instrument in writing deposited with the Secretary-General.
2. The denunciation if received by the Secretary-General on or before the first day of July of any year shall take effect on the first day of January of the succeeding year, and if received after the first day of July it shall take effect as if it had been received on or before the first day of July in the succeeding year.
3. The Protocol shall be terminated if, as a result of denunciations made in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2, the conditions for its coming into force as laid down in article 22, paragraph 1, cease to exist.

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26/ The USSR and some other delegations considered that this reference to dependent territories was also unacceptable (see footnote to Article 23).

Article 25 (future article 27)

Amendments<sup>27/</sup>

1. Any Party may propose an amendment to this Protocol by communicating to the Secretary-General the text of the suggested revision and the reasons therefor.
2. The Secretary-General shall transmit such a communication to all Parties and the Council.
3. The Council may decide either:
  - (a) to call a conference in accordance with article 62, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations to consider the proposed amendment or a revised text thereof which it may prepare; or
  - (b) to submit, in accordance with article 62, paragraph 3, of that Charter, to the General Assembly the proposed amendment or such a revised text; or
  - (c) to transmit the proposed amendment to the Parties asking them whether they accept it and also to invite them to communicate to the Council comments on the proposal.
4. An amendment which has been circulated in accordance with paragraph 3 (c) of this article and has not been rejected by any Party by a notification in writing to the Secretary-General within eighteen months after it has been circulated, shall thereupon enter into force. If the amendment is rejected by any Party the Council may decide, in the light of comments received from Parties, whether a conference shall be called to consider it, or whether it shall be submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations (paragraph 3 (a) and (b) above), or no action shall be taken, provided however that if the rejected amendment has been endorsed by at least ..... Parties it shall be submitted for consideration either to the General Assembly or to a conference.

Article 26 (future article 28)

Disputes

1. If there should arise between two or more Parties a dispute relating to the interpretation or application of this Protocol, the said Parties shall consult together with a view to the settlement of the dispute by negotiation, investigation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, recourse to regional bodies, judicial process or other peaceful means of their own choice.

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<sup>27/</sup> Some delegations preferred the text of article 47 of the Single Convention.

2. Any such dispute which cannot be settled in the manner prescribed shall be referred, at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute, to the International Court of Justice for decision 28/.

Article 27 (future article 29)

Reservations<sup>29/</sup>

1. Any State may at the time of signature, ratification or accession make reservations in respect to the provisions of articles .....
2. Reservations so made may be withdrawn at any time by a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General.
3. No other reservation shall be permitted.

Article 28 (future article 30)

Notifications<sup>29/</sup>

The Secretary-General shall notify to the States referred to in paragraph 1 of article 21.

(enumeration of notifications)

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Protocol of which the Chinese, English, French, Spanish and Russian texts shall be equally authentic, on behalf of their respective Governments.

DONE at ....., this ..... day of ..... one thousand nine hundred and ....., in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations, and of which certified true copies shall be transmitted by the Secretary-General to the Members of the United Nations and to the other States referred to in article 21, paragraph 1.

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28/ India and the USSR, supported by other delegations, proposed the following text for paragraph 2:

"2. Any such dispute which cannot be settled in the manner prescribed may, with the agreement of the Parties concerned, be referred to the International Court of Justice. "

29/ The Commission did not discuss these articles since it was of the opinion they **would** more appropriately be the subject of full consideration at the conference for the adoption of the Protocol.

Schedules I, II, III and IV <sup>30/</sup>

E: The names printed in capitals in the left-hand column are the International Non-Proprietary Names (INN). With one exception ((+)-LYSERGIDE), other non-proprietary or trivial names are given only where no INN has yet been proposed.

LIST OF SUBSTANCES IN SCHEDULE I

<u>INN</u>	<u>Other nonproprietary or trivial names</u>	<u>Chemical name</u>
1.	DET	<u>N,N</u> -diethyltryptamine
2.	DMHP	3-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-6H-dibenzo $\int_{b,d}$ pyran-1-ol
3.	DMT	<u>N,N</u> -dimethyltryptamine
4. (+)-LYSERGIDE	LSD, LSD-25	(+)- <u>N,N</u> -diethyllysergamide ( <u>d</u> -lysergic acid diethylamide)
5.	mescaline	3,4,5-trimethoxyphenethylamine
6.	parahexyl	3-hexyl-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-6H-dibenzo $\int_{b,d}$ pyran-1-ol
7.	psilocine, psilotsin	3-(2-dimethylaminoethyl)indol-4-ol
8. PSILOCYBINE		3-(2-dimethylaminoethyl)indol-4-yl dihydrogen phosphato
9.	STP, DOM	2,5-dimethoxy-4-methylphenethylamino
10.	tetrahydrocannabinols, all isomers	3-pentyl-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-6H-dibenzo $\int_{b,d}$ pyran-1-ol

<sup>30/</sup> In discussing the text of the draft Protocol, the Commission took these Schedules into account although it considered them to be of a provisional nature. (cf. Chapter II, para.21, and article 2 of the revised draft Protocol.)

