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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

International co-operation in drug abuse controlReport of the Secretary-General for 1985

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, in paragraph 8 of its resolution 34/177 of 17 December 1979, requested the "organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies with programmes having an impact on narcotics, as a means of expediting a concerted international effort substantially to reduce illicit drug activities, to report annually to the General Assembly on their activities and proposed projects in this field". In paragraph 12 of that resolution, it requested the Secretary-General "to report annually to the General Assembly on the progress being made in the implementation of the present resolution and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 8 (XXVIII)" with regard to the launching of a programme on international drug control strategy and policies.

2. Further to its resolution 34/177, the General Assembly, through resolution 36/168 of 16 December 1981, adopted the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy and basic five-year programme of action recommended by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and transmitted by the Economic and Social Council. 1/

3. In resolution 38/98 of 16 December 1983, the General Assembly decided that, beginning with its eighth special session, "the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, meeting in plenary during its sessions and in the presence of all interested observers", would constitute the task force envisaged in General Assembly resolution 36/168 to review, monitor and co-ordinate the implementation of the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy and the basic five-year programme of action.

4. Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, 2/ the General Assembly, in its resolution 38/93 of 16 December 1983, urged the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to identify special drug control activities in their respective fields and to accord higher priority to such activities in their programme budgets. It also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Economic and Social Council, on the drug control activities carried out by the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes concerned. A separate report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/93 is being submitted as document A/40/772 dealing with the request set forth in operative paragraph 10, while drug control activities carried out by various entities within the United Nations system are outlined in chapters III to XVI of the present report.

5. At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted three resolutions relating to international drug control. In resolution 39/141 the General Assembly called for the preparation of a draft convention against traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities that would consider "the various aspects of the problem as a whole and, in particular, those not envisaged in existing international instruments". In resolution 39/142 the General Assembly adopted a declaration on the control of drug trafficking and drug abuse that declares that drug traffic and abuse have become "an international criminal activity demanding the most urgent attention and ... priority". In resolution 39/143 the General Assembly reiterated that "urgent attention and highest priority

should be given to the struggle against the illicit production of, demand for, use of and traffic in drugs" as well as "the importance of integrated action, co-ordinated at the regional and international levels". These three resolutions were adopted on 14 December 1984.

6. At its thirty-first session in February 1985, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs adopted resolution 2 (XXXI) on the international drug abuse control strategy and future priorities. The Commission noted that the basic five-year programme of action would be completed in 1986 and recommended that future programmes for international action to combat drug abuse be formulated within the framework of the United Nations medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 and subsequent medium-term plans, and of the biennial budgets established in accordance with those plans. (Projects included in the 1985 programme would be implemented, to the extent possible, within resources available under the regular budget for the biennium 1984-1985 or from extrabudgetary resources to the extent that these might become available.)

7. The report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-first session (Vienna, February 1985), issued as document E/1985/23 and taken note of by the Council in its decision 1985/130 of 28 May 1985, outlines in its chapter III action related to international drug control at the international level and summarizes comments on the activities of the specialized agencies and international organs and organizations.

II. CO-ORDINATION WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

8. Following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 34/177 in December 1979, the Organizational Committee of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in January 1980 entrusted the Commission on Narcotic Drugs with the responsibility of ensuring the implementation of that resolution and requested the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs to pursue consultations with the organizations concerned to co-ordinate related international drug control matters within the United Nations system. In pursuit of such enhanced co-ordination and to help provide a system-wide response to the drug abuse phenomenon, the Division has convened a series of ad hoc inter-agency meetings on co-ordination in matters of international drug abuse control, held either at the United Nations Office at Vienna or at headquarters of specialized agencies. As indicated in previous reports, at the invitation of the specialized agencies concerned, inter-agency meetings have been held at the headquarters of the United Nations Scientific, Educational and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (1982), the World Health Organization (WHO) (1983) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) (1984). This year an inter-agency meeting was held at the Vienna International Centre from 21 to 22 February 1985 and a second one at the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) at Rome from 11 to 13 September 1985. Fourteen entities were represented at one or both of the 1985 inter-agency meetings. 3/

9. During the February 1985 meeting held immediately following the thirty-first session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, special attention was drawn to the statement of the Secretary-General delivered in person to the Third Committee of

the General Assembly on 28 November 1984 stressing the need for a concerted and more effective United Nations system-wide response to the drug abuse phenomenon. During the September meeting, special attention was given to the Secretary-General's proposal in his statement before the Economic and Social Council on 24 May 1984, referred to in Council's decision 1985/31, for a world conference to be convened in 1987 at the ministerial level to deal with all aspects of drug abuse. The report of the Rome inter-agency meeting has been channelled for consideration by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, which on the initiative of the Secretary-General included in its agenda for the October 1985 session the question of increasing the system-wide effort in the area of drug abuse control.

10. The inter-agency meeting was informed of the discussion, assessment and recommendations by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, which had reviewed the international drug control programme during its twenty-fifth session in May 1985 (A/40/38). On that occasion, the Committee considered a series of reports, 4/ among them the Joint Inspection Unit report, which included a recommendation for the continuation of the inter-agency co-ordination meetings. The Inspectors also saw merit in holding them in different organizations from time to time. The Inspectors recognized that "drug abuse control needs to be considered at a high and responsible level in the inter-secretariat machinery, in response to General Assembly resolutions". They recommended that the Secretary-General propose in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination "at regular intervals positive concerted action which could be taken on drug abuse control". At its twenty-fifth session, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination endorsed these recommendations and efforts will be continued to ensure that future ad hoc meetings are forward-looking and focus attention on co-ordination of future activities with emphasis on possible concerted action.

11. In response to the request of the General Assembly in resolution 34/177, the present annual report on international co-operation in drug abuse control has been prepared by the Secretary-General on the basis of information provided through the Division of Narcotic Drugs. Contributions received were circulated at the ad hoc inter-agency meeting in September 1985 and form the basis of this report, which is designed to help provide the Assembly with an overview of related developments and plans. To meet established guidelines on limitation of documentation, contributions have been edited as required.

III. OFFICE OF THE UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR POLITICAL AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY AFFAIRS

12. In accordance with a decision of the Secretary-General, the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs has been entrusted with the responsibility for overall co-ordination of United Nations drug control-related activities. At its twenty-fifth session in May 1985, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination welcomed this assignment by the Secretary-General, which, it considered, should lead to greater co-operation and further improvement in United Nations drug control-related activities. The Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs was represented at both the February and September 1985 inter-agency co-ordination meetings and he intends to chair the

meeting that will be held in 1986 at Headquarters. At its session in October 1985, the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (dealing with programme and related matters) noted that in early 1985 the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs had convened in New York an informal working group composed of representatives of the United Nations Secretariat and of the relevant organs of the United Nations system for dealing with any drug abuse control matters requiring co-ordination. The Committee welcomed this initiative and noted that it would be continued.

13. In a report to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the Secretary-General cited several examples of steps taken in relation to co-ordination: (a) a request to the United Nations centre at Vienna to rearrange office space so that the three entities would be located in immediate proximity rather than being widely separated as at present; (b) initiation of the process of revising the relevant sections of the "organization manual" relating to the functions of the three entities at Vienna (that revision would include appropriate references to the relatively new co-ordinating role conferred on the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs); (c) assistance in organizing a New York-based non-governmental organization committee in the light of the interest expressed in various resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; and (d) promotion of a major public information programme about United Nations drug control activities, including the production of film, television and newspaper interviews, and speeches. In addition, the Secretary-General is reviewing existing practices to see what, if any, steps could be taken to improve those practices and to ensure that any duplication of efforts in the drug field is avoided.

IV. DIVISION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

A. Introduction

14. Growing public awareness and mounting official concern over the accelerating deterioration of the drug abuse situation in most regions of the world have characterized 1985, and have in turn elicited increasingly vigorous responses in various intergovernmental bodies.

15. During 1985, the Division continued to implement its ongoing responsibilities deriving from relevant provisions of existing drug control treaties and of specific mandates included in resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The work programme of the Division, relating to its carrying out of the Secretary-General's responsibilities under the drug control treaties and in its capacity as secretariat and executive arm of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs is outlined in section 20 of the Organization's programme budget for 1984-1985. This document also lists the regular budget resources allocated for implementation of the Division's work programme.

16. In addition, the Division has carried out projects under regular financing or extrabudgetary support in connection with the fourth year of the United Nations basic five-year programme of action of the International Drug Abuse Control

Strategy adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 36/168 of 16 December 1981, to the extent that resources have been redeployed or otherwise made available. The International Drug Abuse Control Strategy, adopted in 1981 after some years of preparation by the Division and review by intergovernmental bodies, has been basically designed to ensure a more concerted and effective response to the manifold problems arising from the drug abuse phenomenon.

17. In his statement before the Economic and Social Council on 24 May 1985, the Secretary-General stressed the need for "a more concerted, a more comprehensive, and a truly world-wide effort to reduce the plague of illicit drugs". In calling for a world conference to be convened at the ministerial level to deal with all aspects of drug abuse, the Secretary-General identified six key areas on which the multidisciplinary conference should focus.

18. Subject to the views and decisions of Member States in the General Assembly, and in order to maximize the utilization of available resources, the Division has endeavoured to take into account to the fullest extent possible the proposed world conference in its programme of meetings and activities with a view to building momentum for the conference, as well as to generate and refine constructive ideas that might later help in securing the aims of the conference. Recurrent meetings and special events are being geared to help focus attention on the various key topics identified for the proposed world conference. Similarly, the contents of the Division's regular publications are being positioned to deal with the areas selected for attention and thus help to provide background material that could be useful as documentation for the world conference. This approach has been adopted to redirect ongoing activities to achieve specific targets and to help ensure maximum cost effectiveness during a period of financial constraint.

19. As plans develop for future concerted action, the collaboration of the specialized agencies and of the intergovernmental organizations concerned, and their active participation in activities leading to and supportive of the proposed world conference, is being sought through various avenues. A more detailed background document on preparatory work relating to the proposed world conference and on anticipated requirements is being prepared for consideration by the Assembly (A/C.3/40/8).

B. Ongoing and treaty-based functions

20. The Division of Narcotic Drugs provided secretariat services to the thirty-first session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held at Vienna from 11 to 20 February 1985, including the preparation of pre-session and in-session documentation, a complete list of which appears in the Commission's report (E/1985/23 and Corr.1). All 40 members of the Commission participated, as well as observers from 35 other Governments.

