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SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 28th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. SOMAVIA (Chile)

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The meeting was called to order at 10.20 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 1081 INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING (A/45/3, chap. V, sect. D; A/45/495, A/45/535, A/45/536, A/45/542, A/45/652 and Add.1, A/45/301, A/45/303, A/45/329; A/C.3/45/4 and E/1990/39/Add.1)

AGENDA ITEM 88: ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS OF POLITICAL, MILITARY, ECONOMIC AND OTHER FORMS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO THE RACIST AND COLONIALIST REGIME OF SOUTH AFRICA (continued) (A/C.3/45/L.4)

AGENDA ITEM 91: ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (continued) (A/C.3/45/L.7)

1. Miss ANSTEE (Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and Co-ordinator of All United Nations Drug Control-Related Activities) said that, even though more direct political and military perils were engaging the attention of the world, it would be dangerous to believe that the peril of drug trafficking had been dispelled. The devastating reality remained that trafficking in drugs was second only to trade in armaments, and that the production of a single drug - cocaine - was estimated to exceed 200,000 metric tons per year, which illustrated the extent of the commerce of self-destruction. The magnitude of the challenge was such that the actions to counter it always fell short of what was required.

2. However, the foregoing should not be grounds for discouragement. In recent years, the international community had significantly expanded its efforts, especially through the United Nations. The responsibility for co-ordinating drug-control programmes had been transferred from the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs in New York to the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna. The transfer, carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Group of 18 for greater rationalization of United Nations programmes, had had the advantage not only of concentrating in one place the three United Nations drug units but also of facilitating co-ordination between those units and the social programmes (particularly social development, crime prevention and criminal justice, and youth and the family) of the United Nations Office at Vienna.

3. In retrospect, the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, held at Vienna in June 1987, had apparently constituted a crucial watershed by recognizing the concept of shared responsibility and by initiating discussions on ways of launching a co-operative onslaught on all aspects of the problem. The result of that new awareness had been the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control. A year and a half later, in December 1988, the international community had adopted the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, which would enter into force on 11 November 1990. The heightened pace of activity, together with the backdrop of the tragic events of September 1989, in Colombia, had prompted the General Assembly to convene, in February 1990, its seventeenth special session devoted to the narcotic drug problem, at which it had

(Miss Anstee)

adopted a Political Declaration and a Global Programme of Action. The special session had been followed by the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat, held in London in April 1990. In the near future, the first European meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) would take place in Moscow.

4. Equally important, though less visible than those special events, were the Secretariat's co-ordination efforts which had increased considerably, particularly among the three drug-control units in Vienna. The fact that the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna also headed the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs had greatly facilitated the linkage of drug control to other progremmes, such as crime prevention. In fact, within the United Nations system, no fewer than 25 agencies, entities and departments were concerned with some aspect of the drug problem. Twice a year she chaired an inter-agency meeting on co-ordination in matters of international drug abuse control, which had raised the level of substantive, as opposed to purely administrative, co-ordination. Moreover, the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, adopted at the General Assembly's forty-fourth regular session and et its seventeenth special session, had also facilitated co-ordination by clearly indicating the activities carried out by the three Vienna drug-control units, their estimated resources for those activities, and the additional resources required for fully implementing their mandates. The System-wide Action Plan had also been updated to include, in particular, the new mandates of the Global Progrsmme of Action. Finally, the Secretary-General's annual report *(A/45/542)* had been restructured in order to give a detailed account of the activities undertaken by each organization in a given 12-month period.

5. Having established a comprehensive legal framework for its activities, the United Nations should strengthen the operational aspect of drug control, for example, by assisting countries that asked for help in fulfilling the obligations they had assumed under pertinent international instruments. Efforts in that area had concentrated essentially on demand reduction. Pursuant to the recommendation in paragraph 13 of the Global Programme of Action, initial steps had been taken to establish an international system to assess the extent and nature of drug abuse. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the Progrsmme, the Division of Narcotic Drugs had submitted a questionnaire to Governments, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations on measures taken to reduce the demand for drugs, and would report on the results to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Finally, the recommendations of international high-level meetings were being circulated, and would subsequently be supplemented by a much broader exchange of practical experience, in the extremely difficult but crucial area of demand reduction. That topic was being emphasiaed at inter-agency meetings and in the context of the close day-to-day co-operation with the World Health Organization.

6. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/142, a group of experts had met twice at Vienna in the summer of 1990 to study the economic and social consequences of illicit drug trafficking, particularly the impact of laundering illegal drug profits on the world's financial systems, and ways of tracing and

(Miss Anstee)

seizing such funds. It was encouraging to note that financial and development agencies were also concerned about the repercussions of the drug phenomenon on developing countries. In 1989, the World Bank had examined the implications of coca production for the economic prospects of Bolivia. That study had demonstrated the extent to which Bolivia's economy depended on drug revenue. It had also clarified the need to improve the living conditions of Bolivia's population, particularly in the altiplano. In addition, the United Nations Office at Vienna was co-operating closely with Peruvian authorities, who had undertaken courageous economic measures to combat the drug problem without hindering their country's development.

7. Another important component of United Nations drug control activities was legal assistance provided to countries which requested it to help them amend their legislation and thus be in a position to ratify the 1988 Convention. Thanks to extrabudgetary contributions, the Division of Narcotic Drugs was now able to provide the assistance requested in paragraph 52 of the Global Programme of Action.

8. Control of the use of precursor chemicals, as recommended in paragraph 45 of the Global Programme of Action, was also claiming increased attention. The laboratory of the Division of Narcotic Drugs would shortly issue its recommendations concerning methods for the detection of precursors and chemical substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

9. The future of the United Nations drug control programme depended on its structure and resources. Aware of the need to improve the efficiency of that structure, the General Assembly, in its resolution 441141, had requested the appointment of a group of experts to advise and assist the Secretary-General in order to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control. The Group had met three times at Vienna during the summer of 1990 and its recommendations were to be found in document A/45/652. Delegations should now make known their views on that important issue.

10. With regard to resources, while some Governments had been generous in providing extrabudgetary funding for the operational activities of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, funding which now amounted to some $70 million, it was a fact that the resources - scarcely more than $4 million a year - available to other drugs units, namely the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board secretariat, were at a pitifully low level. It was of overriding urgency to find funds to finance, during the current biennium, the 20 additional posts required by the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board. She hoped that a favourable decision on funding for those posts would be taken at the forty-fifth session. It should be understood that, without those posts, the drug control organs concerned would not be able to carry out the tasks entrusted to them under the Global Ptogramme of Action.

11. Mr. DI GENNARO (Executive Director, United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control) said that the effectiveness of the assistance provided by the United Nations to Governments attempting to control the various manifestations of drug abuse were continuously assessed. On the whole the evaluation reports which the Fund made available to recipient and donor countries had so far shown that its programme had achieved positive results. The role of UNFDAC was, of course, to complement world-wide action, particularly by States themselves, to combat drug addiction, trafficking and production.

12. Despite the good work done over the past three decades, it was a fact that drug abuse was expanding and becoming steadily more disturbing. Notwithstanding the positive nature of national programmes, assessment of the world-wide drug abuse situation showed an unabated deterioration.

13. Nevertheless, United Nations appeals for a general mobilization had been answered. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs had met every year. The Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly had given extensive time and attention to the question of drugs and a special session of the General Assembly had been convened. UNFDAC, for its part, had spared no effort to assist those countries which did not have sufficient means to cope effectively with the scourge of drugs.

14. Nevertheless, despite the recognition due to donor countries, particularly the major donors, it had to be admitted that the resources available to the United Nations to combat the problem of drugs were anything but comparable to those available to drug traffickers and their cronies. That led to the conclusion that giving assistance to countries was not enough. Experience had shown only co-ordinated efforts in the most affected areas, where the problems of illicit production, trafficking, addiction and organized crime were interconnected, would allow the international community to prevail, hence the importance of subregional intervention, side by side with traditional assistance to individual countries. That new approach depended on the willingness of the countries of each subregion to work out a joint programme, and implied intimate involvement by the United Nations in project execution, as well as mutual monitoring on the part of collaborating countries.

15. Subregional programmea were particularly suited to border areas in preventing and intercepting the trans-shipment of illicit substances. They also lent themselves to the elimination of illicit cultivation in border areas or in their vicinity.

16. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the special session of the General Assembly on drugs had already endorsed that approach, which was, in fact, included in the Global Programme of Action. UNFDAC, for its part, had taken immediate action to identify areas meriting priority attention, including the Golden Triangle, the Golden Crescent and the Andean subregion. Thus, an UNFDAC mission had visited Myanmar in December 1989 to discuss with the Government of that country the benefits of the subregional approach. The reaction of the authorities had been decidedly positive. Following a second mission by UNFDAC representatives to Myanmar and Thailand, those two countries had established a dialogue with a view to

(Mr. Di Gennaro)

identifying areas for co-operation, in which the Government of China was also interested in participating. At the meeting of the Beads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies in Asia and the Pacific, held recently at Beijing, the UNFDAC representative had held follow-up discussions with representatives of the Governments of China and Myanmar. A planning meeting with a view to the launching of joint operations assisted by UNFDAC would take place in due course. The Lao Government had also indicated its interest in the strategy for the Golden Triangle.

17. The initiative taken in February 1990 by President Najibullah of Afghanistan in suggesting the setting up of a special commission to prepare a plan of action for the border areas of Afghanistan and Pakistan testified to the positive activities taking shape in the Golden Crescent region. In addition, the Iranian authorities had informed the International Narcotics Control Board of their interest in co-operating with Afghanistan and Pakistan. *Those* countries had been assisted by UNFDAC in their drug control activities for a number of years. St was thus legitimate to conclude that subregional programmes in that part of the world now appeared to be feasible.

18. Following a resolution adopted in September 1989 by the Ministers of Agriculture of the Andean subregion, in the context of the Cartagena Agreement, calling for the formulation of a regional plan of action for the elimination of illicit coca cultivation, UNFDAC had sent an expert mission to the region to design a cluster of projects which would bring the subregional approach to an operational level.

19. That approach, which involved an ongoing dialogue with recipient countries, had also been discussed with donor countries in order to benefit from their views and, ultimately, their financial support.

20. Mr. RAMOS GALINO (Director, Division of Narcotic Drugs) said that the Division had received a hundred or so annual reports from States Members of the United Nations or States parties to the international drug-control conventions. Those reports showed a significant increase in the seizure of illicit drugs in 1989 and 1990, an increase which was unfortunately not solely a result of more effective action on the part of the national drug control agencies. While co-ordination among those agencies at the bilateral, regional and international levels had certainly improved, the increase in drug seiaures was due also to a rise in illicit trafficking. The proof lay in the fact that the seizures had apparently had no effect on the price or supply of drugs. The way to reduce supply was to set up environmentally sound programmes for the massive destruction and replacement of drug crops simultaneously with agro-industrial development measures. Accordingly, the Division was developing a remote sensing programme, In the hope of mapping the areas of illicit drug cultivation before the end of the century. To that end, a group of experts, composed of representatives from the United States, the USSR and France, had met in 1989; in 1989 and 1990, the remote sensing programme would receive financial support from the European Economic Community.

(Mr. Ramos Galino)

21. Combating the supply of illicit drugs was not enough - the complexity of the drug problem went beyond that point. The international community also had to reduce demand, In that connection, non-governmental organizations, teaching institutions, political parties, trade unions, sports associations, religious groups and the media had an important role to play, in particular in alerting young people to the dangers of drugs.

22. It was in that spirit that the Division of Narcotic Drugs was working on the elaboration of standardized methods for collecting and compiling drug-abuse data on the national, regional and global levels. The Division had also set up programmes for exchanging, at the regional level, national and local experience in the prevention and reduction of drug addiction, and for bringing all the energies of the communities involved to bear on that problem.

23. In that way the Division had multiplied, at the local level, the pilot projects for the prevention of drug addiction and the treatment and social reintegration of addicts; for Governments, such projects were one of the most effective and economical methods of preventing drug abuse and reducing its harmful consequences.

24. Article 14 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances referred to the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and the consequent human suffering. In order to rectify that situation, it was vital to have a better understanding of the psychological mechanisms leading to drug addiction and to develop better methods of treatment and social reintegration.

25. The Division of Narcotic Drugs provided technical assistance to countries for laboratory analyses of confiscated drugs. Moreover, thanks to extrabudgetary contributions from the United Kingdom and France, it offered legal advice to approximately 20 countries wishing to bring their national legislation into line with the 1988 Convention.