LIST OF SUBSTANCES IN SCHEDULE II

<u>INN</u>	<u>Other nonproprietary or trivial names</u>	<u>Chemical name</u>
1. AMPHETAMINE		(-)- $\alpha$ -methylphenethylamine
2. DEXAMPHETAMINE		(+)- $\alpha$ -methylphenethylamine
3. METHAMPHETAMINE		(-)-N- $\alpha$ -dimethylphenethylamine
4. METHYLPHENIDATE		$\alpha$ -phenyl-2-piperidineacetic acid methyl ester
5. PHENMETRAZINE		3-methyl-2-phenylmorpholine

LIST OF SUBSTANCES IN SCHEDULE III

1. AMOBARBITAL	5-ethyl-5-isopentylbarbituric acid
2. CYCLOBARBITAL	5-(1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-5-ethylbarbituric acid
3. GLUTETHIMIDE	2-ethyl-2-phenylglutarimide
4. PENTOBARBITAL	5-ethyl-5-(1-methylbutyl)barbituric acid
5. SECOBARBITAL	5-allyl-5-(1-methylbutyl)barbituric acid

LIST OF SUBSTANCES IN SCHEDULES IV

<u>INN</u>	<u>Other nonproprietary or trivial names</u>	<u>Chemical name</u>
1. AMINOREK		2-amino-5-phenyl-2-oxazoline
2. AMFEPRAMONE		2-(diethylamino)-propiophenone
3. BARBITAL		5,5-diethylbarbituric acid
4.	chloral hydrate	trichloro-2,2,2-ethanediol-1,1
5. CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE		7-chloro-2-methylamino-5-phenyl-3H 1,4-benzodiazepine-4-oxide
6. DIAZEPAM		7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-5- phenyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
7.	ethchlorvynol	ethyl-β-chlorovinylethynylcarbinol
8. ETHINAMATE		1-ethynylcyclohexanolcarbamate
9. MEPROBAMATE		2-methyl-2-propyl-1,3-propanediol dicarbamate
10. METHAQUALONE		2-methyl-3-o-tolyl-4(3H)-quinazolinone
11. METHOHEXITAL		( <sup>+</sup> )-5-allyl-1-methyl-5-(1-methyl-2- pentynyl)barbituric acid
12. METHYLPHENOBARBITAL		5-ethyl-N-methyl-5-phenylbarbituric acid
13. METHYPRYLON		3,3-diethyl-5-methyl-2,4-piperidine- dione
14.	paraldehyde	cyclic ether of acetaldehyde
15. PHENCYCLIDINE		1-(1-phenylcyclohexyl)piperidine
16. PHENOBARBITAL		5-ethyl-5-phenylbarbituric acid
17. PIPRADROL		α, α-diphenyl-2-piperidinemethanol
18.	SPA	(-)-1-dimethylamino-1,2-diphenylethane



DRAFT

Appendix

EXPORT DECLARATION <sup>a/</sup>

under article 11, paragraph 2, of the draft Protocol on Psychotropic Substances

To be forwarded by registered post

Country of export: ..... Country of import: .....

Exporting enterprise or institution: ..... Importing enterprise or institution: .....

Psychotropic substance<sup>b/</sup> exported in bulk:  
Name ..... Quantity: ..... Kg

OR

Psychotropic substance(s)<sup>b/</sup> exported in a pharmaceutical preparation:  
name of psychotropic substance                      Quantity of psychotropic substance  
1. .... Kg  
2. .... Kg  
3. .... Kg

Proprietary or other name of preparation: .....

Pharmaceutical form, amount of preparation and dosage unit<sup>c/</sup>:  
.....  
.....

Date of export: ..... No. of export declaration: .....  
..... National certifying authority: .....

Signature of exporter: ..... Signature: .....

Place: ..... Place: .....

Date: ..... Date: .....

Acknowledgement

(to be forwarded to the national authority in the exporting country)

The export declaration No. .... dated ..... was received from  
..... on .....  
(country of export)                      (date of receipt of declaration)

Place and date: .....

National authority receiving export declaration: .....

Signature: .....

