

**COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS**  
**REPORT ON THE THIRTY-SECOND SESSION**

(2-11 February 1987)

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1987**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 4** ✓



**UNITED NATIONS**

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CHAPTER I

MATTERS REQUIRING ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

A. Draft resolutions

1. At its thirty-second session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

I

Preparation of an international convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances 1/

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 39/141 of 14 December 1984 in which the Commission on Narcotic Drugs is requested to initiate, as a matter of priority, the preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs,

Taking note also of General Assembly resolutions 33/168 of 20 December 1978, 35/195 of 15 December 1980, 36/132 of 14 December 1981, 36/168 of 16 December 1981, 37/168 of 17 December 1982, 37/198 of 18 December 1982, 38/93 and 38/122 of 16 December 1983, 39/143 of 14 December 1984, and 40/120, 40/121 and 40/122 of 13 December 1985,

Recalling the Declaration on the Control of Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse contained in General Assembly resolution 39/142 of 14 December 1984, which states, inter alia, that the eradication of trafficking in narcotic drugs is the collective responsibility of all States and that States should use the legal instruments against the illegal production of, illicit demand for, abuse of and illicit traffic in, drugs and adopt additional measures to counter the new manifestations of this crime,

Further recalling Commission resolution 1 (S-IX) of 14 February 1986 by which the Secretary-General was requested to compile comments and/or textual changes received from Governments and to circulate them for consideration at the thirty-second session of the Commission, so that the Commission might give direction on the further development of the draft convention,

Considering General Assembly resolution 41/126 of 4 December 1986 which requests the Commission, through the Economic and Social Council, to continue, at its thirty-second session, its work on the preparation of the draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in the most expeditious manner, so that it may be effective and widely acceptable and enter into force at the earliest possible time,

Bearing in mind the Quito Declaration against Traffic in Narcotic Drugs of 11 August 1984, the New York Declaration against Drug Trafficking and the Illicit Use of Drugs of 1 October 1984, and the Lima Declaration of 29 July 1985, in which profound alarm is expressed at the seriousness of the problem,

1. Expresses its thanks to the Secretary-General for the efficient way in which he dealt with the request made in paragraph 4 of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 1 (S-IX) entitled "Guidance on the drafting of an international convention to combat drug trafficking";
2. Also thanks the States which responded to the appeal made in paragraph 5 of Commission resolution 1 (S-IX), in which they were invited to submit their comments on the draft convention or proposals for textual changes thereto;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a working document that would consolidate the draft prepared by the Secretary-General, the comments made by Governments (embodied in document E/CN.7/1987/2 and its addenda) as well as those made by the States participating in the thirty-second session of the Commission, and its results, including the results of the working group, and to circulate it to States by 1 May 1987. The document should also include a draft preambular part, a section on the implementation mechanism, as well as draft final provisions;
4. Decides to establish an open-ended intergovernmental expert group to meet if necessary twice in 1987 (perhaps in July and October), each session lasting one to two weeks, according to available resources, to review the working document, to reach agreement on the articles of the convention, wherever possible, and to prepare a revised working document;
5. Invites all interested States to submit any comments on and/or textual changes to the working document to be circulated for consideration at the expert group meetings;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, to be held at Vienna in June 1987, on the progress made in the preparation of the draft convention;
7. Requests the Secretary-General to distribute, by 1 November 1987, the expert group's revised draft to States for review;
8. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the next session of the Commission on the results of the intergovernmental expert group and to provide any comments from Governments on the expert group's revised draft;
9. Requests the Commission, at its next session, to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved by the intergovernmental expert group and any comments from Governments on the expert group's work and to make recommendations on the next steps to follow in the further elaboration of the convention, including the possibility of convening a plenipotentiary conference in 1988 to adopt the convention;
10. Requests the Secretary-General to allocate sufficient funds, within the current 1987 regular budget, for the intergovernmental group to meet. If necessary, the Secretary-General should seek to provide the funding through the use of voluntary contributions or in the 1988-1989 biennium;
11. Further requests the Secretary-General to make provisions for the convening of a plenipotentiary conference in the 1988-1989 biennium.