21. Following adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 39/141, requesting the Commission "to initiate ..., as a matter of priority, the preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs which considers the various aspects of the problem as a whole and, in particular, those not envisaged

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in the existing international instruments", the Commission adopted resolution 1 (XXXI), entitled "Initiation of the preparation of a draft convention on illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances", requesting the Secretary-General to seek from Governments comments and proposals on the elements they would like to have incorporated in a draft convention. A request was sent to all Governments in March 1985 in order to obtain their comments and proposals by 1 July 1985 concerning elements to be considered for inclusion in the new convention. Comments and proposals from 35 States have been compiled and consolidated and a report has been circulated to Member States of the United Nations and other States prior to 1 November 1985, the deadline set by the Commission. The Commission will consider this document at its forthcoming ninth special session in February 1986.

22. During 1985, the Division has responded to an increasing number of requests from some 40 Governments for legal advice in connection with treaty implementation or with the drafting of national legislation relating to drug abuse control. The scope and subject-matter of these requests has reflected a growing interest by Member States in comparative national legislation on drug abuse control and on supportive information on existing national legislation related to drug production, possession and distribution, as well as on special topics such as seizure of financial assets and controlled delivery. In several instances the Division has also assisted Member States with respect to the procedure to be followed to become parties to the drug control treaties. Moreover, in the context of the 1985 programme of action of the General Assembly's international drug abuse control strategy, the Division undertook a special campaign to try to increase the number of States parties to the treaties and made known its readiness to assist in overcoming difficulties that individual States might perceive as impediments to adherence.

23. The Division also responded to a growing number of requests from WHO concerning data collection and the preparation of reports for special meetings as well as the processing of 19 notifications called for under the provisions of the drug control treaty system. The Division continued to collaborate closely with WHO in the application of the revised procedures for the review of substances to be recommended for scheduling under international control and in connection with the review of preparations exempted under the provisions of the drug control treaties.

24. As at 1 October 1985, annual reports on the functioning in 1984 of the international treaties on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances were received from 91 countries and territories. The data contained therein is the basis for a series of documents published annually by the Division. These include: (a) a summary of data contained in part A of the annual reports; (b) the list of national authorities empowered to issue certificates and authorizations for the import and export of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; and (c) the list of national manufacturers authorized to manufacture narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as other analytical documents presented to the Commission. A new presentation in pamphlet form of both the List of National Authorities empowered to issue certificates and authorizations for the import and export of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (ST/NAR/3) and the List of National Manufacturers (ST/NAR/4) has been developed.

25. In addition, the text of part C of the annual report from each country and territory where illicit traffic has been detected is edited and published by the Division in the E/IT series: over 100 such reports will be issued during 1985. These and other reports under the drug control treaties, relating in particular to illicit traffic, are being harmonized in computer-usable form. A first provisional draft of the revised part C (illicit traffic) of the annual reports questionnaire used by Governments when submitting their annual reports on the working of the international drug control treaties was submitted to the Commission at its thirty-first session in February 1985. The Commission requested that a new draft format of the complete annual reports questionnaire should be prepared in order to provide more comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the drug abuse situation, of Governments' response thereto and of prevailing trends in illicit drug supply, traffic and abuse. In compliance with Commission decision 3 (XXXI), "Revision of the annual reports questionnaire", all revised parts of the questionnaire are being circulated to all Governments for their comments.

26. As at 1 October 1985, a total of 73 legislative texts from 40 States parties to treaties was edited and published in the E/NL.1982 and 1983 series. Pursuant to a specific request by the Commission at its thirty-first session, action has been taken by the Division to obtain from all Governments a full list of all national laws on drug control currently in force as well as the texts of those laws. The Division also prepared some 20 notes verbales on behalf of the Secretary-General concerning action required under the drug control treaties or related to the transmittal of texts of resolutions and decisions, often requesting information from Governments in order to carry out specific studies. In the context of the fourth year of the basic programme of action of the International Drug Control Strategy, the Division, in consultation with the International Narcotics Control Board, organized an expert meeting to consider possible means of reducing excessive stocks of licit opiate raw materials, which met at Vienna in September 1985.

C. Assistance to Member States and to organizations
with programmes related to drug abuse control

27. In 1985 two groups (one English- and one French-speaking), with a total of 16 national scientists from 11 countries (Algeria (2), Bahamas (1), Benin (1), Brazil (1), China (2), Costa Rica (1), Ghana (2), Madagascar (2), Senegal (1), Thailand (3)), will have received training in laboratory techniques for the identification and analysis of seized drugs. Three fellowships were awarded to scientists from Turkey to study in the same field in Europe.

28. The Manual on Staff Skill Requirements and Basic Equipment for Narcotic Laboratories, published in English in 1984, was issued in French and Spanish in 1985 and has now been widely distributed. In addition, in response to requests from Member States for technical assistance, four national laboratories (China, Egypt, Sri Lanka and Thailand) have received equipment, chemicals and reagents, reference samples of drugs of abuse, textbooks and information material. As at 1 October 1985, 650 portable and waterproof drug identification kits, produced by the Division with assistance from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and the Government of Austria, have been provided to 30 countries, as compared with

500 kits provided to 13 countries in 1984. With assistance from the Government of Austria, a training film on the use of the kit has now been produced. This film is designed to assist drug law enforcement authorities at the operational level in combating illicit drug traffic. The English version is nearing completion and Arabic, French, German and Spanish versions of this film are in preparation. The reference sample resources of the Division's laboratory are being progressively enlarged to reflect the steady increase in the number of substances under international control. As at 1 October 1985, more than 240 reference samples of substances under international control were distributed to 24 laboratories in 13 countries.

29. During the period under review 250 copies of the Multilingual Dictionary of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances under International Control (ST/NAR/1) were distributed to Member States. Following the placing under international control of 35 additional substances by decision of the Commission at its eighth special session in 1984, information received is being processed for publication in a revised edition of the Multilingual Dictionary. The revised edition will take into consideration the fact that a large number of preparations as well as a number of the controlled substances in the former edition are no longer in legal production.

30. In implementation of a project included in the five-year programme of action, the Division of Narcotic Drugs has initiated work on a project designed to achieve agreements at regional and interregional levels on recommended methods for the analysis of drugs seized from the illicit traffic. For this purpose, method selection criteria were developed and an expert group meeting on cocaine and heroin analysis and recommended methods of testing was organized in October 1985 at Wiesbaden, with the financial support of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

31. In order to facilitate the presentation of cases of drug trafficking by law enforcement authorities to the appropriate judicial bodies, a project was initiated to strengthen the drug law enforcement component of the functions of national narcotics laboratories. This project, undertaken with assistance from the Government of Japan through the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, includes devising practical methods of co-operation between narcotics laboratories and police and prosecution authorities at the local, national and regional levels, and the development of a standard international form for use by laboratories in transmitting the results of the analyses of seized drugs to legal authorities. After consultations with appropriate national authorities and institutions, a draft form has been devised and has now been circulated to law enforcement and laboratory experts for comments.

32. The reference collection of the Division is continuing to develop its holdings and to improve its services by application of new technologies. It has become a participant in the computerized bibliographic and factual information system (UNBIS) operated by the library at United Nations Headquarters. During 1985, a first draft of the Division's Thesaurus on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances was compiled and is now being reviewed. During 1985, a compilation of current literature on the chemical analysis and identification of substances seized

from the illicit traffic was undertaken, including computer retrieval of such literature. To facilitate access by Member States to United Nations information, sets of reference material, a recommended bibliography, documents and publications, both in English and French, in original paper form and on microfiche, have been prepared and are distributed upon request.

33. An unprecedented number of requests for advice and information continue to be received from Governments relating to trends in the illicit traffic and drug abuse as well as to most recent technical advances and successfully adopted countermeasures in the drug enforcement and related fields. The Division's responses are increasingly facilitated by the computerization of information received from Governments and other official sources.

34. The technical assistance that the Division continues to provide to an increasing number of Governments in many cases relates to computerization as well as to improving telecommunications, transport and specialized training. Country programmes of varying magnitude that are being implemented by the Division during 1985 include those in: Afghanistan, Burma, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Ivory Coast, Mauritius, Pakistan, Peru, Turkey and Yugoslavia. These programmes of assistance are formulated on the basis of advice that is provided by the Division to Governments, to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and to the UNDP, often through advisory field missions.

35. The growing number of requests for more and increasingly specialized training from concerned government agencies in many regions is being met in several ways. At the interregional level the Division is in close contact with Interpol and the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC) to develop a strategy for drug law enforcement and related training. One objective is to set internationally acceptable standards that can be adapted to provide the most relevant programmes for the specific needs of different regions. At the same time the Division, Interpol and CCC are jointly concentrating on developing training modules for specialized drug law enforcement techniques with a view to ensuring the broadest compatibility at the international level and to making maximum cost-effective use of available resources. Contacts to achieve similar objectives in related fields are being maintained with a number of regional inter-governmental organizations including: the Colombo Plan Bureau, the South Pacific Commission and the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Particularly useful progress has been made as a result of co-ordinated activity in the Asia and Pacific region with the Colombo Plan Bureau as well as with the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

36. Regionally the established pattern of law enforcement training organized by the Division is being continued. Twenty-three participants from seven States in Africa south of the Equator attended a seminar for drug law enforcement officials at Gaborone, Botswana, from 15 to 25 April 1985. A regional workshop to train trainers in drug law enforcement for representatives of French-speaking States in sub-Saharan Africa is planned to be held in November 1985 at Cotonou at the invitation of the Government of Benin; participation is expected from 12 Governments. A further regional seminar, with expected participation from 14 States, will be organized by the Division at New Delhi in December 1985 at the invitation of the Government of India.

37. In pursuit of additional measures to improve regional and interregional co-ordination and action against the illicit traffic, the Division organizes or supports a number of conferences, seminars and workshops in most regions. During the course of 1985 the Division will have provided input, inter alia, to technically oriented meetings organized in the Americas, Europe, South-West Asia, and in Asia and the Pacific as a whole. The Division has also undertaken consultations with organizations and Governments concerned in preparation for the Regional Meeting of Heads of Drug Control and Law Enforcement Agencies of States in the African Region, in pursuance of Council resolution 1985/11 entitled "Co-operation for the control of illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse in the African region".

38. During 1985, study tours for 18 national officials concerned with drug abuse control programmes from 6 countries (Argentina, Ivory Coast, Mauritius, Peru, Senegal and Turkey) were organized. An expert group meeting to counter drug smuggling by sea and air, convened by the Division under the United Nations basic five-year programme of action, is to be held at Vienna in December 1985.

39. In the field of promotion of education and community participation against drug abuse, preparatory work is being undertaken in 1985, in consultation with the Government of Sweden, for an interregional meeting on this subject planned to be held in Sweden in June 1986. Contact has also been established with the Colombo Plan Bureau and representatives of the Government of Australia concerning a conference planned for 1986 on this subject for States of Asia and the Pacific.