Acknowledgement is not necessary where such is provided by the postal  
authorities of the importing country.

Explanatory notes on the draft of the export declaration

- a/ Separate forms should be completed in respect of each psychotropic substance exported in bulk and for each pharmaceutical preparation containing psychotropic substance(s);
  
- b/ the international non-proprietary name proposed by the World Health Organization should be used where such is available, otherwise, the name used in the International Pharmacopoeia or the national pharmacopoeia or formulary. Failing this, the chemical designation should be given;
  
- c/ e.g. tablets, 10,000, each containing dexamphetamine sulfate 2.5 mg and cyclobarbital 35 mg.

#### CHAPTER IV

##### DRAFT RESOLUTIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMISSION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

###### A

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs<sup>\*/</sup>

The Economic and Social Council,

Takes note of the Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its first special session, containing the text of the revised draft Protocol on Psychotropic Substances.

###### B

Conference of Plenipotentiaries for the adoption of the  
Protocol on Psychotropic Substances

The Economic and Social Council,

Reiterating its conviction that the problem of the widespread abuse of psychotropic substances not under international control, urgently requires to be regulated by international agreement in the form of a treaty,

Recalling its resolutions 1293 (XLIV) and 1294 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968 and 1401 (XLVI) of 5 June 1969, and World Health Assembly resolutions WHA 18.47 of 20 May 1965, WHA 20.42 and WHA 20.43 of 25 May 1967 and WHA 21.42 of 23 May 1968, and also General Assembly resolution 2433 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, which refer to this problem,

Recalling also its resolution 1402 (XLVI) of 5 June 1969 in which it had noted the progress made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in elaborating a draft Protocol for the control of the psychotropic substances, and had authorized the Commission to meet as early as possible in 1970 to prepare a revised draft Protocol for submission to the Council,

Recalling also that the General Assembly, by resolution 2584 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969 had requested the Council to call upon the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at the special session to proceed without delay to complete the draft Protocol for the control of the psychotropic substances,

Having received the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its first special session,

Noting that this report contains the text of the revised Protocol referred to in Council resolution 1402 (XLVI) and General Assembly resolution 2584 (XXIV),

1. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the revised draft Protocol on psychotropic substances adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its first special session, the report and the summary records of that session, and such background documentation as he considers pertinent, to all States Members of the United Nations and States members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency or Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and also to the World Health Organization, other specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Narcotics Control Board and to the International Criminal Police Organization;

<sup>\*/</sup> See above, para. 18.

2. Decides to convene, in accordance with Article 62, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations and with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 366 (IV) of 3 December 1949, a plenipotentiary conference for the adoption of the Protocol on psychotropic substances;

3. Requests the Secretary-General:

- (a) to call such a conference early in 1971;
- (b) to invite to the Conference:
  - (i) The States mentioned in paragraph 1 above;
  - (ii) The World Health Organization and other specialized agencies interested in the matter, with the same rights they have at sessions of the Economic and Social Council;
  - (iii) The International Narcotics Control Board, with the same rights as it has at sessions of the Economic and Social Council;
  - (iv) The International Criminal Police Organization, with the same rights as this organization has at sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;
- (c) to prepare provisional rules of procedure for the conference;
- (d) to provide summary records for the Conference and the committees.

C

Steps towards early international control  
of psychotropic substances

The Economic and Social Council,

Having decided by its resolution ..... of ..... to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries to adopt an international agreement on the control of psychotropic substances,

Convinced that the general adoption of effective control measures in regard to psychotropic substances is essential to the fight against the abuse of these substances,

Believing that the existence of such control measures would also help bring about the early entry into force of an international agreement by making it easier for governments to ratify or accede to the agreement,

Convinced that all feasible steps should be taken by governments to prepare for the bringing into effect as soon as possible of a widely accepted system of international control of psychotropic substances,

Recommends that Governments should give consideration to the adoption at the earliest possible date of additional measures for the national as well as international control of psychotropic substances, and take measures to prevent the abuse of these substances.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES AND OBSERVERS AT THE  
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A