26. With respect to regional and interregional co-operation, which the Division strongly encouraged, there was a world-wide network of regional co-operation mechanisms. Several regional meetings of the heads of national drug-law enforcement agencies were scheduled for 1990 or had already taken place. The current political situation lent itself to greater regional and interregional co-operation, in particular at the level of the ministries of the interior, of justice, and of foreign affairs. Such co-operation would be increasingly necessary in order to implement fully the provisions of the 1988 Convention, which was one of the international community's most useful weapons against drug trafficking. That was clear from events in Colombia, where the democratically elected Government was courageously confronting individuals who were threatening the country's political and legal institutions. The international community must come to the aid of the Colombian Government without delay.

(Mr. Ramos Galino)

27. Concerted and simultaneous implementation of the Convention by all States parties would enable States to seize the proceeds of drug trafficking] to arrest and, if necessary, extradite traffickers; to collect all the necessary evidence against them through mutual assistance in criminal matters; and to block drug trafficking by land, sea or air, thus aiding not only Colombia but also Peru and Bolivia, which were equally threatened with destabilization.

28. He stressed the deterrent effect of prison sentences and confiscation of goods on drug traffickers, and of administrative and criminal penalties on civil servants engaging in illegal activities.

29. With the ratification of the Convention by Spain in August 1990, the procedure for the Convention's entry into force had commenced, even though less than two years had elapsed since its adoption. He enumerated the 27 countries which had already signed or ratified the Convention. He then invited those countries which had not yet done so to accede as soon as possible to the Convention in order to ensure its world-wide application.

30. Mrs. GOUGH (president of the International Narcotics Control Board) said that her Board had adopted its report for 1990, which would be available to Governments in early December. It would be considered at the next session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and, pursuant to the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, would be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council together with the Commission's comments.

31. Despite the measures taken by the international community, an even stronger and more innovative response was needed to tackle the drug problem, in particular demand reduction. Production and supply must also be reduced, but the effort to do so would not produce lasting results unless it was carried out in tandem with the establishment of alternative economic activities. Finally, her Board considered that the countries concerned must act immediately to prevent traffickers from acquiring the weapons, explosives, aircraft and ships needed to pursue their illicit activities and carry out their terrorist acts.

32. Control of drugs used for medical and scientific purposes constituted a basic element in the international community's effort to prevent drug abuse. In general, the system elaborated in the 1961 Convention continued to operate in a satisfactory manner; diversion of drugs into illicit channels remained relatively rare, despite the enormous number of transactions.

33. In the case of the psychotropic substances controlled under schedule II of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, the Board's action had been successful. It had been able to put an end to the large-scale diversion of amphetamines and methaqualone taking place in the late 1970s and early 1980s. In that respect, the measures recommended by the Board had been decisive. A large number of Governments had been complying with those measures for several years, and they should be incorporated into the Convention. Such action could be initiated by a Party to the Convention availing itself of the amending procedure provided for in

(Mrs. Gough)

article 30. Controls under schedules III and IV were only beginning to take effect; progress would require more determined action by some manufacturing and exporting countries, as well as by some importing countries.

34. The Board welcomed the entry into force of the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, adopted in 1988. It hoped that countries which had not already become Parties to it would do so promptly and would meanwhile apply its provisions. In 1991, the Board would submit to the forthcoming session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs its first report on the implementation of article 12, concerning precursors. The enactment and enforcement of laws to regulate domestic and international sales of precursors used for illicit drug manufacture was of priority importance. That had enabled one country, in 1988, to reduce by more than 50 per cent its exports to South America of chemicals used to manufacture cocaine.

35. In recent years detailed plans of action for drug control had been adopted by the United Nations. The Board was deeply concerned that the level of resources provided for such action was in no way commensurate with the magnitude of the problem. The Board itself could not carry out its mandate, which included the maintenance of continuing dialogues with Governments as well as on-site missions, unless it had adequate resources. The Board's responsibilities were specified in the treaties and reflected in the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control. As matters now stood, the Board was virtually precluded from undertaking any missions for the remainder of the current biennium because funds previously approved for that purpose had been significantly reduced. Under the 1961 Convention, the expenses of the Board were to be borne by the United Nations in such manner as ohould be decided by the General Assembly (art. 6). On behalf of the Board, she addressed a special appeal that budgetary resources previously allocated should be restored.