40. Also at the regional level, the Division continues to service two sessions annually of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East. The twentieth session was held at Teheran in September 1985. The second subsidiary body to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Annual Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region, will hold its twelfth session at Colombo, Sri Lanka, in November 1985.

41. Discussions in both these forums, and in all other meetings concerned with drug law enforcement with which the Division is now involved, have begun consideration of issues that might usefully be considered at the Interregional Meeting for Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies to be convened at Vienna in July 1986, under the mandate provided by General Assembly resolution 39/143, and also at the proposed 1987 world conference on all aspects of drug abuse. The Division was also represented at the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, where three resolutions relating to international drug control were adopted (for details see chapter VII below).

D. Publications and related information activities

42. In addition to the ad hoc publications noted above, the Division's programme includes two recurrent publications with world-wide distribution. The Bulletin on Narcotics, a sales quarterly presenting original material and research findings,

has continued to focus each issue on topics of particular relevance to the drug abuse programme. The Bulletin is published in Arabic, English, French and Spanish. Selected articles in Russian and summaries of all articles in Chinese are also issued. The first issue for 1985 reviewed scientific developments relating to detection techniques for the control of drugs. To help mark International Youth Year, the Bulletin's April-September issue for 1985 was a double issue focusing on drugs and youth. The last 1985 issue presents recent research on the harmful effects of cannabis. Work has begun on the first two issues proposed for 1986 relating to (a) the extent of drug abuse and assessment methodologies in relation to the planning of drug abuse control, and (b) regional and interregional responses to the drug abuse phenomenon.

43. Also published by the Division on a regular basis is the bi-monthly Information Letter, which reviews developments of general interest in the international drug control community, with appropriate coverage of the activities of the specialized agencies, and which also includes a forward calendar of related events to assist in the co-ordination of activities and in the scheduling of meetings. The mailing lists for these two recurrent publications are being updated, with a view to computerization as a means of expediting distribution, ensuring most appropriate coverage and permitting additional feedback mechanisms for possible further improvement of the concerted international response required by the drug abuse phenomenon.

44. During the year, the Division intensified efforts towards the enlistment of the key components of society at every possible level in order to provide as comprehensive and concerted a response as possible to drug abuse and related problems. The Division has established ever closer collaboration through non-governmental organizations concerned with various aspects of the drug abuse phenomenon, either directly or through the two principal non-governmental organization committees concerned with drug abuse control at Vienna and at Headquarters in New York.

45. As one result of growing public awareness and official concern over expanding drug abuse, the Division has continued to receive in ever greater numbers requests for information, materials, advice and assistance from national drug control officials, members of the academic community and the communications media. It has also continued to endeavour to respond to such requests for information booklets, audio-visual material, posters, teaching aids and other publications to the fullest extent possible. Outside requests for such assistance are anticipated in mounting numbers as momentum gathers and interest increases in connection with the world conference on drug abuse proposed by the Secretary-General for 1987. Requests for services from the film library, whose catalogue is to be published in an updated version this year, are also being received in increasing number. Audio-visual material is made available to assist in training programmes, public awareness campaigns and other activities aimed at providing a greater understanding of drug abuse in its various aspects.

V. INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

A. Reporting obligations

46. The International Narcotics Control Board is required by treaty 5/ to present to the Economic and Social Council through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs a yearly account of its work. This account is to be found in INCB's annual reports, which analyse the drug control situation worldwide and which are the Board's principal means of drawing the attention of United Nations organs, Governments and the general public to any weaknesses in international drug control and possible remedial measures. For a full account of the Board's ongoing activities and views, reference must therefore be made to its annual reports. 6/

B. Treaty mandate

47. It is the Board's responsibility to promote implementation and compliance by Governments with the provisions of the drug control treaties and to assist them in this effort at their request. The Board's tasks are specifically laid down in the treaties, and its functions are of a continuous nature. Generally speaking the Board deals with two aspects of drug control: (a) with regard to licit activities, the Board ensures globally that adequate supplies of drugs are available for medical and scientific uses, while at the same time endeavouring to avoid leakages from licit sources to the illicit traffic. To this end it administers the estimates system, applicable so far only to narcotic drugs, monitors international trade in drugs through the statistical returns system and ascertains that the drugs available in each country for medical purposes are accounted for at the main stages of production, manufacturing and trade; and (b) with respect to illicit activities, the Board is required to determine where weaknesses in national control and in treaty compliance exist and to contribute to rectifying the situation, co-operating closely for this purpose with Governments and United Nations organs as well as with specialized agencies and other competent international organizations.

C. Dialogues with Governments

48. In order to further the aims of the treaties, the Board maintains diplomatic dialogues with Governments. Such dialogues are pursued through regular consultations and increasingly through special missions arranged in agreement with the Governments concerned. As a result of the quiet diplomacy practised by INCB, several countries have strengthened their legislation, particularly concerning psychotropic substances, or have acknowledged the need for a comprehensive and effective co-ordination of national drug control efforts.

49. The Board has repeatedly stressed that real and lasting progress depends on strong commitments by Governments, the establishment of priorities and the allocation of adequate resources by national authorities, since they and they alone are able to take appropriate measures within their respective jurisdictions. To achieve maximum impact, all such national endeavours must continuously be co-ordinated both at the regional and international levels.

D. Demand and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs

50. The Board, in accordance with its mandate under the 1961 Single Convention as well as the relevant resolutions of the Council and the General Assembly, has continued to monitor closely the situation with regard to supply and demand of opiates for legitimate needs. In particular, pursuant to the Council's resolution 1984/21, the Board is currently preparing a special report 7/ to enable the Council to assess the level of implementation of its resolutions, which aim at ensuring a proper balance between supply and demand and at reducing excessive stocks of licit opiate raw materials. This report would also enable Governments to consider what further efforts should be made to adhere to the principles embodied in those resolutions.

51. The Board stands ready to support all suitable steps that will contribute to achieving a lasting solution to these problems.

E. Control of narcotic drugs

52. The international system for controlling the licit movement of narcotic drugs continues to function in a generally satisfactory manner, and licitly produced or manufactured drugs normally do not constitute a source of illicit traffic. The fact that the system generally works well is due mainly to the estimates system, which covers all narcotic drugs under international control and all countries. Exporting countries are under an obligation not to authorize exports in excess of the estimates confirmed or established by the Board, and published annually and updated monthly. During the past couple of years, however, it has become apparent that diversions have occurred, because traffickers have succeeded in obtaining drugs by means of forged import certificates. The threat to the control system posed by forged or falsified import certificates can be countered only if import requests are systematically scrutinized.

53. The Board has therefore instituted a collection of import certificates and export licences to assist national administrations who so request in checking the authenticity of documents authorizing the international movement of narcotic drugs. This collection, which comprises certificates issued by more than 130 countries and territories and to which additions are continually being made, has already proved its worth in a number of cases.

F. Control of psychotropic substances

54. To a large extent psychotropic substances being abused around the world are obtained from diversions from legitimate manufacture and trade. One reason for this situation has been the weaker control mechanisms of the 1971 Convention, which does not provide for an estimates system, nor for quarterly trade statistics. The lack of this information has until recently hampered the Board's control functions.

55. Consequently, in order to enhance the international control of the substances placed in the Convention's Schedule II because of their substantial abuse potential

and limited therapeutic usefulness, the Board made concrete proposals to contain and to reduce the trafficking in these substances. In response to these proposals, which were endorsed by the Council through its resolution 1981/7, some 140 countries and regions are now voluntarily submitting to the Board assessments of their legitimate requirements and quarterly trade data for substances controlled under Schedule II.

56. On the basis of this information the Board has been able to assist Governments in preventing attempted diversions of amphetamines and methaqualone, totalling several tons, and to help national authorities to uncover channels of diversion.

57. The success of this "treaty amendment by resolution" has lead the Council, in its resolution 1985/15, to request all Governments voluntarily to extend the control measures of international trade in Schedule II substances to international trade in Schedule III substances and also voluntarily to furnish the Board with more detailed information on import and export of substances listed in Schedules III and IV. The Board is at present closely analysing the information being submitted with a view to monitoring more effectively the trade in these products.

G. Control of precursors, chemicals and solvents

58. On the basis of a recommendation by the Board for urgent measures to be taken to monitor chemicals and precursors that lend themselves to clandestine drug manufacture, the Council, in its resolution 1985/12, invited Governments to introduce certain controls on specific products that are frequently used in such manufacture. The Council further invited Governments to keep the Board notified of these measures and other information that may be useful for the detection and prevention of diversion. In response to this resolution, the Board is considering the best approaches to facilitate the monitoring of these substances and the exchange of data with Governments concerned.

H. Training programmes

59. In 1985 the Board continued, with financial assistance from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, to arrange training programmes for drug control administrators from developing countries at the Board's headquarters at Vienna. The officials concerned receive specific training on the implementation of those treaty provisions that relate to parties' co-operation with the Board. Moreover, a regional training seminar for drug control administrators in Africa will be held in Madagascar in December 1985. Such regional seminars have in the recent past not only helped to improve the quality of co-operation from participating countries but also enhanced the collaboration among the countries of the region in question in the field of drug control.

I. Co-operation with other international
bodies concerned with drug control

60. The Board co-operates with all agencies and programmes within the United Nations system that deal with international drug control matters so that the treaties' objectives can be attained on the basis of a common and coherent approach. INCB is, therefore, open to consultations on all problems that the Board is enjoined by treaty to consider.

VI. UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR DRUG ABUSE CONTROL

A. Introduction

61. During 1985 the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control has continued to provide assistance to countries in need through two different approaches:

(a) countries have received assistance for the implementation of projects, which are designed as elements of country programmes; and (b) support has been provided through projects - executed by the Division of Narcotic Drugs, INCB, WHO and UNESCO - designed for the common benefit of various countries and traditionally known as headquarters activities.

62. The 1985 programme of the Fund has been characterized by a growth in the number of assisted countries and an increase in the funds allocated to several of them. The sizeable expansion of its operational budget, to be seen as a demonstration of the higher degree of confidence on the part of the international community, is nevertheless still grossly inadequate to the most grave and urgent needs faced by developing countries in their commitment to fight drug abuse.

63. During 1985 the Fund has received an unprecedented number of requests for assistance. This is a development that, while giving further evidence of the disparity between the magnitude of existing needs and the limited resources available, has to be considered, at the same time, as a positive trend. In fact, the more visible presence of the Fund in the most critical areas of the world has helped to raise the awareness of drug-related problems and has promoted indigenous capabilities to identify, together with the needs, the related intervention measures.

