

TRAINING MATERIAL

1961 SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

PART 1:

**THE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL SYSTEM
FOR NARCOTIC DRUGS**

INCB



OICS

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

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I. THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961

1. The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 was adopted by Governments at a special international conference on 30 March 1961 in New York and entered in force in 1964. It replaces previous treaties on the control of opiates, cannabis and cocaine concluded since the beginning of the 20th century. The Single Convention was amended by the Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, adopted on 25 March 1972 in Geneva.

2. The Single Convention is the result of the recognition by the United Nations of the fact that the adequate provision of narcotic drugs for medical purposes is indispensable for the welfare of mankind, as well as of the fact that drug addiction is a worldwide social and economic threat. Therefore, the Single Convention aims to restrict the use of narcotic drugs to medical and scientific purposes and to prevent their diversion and abuse, while at the same time ensuring their availability for legitimate purposes. It includes control measures over the cultivation of plants that serve as sources of raw material of narcotic drugs, provisions regarding the obligations of national authorities in the application of control measures over the production, manufacture, trade, and distribution of narcotic drugs, as well as provisions for the medical treatment and rehabilitation of addicts.

3. The Single Convention also emphasizes the role of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) in ensuring a balance between the supply of and demand for narcotic drugs for medical and scientific purposes and helping to prevent the illicit drug cultivation, production, manufacture, traffic and use. The Single Convention stresses the need for cooperative and coordinated international action in dealing with the problems associated with drug abuse.

4. **The Single Convention has universal application**, which means that all countries are subject to some of its provisions whether or not they are Parties to the Convention. The preamble of the Single Convention alludes at its universal character, as it is motivated by the Parties' concern over the health and welfare of mankind and their consideration that effective measures against abuse of narcotic drugs require coordinated and universal action. All countries must play a part in the implementation of the Single Convention in order to ensure the adequate availability of narcotic drugs for medical and scientific purposes, while at the same time limiting such availability to their legitimate needs. This is ensured, in particular, through the universal application of the system of estimates of drug requirements, which is explained in Part 2 of this training material.

5. As of August 2005, 181 out of 210 countries/territories were Parties to the Single Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, while 3 countries were Parties to the Single Convention only.

II. INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL ORGANS

6. The two international organs that have competence in the international control of narcotic drugs are the **Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)** and the **International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)**, in accordance with article 5 of the Single

Convention, with the cooperation of the **World Health Organization (WHO)**.

7. The **Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)** is a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), composed of member States of the United Nations. It is the central policy-making body within the UN system for dealing with all drug-related matters, including those pertaining to the aims of the Single Convention. The CND calls the attention of INCB to any matters which may be relevant to the functions of the Board and makes recommendations for the implementation of the aims and provisions of the Single Convention, including programmes of scientific research and the exchange of information of a scientific or technical nature. It draws the attention of countries to decisions, recommendations and resolutions which it adopts, so that they may take appropriate action. Finally, the CND has the power to determine whether a new substance should be added to one of the Schedules of the Single Convention or whether a listed drug should be transferred to another Schedule or deleted (see the following section on “Substances under international control”).

8. The role of the **World Health Organization** in the drug control system is that of an advisory body, as provided for by article 3 of the Single Convention. The CND must take into account the findings and recommendations of WHO in order to add a narcotic drug to a Schedule, to delete it or to transfer it from one Schedule to another (see the following section on “Substances under international control”). Like the Parties to the Convention, WHO is empowered to initiate the procedure for such changes. In addition, three of the thirteen members of INCB are nominated by WHO, as provided by article 9 of the Single Convention.

9. The **International Narcotics Control Board** is the independent and quasi-judicial control organ for the implementation of the United Nations drug control treaties, established in 1968 by the Single Convention and replacing preceding international treaty bodies that had monitored earlier conventions. INCB works to ensure that adequate supplies of drugs are available for medical and scientific uses and that diversion from licit sources to illicit traffic does not occur. To this end, the Board administers an estimates system and a statistical returns system for narcotic drugs, which are explained in Part 2 and Part 3 of this training material, respectively.