36. During the past few months, the Board had followed with great interest the consideration of the enhancement of the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control (A/45/652 and Add.1), pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/141. She noted with satisfaction that the arrangements set out in the report of the Secretary-General maintained the Board's technical independence. The parties had always attached great importance to the Board's functioning as a technical and non-political body, because of the responsibilities, some of them of a quasi-judicial character, that the treaties assigned to it. The arrangements described by the Secretary-General made it clear that the Board's Secretary and secretariat would remain responsible directly to the Board in substantive matters. However, the secretariat would, of course, remain under the Secretary-General's administrative control and would accordingly report direct to the chief executive of the new United Nations International Drug Control Programme on administrative matters as well as on matters relating to the overall co-ordination of United Nations drug control activities. The Board would do its utmost to contribute to the strengthening of those activities and the mobilization of concerted Government efforts.

37. Mr. TRAXLER (Italy), speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States, said that drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking which left few countries untouched, had assumed the proportions of a structural crisis. The drug problem not only affected individuals, families and whole communities, but could also undermine the politiaal economic and legal foundations of society.

38. Many countries had reacted to the danger and strengthened their programmes for reducing the demand for and supply of illioit drugs. However, if that universal scourge was to be taokled effectively, national efforts must be complemented by effective concerted aotion at the regional and international levels. The United Nation8 had long recognized the need, as could be seen from the international instruments adopted through it, including the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. The European Community and its member States had signed that important Convention, whiah was to enter into force on 11 November; they had ratified it or were taking steps to do so and urged all States to do likewise.

39. Efforts must now be concentrated, under the Global Programme of Action, on ensuring the implementation of those legal instruments and the many political declarations adopted at the Vienna Conference, the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly and the World Ministerial Summit held in London, and of the Comprehensive Multi-diciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, The European Community and its member States attached particular importance to the provisions in the Programme for monitoring its implementation.

40. The European Community and its member States believed that it was imperative for the United Nations to create a single drug control unit without delay. Headed by a very high-level official, reporting direct to the Secretary-General, that unit should co-operate closely with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the World Health Organiaation (WHO) and other competent United Nations organs. Under the terms of the Programme, necessary financial, human and other resources should be allocated for drug control activities and should be reflected in the budget. The European Community looked forward with interest to the report of the group of experts on the economic conaequenoes of drug abuse.

41. The European Community and its member States had decided to take urgent and co-ordinated action to reduce the demand for drugs and were carrying out a number of programmes involving dissuasion, prevention, education, treatment, and rehabilitation, emphasiaing the need for drug addicts to be shown the respect due to the human person.

42. In the perspective of the single European market of 1992, emphasis was placed on the strengthening of frontier controls to curb illicit trafficking in drugs, co-operation between the customs and police authorities of member States, and bringing the national legislation of member States closer together. Preventive steps had been taken to control the trade in precurs'rs. All Governments must ensure that, at all costs neither drug traffickers nor financial institutions benefited from the illicit trade in drugs and must outlaw the laundering of drug money and conclude co-operation agreements to that effect.

(Mr. Traxler, Italy)

43. To reduce production and diarupt trafficking, it was eeential to adopt an overall approach to rural development including the establishment of viable crop substitution programmes. The European Community was making enormous efforts in that field; in the framework of bilateral ao-operation it would be allocating approximately $12 million in 1990 to assist developing countries in prevention and reduction of consumption and the development of substitute crops, and to provide them with drug specialists. Contribution8 by the European Community and its member States to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control represented over 75 per cent of total contributions. The Twelve hoped that other States would join them so that the Fund could help more countries. They particularly welcomed the co-operation between INCB and WHO in dealing with the problem *of* the link between drug abuse and AIDS,

44. Convinced that aotion at the international level murt be complemented by regional measures, the European Community and its member States had established a number of bodies in order to intensify their co-operation, in particular a high-level group of co-ordinatora, a working group to consider the international aspects of the drug problem, the Trevi Qroup, whioh was comprised of Ministers of Justice and the Interior, a mutual assistance group between customs authorities, the "Toxicmania" Qroup, which was concerned with public health activities, and the Pompidou Qroup, consisting of 20 countries, including the Twelve, which operated within the framework of the Council of Europe and which was endeavouring to ensure closer co-operation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

45. In evaluating the situation in specific regional areas it was impossible not to voice concern at the increase in production and illicit trafficking in the regions known as the Golden Triangle and the Golden Crescent. On the other hand, there had been an improvement in Latin America. The European Community was willing to expand its bilateral programmes of assistance to the countries of those and other regions, including Africa *and* the Caribbean, provided that they were ready to co-operate in collective action against the scourge of drugs. In view of the seriousness of the problem, it was high time for the international community to work together more closely and to translate political declarations into concerted action.