64. In addition to the field advisers serving in Burma, Pakistan and Thailand, new field advisers have been outposted in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru. Experience has shown that the presence of an officer of the Fund in the field ensures more direct monitoring of the activities and provides a variety of support functions in terms of planning, programming and co-ordination as well as general supervision of project execution.

65. Another important organizational measure adopted by the Fund in the current year is the establishment in Pakistan and Peru of special task forces, conceived as important structural elements of the intervention programmes to be implemented. Their basic functions embrace the identification of needs, the immediate responsiveness to their variations, the design of small-scale action-oriented projects, the supervision of their implementation and the evaluation of the results achieved.

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B. Summary of the 1985 programme

66. During 1985, the Fund has provided financial assistance for the formulation and implementation of a total of 49 projects in 22 countries, as compared with 36 projects in 17 countries in 1984. Support was also given to 19 headquarters projects, primarily research collection and dissemination of information, organization of scientific meetings and seminars, centralized training and fellowships. In addition to the ongoing multi-year programmes, new agreements were entered into or renewed by the Fund for the following activities: preventive education and public information, coca substitution and integrated rural development, drug dependence treatment, data bank establishment (Colombia); prevention of drug dependence (China); prevention and control of drug abuse (Jamaica); integrated rural development, drug dependence treatment, drug abuse prevention, special development unit (Pakistan); drug law enforcement Afghanistan, Peru and Turkey.

67. The total budget of the Fund for 1985 amounts to \$18.7 million, against \$14.3 million in 1984 and \$9.5 million in 1983. Major efforts under the technical co-operation programmes were directed to those countries where multi-sectoral programmes have been developed, in particular Bolivia, Burma, Colombia, Pakistan, Peru, Turkey and Thailand.

C. Master plan approach and current status

Pakistan

68. During his visit to Pakistan from 28 May to 3 June 1985, the Executive Director of the Fund signed four project documents with the Government of Pakistan. The activities to be implemented under those projects are executed by the Office for Projects Execution of UNDP, over a five-year period. The projects cover the Dir District development project (\$14,582,068), which is the first of the area development projects foreseen under the Special Development and Enforcement Plan for the Opium Producing Areas of Pakistan; the Special Development Unit for Opium Growing Areas (\$2,033,463), which will help design, monitor and co-ordinate all development-oriented narcotics control projects in the North-West Frontier Province; the United Nations/Pakistan preventive education for drug abuse project (\$559,665), which will help support a mass media campaign with the wide distribution of educational materials; and the United Nations/Pakistan drug dependence treatment and rehabilitation project (\$679,985), which will provide support for the expansion of treatment facilities within the country. In addition, the agricultural development project in Buner has been extended through 1986 (\$1,800,000).

69. The Fund has also agreed to support the Government's efforts in the drug law enforcement field. A staff member from the Division of Narcotic Drugs went to Pakistan in July 1985 to help formulate a project document on this sector.

Thailand

70. One of the major objectives of Fund support to Thailand has been the development of a comprehensive plan and long-term strategy for the elimination of the illicit poppy cultivation, which have been endorsed by the Thai Government. A major step in this direction was the formulation early in 1984 of a poppy control master plan, which established a conceptual framework for the planning and implementation of policies aimed at providing an adequate response to the opium control problem. The master plan includes eight integrated highland development projects covering an area of 2,032 km², which represents 37 per cent of the present area under opium cultivation. The plan was adopted by the Government in February 1985 and the Fund has taken initiatives to mobilize financial resources for the implementation of its projects.

71. In December 1984, three of the eight development projects were incorporated in Fund-supported programmes, to be executed over a five-year period by Norwegian Church Aid, with a total budget of \$5.6 million. The programme realizes a combination of bilateral and multilateral assistance, with Norwegian Church Aid contributing \$1.6 million, while the Fund's support - derived from a special purpose contribution - amounts to \$4 million. A second five-year project that deals with another area under the master plan has also been formulated by the Fund and foresees contributions from various United Nations agencies, including UNDP, the Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the World Food Programme (WFP). The project document will be finalized in the course of 1985 and the project will become operational in January 1986. The Fund also supported a June 1985 consultancy mission to Thailand to assess the treatment and rehabilitation sector.

Burma

72. The multi-sector drug abuse control phase II programme (1981-1986) was reviewed at Fund headquarters during the visit of a high-ranking delegation from Burma in May 1985. During these discussions, an agreement was reached for the elaboration of a poppy control master plan to be implemented following the expiration in May 1986 of the phase II drug abuse control programme. It was also agreed that a final review mission would be organized in November 1985 to assess the current activities and to help develop a master plan.

Bolivia

73. On 11 December 1984, the Bolivian Government, the Office for Projects Execution of UNDP and the Fund approved a project document for the Agricultural and Agro-industrial Development Programme for the Yungas area of La Paz Province with a budget of \$20.5 million over a five-year period. UNDP, as the project executing agency, organized a multisectoral programming mission in January/February 1985 with the participation of Bolivian officials. This mission elaborated detailed 1985 implementation plans for the various programme sectors. The Office for Projects Execution has signed inter-agency agreements with FAO and UNIDO covering the recruitment of experts and the provision of backstopping services for the agricultural and agro-industrial sector of the programme. Field operations started in August 1985 with the opening of the project office in the Yungas area.

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74. To complement the activities of the agricultural and agro-industrial development project, the Fund started the planning process for a health and community development project. A project formulation mission of one staff member of the Fund and a health specialist made available by the Government of Italy visited Bolivia in April/May 1985. A first draft project document has been prepared and is now under consideration by the Governments of Bolivia and Italy.

Colombia

75. In February 1985 an agreement was signed covering six Fund-supported projects in the areas of preventive education, treatment of drug dependent persons, crop substitution and law enforcement, for a total amount of \$3.7 million over a five-year period. The drug abuse preventive education programme consists of three integrated projects: one focuses on student training within the formal educational system; a second aims at training within the non-formal educational system and providing support to parents' associations; and the third is a mass media prevention campaign in support of the other two.

76. The crop substitution project aims at the reintroduction of subsistence crops displaced by coca cultivation and the introduction of viable cash crops, together with assistance for the marketing of the agricultural products. The crop substitution and the three preventive education projects are executed through the Government execution modality, with the Office for Projects Execution of UNDP serving as the United Nations co-operating agency. A fifth project aims at developing alternative approaches to the treatment of drug-dependent persons, with WHO/PAHO, which is also executing a project approved earlier in support of drug dependence treatment centres, as the executing agency. In addition, the Fund approved a project for the establishment of a data bank for the interministerial National Council on Narcotic Drugs, with the Division of Narcotic Drugs as the executing agency.

Ecuador

77. In January 1985, the Fund approved a \$150,000 assistance project to support the Ecuadorian Government's ongoing programmes in the field of preventive education. More than 1,200 participants between 16 and 21 years old attended a conference on youth and prevention of drug abuse in Quito in June 1985.

78. During a Fund mission to Ecuador in March 1985, it was agreed that the Inter-Institutional Committee on Drug Abuse Control would prepare a draft master plan outlining the Government's policies and objectives in the various fields of drug abuse control. In July 1985 a National Drug Abuse Control Plan was approved by presidential decree and in September 1985 the Government submitted a draft master plan comprising requests for Fund assistance in the amount of \$US 9.8 million over a five-year period. This draft master plan is presently under consideration for implementation starting in 1986. An agreement on the specific projects to be financed by the Fund is expected to be reached during a mission to Ecuador in October 1985.

Peru

79. Four new projects approved by the Fund in 1984 became operational by January 1985, bringing its assistance to Peru to about \$3.3 million. Apart from continued assistance in the fields of preventive education, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts, training and co-ordination, the Fund-financed programme provides support in the amount of \$1.7 million to the Co-operative Naranjillo in Tingo Maria for the completion of a cacao processing plant. In exchange, the Co-operative has committed itself to abandoning coca production by its members within a period of five years. In addition, the Fund finances a two-year pilot project with a budget of \$1.2 million for the rural development of the Valley of the Convención and Lares in Cuzco Province that produces 80 per cent of the licit coca purchased by the Peruvian coca monopoly (ENACO).

80. By the end of 1985, the Fund is planning to finalize and approve, for implementation starting in 1986, a four-year cacao cultivation extension programme, budgeted at \$3 million and a further rural development programme with an input of \$1.5 million over two years.

D. Other programmesChina

81. In February 1985, the Fund signed a three-year agreement with the People's Republic of China designed to strengthen drug control. The project agreement foresees a total Fund contribution of \$350,000, with WHO in charge of project execution.

Cyprus

82. In March 1985, a three-year agreement was signed with the Government of Cyprus to strengthen the capacity of the Police Central Drug Unit and the Customs Department to deal with the drug traffic problems. The project, executed by the Division of Narcotic Drugs, foresees a Fund contribution of \$339,000.

Egypt

83. The Fund is funding two multi-year projects in Egypt, covering drug dependence treatment (\$396,630) and drug law enforcement (\$575,000) activities. Both projects will be completed by the end of 1985.

Jamaica

84. In March 1985, a \$380,000 project agreement was signed by the Prime Minister of Jamaica and the Executive Director of the Fund whereby the latter is providing financial support over a three-year period for drug abuse prevention and treatment activities implemented by WHO/PAHO and UNESCO. Also signed on that occasion was a memorandum of understanding whereby the project agreement is understood as a first step in increasing co-operation between Jamaica and the Fund in the pursuit of a fully co-ordinated strategy to counter all drug abuse aspects.

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Malaysia

85. The Fund's current assistance to the Government of Malaysia covers a \$240,000 drug dependence research project and a \$40,000 preventive education research activity. Both projects are implemented by the Drug Dependence Research Centre at the University of Science in Malaysia. As a result of a multi-sectoral request for assistance from the Government, the Fund has agreed to provide \$100,000 in 1986 for the organization of training activities. A consultancy mission by the Division of Narcotic Drugs, financed by the Fund, visited Malaysia in July-August to discuss with the competent government authorities their needs and priorities in the drug law enforcement field.

Turkey

86. For almost 10 years, the Government of Turkey has received financial support from the Fund in order to limit the licit production of opium poppies to seven provinces. In addition, the Fund has supported a major five-year provincial anti-narcotics telecommunications project in 21 of Turkey's provinces. This project, to be completed at the end of 1985, aims at interdicting the flow of illicit drugs across Turkish territory and at eliminating all attempts at illicit poppy cultivation. An in-depth evaluation has concluded that "the project has enabled the Government of Turkey to stop the illicit cultivation of opiates and effectively curb narcotic and hashish smuggling in the country" (E/AC.51/1985/8, para. 85).