## II

### Education and information on drug abuse and illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances 2/

#### The Economic and Social Council,

Noting with great concern the continued massive abuse of narcotic drugs in most parts of the world, and its harmful effect, particularly on youth,

Aware of the urgent need to protect society from the harm caused by abuse of narcotic drugs,

Emphasizing the need to take effective measures to reduce the demand for illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recognizing that in some cases information about narcotic drugs and drug abuse gives a result that is the opposite of the one desired, evoking undesirable curiosity and leading to experimenting with drugs by young people,

1. Calls upon States to make every effort to ensure that preventive educational work in respect of narcotic drugs and drug abuse is carried out by persons with appropriate training and skills, taking into account the particular needs of groups of people of similar age, skills and psychological characteristics who are at particular risk of abuse of drugs;

2. Urges Governments to encourage efforts to see that preventive information does not involve elements that evoke curiosity or the desire to experiment with narcotic drugs (detailed "positive" descriptions of euphoria etc.), but clearly indicates the negative, harmful consequences of drug abuse and emphasizes the positive effects of alternative activities and a life-style free from narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

3. Recommends that Governments pay close attention that preventive information does not contain details which might make access to illicit drugs easy, such as detailed descriptions of methods and routes of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, places of origin of illicit production, non-medical uses of narcotic drugs etc.;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to Governments, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their consideration and corresponding action;

5. Requests Governments to inform the Secretary-General of their experience, with the aim of compiling draft special methodological guidelines for a preventive information programme among people on the evils of drug abuse, of considering the draft in future, and of having it adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Role of the drug control bodies of the United Nations  
at Vienna 3/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/122 in which the Assembly decided to convene an International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in 1987,

Aware of the intensive preparations being made for that Conference within the United Nations system, and by Governments and non-governmental organizations,

Bearing in mind that the results of the Conference will require the best use of existing resources through the redeployment of available United Nations resources from lower priority activities or the use of voluntary contributions, and increased efforts by the United Nations, Governments, international organizations and concerned parties to implement the recommendations of the Conference,

Taking fully into account the recommendations of the Group of High-Level Intergovernmental Experts aimed at improving the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations system,

Bearing in mind the recommendations contained in General Assembly resolution 41/213,

Reaffirming its conviction of the importance of the activities of the United Nations in the field of drug abuse control,

1. Notes with appreciation the valuable work of the United Nations drug control bodies located at Vienna;
2. Stresses the importance of close co-ordination between the drug control units of the United Nations;
3. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/213, to continue his efforts to further improve the efficiency of the United Nations drug control bodies in order to strengthen their effectiveness in dealing with the drug problem;
4. Also requests the Secretary-General to provide adequate financial information about current and future drug control activities so that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs can make recommendations on priorities on the basis of all relevant information;
5. Further requests the Secretary-General, in order to strengthen the activities and existing mechanisms of the United Nations in the area of international control of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, and with a view to the implementation of the follow-up activities of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, to give this sector priority, as a matter of urgency, in the allocation of available United Nations resources;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to present to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its next session, an analysis of practical ways and means of implementing the results of the Conference, through the United Nations system, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 41/213.

#### IV

Improvement of the control of international trade in  
psychotropic substances listed in Schedules III and  
IV of the 1971 Convention 4/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1985/15 of 28 May 1985 and 1986/8 of 21 May 1986,

Having considered the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1986 (E/INCB/1986/1), especially that part concerned with trade in psychotropic substances,

Recognizing with concern that the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances does not require import and export authorizations for international trade in substances listed in Schedules III and IV, thus facilitating the diversion of some of those substances into illicit channels,

Concerned that this lack of a treaty obligation makes it difficult for the competent authorities of both exporting and importing countries to prevent shipments of substances prohibited under article 13,

Bearing in mind that the International Narcotics Control Board needs relevant information in order to monitor effectively the international trade in substances listed in Schedules III and IV,

1. Reiterates its request to all Governments, to the extent possible, voluntarily to extend the system of import and export authorizations provided for in article 12, paragraph 1 of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances to cover international trade in substances listed in Schedules III and IV;
2. Also requests all Governments to establish, in any event, mechanisms for monitoring exports of substances listed in Schedules III and IV and to take the necessary steps to alert importing countries, in advance, of shipments that may be a cause of concern;
3. Further requests all Governments, to the extent possible, to voluntarily furnish information to the International Narcotics Control Board on the countries of origin of imports and the countries of destination of exports of substances listed in Schedules III and IV;
4. Requests all Governments which have decided to prohibit the import of substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances to notify the Secretary-General of this decision, in accordance with article 13, paragraph 1, of that Convention;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for their consideration and implementation.