46. Mr. MONTAÑO (Mexico) said that the Group of Experts from the developed and developing countries set up to advise and assist the Secretary-General with a View to enhancing the efficiency *of* the United Nation8 structure for drug abuse control, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/141, had submitted the findings of its deliberations in the form of a report to the Secretary-Qeneral as early as 27 July, He was therefore surprised that the report had only been distributed to members of the Committee that morning.

47. In preparing its report, the Qroup, in which he had served in his personal capacity, had consulted many members of bodies concerned with drug control activities, and had used all the information it could obtain. Having completed its analysis, it had euggeeted to the Secretary-Qeneral that an efficient structure ahould be established which, using existing resources but organising them

(Mr. Montaño, Mexico)

differently, would be able to attract more secure financial support and would achieve genuine multilateraliaation in the campaign against drug abuse.

48. The Group had been realistic in proposing a structure which would ensure effective co-ordination *of* the activities of United Nations bodies with those of other international agencies active in that field. Among the different options which it had considered, the Qroup had selected that of establishing, on the basis of the three existing secretariats, a unified secretariat, headed by a very senior official, with responsibility for ensuring co-ordination with governmental and non-governmental orqaniaations both within and outside the United Nations system and for raising the *necessary* funds for operational and technical co-operation activities. Such activities played a highly important role in that they were aimed at assisting Qovernments in the implementation of the international conventions on narcotics and the recommendations of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline and the Global Programme of Action. The Group hoped that the resources which, in the existing structure, made up the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control would thus be used more effectively and rationally, It considered that the new body should be located at Vienna, the headquarters of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board, and that it should remain in close contact with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in order to make use of the existing administrative and financial services,

49. While noting with satisfaction that the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/652 and Add.11 reflected the spirit of the Group's proposals, he wished to make it clear - which the report did not - that the existing secretariats should be combined into a single structure. In view of the economic, social and cultural impact of the drug problem, the Group hoped that the senior official appointed to head the *new* structure would *work* closely with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation. The Group made *one* recommendation which was not to be found in the Secretary-General's report: it suggested the establishment of an advisory committee, drawn from the membership of the Commission *on* Narcotic Drugs on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, to advise the head of the now structure on all matters relating to the voluntary contributions for operational and technical co-operation activities.

50. The enhancement of the efficiency of the structure also depended on an improvement in the functioning of the intergovernmental organs of the system, in particular the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, It was up to the Economic and Social Council, since the Commission was a functional commission of the Council, to review the functioning of that important body and make the *necessary* changes.

51. At the national level, his country was waging A constant battle against drug trafficking: in the previous 22 months, almost 13,000 hectares of illicit plantations had been dostroyed, and major seizures of drugs had been effected, while 472 organizations engaged in international drug trafficking had been broken up and more than 20,000 persons linked to their activities had been arrested. The seizure of almost 9,000 firearms, most of them of large calibre, indicated the link between drug trafficking And arms smuggling, which combined in A criminal Alliance that had claimed the lives of 62 officers engaged in the war on drugs.

(Mr. Montaño, Mexico)

52. In conclusion, his country reaffirmed its conviction that the campaign against drug trafficking would succeed only if it were conducted within the framework of international co-operation which respected the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the participating countries.

53. Mr. WALKER (Jamaica) said that he was pleased to note the progress made in the struggle against drug trafficking since the adoption by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session of resolution 44/141, with respect to both the strengthening of international co-operation and the provision of assistance to countries requesting it. First, there had been the adoption at the sevoateenth special session Of the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action, and that had been followed by the establishment of an international group of fifteen experts - one of them Jamaican - to advise and assist the Secretary-General. The Qroup had subsequently submitted a set of recommendations on the functioning and structure of a United Nations body with responsibility for the campaign against drugs. The body concerned would be a single structure which would incorporate all the activities so far carried out by the various United Nations bodies in Vienna which were concerned with the campaign against drugs, It would be headed by a very senior official. He unreservedly Supported the specific proposals made by the Group with regard to the new structure which had just been described by the representative of Mexico. With regard to the proposal8 in the Secretary-General's report (A/45/652), which were wholly compatible with the recommendations of the Group of Experts, his delegation believed that the General Assembly could arrive at an agreement at the current session.