E. Regional initiatives

Africa

87. The 1985 programme activities of the Fund reflect the increased awareness of Member States of the need for assisting African countries in fighting drug abuse problems. Drug dependence training courses and epidemiological studies have been undertaken by the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions in Nigeria and Zambia. Plans are under way for the organization by the Division of Narcotic Drugs of a regional training course in Benin for trainers of drug law enforcement. In addition, the Fund is supporting a one-year drug law enforcement project in Ivory Coast, preventive education projects in Madagascar and Senegal, as well as a regional seminar for drug control administrators to be organized by INCB in Madagascar. The Fund is funding a research study on khat in Somalia, conducted by the University of Rome in co-operation with the University of Mogadiscio. Assistance is also provided to the Government of Mauritius for the supply of drug-scenting dogs and for the training of dog handlers.

Asia

88. At the initiative of the Fund, three regional projects have been developed in Thailand and will be financed by UNDP. Two of them concentrate on regional training courses in the fields of drug law enforcement and drug rehabilitation. The third project focuses on the organization of several regional seminars on replacement of opium poppy cultivation, with the participation of the Governments of Burma, Pakistan and Thailand.

Latin America and the Caribbean

89. In addition to the financial support provided to the countries of the sub-Andean region in the formulation and implementation of comprehensive and integrated coca control master plans, the Fund has also reacted positively to recent calls for assistance voiced by the heads of Governments of the region of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). In this regard, the Fund has encouraged those countries to formulate - in close co-operation with the offices of the UNDP resident representatives - specific project profiles for targeted fund raising.

F. Programme management

90. Executing agencies are requested to submit semi-annual project progress reports and quarterly financial statements. Through these reports, the Fund is able to assess the degree of implementation and, through periodic independent evaluations, the effectiveness of all supported activities.

G. Fund raising activities

91. UNFDAC's efforts to develop large-scale drug control master plans have resulted in a substantial increase in the voluntary contributions received from Governments and private sources. In fact, contributions pledged over the past 18 months - including special purpose contributions to finance activities over a period of five years - amounted to approximately \$64.5 million, which almost equalled those made during the previous 13 years.

92. The Executive Director of the Fund and his staff continued their contacts with permanent missions at Vienna and repeated appeals were made to collect new contributions through personal visits, informal meetings with mission representatives and correspondence. Missions in connection with fund-raising were made to Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United States of America, as well as to the Commission of the European Communities. Renewed contacts were made with relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in particular with the World Bank, the Organization of American States, the Council of Europe, Interpol, the Customs Co-operation Council, Norwegian Church Aid, the International Order of Good Templars (Sweden) and the Centro Italiano di Solidarietà. Appeals were also made in connection with the Fund's participation at the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities.

93. Notwithstanding such numerous and repeated appeals, the Fund's economic means still fall short of the required goals. In fact, as the Joint Inspection Unit has emphasized, "funds specifically available for drug abuse control purposes are - even after a major increase in contributions - minute in comparison with the sums involved in promoting the illicit trade" (A/39/646, para 61). Moreover, in spite of the recurrent General Assembly's calls to the United Nations system and its component organizations to pay greater attention to the problem, both in the

governing bodies and in the technical co-operation programmes, "very little has actually been done on a concerted basis" (A/39/646, para. 62). In this connection the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination has recently recommended that "the General Assembly should again request the specialized agencies that have not already done so to develop specific drug control programmes and activities to be undertaken by member Governments". 8/

VII. CENTRE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

94. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 39/112 of 14 December 1984 the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders considered in plenary session the question of illicit drug trafficking, drawing on the note prepared by the Secretary-General (A/CONF.121/CRP.1) within the topic "New dimensions of criminality and crime prevention: challenges for the future". 9/

95. Among matters discussed by the Congress, some delegations pointed out the deleterious effect of drug abuse on health and social integrity in many countries, including organized crime and the corruption associated with it, as well as linkages with prostitution, domestic violence and youth crime. At the conclusion of the debate, the Congress considered a number of measures aimed at the prevention and control of illicit drug trafficking, and adopted the Milan Plan of Action, which recommended, inter alia, that "it is imperative to launch a major effort to control and eventually eradicate the destructive phenomena of illicit drug trafficking and abuse and of organized crime, both of which disrupt and destabilize societies".

96. The Plan recommended further ways and means for enhancing the effectiveness of international co-operation, including improvements in interregional, regional and subregional programmes in the area mentioned above, the strengthening of the role of technical co-operation within the United Nations and the reinforcement of regional and interregional institutes in the field of crime prevention and control.

97. The Congress also adopted "Guiding principles for crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development and a new international economic order" in which, inter alia, it recognized illegal trafficking in drugs as a form of especially harmful crime, similar in status and consequences to economic crime, environmental offences, terrorism and apartheid.

98. Within this general framework the Seventh Congress adopted two resolutions dealing specifically with the question of illicit drugs, entitled "International co-operation in drug abuse control" and "Struggle against illicit drug trafficking". In addition, the Congress adopted a resolution on "organized crime" that related in part to the question of drugs. In these three resolutions the Congress expressed its concern over the spread of the drug phenomenon in the world, and proposed a number of ways and means aimed at changing this situation.

99. In the first resolution, the Congress invited Member States to take full advantage of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control with a view to achieving a greater impact in prevention and control of drug abuse through improved co-ordination of programmes.

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100. In the second resolution, the Congress requested the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of Member States a number of specific legal and law enforcement measures concerning combat of illicit drug trafficking. Some such measures were proposed with a view to strengthening of existing domestic legal instruments and drafting a new convention against illicit drug trafficking, currently under consideration by relevant United Nations bodies. The measures concerning domestic legislation included proposals for ensuring maximal co-operation in the matters of investigation of illicit profits and the forfeiture thereof, criminalization, wherever appropriate, of acts concerning acquisition, possession and use of so-called laundering of illicit profits. With regard to the new draft convention the Congress, inter alia, proposed consideration of the following matters: (a) providing for effective penalties corresponding to the serious nature of drug trafficking offences; (b) establishing all drug offences as extraditable offences; (c) establishing a system of control of substances and essential chemicals used in the manufacturing of illicit drugs; (d) establishing jurisdictional issues regarding drug trafficking on the high seas; and (e) introduction and recognition of the investigation technique of controlled delivery in cases involving major drug violators.

101. In the third resolution, the Congress recommended, inter alia, that the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control develop a comprehensive framework of guidelines and standards that would assist Governments in the development of measures to deal with organized crime at the national, regional and international levels and further recommended the Committee's co-operation with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in its continuation of regular dissemination of information on treatment, rehabilitation and educational programmes concerning drug abuse, particularly as it affects young people.

102. It should also be noted that the Congress expressed its special interest in the problem of drug offences among young people and dealt with it under the agenda item entitled "Youth, crime and justice". Under this item, and in the framework of International Youth Year, which is on the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, the Congress paid particular attention to drug abuse among young people and further considered this phenomenon in the course of a special research workshop on "Youth, crime and justice".

103. In the discussion of characteristics and trends of youth crime, several key areas were identified as particularly important for policy intervention. These included youth drug trafficking and abuse, and drug-related crimes, particularly violence. In the resolution on "Youth, crime and justice", the Congress called upon all Member States, inter alia, to adopt multifaceted and effective measures to limit opportunities for young persons to abuse alcohol and narcotic substances.

104. In this vein, in connection with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the "Beijing Rules"), which are now before the fortieth session of the General Assembly, it was observed that in the implementation of these rules with regard to institutional treatment of offenders it was extremely important to provide, as required, medical and psychological assistance for drug addicts, and violent and mentally ill young persons.

105. In view of all the developments described briefly above, including the mandates received by the Seventh Congress, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs has initiated steps to bring the recommendations and requests made by the Congress to the attention of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its ninth session in 1986, in order to devise ways and means for their appropriate implementation and follow-up.

VIII. UNITED NATIONS SOCIAL DEFENCE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

106. The report of the study financed by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control on "Comparative Research on the Effectiveness of Socio-legal Preventive and Control Measures in Different Countries on the Interaction between Criminal Behaviour and Drug Abuse" was published by the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute in the second half of 1984 as Publication No. 21, "Combating Drug Abuse and Related Crime".

107. The Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Milan, Italy, from 26 August to 6 September 1985, adopted a resolution on "Research on Youth, Crime and Juvenile Justice" on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General on "Research on Juvenile Delinquency" (A/CONF.121/11) as well as a recommendation addressed to the Congress by a research workshop on "Perspectives in Action-Oriented Research: Youth, Crime and Juvenile Justice", held on 27 and 28 August 1985 within the framework of the Congress. The research workshop was organized by the Institute with the collaboration of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, the Arab Security Studies and Training Center, and other international and regional organizations and centres.

108. The United Nations Social Defence Research Institute is presently engaged in reviewing its work programme in the light of the Seventh Congress' resolution on "Research on Youth, Crime and Juvenile Justice" and other relevant resolutions of the Congress. It stands ready, within the framework of its mandate as an interregional cross-cultural research institute, to play its part in the implementation of the resolutions.

IX. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

A. 1985 decision of the Governing Council

109. The UNDP Governing Council, at its meeting in New York during June 1985, adopted decision 1985/6 on Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU):

"Having considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Drug abuse control activities in the United Nations system" (see A/39/646), the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (see A/40/260) and the information provided at the thirty-second session with respect to the UNDP activities in drug abuse control,

- "(a) Notes with appreciation the initiatives undertaken by the Secretary-General as described in his comments on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit;
- "(b) Requests the Administrator to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in carrying out activities designed to enhance the co-ordination throughout the United Nations system of projects and programmes in the area of drug abuse control;
- "(c) Requests the Administrator to report to the Governing Council on a regular basis on the activities carried out by the UNDP in the field of drug abuse control."

110. UNDP reaffirms its commitment to the efforts of the developing countries to combat drug abuse and is prepared to consider requests for supporting specific programmes and project activities designed to make an impact on such problems.

B. 1987 world conference

111. UNDP, with its network of country offices, is prepared to assist the Secretary-General in any way required in holding the conference.

C. Resource mobilization

112. UNDP continues to believe that more could be done by the agencies, the international financing institutions, non-governmental organizations and the donor and recipient countries themselves to mobilize and direct all required resources against drug abuse, be it regarding production, trafficking, processing, demand reduction or rehabilitation.

113. The resources of UNDP are available to countries that request their indicative planning figures to be so used. In addition, UNDP's inter-country funds could be tapped to a much greater extent than before, subject to the Governments giving high priority to such use.

114. The following is a list of projects financed by UNDP during the period under review.

D. UNDP projects

<u>Reference</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>UNDP budget</u> (United States dollars)
INS/83/006	Prevention and reduction of drug abuse (Office for Project Execution)	400 000
PAK/81/009	Drug rehabilitation (WHO)	96 000
RAS/85/007	ASEAN Training Courses for Drug Rehabilitation Professionals (ILO)	330 400
RAS/85/018	Law enforcement courses	
RAS/84/031	Regional seminars on replacement of opium poppy cultivation (Office for Project Execution)	290 500

115. The following is a list of projects financed by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and executed by the Office for Project Execution of UNDP.