Representatives

Brazil	Dr. H. de Britto Firmeza Prof. L. Sollero** Dr. J.C. Magdalena**
Canada	Dr. R.A. Chapman Mr. J.D. McCarthy* Mr. J. Corbeil**
Dominican Republic	Dr. J. Patxot-Vallejo Mr. F. Herrera-Roa*
Federal Republic of Germany	Dr. H. Danner Dr. E. von Kotzebue* Mr. H. Hoffmann-Loss**
France	Dr. J. Mabileau Mrs. G. Hirlemann* Mr. M. Carrere** Mr. J. Verde**
Ghana	Mr. T.E.C. Sagoe
Hungary	Dr. Béla Bölcs Mr. J. Sas*
India	Mr. D.P. Anand Mr. N. Krishnan* Mr. K.K.S. Rana**
Iran	Dr. H.A. Azarakhch Mr. A.M. Esfandiary** Dr. A. Fazeli**
Jamaica	Dr. S.P.W. Street Mr. A.M. Thompson**
Japan	Dr. T. Shimomura Mr. S. Kaneda* Mr. S. Ishii** Mr. K. Takano**
Lebanon	Lieutenant-Colonel J. Moujaès

\* Alternate

\*\* Adviser

Mexico	Mr. J. Barona-Lobato
Pakistan	Mr. A.K.A. Karim Mr. S.A.D. Bukhari*
Peru	Dr. N. Zegarra Araujo
Sweden	Prof. B. Rexed Dr. S.G.R. Mårtens* Mr. C.E. Sturkell** Mr. G. Krook** Mr. E. Esbjörnson** Mr. S. Brattström**
Switzerland	Mr. J.P. Bertschinger Mr. T. Kemény* Mr. J. Benoit** Mr. A. Simon** Mr. P. Fischer** Mr. H. Zumstein**
Togo	Dr. F. Johnson-Romuald
Turkey	H.E. Mr. Ö. Benler Dr. T. Alan* Dr. N. Kandemir** Mr. M. Guney**
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Prof. E. Babaian Mr. E. Sviridov**
United Arab Republic	Dr. A.W. Sadek General Y.A. Bahader* Dr. H.H. EL-Hakim** Lieutenant-Colonel M.S. Nassar**
United Kingdom	Mr. P. Beedle Mr. F. Stewart* Mr. A.J. Hawkes** Dr. D.A. Cahal**
United States of America	Mr. J.E. Ingersoll Mr. D.E. Miller* Mr. B. Brennan** Dr. R. Blum** Mr. L. Hoover, Jr.** Mr. E.B. Rosenthal** Mr. S. Slomiak**
Yugoslavia	Mr. D. Nicolíć

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\* Alternate  
\*\* Adviser

## B

## OBSERVERS

Algeria	Mr. S. Bouzar Mr. O. Benzitouni
Argentina	Mr. L.M. Laurelli
Australia	Dr. A.M. Walshe Dr. D.J.R. Snow Mr. N.A. Custance
Austria	Miss H. Bidmon
Belgium	Mr. B. Huyghe
Cuba	Mr. F. Ortiz Rodriguez
Czechoslovakia	Mr. O. Jachek
Denmark	Dr. H.E. Knipschildt Mr. H. Andersen
Finland	Dr. K. Bruun Mr. M. Määttänen
Greece	Prof. C.J. Miras
Israel	Mr. Z. Dvir Mr. M. Melamed
Italy	Prof. F. Toffoli Mr. P. Aslan Prof. G.L. Gatti
Luxembourg	Mr. L. Robert
Netherlands	Mr. W.N. Samsom Mr. R.J. Samsom Mr. A.H. Witte
New Zealand	Mr. A.W. Dawson
Poland	Mrs. J. Nowicka Mr. S. Dabrowa
Spain	Mr. A. Eyries Valmaseda
Thailand	Mr. C. Posayanonda Mr. K. Pengsritong
Tunisia	Mr. A. Balma Mr. M. Fourati
Venezuela	Mr. H. Griffin-Wilshire

C

International Narcotics Control Board

Sir Harry Greenfield	President
Prof. M. Granier-Doyeux	Vice-President
Mr. L. Steinig	Rapporteur
Mr. J. Dittert	Secretary
Mr. S. Stepezyński	Deputy Secretary

D

Specialized Agencies

World Health Organization	Prof. H. Halbach Dr. D.C. Cameron Dr. T.L. Chrusciel
Universal Postal Union	Mr. A. Berney

E

Another International Organization

Permanent Anti-Narcotics Bureau of the League of Arab States	Major-General A.A. Safwat
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F

Non-governmental Organizations

Category I

International Council of Women	Mrs. N. Kaeppli
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Category II

Friends World Committee for Consultation	Mr. J. Duncan Wood
International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)	Mr. J. Népote Mr. L. Aubé
International Federation of Women Lawyers	Miss H.A. Pfander

Roster

International Council on Alcohol and Addictions	Mr. A. Tongue Mr. H.J. Krauweel
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ANNEX II

TABLE SHOWING THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION AS AT  
1 JANUARY 1970 AND THE DATES OF EXPIRY OF TERMS OF OFFICE

