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

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

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

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

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

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

International drug control transferred from the League of Nations to the newly created United Nations (UN). The UN Economic and Social Council establishes the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) as the central policy-making body of the UN in drug-related matters.
The Synthetic Narcotics Protocol comes into force, placing a series of new substances under international control.

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

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

The Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances is passed to cope with the security threat posed by drug trafficking in a number of regions.

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

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

Review of the progress made towards meeting UNGASS objectives.