V

Supply and demand of opiates for medical and scientific needs 5/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1979/8 of 9 May 1979, 1980/20 of 30 April 1980, 1981/8 of 6 May 1981, 1982/12 of 30 April 1982, 1983/3 of 24 May 1983, 1984/21 of 24 May 1984, 1985/16 of 28 May 1985 and 1986/9 of 21 May 1986,

Bearing in mind the supplement to the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1980, entitled "Demand and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs" (E/INCB/52/Supp.) and of the recommendations contained therein, as well as the special report published by the Board in 1985 bearing the same title,

Having considered the Report of the Board for 1986, in particular its paragraphs 38-42 devoted to the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific purposes, as well as the Board publication "Statistics on Narcotic Drugs for 1985" (E/INCB/1986/3),

Noting that the Board again reports that supply and demand are in "approximate balance",

Noting with concern that the Board has been provided with insufficient resources, and that this affects the priority given to the implementation of the request of the Economic and Social Council contained in its resolution 1986/9 of 21 May 1986,

Bearing in mind the burdens already borne by the traditional supplier countries faced with the question of excessive stocks of raw materials,

Reaffirming the fundamental need for international co-operation and solidarity in the effort, consistent with the relevant provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, to maintain a balance between legitimate supply and demand of opiates and in overcoming the problem of excessive stocks,

1. Urges all Governments that have not yet done so to seriously consider ways of implementing the above-mentioned resolutions and, as far as their constitutional and legal systems permit, to bring about an expeditious improvement over the current situation;

2. Requests the International Narcotics Control Board to accord priority to the monitoring of the implementation of its resolution 1986/9 of 21 May 1986 and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in 1988;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for due consideration and implementation.

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control 6/The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the importance of the Declaration on the Control of Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse contained in General Assembly resolution 39/142 of 14 December 1984, in which the General Assembly declares, inter alia, that "the illegal production of, demand for, abuse of and trafficking in drugs impede economic and social progress, constitute a grave threat to the security and development of many countries and peoples and should be combated by all moral, legal and institutional means, at the national, regional and international levels" and that "the eradication of trafficking in narcotic drugs is the collective responsibility of all States, especially those affected by problems relating to illicit production, trafficking or abuse",

Convinced that the world-wide character and the new dangerous dimensions of the drug-related phenomena require urgent action for the implementation of a dynamic and comprehensive international response, based on a concerted effort by all States,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2719 (XXV) of 15 December 1970 in which the Assembly welcomed the establishment of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in pursuance of the request made by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1559 (XLIX) of 11 November 1970,

Recalling also the numerous relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs commending the positive action of the Fund in supporting prevention, law enforcement, treatment and rehabilitation programmes, as well as integrated rural development projects, including projects for the substitution of illegal crops, in the most severely affected areas,

Acknowledging the vital role of the Fund in enhancing the multilateral approach to the provision of international assistance in this field,

Noting with satisfaction that the Fund, in recent years, has considerably extended its activities and programmes, thus becoming an effective, flexible and operational tool of multilateral co-operation, and the depository of a high degree of professionalism and specialization, in combating illegal drug production, trafficking and abuse,

Noting also the continuing collaboration and calls for increased co-operation between the Fund and the other entities of the United Nations system responsible for drug abuse control, in particular the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board, as well as the close co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme,

Recognizing that the increased level of voluntary contributions and the growing political support from many Governments to the Fund, its expanded programme of action and the broadened scope of its technical co-operation activities, make it necessary to adapt the administrative and operational procedures of the Fund commensurate with the increasing responsibilities

entrusted to it and the rising expectations of member States, thus strengthening its operational flexibility and reinforcing its capacity to respond to the urgent needs of developing countries,

Noting with concern that only a very small number of Governments are currently providing the bulk of the financial contributions to the Fund and that its resources are not yet sufficient to enable it to respond adequately to the gravity and seriousness of existing needs,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control for the initiative and leadership which have characterized the development of the Fund;

2. Endorses the recently adopted policy-approach of the Fund, based on the formulation and implementation of national and regional plans, referred to as "Master plans", in which both donor and assistance-receiving countries are actively involved;

3. Encourages the Fund to continue:

(a) To build up, on an international basis, with the assistance of the competent bodies of the United Nations system and other international bodies, and the continuous collaboration of interested Governments, in terms of political and financial support, the capacity to respond to national, regional, interregional and global needs in the drug abuse control field;