54. One of the first tasks to be undertaken wtihin the new structure to be established by 1 January 1991 according to the Secretary-General's report would be to implement the mandates outlined in the Global Programme of Action, under a system-wide plan being developed, while continuing to implement previous mandates, The task could not be carried out effectively, however, unless the necessary human and financial resources were available, and unless direct and dynamic links were established with national agencies undertaking anti-drug strategies, particularly for assisting small States through multilateral mechanisms.

55. In order to reduce the demand for drugs, an essential component of any integrated drug-abuse eradication effort, Jamaica had developed a five-year progranune whereby a number of successful initiatives had been taken in 1990: the observance of A drug-abuse awareness week, the organization of an international conference in Kingston, and the establishment of a detoxification unit equipped to treat and rehabilitate drug addicts. There were also plans to launch a broad programme of primary-school drug education, in co-operation with parents, teachers and community members; *in* addition, efforts would be made to encourage participation in the anti-drug abuse activities of such organizations AS church groups and youth clubs.

56. In the battle against drug trafficking And production, Jamaica had enacted legal reforms to impose heavier penalties on drug-related activities, as well as economic measures to eliminate the cultivation of drugs And provide alternative

(Mr. Walker, Jamaica)

income opportunities. At the same time, Jamaica had expanded its co-operation with other countries in the region and had upgraded its relationship with the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, which was providing valuable assistance.

57. In conclusion, he appreciated the important contribution of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances to the anti-drug strategy. Jamaica would not rest until the scourge of drug abuse was eradicated. He anticipated that the important developments taking place at the United Nations would expand international co-operation, and that the prompt establishment of a new integrated structure would result in greater success in the battle against drugs.

AGENDA ITEM 88: ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS OF POLITICAL, MILITARY, ECONOMIC AND OTHER FORMS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO THE PACIST AND COLONIALIST REGIME OF SOUTH AFRICA (continued)

Draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.4

58. The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the representative of Sierra Leone had orally revised the last phrase of paragraph 12 of the draft resolution as follows:

> "... in the light of any recommendations which the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee against Apartheid may wish to submit to it".

59. A recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/C. 3/45/L.4, as orally revised.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

60. Draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.4, as orally revised, was adopted by 106 votes to 9, with 22 abstentions.

61. Ms. OJAMAA (United States of America), speaking in explanation of vote, noted that the text of the draft resolution was more balanced than that of the previous year because it did not call for the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions. However, it failed to take into account the positive developments that had taken place in South Africa in the previous two years. The United States was not losing sight of the objective of eliminating racism and racial discrimination, especially apartheid, and admitted that much remained to be done to reach that goal. It none the less applauded South Africa's efforts to bring about peaceful change, and doubted that the draft resolution contributed to that end.

62. Mr. TRAXLER (Italy), speaking in explanation of vote on behalf of the member States of the European Economic Community, said that the Community's opposition to the draft resolution had nothing to do with its views on apartheid, which it had always condemned as inhuman. While the Community was pleased that the draft resolution omitted most of the controversial political issues included in the resolution on the same subject adopted the previous year, it still felt that the updated report of the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (A/45/552), on which the draft resolution was based, was not reliable, because the lists of enterprises and countries it contained were inaccurate and selective. The report failed to mention, apparently for political reasons, the trade relations which many States and enterprises maintained regularly with South Africa. The Community hoped that developments in South Africa would be positive enough to render the Special Rapporteur's mandate unnecessary, and that South Africa would pursue its efforts to become a united, democratic and non-racist nation in which the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all citizens were respected. The Community wondered whether it was really necessary to request the Special Rapporteur to prepare a new updating of his report.

63. Mr. SIGURDSSON (Iceland), speaking in explanation of vote on behalf of the Nordic countries, said that, even though the Nordic countries were fervent supporters of the elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa, they had abstained from voting on the draft resolution because it did not reflect the significant changes that had taken place on an international scale in the previous two years. The text did not evince the same concern for balance which the United Nations and its Member States had shown in adopting by consensus the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, as well as resolution 441244.