10. In addition to CND and INCB, the Single Convention assigns functions related to the international narcotic drug control system also to the **General Assembly**, the **Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)** and the **Secretary-General** of the United Nations:

- The General Assembly decides on budgetary matters regarding the international drug control organs. The General Assembly and/or ECOSOC must review and approve all decisions, recommendations or resolutions of CND regarding the Single Convention, with the exception of decisions pursuant to article 3 (changes in the scope of control) and minor resolutions (for example, those with no financial implications or concerning a specialized agency that has already accepted that resolution). ECOSOC is also the electoral organ of INCB and may provide a forum for the discussion by parties and the Board of the application of certain provisions of the Convention.

- The Secretary-General is the depositary of the Single Convention and its Protocol, as well as of such information as requested from Parties by CND pursuant to article 18. The latter information includes an annual report on the working of the Convention within the territories of Parties, the text of relevant national laws and regulations, such particulars as CND shall determine concerning cases of illicit traffic, and the names and addresses or competent authorities. The Secretary-General also provides CND and INCB with secretariat services.

NOTE: For the purposes of the Single Convention, the Secretary-General is represented by the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), who is based in Vienna, Austria.

III. SUBSTANCES UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONTROL

1. Narcotic drugs and their preparations

11. At present, the Single Convention controls 118 narcotic drugs and their preparations. They include natural products such as opium and its derivatives (including morphine, codeine and heroin), cannabis, cocaine, etc. as well as synthetic narcotic drugs such as fentanyl and its analogues, methadone, and pethidine. The measures of control that this Convention prescribes vary in strictness for different groups of drugs or preparations of drugs, which are listed in four Schedules annexed to the Convention: Schedule I, Schedule II, Schedule III and Schedule IV. The Schedules are defined according to the dependence potential, abuse liability and therapeutic usefulness of the drugs included in them. Article 2 of the Convention specifies certain provisions for the drugs contained in the aforementioned Schedules and refers to relevant provisions contained in other articles of the Convention.

12. By definition, narcotic drugs are those substances listed in Schedules I and II. The salts, isomers, and salts of the isomers of narcotic drugs in Schedules I and II are subject to the same control as the drugs themselves. The esters, ethers, and the salts of esters and ethers of the narcotic drugs in Schedule I are also subject to control.

13. **Schedule I** includes substances that are highly addictive and liable to abuse, or are convertible into drugs that are similarly addictive and liable to abuse. This includes cannabis and cannabis resin (and extracts and tinctures), narcotic raw materials (coca leaf, concentrate of poppy straw, opium), the stronger opiate analgesics (morphine, oxycodone), the drugs of the ecgonine-cocaine group and a large number of synthetic drugs (fentanyl and its analogues, methadone).

14. **Schedule II** includes substances that are less addictive and liable to abuse than those in Schedule I, such as codeine and its derivatives.

15. **Schedule III** includes preparations containing narcotic drugs that are intended for legitimate medical use and are compounded in such a way that the preparation is unlikely to be abused and that the base drug cannot be easily extracted.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

Schedule III preparations are exempt from certain control measures because of the way they are compounded. Countries do not need to require import and export authorizations for Schedule III preparations, nor do they need to submit any estimates or statistical returns to the Board on these preparations (imports, exports, manufacture, consumption, or stocks). However, countries must provide information on the quantities of narcotic drugs used for the manufacture of Schedule III preparations. Please refer to Part 2 of the list of narcotic drugs under international control (**Yellow List**) for a detailed explanation of which preparations are included in Schedule III.

16. **Schedule IV** includes selected drugs listed in Schedule I that are considered particularly harmful in terms of their addictive properties and abuse potential. Substances in Schedule IV are supposed to be rarely used in medical practice and may be subject to special control measures by countries. All drugs in Schedule IV must also be included in Schedule I. Countries may also choose to prohibit drugs in Schedule IV, if it is deemed necessary.

17. Preparations of narcotic drugs other than those in Schedule III are, in principle, subject to the same measures of control as the drugs which they contain. However, there are the following exceptions:

- Estimates and statistics distinct from those dealing with the base drugs are not required in the case of these preparations (the requirements of the estimates and statistical returns system are thoroughly explained in Part 2 and Part 3, respectively, of this training material).
- Licensed manufacturers are not required to obtain periodical permits specifying the kinds and amounts of these preparations to be manufactured.
- No license is required for trading and distribution of these preparations.