(b) To extend systematic and sustained assistance to countries and regions, with particular attention to developing ones, at their request, so as to enable them to combat more effectively their drug abuse problems through the formulation and execution of technical co-operation activities, the direct monitoring of the implementation of projects and programmes, the close supervision of their execution, the evaluation of the results achieved, the designation, as appropriate, of the executing agencies, including Government institutions, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, fund-raising and the proper management of the resources of the Fund;

(c) To play its important role in the United Nations system as an effective operational instrument to further the implementation of policy recommendations to deal with drug abuse and to act as an innovative and catalytic agent on the overall system of the United Nations;

4. Decides that the Executive Director of the Fund shall report regularly on its activities and programmes to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and to the Economic and Social Council when the latter considers the report of the Commission;

5. Recommends that the General Assembly give appropriate consideration to the Fund under the relevant agenda items;

6. Recommends that the Executive Director of the Fund, in view of the very delicate nature of his responsibilities, should be able to report direct to the Secretary-General, when appropriate and necessary;

7. Requests the Executive Director of the Fund to take the necessary steps to strengthen its technical capability and enhance its effectiveness and incisiveness in the delivery of drug abuse control programmes;

8. Reiterates the invitation to the relevant specialized agencies and other concerned organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to initiate and continue programmes aimed at the reduction of illicit production and demand for drugs, in close co-operation with and incorporating the experience of the Fund;

9. Expresses its appreciation to Governments for both their regular and earmarked contributions to the Fund;

10. Appeals to Governments to continue and to substantially increase their contributions to the Fund;

11. Calls upon those Governments that have not yet done so to consider contributing to the Fund;

12. Requests the Executive Director of the Fund, in preparing the next report on the activities of the Fund for the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to highlight the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

## VII

### Special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs 7/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2001 (LX) of 12 May 1976,

Recognizing that the social and human problems associated with drug abuse require the continuous attention of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Aware of the need for the Commission (i) to expedite the preparation of the new convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, (ii) to consider the question of scheduling of a number of substances under the provisions of the international drug control treaties, following receipt of recommendations to that effect from the World Health Organization, (iii) to consider appropriate action to give effect to recommendations of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking,

Decides that the Commission shall hold a special session of ten working days in 1988 at a time when it will not overlap with other meetings, and within existing United Nations resources, (i) to expedite the preparation of a new convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, (ii) to consider appropriate measures to give effect to relevant recommendations of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, (iii) to consider the question of scheduling of a number of substances, and (iv) to consider the report of the International Narcotics Control Board, an interim report from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, and other relevant matters requiring urgent attention.

B. Other matters requiring action by the  
Economic and Social Council

2. The attention of the Council is drawn to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 3 (XXXII) on regional HONLEA, in particular to paragraphs 2-4 thereof (see chap. VIII, sect. A). At its 990th meeting, on 10 February 1987, the Commission discussed its programme of future work and priorities under agenda item 7. It drew up the provisional agenda and list of documents for its thirty-third session, to be held in 1989, and decided by consensus to submit the following draft decision to the Council for adoption:

I

Provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-third session  
of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs 8/

At its ... plenary meeting, on ... 1987, the Economic and Social Council approved the following provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-third session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
3. Further action required in connection with the draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
4. Implementation of the international treaties on the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
5. Situation and trends in drug abuse and the illicit traffic
6. Implementation of the recommendations of the 1987 International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking
7. Action related to international drug control taken at the international level:
  - (a) International drug control activities in the United Nations system
  - (b) International Narcotics Control Board
  - (c) United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control
  - (d) Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
8. Programme of future work and priorities
9. Other matters
10. Report of the Commission on its thirty-third session



Requested documentation

- Item 2 Provisional agenda
- Annotated provisional agenda
- Item 3 Note by the Secretary-General on the status of the draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
- Item 4 Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the international drug control treaties
- Note by the Secretary-General on the status of multilateral treaties
- Item 5 Report of the Secretary-General on the review of drug abuse and measures to reduce illicit demand
- Report of the Secretary-General on the review of the illicit traffic
- Note by the Secretary-General on reports from subsidiary organs concerning the illicit traffic
- Item 6 Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the 1987 International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking
- Item 7 Note by the Secretary-General on international drug control activities in the United Nations system
- Note by the Secretary-General on the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1988
- Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1988
- Note by the Secretary-General on the report of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control
- Report of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control
- Note by the Secretary-General on intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
- Item 8 Note by the Secretary-General on the programme of future work and priorities

3. At the same meeting, the Commission decided to request that the Council authorize a special session of the Commission in 1988. The Commission established the provisional agenda and list of documents that would be required for that session and decided by consensus to submit the following draft decision to the Council for approval:

II

Provisional agenda and documentation for the tenth special session  
of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs 9/

At its ... plenary meeting, on ... 1987, the Economic and Social Council approved the following provisional agenda and documentation for the tenth special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Preparation of the new convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
4. Action to give effect to the relevant recommendations of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking
5. Implementation of the international treaties on the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
6. Review of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1987
7. Other urgent business

Requested documentation

- Item 2 Provisional agenda
- Annotated provisional agenda
- Item 3 Report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of the new convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
- Item 4 Report of the Secretary-General on recommendations of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking
- Item 5 Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the international treaties on the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
- Item 6 Note by the Secretary-General on the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1987
- Report of the International Narcotics Control Board
- Item 7 Note by the Secretary-General concerning recommendations of subsidiary organs of the Commission

Note by the Secretary-General on the interim report of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control

Interim report of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control

4. At its 986th meeting, on 6 February 1987, the Commission discussed the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1986. The attention of the Council is drawn to the Commission's comments, contained in chapter V.C of the present report. In that connection, the Commission recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

III

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its ... plenary meeting, on ... 1987, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1986.

5. At its 992nd meeting, on 11 February 1987, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its thirty-second session, and requested the secretariat to submit the following draft decision to the Council for adoption:

IV

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its ... plenary meeting, on ... 1987, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-second session.

## CHAPTER II

### PREPARATION OF A DRAFT CONVENTION AGAINST THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

6. At its 979th, 980th, 983rd, 984th, 988th and 989th meetings, on 3, 5, 9 and 10 February 1987, the Commission considered agenda item 3. Pursuant to resolution 1 (S-IX) adopted at its ninth special session, the Commission had before it the following documents: (a) a preliminary draft of the convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, consisting of 14 articles proposed to address the elements which the Commission had recommended for inclusion (E/CN.7/1987/2 and Corr.1); (b) a compilation of comments and/or textual changes submitted by Governments concerning the preliminary draft convention (E/CN.7/1987/2/Add.1 and Corr.1 (A/C/E/F/R only) and Corr.2 and 3 and Add.2 and Corr.1); and (c) a background note on the item prepared by the secretariat (E/CN.7/1987/11). At its 984th meeting, on 5 February 1987, the Commission decided to establish an Informal Working Group to examine article 1 of the draft convention. The results of the Group's discussions were before the Commission at its 988th meeting, on 9 February 1987, in document E/CN.7/1987/CRP.12/Rev.1.

7. The Commission was informed of General Assembly resolution 41/126 of 4 December 1986 entitled "Preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances" in which the Commission was requested, through the Economic and Social Council, "to continue at its thirty-second regular session its work on the preparation of the draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in the most expeditious manner, so that it may be effective, widely acceptable and enter into force at the earliest possible time".

8. The Commission was subsequently informed that, at its organizational session, the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1987/104 of 6 February 1987, had requested the Commission to proceed along the lines set forth in General Assembly resolution 41/126.

#### General debate

9. Many representatives and observers renewed the support of their Governments and organizations for the initiative taken by the General Assembly in its resolution 39/141 of 14 December 1984 aimed at forging a new international instrument to attack, directly and forcefully, the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. It was recognized that such traffic, which had attained in recent years an unprecedented world-wide dimension, constituted a threat to society and endangered the health and, in some cases, the lives of human beings. The preparation of the envisaged new convention, undertaken by the Commission upon instructions of the General Assembly, had made substantial progress and had now reached a crucial stage. It was necessary to move forward so that the ultimate objective could be achieved as soon as possible. In view of the complex nature of the provisions to be included in the convention, however, which raised questions of principle and practical issues, it was essential to proceed with care, in a flexible manner, so as to achieve the desirable result, i.e. the adoption of an instrument which would command universal acceptance. In that connection, it was stressed that all States should be given the opportunity to participate in the discussion of all questions pertaining to the elaboration of the new convention. The importance of achieving consensus on its provisions was underscored.

10. A number of representatives said that the new convention should supplement and strengthen the existing drug control Conventions, not duplicate or derogate from their provisions. One representative stated that, irrespective of the juridical status given to the new instrument, formal acknowledgement should be made, in its text, of the guiding principles embodied in those Conventions. The relationship between the new convention and those Conventions already in force would also require clarification, bearing in mind that the new convention should form an integral part of a system based on the same concepts and principles. In that context, States not yet Parties to the existing Conventions should be encouraged to adhere to those instruments. One observer expressed the view that some of the elements included in the preliminary draft need not be dealt with in such detail in the revised draft since they were already sufficiently covered in earlier Conventions; a strengthening of the existing control mechanisms would be preferable.