(Mr. Sigurdsson, Iceland)

64. They also felt that the Special Rapporteur's report did not constitute a useful basis for the Committee's deliberations. The lists of enterprises and countries having trade relations with South Africa were incomplete, inaccurate and, to a certain degree, selective, Moreover, they were not convinced of the need to request the Special Rapporteur to submit an updating of his report at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly. Nevertheless, the Nordic countries would continue to exert pressure on the South African authorities, particularly through economic sanctions, until profound and irreversible changes had been made to bring about the abolition of apartheid.

65. Mr. TROTTIER (Canada), speaking in explanation of vote, said that his delegation had abstained because, although it noted a certain improvement in the text of the draft resolution, it still had reservations about paragraph 5, which called for the maintenance of sanctions against South Africa until the total dismantlement of the apartheid system had been achieved, "in conformity with the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa". However, the Declaration, for which Canada reiterated its support, called only for the maintenance of sanctions until profound and irreversible changes had taken place in South Africa. That distinction had great significance for South Africa's economic future, and ignoring it could only hinder implementation of the Declaration, His delegation particularly deplored the very harsh tone adopted by the Special Rapporteur in his report. The Special Rapporteur considered that any contact or transaction with South Africa constituted a form of assistance to that country, and that the imposition of comprehensive sanctions was the only means of ending apartheid. For its part, Canada felt that, given the current developments in South Africa, such sanctions were no longer necessary and would even have undesirable effects on the South African economy that could only result in the suffering of the black majority. Moreover, the Special Rapporteur's report was no longer necessary and even contained inaccurate information. In fact, out of the 87 Canadian enterprises listed in the report, only 6 actually continued to maintain trade relations with South Africa. His delegation strongly encouraged the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to review the Special Rapporteur's mandate or to re-examine its priorities in the light of, for example, the recent regeneration of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) on the question of South Africa.

66. Mr. SEZAKI (Japan), speaking in explanation of vote, said that his delegation had abstained because certain components of the draft resolution were unacceptable. Like the speakers who had preceded him, he questioned the accuracy of the information in the Special Rapporteur's report.

67. Mr. BURCUOGLU (Turkey), speaking in explanation of vote, said that he had abstained because, even though the draft resolution showed certain improvements over the text of General Assembly resolution 43/92, it did not reflect the recent positive developments in South Africa. However, he reiterated Turkey's determination to contribute to the international community's efforts to eliminate apartheid.

68. The CHAIRMAN announced that the Committee had concluded its consideration of agenda item 88,

AGENDA ITEM 91: ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (continued)

Draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.7

69. The CHAIRMAN said that Senegal, Vanuatu and Venezuela had joined Ecuador *in* sponsoring the draft resolution.

70. Draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.7 was adopted without a vote.

71. Mr. GVIR (Israel) said that, with regard to agenda item 91, Israel had been under the obligation to refrain from participating in the implementation of the Proqramme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. If draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.7 had been put to a vote, Israel would have voted against it because of its implicit reference to General Assembly resolution 3379 (XXX), and because the Decade w&s being used for political purposes against Israel. However, since Israel categorically condemned racism, racial discrimination and especially apartheid, and identified with the struggle of peoples *for* equality and freedom, it had *not* wished to hinder a consensus *on* the draft resolution.

72. Mr. VAN DER HEIJDEN (Netherlands) said that he had been unable to sponsor the current year's draft resolution concerning the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination because the amendments he had proposed, in the spirit of resolution 1990125 of the Commission on Human Rights, had been rejected. Those amendments had called for temporary financial assistance, out of the Organization's regular budget, to be provided to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, without prejudice to the obligation of States parties to the Convention to honour all of their financial obligations.

73. Mr. GROLIG (Germany) said that he had joined in the consensus because of his concern about the financial difficulties of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the negative impact of those difficulties on the Committee's work. The only way to emerge from the current financial crisis was for all the States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to honour their financial obligations. Germany was opposed in principle to any solution that called for an increase of the financial burden borne by States that were conscientious in that regard. With reference to paragraph 7 of the draft resolution, Germany's budgetary procedures precluded it from complying with resolution 1990125 of the Commission on Human Rights, which sought the concurrence of States parties to the Convention to the establishment of a contingency reserve fund. His delegation had joined in the consensus in order to make it possible for States willing and able to contribute to that fund to do so by making additional contributions to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. He would prefer another solution and therefore supported paragraph 8 of the draft resolution, in which the Secretary-General was invited to explore other possibilities of establishing a more secure basis for future financing of all the costs of the Committee.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.