	<u>Term of office</u> <u>expires on</u> <u>31 December</u>
Brazil	1973
Canada	1971
Dominican Republic	1971
Federal Republic of Germany	1972
France	1971
Ghana	1971
Hungary	1972
India	1972
Iran	1972
Jamaica	1973
Japan	1973
Lebanon	1973
Mexico	1972
Pakistan	1972
Peru	1971
Sweden	1972
Switzerland	1971
Togo	1973
Turkey	1973
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1973
United Arab Republic	1972
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1973
United States of America	1971
Yugoslavia	1971

ANNEX III

LIST OF DOCUMENTS RELEVANT TO THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Documents</u>
<b>I. <u>Organizational and Administrative matters</u></b>	
Adoption of the agenda .....	Provisional agenda: E/CN.7/524 Provisional time-table: MNAR/13/69
Mandate of the special session .....	Council Resolutions 1294 (XLIV) and 1401 (XLVI): E/CN.7/527 General Assembly Resolution 2584 (XXIV): E/CN.7/526
Status of discussion of articles of the draft protocol .....	E/CN.7/L.317 and Add.1 and 2
Adoption of the Commission's report to the Council on its first special session .....	E/CN.7/L.329 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1, Add.1/Amend.1 and 2, Add.2, Add.3 and Rev.1; E/CN.7/L.336 and 338
<b>II. <u>The Draft Protocol on Psychotropic Substances</u> .....</b>	
	Annex IV of the Report of the Commission on its twenty-third session: E/4606/Rev.1-E/CN.7/523/Rev.1 (MNAR/6/69) Comments by Governments on the Draft Protocol: E/CN.7/525 and Corr.1 (English only), Add.1 and Add.2; Seventeenth Report of the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence: E/CN.7/L.311- <u>Wld Hlth Org. techn. Rep. Ser.</u> , 1970, No. 470 <u>Report of the International Narcotics Control Board on its work during 1969:</u> E/INCB/5 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.70.XI.2)
<b>III. <u>The Revised draft Protocol on Psychotropic Substances</u></b>	
Preamble	E/CN.7/L.337
Article 1	E/CN.7/AC.7/R.4 and 8, E/CN.7/L.333
Article 2	E/CN.7/L.328/Add.4
- paras 1 - 5 (former paras 1 - 8)	MNAR/Psycho/70/Tech/1, 4, 8 and 9 E/CN.7/AC.7/R.1, 5 and 7
- para. 6 (former para. 10)	MNAR/Psycho/70/Tech/4, 8 and 9 E/CN.7/AC.7/R.5 and 7

- para. 7 (former para. 11)	MNAR/Psycho/4/70 and 5/70 E/CN.7/AC.8/R.1, E/CN.7/L.319 and 327
- para. 8 (former para. 12)	E/CN.7/L.328/Add.4
Article 2 bis (former Art.2, para.9)	MNAR/Psycho/70/Tech/3 and Add.1, Tech/5, 6 and 7; E/CN.7/AC.7/R.2 and Rev.1, and R.6; E/CN.7/L.331; E/CN.7/L.328/Add.4
Article 3	E/CN.7/L.334 and 335
Article 4	E/CN.7/L.332, E/CN.7/L.328/Add.3
Articles 5, 6 and 7	E/CN.7/L.320, E/CN.7/L.328
Article 8	E/CN.7/L.313 and 314, E/CN.7/L.328
Article 9	E/CN.7/L.321, E/CN.7/L.328
Article 10	E/CN.7/L.315, E/CN.7/L.328/Add.1
Article 11	MNAR/2/70, E/CN.7/L.312 and Rev.1, 326, 330 and Add.1 (English and French only)
Article 12	E/CN.7/L.313 and 318, E/CN.7/AC.9/R.2, E/CN.7/L.328/Add.1
Article 13	E/CN.7/L.321, E/CN.7/L.328
Article 14	E/CN.7/L.316, E/CN.7/L.328/Add.1
Article 15	E/CN.7/L.328/Add.1
Article 16	E/CN.7/L.322, E/CN.7/L.328/Add.1
Articles 17 and 18	E/CN.7/L.323, E/CN.7/L.328/Add.1
Articles 19 and 20	E/CN.7/L.324, E/CN.7/L.328/Add.1
Articles 21 - 28	E/CN.7/L.325, E/CN.7/L.328/Add.2
Article 23 bis	E/CN.7/L.328/Add.2
Schedules	MNAR/Psycho/70/Tech/2 (English only) E/CN.7/AC.7/R.3 ) (English, French E/CN.7/L.328/Add.5 ) and Spanish only)

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