11. Several representatives expressed the view that while it was expected that the new convention would extend the scope of international co-operation in the struggle against drug traffic, it was nevertheless essential to ensure that its provisions would not impinge upon the sovereignty of States or be used to interfere in their internal affairs. One representative said that the convention should not contain discriminatory provisions the implementation of which would be at the discretion of the most powerful States.

12. One observer said that, if the intention was really to solve the problem of the illicit movement of drugs, one should concentrate first on the adoption of concrete and effective measures for the reduction of illicit demand, and at the same time undertake an international campaign, with significant financial support, to help the producing countries gradually to eliminate the illicit production of drugs. In his view, this approach should be reflected quite clearly in the new version of the draft convention.

13. Several representatives and observers pointed out that the convention would be successful only if its provisions were implemented in conformity with the different legal systems and domestic laws of the States concerned. To that effect, qualifying clauses should be introduced wherever appropriate. It was also observed that control measures should be based on the realistic possibilities for their effective implementation.

14. Several representatives referred to the legislative measures already adopted in their own countries to bring about desirable changes in areas to be covered by the new convention, such as extradition and the forfeiture of the proceeds of drug trafficking. Mention was also made of mutual judicial assistance agreements and law enforcement co-operation developed in line with the objectives of the convention.

15. In the view of one representative, where State laws were not adequate to meet the standards proposed in the convention, the aim should be to strengthen those laws, not to weaken the convention.

16. The Division of Narcotic Drugs was commended for producing, within the short time available, and with its limited resources, a preliminary draft of the convention, as well as a comprehensive compilation of the comments and proposed textual changes submitted by Governments: those documents constituted a valid foundation for continuing the task entrusted to the Commission "in the most expeditious manner", as requested by the General Assembly.

17. As regards the best procedure to be followed, it was suggested by several delegations that the Commission set up an intergovernmental, open-ended, expert group to prepare a revised complete draft of the convention. That draft would then be put before the Commission at its next session, and a final draft submitted thereafter to a plenipotentiary conference for adoption.

18. One representative felt that the preliminary draft did not take into consideration the various aspects of the problem of drug traffic as a whole, as had been envisaged in the original resolution of the General Assembly, inasmuch as it did not address itself to the drug abuse aspect which had developed as a result of the increase in the demand for drugs. While it was imperative that efforts be made to reduce such demand, it was equally necessary that the draft convention assign a specific responsibility to those States in whose jurisdiction the demand was high.

19. Another representative stated that the effects of the new convention would necessarily be subject to the limitations imposed by the protection of human rights and the enforcement and judiciary resources available. Moreover, the advantages of drug prohibition had to be weighted against the unintentional disadvantages, in particular the health hazards involved, so as to maintain a balanced approach to the problem.

20. Attention was drawn to the special problems of the transit States and to the need to alleviate the impact of transit traffic by means of a suitable provision in the convention. In that connection, it was recalled that, at the First Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (Interregional HONLEA), held at Vienna in July/August 1986, there had been general agreement on the urgent need for increased collaboration between the authorities of transit countries and those of consumer and producing countries. It had been recommended that transit countries, particularly those faced, for the first time, with the problem of illicit drug transit through their national territories, should receive financial assistance.

21. Several representatives suggested that appropriate assistance should be provided to developing countries, particularly to their law enforcement agencies, to enable them to implement effectively the relevant provisions of the convention.

22. With respect to the title of the convention, it was suggested that since the purpose of the new instrument was to suppress the illicit drug traffic, it would be appropriate to insert the term "suppression" in its title.

23. One representative recalled and confirmed the suggestion previously made by his Government that the preamble of the convention should mention the links between the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the illicit traffic in firearms, subversive activities, international terrorism and other organized criminal activities.

24. The need to have precise and accurate definitions in order to avoid difficulties of interpretation was emphasized by several speakers. It was noted that some important terms within the context of the convention had not been defined in the preliminary draft, while definitions of terms which already appeared in the existing Conventions had been unnecessarily repeated.