18. In this context, it should be noted that the Schedules of narcotic drugs according to the Single Convention do not necessarily correspond to Schedules of drugs contained in the national drug control legislation of each country.

19. The list of narcotic drugs under international control, or **Yellow List**, is published annually by INCB with the purpose of assisting Government officials, in particular those in drug control administrations and customs, in the execution of the control functions required by the Single Convention. The Yellow List is updated every year to include decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the scheduling of narcotic drugs and any new related data made available to the Board (new synonyms, registered brand names, etc.).

2. Narcotic plants and plant material

20. Although the opium poppy, the coca bush, the cannabis plant, poppy straw and cannabis leaves are not drugs as defined by the Single Convention, they are nonetheless controlled by it. The control measures include:

- Reporting on estimates and statistics of the area of cultivation of the opium poppy and its geographical location.
- Reporting on the international trade of poppy straw (and requiring export/import authorizations).
- Establishing national agencies in those countries where the cultivation of the opium poppy, the coca bush and the cannabis plant is permitted, in order to control that cultivation and manage the resulting crops.
- Prohibiting the cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush or cannabis plant (and seizing and destroying illicit crops), whenever it is deemed necessary for protecting the public health and preventing illicit traffic.
- Adopting such measures as may be necessary to prevent the misuse of, and illicit traffic in, cannabis leaves.

3. Changes in the scope of control

21. The scope of control of the Single Convention is subject to modification in conformity with the provisions of article 3: "Where a Party or the World Health Organization has information which in its opinion may require an amendment to any of the Schedules, it should notify the Secretary-General and furnish him with the information in support of the notification". The Secretary-General, as required, shall transmit such notification to the Parties, to CND, and/or to WHO. WHO should provide CND with a medical and scientific opinion on the matter and, taking into consideration such an opinion, the Commission may then add a drug to the Schedules, delete it, or transfer it from one Schedule to another. Following the same procedure, the CND may also decide on exemptions from certain control measures for selected preparations of narcotic drugs, by adding them to or deleting them from Schedule III of the Single Convention, in accordance with the opinion of WHO.

22. A CND decision to change the scope of control over narcotic drugs is subject to review by ECOSOC upon the request of any Party filed within 90 days from receipt of notification of the decision. The request for review shall be sent to the Secretary-General with the relevant supportive documentation. The Secretary-General shall transmit copies of the request for review and relevant information to CND, WHO, and to all the Parties, inviting them to submit comments within 90 days. Taking into consideration such comments, ECOSOC may confirm, alter or reverse the CND decision, and the ECOSOC decision shall be final. While a review by ECOSOC is pending, the original CND decision shall remain in effect.

23. Any decision of the CND related to changes in the scope of control is communicated by the Secretary-General to all countries, to WHO and to INCB. The

decisions become effective for all Parties on the date of their receipt of such communication, **i.e. countries must adopt and initiate their implementation immediately.**

IV. NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL SYSTEMS

24. With respect to the Single Convention, countries have certain general obligations that consist of taking such administrative and legislative measures as may be necessary to give effect and implement the provisions of the Convention and to cooperate with other countries in their execution. Subject to the provisions of the Convention, countries must also limit the production, manufacture, export, import, distribution of, trade in, use and possession of drugs, **exclusively to medical and scientific purposes.**

25. Pursuant to article 17 of the Single Convention, Parties shall maintain a special administration for the purpose of applying the provisions of the Convention. Such an administration must coordinate the work of the various ministries and Government offices relating to the implementation of the treaty provisions, in the fields of health, social welfare, justice, law enforcement, etc. This may include, among other things, the competent national authorities empowered to issue certificates and authorizations for the import and export of narcotic drugs, the authorities that control domestic production/manufacture of narcotic drugs, state enterprises that produce/manufacture narcotic drugs, the institutions dealing with prevention and treatment of drug abuse, and the law enforcement authorities charged with preventive and repressive action against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs.

26. It should be noted that a special administration does not necessarily mean a single authority, although a single authority may be designated as the interlocutor, on behalf of the Government, with the international drug control organs, such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A special administration may simply consist of a mechanism of coordinated and effective cooperation between the different authorities and institutions involved in implementing the Single Convention.