E. UNDP execution

<u>Reference</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control budget</u>
		(United States dollars)
BOL/84/405	Agricultural diversification and agro-industrial development of the Yungas	20 496 585
COL/85/442	Training of agents for activities relating to the prevention of drug addiction in bodies connected to the national family welfare system (Colombian Institute for Family Welfare)	575 604/10 000 <u>a/</u>
COL/85/443	Preventive campaign by the mass media against dependency on drugs	500 000/42 000 <u>a/</u>
COL/85/446	Substitute of coca cultivation in the southern zone of Cauca Department	1 309 828/98 400 <u>a/</u>
COL/85/447	Training of agents for the strategy for the prevention of drug addiction and for youth development	470 000/100 000 <u>a/</u>
PER/84/466	Rural development in the Valle de la Convención y Lares	677 417
PAK/81/D01	Buner agricultural project	2 431 844
PAK/85/369	Preventive education for drug abuse	559 665
PAK/85/373	Special development and enforcement plan task force	2 033 463
PAK/85/374	Dir area development	14 582 068

a/ These projects are government-executed, with the Office for Project Execution acting as associated agency for the inputs valued to total the lower amount.

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116. The project in Thailand concerning highland agricultural marketing and production, was completed at the end of 1984, with follow-up being financed from a combination of bilateral and non-governmental organizations resources.

X. WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

117. Project food aid of the type provided by WFP can support national and international efforts in the field of drug abuse control, although the overall scope of application of food aid to this purpose is limited.

118. The major application for WFP food assistance in this field is in support of integrated rural development schemes, aiming at the replacement of the illicitly grown opium poppy by other agricultural products. In this kind of programme, WFP food assistance can serve a dual purpose - it can provide supplementary food rations to the local farmers participating in the scheme or finance the cost of labour, and it can support law enforcement measures. WFP has successfully assisted several of these projects in the past.

119. An arrangement of this kind is currently in operation in the Tarbela and Mangla watershed area of Pakistan. The arrangement, which was designed in co-operation with the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, stipulates that the Government of Pakistan, in conformity with the provisions on the prohibition of opium poppy cultivation already in force, will ensure that no inputs of the WFP project will be used on land where opium poppy is still illicitly grown; and that WFP will retain the right to suspend further support to the project to the extent that these conditions are not observed. WFP believes that there is scope for further application of this approach and will continue co-ordination with the Fund in the relevant areas.

120. To a lesser extent, WFP food assistance can also serve to support institutions dealing with the rehabilitation of drug addicts. In the past, WFP has supported a project of this type in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. While useful in principle, application of food aid in this way is limited in practice because of the relatively small numbers of patients reached by any one project. WFP is prepared to offer support to any type of sizable drug reduction or rehabilitation programme, in which food aid could make a meaningful contribution to cover needs for food or partial payment of labour.

XI. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

121. In response to the United Nations Secretary-General's letter of 6 December 1984 in which he expressed his alarm at the increase in drug abuse - especially in youth - and called for a system-wide effort to examine ways of dealing with the resulting multiple problems, inter-departmental consultations were held to review ongoing activities and to discuss possible new undertakings by the International Labour Office. Based on these discussions, the reply of the Director-General reiterated that vocational rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug-dependent persons constituted the main thrust of ILO's past and present

activities. However, the Office had also been aware of the problem of drug/alcohol abuse in the work-place and was taking appropriate action in this respect. It was emphasized that drug/alcohol abuse in the work-place should be viewed and treated among other psycho-social and behavioural problems; and that this should be seen among other multiple work stress factors leading to deterioration of job performance and productivity. As part of its existing programme to study youth employment, the Office intends to examine various facets of youth integration into society, including the role and influence of drug/alcohol abuse. ILO was also looking into vocational training together with off-farm income-generating activities that play important roles in an integrated rural development programme and would thus represent key inputs in support of crop substitution projects.

122. ILO continued to give greater emphasis to international drug abuse control activities in 1985. In addition to the intensification of traditional activities, recent initiatives had acquired greater momentum and focus. The emphasis on vocational rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug-dependent persons was maintained through provision of technical assistance and consultations, training and publications. Inter-departmental meetings convened to deal with the problems of drug/alcohol abuse in the work-place have culminated in the formulation of specific projects and work items. Simultaneously, these meetings have helped show the potential of further ILO involvement in support of international drug abuse control programmes.

123. General Assembly resolutions on narcotic drugs are regularly reported to the Governing Body of ILO. The International Organisations Committee (IOC) of the Governing Body, at its February 1985 session, reviewed the summary of resolutions on drugs adopted at the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly. It is expected that a paper on drug and alcohol abuse will be submitted to the Committee at its first session in 1986.

124. In accordance with resolution 1980/19 of the Economic and Social Council, details are given under activities financed from the regular budget or extrabudgetary resources.

A. Regular budget

Programme implementation

125. The Vocational Rehabilitation Branch continues to act as the focal point for ILO's efforts aimed at the reduction of drug abuse. ILO assistance is available through the network of regional and area offices with the services of vocational rehabilitation advisers in Asia and the Pacific, Africa and Latin America. This network has been expanded and strengthened with the appointment, beginning 1 July 1985, of a regional vocational rehabilitation adviser for the Middle East. Plans have also been drawn up to appoint a multi-country expert in drug rehabilitation to support the work of the regional adviser in Latin America in 1986. All regional advisers have been requested to give higher priority to drug rehabilitation and related activities. Activities have been most intensive in Asia, where ILO anticipates immediate expansion of technical co-operation projects at the regional and national levels.

126. Advisers co-ordinate activities in their respective regions, undertake short-term consultancy missions, are available for consultations on development of projects and for providing expert advice in technical meetings.

127. Headquarters staff inputs include all aspects of technical co-operation; participation in technical meetings; preparation of technical articles and papers; ongoing development of a specialized international library on drug and alcohol dependence; provision of information and documentation in response to specific requests.

Inter-agency collaboration

128. ILO continued to work closely with the relevant drug abuse control bodies and organs of the United Nations, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. The Office was represented at the thirty-first session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the subsequent ad hoc Inter-agency Meeting on Co-ordination in Matters of International Drug Abuse Control in February 1985. Ties with the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs were maintained, and ILO's working relations with the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control were further expanded with continuous contacts and consultations. Close collaboration with WHO was maintained, including participation in both the drug and alcohol advisory group meetings. Among non-governmental organizations, contacts continued with the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions and ILO sent a representative to the thirty-fourth International Congress on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence at Calgary in August 1985.

Drug/alcohol programmes in the work setting

129. In view of its concern for the world of work and welfare of workers, an initiative has been taken within ILO to appraise the problems associated with drug/alcohol abuse in the work setting in a comprehensive manner with the aim of formulating effective countermeasures.

130. Apart from their overall impact in drawing greater attention to the problems of drug and alcohol abuse, these consultations have had two concrete results: (a) two separate project documents on drugs and alcohol for the production of multi-media kits to assist enterprises in the strengthening of existing programmes or development of new programmes of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation (see para. 134 below); and (b) the approval of a work item proposed by the Conditions of Work and Life Branch to be carried out during the 1986-1987 biennium on assisting workers to overcome alcohol and drug problems.

Publications

131. The departmental monograph "Rehabilitation approaches on drug and alcohol dependence" was issued in February 1985. It has been distributed to all member States and organizations and all interested parties. An ILO feature on the monograph highlighting the chapter dealing with "Drug/alcohol problems in the work setting" received extensive coverage by the mass media, eliciting programmes. In response to these demands, an article on "Drug/alcohol abuse in the work-place:

consequences and countermeasures" was prepared for the International Labour Review's March-April 1985 issue. Off-prints of the article in English and French will be available for distribution among interested persons and organizations.

B. Extrabudgetary resources

132. Burma: ILO continued its participation in this large-scale multi-agency project funded by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, with special responsibility for the social welfare (rehabilitation) section. Continuous efforts are being made to strengthen this project, which has suffered because of a fundamental change by the Government of the original community-based rehabilitation concept to a programme of institutional care. An additional problem has been lack of ongoing supervision by an ILO expert. These issues are to be raised later this year during the review of the entire project.

133. Thailand: development of an experimental half-way house for ex-drug addicts. Implementation of this four-month project financed by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control has been scheduled to begin in August 1985. As part of the overall comprehensive drug rehabilitation programme, the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration has received approval to launch a three-year programme to establish a network of half-way houses to provide vocational and social adjustment assistance to former drug-dependent persons. The ILO expert will advise the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration on the planning and organizing of the programme's activities.

134. Drug abuse control programmes in the work setting: a multi-media resource kit. The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control has agreed to finance this headquarters project, which aims at the reduction of drug abuse and its adverse consequences in the work setting through the implementation of drug control, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programmes within the enterprise and utilizing community resources. The project will be executed by ILO in association with WHO. The kit will have a number of components, including a sound-slide presentation giving an overview of the problem, its consequences, legal implications, possible countermeasures and how different societies have tackled the problem. Other components are a simple needs assessment instrument and guidelines on review of legislation, development of policy, development of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programmes. Additional aspects of the kit will cover identification of community resources, case-finding and referrals, evaluation, selected list of international resources, selected examples of ongoing programmes in various countries and an annotated bibliography of relevant literature.

135. Parallel to the development of the kit, an action programme will be initiated and pursued to publicize the kit and ensure its distribution to all parties concerned. The kit will be presented at all relevant international meetings, including seminars of employers' and workers' organizations and specialized management conferences. It is expected that the kit will be available for distribution in 1987.

XII. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

136. During the reporting period, FAO has continued to carry out activities related to drug abuse control under both the regular and field programmes. The subject has also been discussed by FAO's governing bodies.

137. At its eighty-sixth session in November 1984, the FAO Council expressed support for FAO's close collaboration with the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, as well as the Organization's activities aimed at combating the illegal cultivation of narcotic crops and at crop diversification.

138. In May 1985, the Programme and Finance Committees reviewed the report of the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit on drug abuse control activities in the United Nations system (JIU/REP/84/16), endorsing the view expressed in this report that drug crop substitution could only be effective within the context of integrated rural development.

139. The subject of crop substitution as a method for reducing the supply of illicit organic substances was included in the agenda of the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Meeting on Co-ordination in Matters of International Drug Abuse Control, held at FAO headquarters in Rome from 11 to 13 September 1985. In a background paper prepared by FAO on this item, under regular programme funding, the Organization expressed its readiness to strengthen action in the field of drug crop substitution particularly through its increased involvement in and execution of field projects embodying crop substitution activities, provided that adequate financing becomes available.