25. The definitions of "controlled substances" and of "illicit traffic" were said to be of crucial importance to the whole instrument and it was suggested that they

be redrafted with utmost care after further study. One representative suggested that the definition of illicit traffic should refer to the existing Conventions in connection with national laws. The formula "contrary to the provisions of this Convention", as used in the preliminary draft, was not considered satisfactory. One representative expressed the view that the definition of the term "traffic" for the purpose of the new convention should be somewhat narrower than the definition taken from article 36 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 (1961 Convention) since the new convention was specifically aimed at preventing and combatting the international traffic rather than the illicit activities enumerated in the existing Conventions. In his view, priority should be given to attacking large-scale organized trafficking involving substantial quantities of drugs. Another representative was of the opinion that the definition of illicit traffic should not depend on a certain quantity of drugs, but that the quantity should only determine the degree of punishment, which was a question of national law.

26. Some representatives noted that according to the definition given of "controlled substances", the whole cannabis plant was subject to control measures. Since cannabis stalks and the products made from them and their seeds were internationally circulated for lawful use in large quantities, they should be excluded from the substances to be placed under control. In addition, it would be appropriate to classify the substances listed in the definition into different groups and to subject them to different levels of control, depending on the degree of their adverse effects. One observer reaffirmed the view of his Government that "poppy straw" should be mentioned separately in the definition and subjected to the system of control applicable for opium.

27. One representative suggested that the definition of "laundering" be deleted and that the term, which raised questions of translation in different languages, should be replaced by a more appropriate word in the body of the convention.

28. As regards penal provisions, one representative suggested that article 2 should provide for capital punishment or most severe penalties subject to constitutional limitations. Preventive detention should be considered as well as the denial or withdrawal of passports of convicted traffickers. Moreover, bail should not be granted for offences under the convention.

29. As regards aggravating circumstances, one observer suggested that the provisions of the draft should be supplemented to include distributing or selling of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in educational institutions, hospitals, reformatories, research laboratories, defence and security establishments, jails and other institutions run by charitable organizations, as well as repeated offences.

30. One representative indicated that his Government had serious objections against the submission of drug offences to universal criminal jurisdiction as contemplated in article 2, paragraph 6, and article 4 of the draft convention. In his view, the convention should establish a system based primarily on the territorial application of criminal laws, combined with mechanisms of international co-operation such as extradition and mutual assistance in criminal matters, including the transfer of proceedings, judicial decisions and enforcement orders pertaining to the seizure and forfeiture of assets or proceeds derived from drug trafficking.

31. One observer suggested that the reference to materials or equipment intended for use in the illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, in article 2, subparagraph 1 (b), should be amplified to include plant, machinery, appliances, apparatus, instruments and tools.

32. Many representatives supported the provisions in the preliminary draft concerning the forfeiture of the proceeds of drug trafficking and indicated that their Governments were initiating measures, within their own jurisdiction, to attack the financial side of drug trafficking. They emphasized, however, that provisions on forfeiture should not be the pretext for arbitrary decisions of an extraneous nature and that, in addition to constitutional limitations, account should be taken of national legislations and legal systems in the countries concerned. One representative suggested that the proceeds should accrue to that State in which they were located since, in that case, the State would more likely be interested in taking action for their forfeiture.

33. One representative said that the provisions concerning extradition for drug trafficking offences should be similar to those applicable to serious crimes; States should have the obligation to prosecute their accused nationals if extradition was refused. Another representative suggested that the obligation to prosecute should be formulated as strongly as possible, following the principle aut dedere aut judicare. One representative indicated that many European States had ratified, under the aegis of the Council of Europe, an extradition treaty where the principle of compulsory extradition was applied; the requested Party had, with certain exceptions, no discretionary power to grant or refuse extradition. He suggested that, in order to avoid problems of interpretation which might arise from the fact that the draft convention does not adopt the principle of compulsory extradition, it would be useful to add a paragraph stating that the Parties should carry out their obligations under the article in conformity with any conventions or treaties on extradition that may exist between them.

34. One representative emphasized that the convention should facilitate the extradition of accused traffickers, regardless of their nationality. An observer indicated, however, that the obligation not to refuse extradition, on the grounds that the person sought was a national of the requested State, or that the offence was politically motivated, was contrary to the constitution of his country and to a widely accepted principle of international law. It was suggested that the domestic law of the requested Party, in addition to its constitution, could be invoked to refuse the extradition of a national.

35. One representative expressed the view that the article should be drafted in such a way that the extradition of offenders from countries with lenient penalties to countries with severe penalties would not present difficulties.

36. One representative stated that the convention should provide a strong framework for mutual legal assistance, allowing and encouraging law enforcement agencies to support one another's efforts to suppress drug trafficking. Another said that mutual legal assistance and international co-operation should be reinforced; all administrative services dealing both with suppression and prevention should be provided with mechanisms to co-operate effectively.