1. Estimates of narcotic drug requirements

27. In order for a country to have enough narcotic drugs or opiate raw materials to meet the demand for medical treatment of its population and for scientific research, it must be able to adequately determine its needs for those purposes. The Single Convention, in articles 12 and 19, provides for a system of estimates of drug requirements in order to determine those needs in an opportune manner. The drug regulatory authority of each country is responsible for determining these estimates.

28. The purpose of the estimate system is to limit the supply of narcotic drugs of each country to the quantities which it needs for legitimate uses, for the maintenance of adequate stocks, and for legitimate exports, and thus to minimize the risk of diversion into the illicit drug trade. If the needs are underestimated, a country may not be able to meet the requirements of narcotic drugs for the medical treatment of its population in a given year. This is because a country may not manufacture or import narcotic drugs in excess of the estimates that have been confirmed by the Board for that

country, nor is an exporting country allowed to export narcotic drugs in excess of the importing country's corresponding estimates. The estimates system for narcotic drugs is thoroughly explained in Part 2 of this training material.

2. Cultivation, production and manufacture

29. The Single Convention provides for the control by countries of licit **cultivation** of the opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plant in articles 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26 and 28. As provided for by these articles and through their national drug control systems, countries should be able to furnish estimates and statistical returns on the area of cultivation of the opium poppy, and to prohibit cultivation of the opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plant when it threatens public health.

30. If a country permits the cultivation of the opium poppy for the production of opium, it should establish a national opium agency that will designate the areas to be cultivated, license the cultivators, and strictly control the trade, distribution and stocks of the crop. If a country cultivates the opium poppy for purposes other than the production of opium (i.e. production of poppy straw for the extraction of alkaloids, culinary, decorative or horticultural purposes), then it should ensure that opium is not produced from such poppies. ECOSOC has issued several resolutions in addition to these provisions for the control of the cultivation of opium poppy for the extraction of opiate raw materials (see also paragraph 35, below).

31. If a country permits the cultivation of the coca bush and cannabis plant (for the production of cannabis or cannabis resin), it should apply a similar control system as for the cultivation of the opium poppy for the production of opium, including the establishment of a national control agency. The Single Convention does not apply to the cultivation of cannabis plant for industrial purposes (fiber and seed) or horticultural purposes.

32. If the cultivation of the opium and the cannabis plant is prohibited by a country, that country should also seize and dispose of those illicit cultivars. Illicit cultivation should be penalized according to article 36 of the Single Convention (see paragraph 53, below).

33. Under the Single Convention, the term **production** applies only to the separation of opium, coca leaves, cannabis and cannabis resin from the plants from which they are obtained. Production differs from manufacture, which is defined below, and the difference is further explained in the section "Understanding key concepts" in Part 3 of this training material.

34. The rules governing licit production of opium, coca leaves, cannabis and cannabis resin can be found in articles 20, 23, 26, 27 and 28 of the Single Convention. Additional provisions for opium are contained in article 19, 21 bis and 24. According to these articles, countries are obliged to limit the production of these drugs to medical and scientific purposes, furnish statistical returns on that production and provide estimates on opium production. Illicit production of narcotic drugs should be penalized according to article 36 of the Single Convention (see paragraph 53, below).

35. With regard to the production of opiate raw materials for international trade, countries should cooperate with INCB in order to maintain a balance in the global supply of and demand for these materials. This is meant to avoid under or overproduction as well as diversion into illicit traffic. The importance of the role of individual governments in preserving this balance, for opium and other opiate raw materials, is emphasized by related resolutions of the Economic and Social Council on the subject (see a copy of the most recent resolution in the Annexes of this training material).

36. As defined by the Single Convention, the term **manufacture** applies to all processes, other than production (see above), by which drugs may be obtained and includes refining as well as the transformation of drugs into other drugs. Control over manufacture of narcotic drugs is provided for by articles 19, 20, 21, 29 and 34 of the Convention. These articles require that countries furnish estimates and statistical returns on the quantities of drugs used for the manufacture of other drugs, of preparations in Schedule III (see paragraph 15, above), and of substances not covered by the Single Convention. In addition, countries must be able to provide estimates for the manufacture of synthetic drugs and statistical returns on the narcotic drugs manufactured (those under Schedules I and II of the Single Convention) and to limit such manufacture to the quantities needed for medical and scientific purposes. For an explanation on how to report the manufacture of narcotic drugs for the purpose of estimates and statistical returns, please refer to Part 2 and Part 3, respectively, of this training material.