140. FAO continued to participate in projects financed by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in Burma and Pakistan through the provision of experts in substitution of drug crops, fellowships, equipment and material. In addition, negotiations are under way for FAO's participation in similar projects in Bolivia and Colombia.

141. In summary, FAO fully shares the concern expressed by the Secretary-General about the increase in the world-wide problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking and will continue to support activities in this field as called upon by the General Assembly in resolution 39/143 "International campaign against traffic in drugs". The Director-General confirmed the position of FAO in his reply to the Secretary-General's letter of 6 December 1984 on this subject.

142. The attention of the FAO governing bodies will be drawn again to this important matter in the light of the outcome of the inter-agency discussions mentioned above and of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination meeting of October 1985, which will be reported to the Council at its eighty-eighth session (5-7 November 1985) and to the Conference at its twenty-third session (9-28 November 1985).

XIII. UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

143. UNESCO's activities contributing to the solution of problems posed by the use of licit and illicit drugs have been developed in its field of competence, i.e. education, science, social science, communication and culture. The second medium-term plan for 1984-1989, approved in 1982 by the General Conference of UNESCO at its fourth extraordinary session, placed the organization's activities related to the use of drugs within the framework of Major Programme IV, "Conception and Implementation of Educational Policies", sub-programme IV.2.

144. "Improvement of the Content of Education" states that activities will be undertaken in order to "contribute to the solution of problems linked to the use of licit and illicit drugs through preventive education integrated within the education process" (4 XC/4, para. 4030). In conformity with the medium-term plan, all programmes against the use of drugs have been placed under the responsibility of the Education Sector. These programmes include preventive education, rehabilitation, research and information activities. To this end, the programme and budget approved for 1984-1985 (22 C/5) has foreseen \$66,200 for their implementation, responsibility for which has been entrusted to the Division of Educational Sciences, Methods and Techniques of Education.

145. UNESCO has adopted a psycho-social approach to deal with these problems as experience has shown this type of approach to be the most effective. So far as prevention is concerned, activities are not centred around any particular drug or narcotic substance, but rather upon problems linked to the use of such substances and how education can help youth and adults to solve their problems, make their choices and lead their lives without recourse to drugs.

146. Under its regular programme, UNESCO assists a steadily increasing number of Member States in this domain, particularly for the introduction of elements related to the use of drugs in general education curricula, the design and production of educational materials, the organization of seminars and training courses for educational personnel. The Organization also attempts to make the authorities of other member States aware of the problems of drug abuse, especially when integrating such awareness in general education for all members of the national community and when promoting an interdisciplinary approach to education.

147. In liaison with regional broadcasting unions, UNESCO is preparing inventories of programmes dealing with the problems of drug abuse. A publication describing the most interesting experiments in the field of preventive education undertaken by various member States will be published in 1986. A slide-tape presentation concerning youth and drugs is under preparation as a contribution to International Youth Year.

148. The secretariat continues to co-operate with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations working towards providing education and information on the use of drugs by youth with a view to helping mobilize experience and human resources in non-state-controlled sectors. Finally, at the request of member States or intergovernmental organizations, UNESCO's participation programme provides technical and financial assistance for specific national activities. In the biennium 1984-1985, Benin, Cameroon, Canada, Ghana, Venezuela and Zambia will benefit from this type of co-operation.

149. UNESCO's action for the prevention of the use of drugs is supplemented by activities financed by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control for which UNESCO is the executing agency. These are either general activities of interest to all regions, involving the organization of regional, subregional and national projects, or national multidisciplinary projects requiring the combined support of several specialized agencies, UNESCO's specific contribution being the promotion of preventive education at school and for out-of-school youth, especially in high risk urban zones, and campaigns for preventive education for the general public, in which the media plays an especially important role.

150. In Africa, within the framework of two global projects directly executed by UNESCO, two consultant missions took place in 1985 to eight East African and eight West African countries. A new project has been launched in Senegal. Contracts have been drawn up with four African countries to carry out studies on problems linked to the use of drugs, to study means of increased awareness of educational personnel to the situation and to evaluate any preventive measures already taken. In 1985, a regional multidisciplinary research project (sociology, epidemiology, preventive education, information) was launched in two West African countries (Ghana, Senegal). In Madagascar, a national training seminar for 40 educators has been organized and was followed up by 6 regional seminars.

151. In Asia and the Pacific, the Organization's co-operation has taken the form of contracts with Malaysia and the Philippines for the organization of national training seminars for educators and information and media specialists, including the training of 1,500 teachers in Burma. UNESCO continues to participate in a multidisciplinary project set up in Burma in 1981, which combines the efforts of several United Nations specialized agencies dealing with problems of drug abuse. UNESCO also participates in a project in Pakistan.

152. In Latin America and the Caribbean, UNESCO continues to co-operate with Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru for the implementation of educational and informational activities for school children and youth in urban areas and for certain teacher training schemes. A new project has been developed in Jamaica. A mission has been sent to Venezuela to assist national authorities in launching preventive educational activities.

153. Further development and strengthening of these activities will depend upon the resources received by UNESCO from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

154. At its 120th session in October 1984, the Executive Board adopted decision 6.1.1. by which it invited the Director-General "to make provision, as far as possible, in draft programmes and budgets for 1986-1987 and 1988-1989, for a strengthening of the Organization's contribution to the international struggle against drugs, by developing activities in the field of formal and non-formal education, scientific research and communication directed towards the preventing of drug abuse and support the campaign against narcotics".

155. The programme and budget for the next biennium (1986-1987) proposes a two-fold strategy for the solution of problems linked to the use of licit and illicit drugs; on the one hand, integrating preventive education within the educational system and

strengthening preventive education within school and out-of-school by encouraging inclusion of problems related to the use of drugs in general educational curricula within the various interdisciplinary contents related to problems of the quality of life and the environment and, on the other, to place this action within a more global perspective in order to contribute to the development of a holistic approach to these problems in liaison with the other agencies of the United Nations and non-governmental organizations. The Secretariat also intends to reinforce evaluation activities in order to measure the impact of the development of national projects.

XIV. INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

156. In response to paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 39/143, the Council of ICAO has considered informally the role of ICAO in the suppression of illicit transport of narcotic drugs by air and has included this question for formal consideration at its 116th session, with discussion scheduled for November-December 1985.

157. ICAO is following the relevant work of international organizations to combat illicit drug traffic in relation to its work in the aviation security and facilitation fields. In this regard, it has participated in recent inter-agency meetings on co-ordination in matters of international drug abuse control convened by the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs, and has attended in an observer capacity sessions of the Enforcement Committee of the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC). ICAO also works in close co-operation with the International Air Transport Association, which also attends meetings of CCC and is developing guidelines for its member airlines.

XV. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION 10/

A. WHO policy and objectives of the medium-term programme

158. Drug dependence and WHO policy and action with respect to international conventions on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is a regular item on the agenda of the Executive Board and the World Health Assembly. Two documents, "Abuse of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances" (EB75/INF.DOC./1) and "Action in respect of international conventions on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances" (EB75/14) were presented to the seventy-fifth session of the Executive Board in January 1985.

159. The objective of the WHO medium-term programme concerning drug dependence and its control is to co-operate with member States in preventing and controlling problems of drug abuse and in developing appropriate technologies for the prevention, treatment and management of drug dependence problems.

B. Approaches and strategy

160. In developing and implementing the global programme, WHO simultaneously uses at least three complementary approaches: (a) co-operation with countries to assess the nature of their problems and to formulate policies and programmes for their resolution; (b) development of technology necessary for programme implementation; and (c) application of such technology, accompanied by appropriate evaluation, in order that it can be further developed when necessary.

161. In developing the programme, WHO collaborated and co-ordinated work very closely with the United Nations agencies involved in drug abuse control, to ensure that maximum benefit is provided through adequate programmes for people adversely affected by problems related to drugs throughout the world. The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the Division of Narcotic Drugs, INCB, WHO and other specialized agencies concerned continue to meet regularly to co-ordinate their programme activities.

162. WHO works very closely with WHO-affiliated non-governmental organizations and the WHO-designated collaborating centres for research and training in drug dependence.

C. Country programmes

163. During the reporting period, several programmes at country level have been developed in Burma, Colombia, Egypt, Peru and Thailand. These programmes have been formulated in collaboration with the countries concerned and include activities directed towards the development of services for the prevention and treatment of drug dependence and related problems, as well as operational research activities directed towards the improvement of methods of service implementation and evaluation.

D. Activities at global, interregional and regional levels

164. The development of technology for the prevention and treatment of drug dependence and abuse, as well as for epidemiological assessment and drug evaluation, is a major objective. Another line of action is the organization of a series of training activities with emphasis on the training of trainers. During 1985, WHO held advisory group meetings, interregional training courses, workshops and seminars dealing with various aspects of the problem of drug dependence.

165. In response to interest and concerns of the member States in the European Region, a new programme with an additional budget was established in the region for prevention and control of abuse of psychoactive drugs within the mental health programme. The new programme carries establishment of a professional post and administrative staff. A permanent staff officer responsible for this programme is expected to be in post by autumn 1985.

166. An annual meeting of experts, heads of collaborating centres and government representatives is usually held in February, immediately preceding the session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to review the programme's achievements and future plans.

E. Projects dealing with development of policies concerning drug abuse problems

167. The objectives of this project are to collaborate with member States to promote policy formulation, to ascertain the current status of policies and programmes in selected countries in all WHO regions, and to develop methodology, guidelines and indicators to monitor and evaluate policies and programmes as well as their impact on the reduction of drug dependence.

168. During 1985, two documents will be prepared: (a) a review and analysis of national policies in selected countries of all WHO regions, identifying the process of the formulation and evaluation of their policies, and (b) a draft document on guidelines for policy formulation and evaluation of their impact on reduction of drug dependence. These documents will be presented to a multidisciplinary advisory group meeting planned for March 1986.

169. A manuscript entitled "Law and the treatment of drug and alcohol-dependent persons" has been accepted by WHO and is in the final stages of editing, with publication expected by December 1985. The next phase of this project is the development of guidelines for assessing national treatment legislation at a meeting to be held at Boston, United States of America, in December 1985.

170. A study of existing practices concerning treatment and rehabilitation of legal offenders dependent on psychoactive drugs and the results of the different approaches will be completed by 1986. A protocol has been prepared by the European Regional Office for a study in several member States of existing national and subnational policies concerning abuse of illicit drugs. The study will evaluate the effects of different approaches in dealing with illicit drug abuse.