37. The control measures that enable countries to estimate and limit the manufacture of narcotic drugs include controlling all persons and enterprises carrying on or engaged in the manufacture of narcotic drugs, as well as licensing, supervising and inspecting the industrial establishments that manufacture such drugs. National authorities must also require that licensed manufacturers obtain periodical permits specifying the kinds and amounts of drugs which they shall be entitled to manufacture (a periodical permit need not be required for preparations). In addition, national authorities must prevent the accumulation, in the possession of drug manufacturers, of quantities (stocks) of drugs and poppy straw in excess of those required for the normal conduct of business, having regard to the prevailing market conditions. Illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs should be penalized according to article 36 of the Single Convention (see paragraph 53, below).

3. National trade and distribution

38. To ensure that activities involving narcotic drugs controlled by the Single Convention are limited to medical and scientific purposes, articles 30 and 34 of the Convention require that the national (domestic) trade and distribution of drugs be conducted under license and that licensees have adequate qualifications (see also section 5, below). Governments must control all persons and enterprises involved in such trade and distribution, as well as the establishments and premises where such activities take place.

39. As is done with respect to drug manufacturers, countries should also prevent the accumulation by traders, distributors and other authorized entities of excessive quantities of narcotic drugs and poppy straw. Regarding distribution, countries should

require medical prescriptions for the dispensation of narcotic drugs in Schedule I to individuals and, should it be deemed necessary, they may require that prescriptions for these drugs be written on official forms to be issued in the form of counterfoil books by the competent authorities or by authorized professional associations. Governments may also choose to regulate the labeling and packaging of medicines.

40. It should be noted that, for the retail trade in or retail distribution of drugs in Schedule II of the Single Convention, it is not required to adopt special measures to prevent the accumulation of stocks, to issue a medical prescription, or to show in the label the exact drug content.

4. International trade

41. Article 31 of the Single Convention contains special provisions relating to the international trade of narcotic drugs. Each country must participate in the control of international trade by controlling its exports and imports of narcotic drugs. The article provides for the limitation of exports and imports of narcotic drugs to the estimated requirements of the importing country (the system of estimates of drug requirements is thoroughly explained in Part 2 of this training material). There are also provisions requiring control and supervision over free ports and zones, prohibiting certain transactions (for example, exports to a post office box), requesting the detention of consignments without accompanying documentation, etc.

42. The most important provisions of article 31 are those that require a license regime for the authorization of export and import of substances under the control of the Convention, also defining the manner in which such a regime shall function. Each country must have a competent authority empowered to issue export/import authorizations for narcotic drugs, and the name and address of that authority must be communicated to the Secretary-General (c/o the Executive Director of UNODC).

43. The dynamic of the exports and imports of narcotic drugs under this license regime is explained in the following paragraphs (see also simplified flow charts after paragraph 49):

44. The competent authority of the IMPORTING COUNTRY needs to satisfy itself of the following **before authorizing any imports**:

- The Board has confirmed an estimate for the drug it wishes to import.
- The quantity it wishes to import does not exceed the total of the estimates for that drug, taking into account the quantities already ordered and excluding the quantities to be re-exported in the course of the year. NOTE: The calculation in order to obtain the total of estimates is explained in Part 2 of this training material.
- If the country has no estimate for the drug in question or if the estimate is too low, the competent national authority should furnish INCB with a supplementary estimate, with an explanation for the reasons necessitating the supplement. The importing country must wait until the supplementary estimate has been confirmed by the Board before authorizing the import.

- The importer holds a currently valid license for the trade and/or distribution of narcotic drugs (except in the case of State enterprises or doctors, dentists, veterinarians or scientists acting in the exercise of their therapeutic or scientific functions).

45. **Once an import authorization is issued**, a copy should be sent to the competent authorities of the exporting country. Two copies should go to the importer (who will send one copy to the exporter and will keep the other one for the Customs declaration). One copy should go to the Customs authorities of the importing country and an additional copy should be kept in the records of the importing country's competent authority.

46. The competent authority of the EXPORTING COUNTRY needs to satisfy itself of the following **before authorizing any export**:

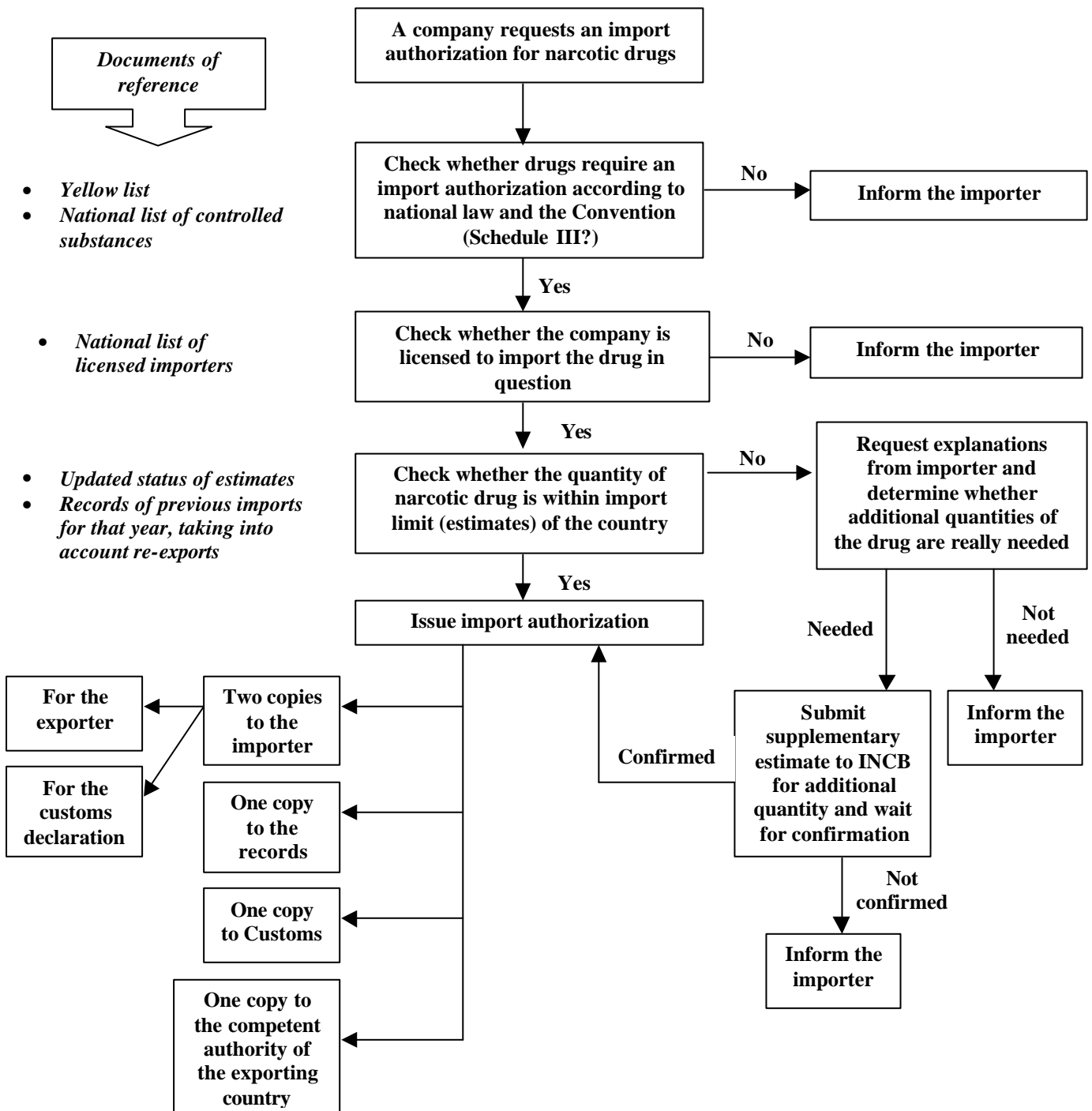
- The competent authority of the country of destination has issued an import certificate in good and due form. In case of doubt as to the authenticity of that document, the exporting country should contact INCB and/or the competent national authority of the importing country for clarification.
- The country of destination has an estimate for the drug it is seeking to import. In case of doubt, the exporting country should also contact INCB and/or the competent national authority of the importing country for clarification.
- The quantity requested in the import certificate does not exceed the total of the estimates of the country of destination, taking into account exports already known to have been made to that country and deducting any re-exports that may have taken place. In case of doubt, the exporting country should proceed as above.
- The exporter holds a valid license entitling him to trade in narcotic drugs.