171. Data files concerning country activities relating to drug abuse have been compiled by the European Regional Office in conjunction with the WHO Collaborating Centre for Research and Training in Psychosocial and Psychobiological Factors at Brussels. Collated data in varying depth are now available concerning confiscation and seizure of drugs, arrests, detentions, deaths, results of epidemiologic surveys, treatment and rehabilitation facilities, preventive activities, laws and policies.

172. Activities within the European region have aligned the programme with other programmes dealing with life styles, health education and health promotion. The drug abuse programme is working more intensively to integrate preventive activities into overall health promotion programmes by providing technical information to be incorporated into health education and promotion strategies. A study to be carried out in selected member States in the region will evaluate the use of different types of therapeutic community approaches and other innovative programmes.

173. A workshop on teenage drug and alcohol problems was held in Panama in January 1985, convened jointly with the Government of Panama and the Inter-American Institute of the Child. It was attended by professionals of the six Central American countries who discussed their national situations and made proposals in the field of prevention through education.

174. A national workshop on prevention, treatment and legislation aspects of drug dependence was held at Alexandria, Egypt, in October 1984, with participants from Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon and the Sudan.

175. The Regional Office for the Americas has continued collaborating with the members of the South American Agreement on Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances and participated in the Seventh Conference of States Parties, where creation of a regional clearing house and regional training centres was approved.

176. Consultants and staff from the regional offices visited a number of countries (Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Chile, Djibouti, Egypt, Jamaica, Japan, Malaysia, Palau, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Somalia and Venezuela) to identify drug problems, discuss national policies, assess measures being undertaken for the prevention and management of drug dependence and drug-related health problems, promote co-ordinated, multisectorial approaches, develop ways and means of promoting exchanges of information and expertise and provide advisory services.

177. Members of the Sub-Committee of the Regional Committee on the General Programme of Work visited New Zealand and Papua New Guinea in July 1985 to follow up on the Regional Committee resolutions WPR/RC31.R25 and WPR/RC33.R15 concerning technical co-operation among countries in the field of prevention and control of alcohol and drug abuse.

178. To assist in establishing a comparative assessment of the nature and extent of drug-related problems across countries, WHO initiated work on the development of a methodological package for international drug abuse reporting. A WHO task force is being convened in November 1985 to review the draft package, advise on its pilot testing and provide guidance on possible directions for future work.

179. The second advisory group meeting on the role of primary health care was held at New Delhi in December 1984. A manual for primary health care workers on drug- and alcohol-related problems was reviewed and is in process of finalization prior to publication.

180. A five-day workshop on the prevention and management of drug dependence through primary health care was completed on 4 October 1985 at Lagos. Sixteen African and Eastern Mediterranean countries participated.

181. An advisory group meeting on the adverse health consequences of volatile solvents/inhalants is to be held in Mexico City from 21 to 25 October 1985.

182. Technical papers from 21 countries on the use of methadone were presented at a WHO advisory group meeting held from 22 to 26 July 1985. A WHO document on the "Role of Methadone in the Management of Opiate Dependence" will be published in 1985.

183. A meeting on the health, social and economic aspects of khat was held in Djibouti in December 1984. Specific recommendations were made and possibilities for intercountry co-operation discussed.

184. A meeting on risk factors and populations at risk for drug dependence was held at Zurich, Switzerland, from 10 to 14 June 1985, with participants from eight countries.

185. An agreement has been reached with the Institute of Medical Research at Kuala Lumpur to set up a national reference laboratory for the detection of drug abuse and to develop techniques for the identification of drug dependence in Malaysia.

186. The final draft of a teaching manual on drug and alcohol dependence in medical and health institutions prepared in collaboration with 98 experts will be published before the end of 1985.

187. The sixth WHO Interregional Training Course for Physicians on the Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence took place at Bangkok and Chiang Mai, Thailand, from 5 to 23 November 1984 with participants from Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia and Thailand. The seventh training course is scheduled for November 1985.

188. Consultants visited Peru to advise on rehabilitation and programme development, and three treatment centres were established. National courses on treatment and prevention were held at Lima, as well as a workshop on detection and management of cases at Cuzco. Four fellows from Peru were sent abroad to study computer techniques applicable to control programmes.

189. Three national seminars for drug dependence officers, covering clinical and administrative aspects, intersectoral co-ordination, epidemiology, rehabilitation and use of community resources, were held in Colombia.

190. Forty-four nationals working in related fields attended a seminar on prevention of drug abuse in youth held in Costa Rica in January 1985.

191. A clinical cases seminar on coca paste and cocaine was held at Bogota in December 1984 with participants from Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Venezuela. Among the topics discussed were diagnosis, case finding, health consequences and management of cases.

F. Activities and projects implemented in response
to treaty obligations

192. The notifications of exemption that have been received since 1976 contain about 900 pharmaceutical preparations. A computerized file has been created, which lists these preparations in a standardized fashion together with the respective recommendation to facilitate access to specific information under selective criteria and to simplify comparisons between preparations. The file may be useful for countries preparing notifications on exempt preparations.

193. In the development of methodology, WHO continues to facilitate efforts at the national level to make recommendations for the exemption. A group will meet at Geneva in October 1985 to review substances used to counteract a controlled substance, as well as try to establish a ratio between the counteracting material and the active substance.

194. WHO has obtained information on public health and social problems associated with the use of psychoactive substances from 10 countries. A meeting took place from 3 to 9 September 1985 at Bangkok to evaluate the experiences in the field, to highlight shortcomings in the methods used and to recommend ways of improvement.

195. With the participation of a number of governmental and non-governmental organizations, a meeting was held in Moscow to identify deficiencies in educational programmes and to investigate other measures apart from education that could have effect on the rational use of drugs. A publication on "Improving the use of Psychoactive Drugs - Educating the Professionals" is expected at the end of 1985.

196. One of the recommendations of the 1984 Moscow meeting was that WHO and INCB should undertake a critical analysis of data published by INCB and present them in a form easy to understand by physicians and other health care professionals. A meeting was held between WHO, the INCB secretariat and temporary advisers to find a way to put this recommendation into action.

197. Representatives of seven Latin American countries met at Buenos Aires in June 1985 to review the subject of educational efforts for improving rational use of psychoactive substances with dependence liability.

198. The Second Programme Planning Group met in March 1985, examined the guidelines for review of psychoactive substances for international control, in view of the experience gained so far, and recommended a list of substances for review during the next six years. A revised version of the guidelines will be presented to the Executive Board in January 1986.

199. The twenty-second Expert Committee on Drug Dependence met in April 1985 and considered 28 uncontrolled amphetamine-like substances. It made recommendations on two notifications (France and the United States of America). The Group also recommended control of 17 additional substances that will be debated at the ninth special session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs in February 1986.

200. A meeting in November 1985 will try to develop criteria for assessing the impact of the scheduling of psychotropic substances on the practice of medicine and pharmacy.

201. The publication "Guidelines for control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in the context of international treaties" by Rexed et al. (1984) has now been translated into French and Spanish.

202. WHO has produced the first draft of a publication entitled "The Control of Narcotic and Psychotropic Drugs - Some Perspectives from Developing Countries", bringing together experience from Argentina, China, Jordan, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

203. The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and WHO are collaborating in a project entitled "Prevention of drug dependence in the People's Republic of China". This will involve facilitating the establishment and functioning of the National Research Centre of Drug Dependence at the Institute of Clinical Pharmacology at Beijing Medical College. A WHO team visited Beijing and Hangzhou in August 1985; papers presented at these meetings will be published in English and Chinese in a single volume.

204. Joint programme projects are under way in collaboration with the European Regional Office programme of therapeutics and drug utilization concerning the utilization of legal drugs in European countries. One project has involved interviews with long-term users of dependence-producing psychoactive pharmaceuticals in four countries with anticipation of a book to be published for professional and lay use in 1986.

XVI. UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION 11/

205. Upgrading of technology in India for the extraction of alkaloids from opium for scientific and medical use. The objectives of this project, to be finalized before the end of 1985, are to provide the recipient country with the following assistance: upgrading of technology for extraction of alkaloids from raw opium, methylation of morphine into codeine, ethylation of morphine into ethylmorphine, establishment of appropriate technology for the manufacture of dihydrocodeine and pholcodine from morphine, and hydrocodone and oxycodone from thebaine. This project complies with the international drug control requirements.

206. Financial assistance to the Naranjillo Cocoa Processing Plant in Tingo Maria, Peru, and technical assistance to the Naranjillo Cocoa-Processing Plant in Tingo Maria, Peru. Both projects are aimed at assisting the Naranjillo co-operative to establish and startup operations of a cocoa-processing plant in the Tingo Maria region, where illegal plantations of coca exist. These projects will be completed by the end of 1985; however, a new and larger project to assist in the region's integrated agro-industrial development is expected as a means of diversifying the region's activities and to assist in combating illegal agricultural activities.

207. Agricultural diversification and agro-industrial development in the Yungas of La Paz, Bolivia. This project is undertaken by UNDP with UNIDO assisting in the implementation of certain posts (experts in agro-industrial development; fruit preservation; coffee and tea processing; coffee marketing and feasibility). The aim is again to reduce the coca production by improving other activities. This project will continue into 1986.

Notes

1/ For the text of the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy and basic five-year programme of action, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1981, Supplement No. 4 (E/1981/24), annex II. Action taken in 1984 in connection with the third year of the basic five-year programme of action was summarized in the report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation in drug abuse control (A/39/193).

Notes (continued)

2/ Resolutions 34/177 of 17 December 1979, 36/168 of 16 December 1981, 37/168 of 17 December 1982 and 37/198 of 18 December 1982.

3/ Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs; United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs; Secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB); United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC); Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs; United Nations Social Defence Research Institute (UNSDRI); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); World Food Programme (WFP); International Labour Organisation (ILO); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

4/ Section 20 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987, together with the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on drug abuse control activities in the United Nations system (A/39/646), the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/40/260) and the report of the Secretary-General on the in-depth evaluation of the drug control programme (E/AC.51/1985/8 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

5/ Article 15 of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and article 18 of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

6/ See document E/INCB/1984/1 for the 1984 report; the report for 1985 will appear as E/INCB/1985/1 at the end of the current year.

7/ The special report will appear as E/INCB/1985/1/Supp. at the end of the current year.

8/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/40/38), para. 742.

9/ See Report of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, Italy 26 August-6 September 1985 (A/CONF.121/22).

10/ This chapter - an abridged version of WHO document MNH/PAD/85.11 - summarizes activities and projects of the global drug dependence programme implemented during the reporting period and activities and projects implemented in response to international drug treaty obligations.

11/ This is a summary note submitted in response to a request for information on pertinent activities undertaken by UNIDO in 1985.