47. **Once an export authorization is issued**, a copy should be sent to the competent authorities of the importing country. Two copies should go to the exporter, one of which must accompany the consignment. One copy should go to the Customs authorities of the exporting country and an additional copy should be kept in the records of the exporting country's competent authority.

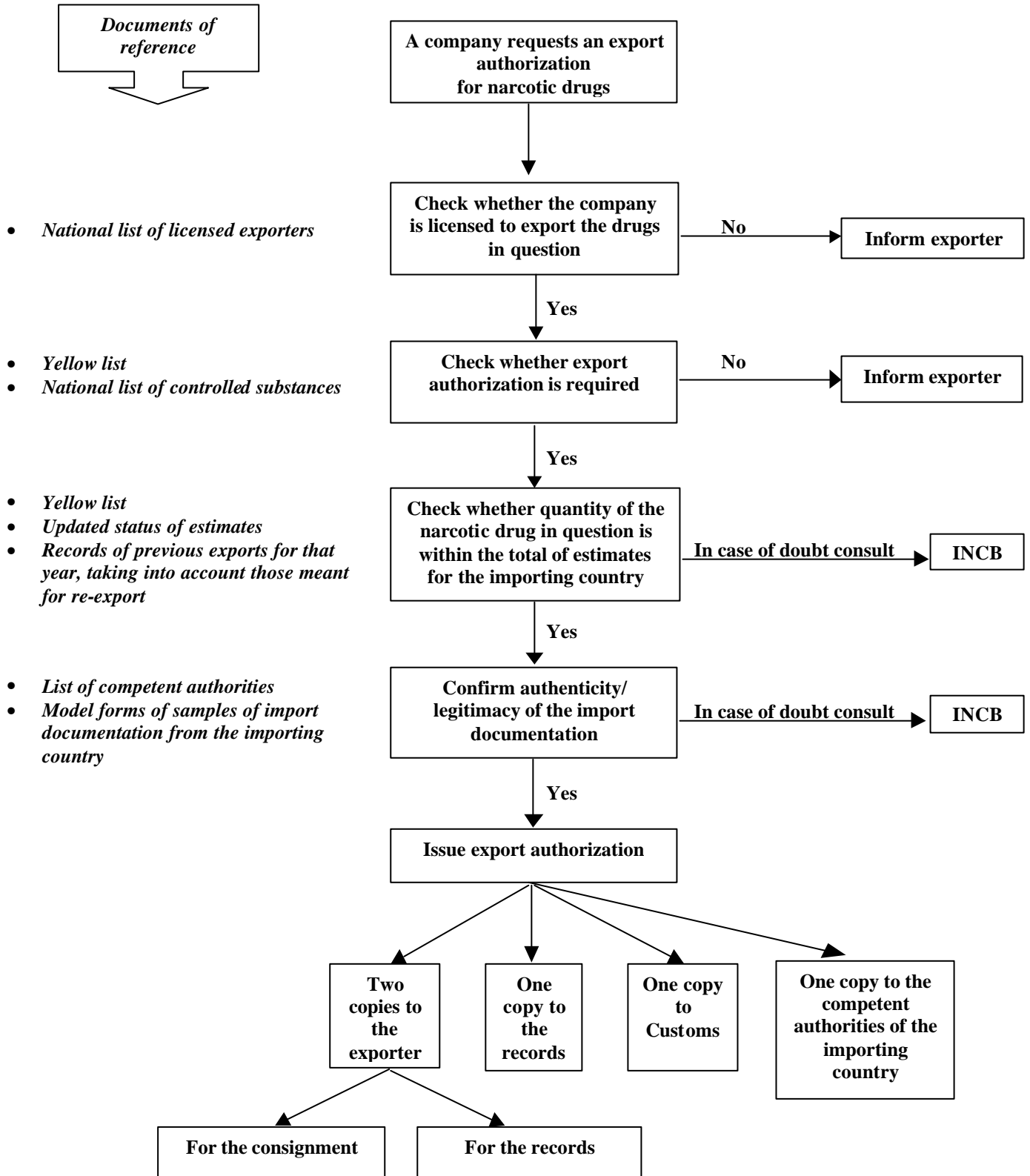
48. Export/import authorizations should be in a standard format, protected against falsification. Models of the export/import authorizations should be furnished to INCB and should contain the following information: the name of the substance (INN if available), the quantity to be exported/imported, the pharmaceutical form, the name and address of the exporter and the importer, the period within which the export/import must be effected, and the name of the preparation if exported/imported in that form. The export authorization must state the number and date of the corresponding import authorization and the name of the issuing authority.

49. **After receiving the shipment, the importing authority shall return the accompanying export authorization with an endorsement certifying the amount actually imported.**

SIMPLIFIED FLOW CHART FOR GRANTING IMPORT AUTHORIZATIONS



SIMPLIFIED FLOW CHART FOR GRANTING EXPORT AUTHORIZATIONS



5. Inspection and supervision

50. Pursuant to article 34 of the Single Convention, all authorities, manufacturers, traders, hospitals and scientists that deal with narcotic drugs must maintain records that will show the disposal of those drugs for a minimum of two years. In addition, all persons in a supervisory position in a State enterprise for the production/manufacture or trade in narcotic drugs must be adequately qualified for such a position.

51. Although the title of article 34 refers to inspection, the body of the article does not include any specific provision regarding inspection. This is because when the Single Convention was being drafted such an express provision was considered superfluous, since all Governments provide in any event for inspection as part of their control measures. Nonetheless, it should be noted that inspection should not be perfunctory, but rather be frequent and thorough enough to ensure that other measures of control and supervision over the various phases of the narcotics trade (cultivation, production, manufacture, trade and distribution) are effectively carried out.

52. Inspection may include checking that licensed growers (producers), manufactures, traders and distributors of narcotic drugs fulfill the criteria for obtaining such licenses (moral and technical qualifications) and that records on narcotic drugs required by the Convention are complete, truthful and adequately maintained.

6. Law enforcement

53. Pursuant to articles 35, 36 and 37 of the Single Convention, countries will make every possible effort, with due regard to their constitutional, legal and administrative systems, to cooperate at a national and international level to prevent and repress illicit drug trafficking. Countries should ensure that the illicit cultivation, production, manufacture, extraction, preparation, possession, offering, sale, purchase, distribution dispatch, transport, delivery, brokerage, importation and exportation of narcotic drugs are all punishable offences under national legislation. Drugs, substances and equipment used in or intended to be used for committing such offences are liable to be seized and confiscated. Furthermore, when the people that have committed these offences are also drug abusers, countries may choose to provide such treatment as specified in article 38 of the Single Convention (see paragraph 54, below).

7. Prevention and treatment

54. Pursuant to article 38 of the Single Convention, countries should take all possible measures to prevent drug abuse and to provide for the diagnosis, treatment, education, care, rehabilitation and social integration of the persons that abuse drugs. Governments should also make every possible effort to train or promote the training of personnel for performing these functions. Other initiatives, such as research on drug abuse and public awareness and prevention campaigns are also contemplated in this article.

8. Reporting to the Board

55. Pursuant to articles 19 and 20 of the Single Convention, countries have the obligation to furnish to the Board estimates of narcotic drug requirements and statistical returns on the export/import and movement of narcotic drugs in their territories. The estimates and statistical returns system are thoroughly explained in Part 2 and Part 3, respectively, of this training material.

9. Other control measures

56. Finally, according to article 39 of the Single Convention, national drug control may include stricter control measures than those provided by the Convention:

“Notwithstanding anything contained in this Convention, 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 Convention and in particular from requiring that Preparations in Schedule III or drugs in Schedule II be subject to all or such of the measures of control applicable to drugs in Schedule I as in its opinion is necessary or desirable for the protection of the public health or welfare.”