37. An observer indicated that the provisions, as formulated in the preliminary draft, would not be applicable in countries like his own where the judicial authorities dealing with penal matters could not exercise jurisdiction over



offences not punishable in their territories; the provision should take this limitation into account.

38. Several representatives considered that the provisions concerning controlled delivery had good potential for dismantling trafficking networks if properly enforced. It was observed, however, that the technique was not legitimate in all its aspects, presented difficulties of implementation in certain cases, and could be open to abuse. Moreover, it could prove costly, particularly in terms of manpower resources. Necessary safeguards and assistance should, therefore, be provided for in the Convention. One representative stressed that the use of controlled delivery should not involve any active assistance by the authorities in smuggling arrangements or in their continuation. Another representative suggested that the settling of the costs incurred by countries involved in the surveillance of illicit consignments, which were mainly developing countries, should be covered by an appropriate provision. One representative emphasized that the article on controlled delivery should ensure that the illicit consignments would not get lost and that the prosecution of the offenders would, in any case, be guaranteed.

39. Several representatives expressed satisfaction with article 8. The convention, they considered, should contain effective international measures to identify precursors and essential chemicals used in the manufacture and production of illicit drugs and to control their use for that purpose. Some representatives stated that the measures envisaged in the convention should not adversely affect the legitimate manufacture and trade of pharmaceutical products. One considered that the article required further study. Another said that the substances to be included in the proposed lists would have to be identified before the article was finalized.

40. Several representatives said that the effective implementation of article 9, concerning materials and equipment, was questionable. The present formulation should be revised if the article was to be retained.

41. Some representatives suggested that article 11 be expanded to encompass private as well as commercial carriers. An observer noted that an appropriate balance would have to be found between security requirements and the facilitation of air services. He suggested that the drafting of article 11, paragraph 2, should be improved to remove the impression of presumption of guilt of the carrier by reversing the burden of proof.

42. One representative said that article 12 should be strengthened to make the high seas "off limits" to drug traffickers. An observer suggested that the article should not only give the right to seize ships on the high seas, but also aircraft in countries' air space. Another observer proposed that the provisions concerning search and seizure of vessels should be deleted, because of the serious implications which their implementation could have in certain areas of international trade and also in view of their possible abuse by certain States.

#### Discussion of the preliminary draft convention, article by article

43. The Commission considered the definitions, beginning with article 1.

44. One observer reiterated the amendment to the introductory sentence of the article as proposed by his Government in paragraph 27 of document E/CN.7/1987/2/Add.1.

45. Another observer suggested that in order to take into account the fact that non-commercial aircraft and vessels were heavily involved in drug trafficking, the definition of "commercial carrier" in subparagraph (b) should be replaced by a definition of "carrier" as "a public or private entity engaged in the operation of an aircraft or vessel transporting persons or goods". Another observer indicated that "commercial carrier" was not satisfactory as the definition should cover the transport of goods not only for hire but free of charge.

46. One representative expressed the view that the concept of "controlled delivery", as defined in subparagraph (d), raised several complex legal issues which could be attenuated by making controlled delivery subject to bilateral agreements. An observer indicated that the provision was unacceptable under his country's national legislation.

47. One representative was of the opinion that the definition of "controlled substances" in subparagraph (e) should cover, separately, substances under international control and substances in Lists A and B. Two representatives indicated that, in order to be consistent with the 1961 Convention, cannabis seeds should not be subject to control. One observer, when reiterating the proposal of his Government in paragraph 50 of document E/CN.7/1987/2/Add.1, indicated that "poppy straw" should fall under the same control system as opium.

48. As regards the definition of "forfeiture" in subparagraph (g), one observer referred to the amendment proposed by his Government in paragraph 55 of document E/CN.7/1987/2/Add.1.

49. With regard to the definition of "illicit traffic" in subparagraph (i), one representative indicated that this definition, which was of the essence for the new instrument, required further attention and clarification with a view to reaching consensus on its content. An observer referred to the amendment proposed by his Government in paragraph 71 of document E/CN.7/1987/2/Add.1. An observer suggested that the words "by any means whatsoever" should be inserted after the word "transport". Regarding the second sentence of the paragraph, two representatives reiterated the views expressed by their Governments, in paragraph 80 of document E/CN.7/1987/2/Add.1 and paragraph 10 of document E/CN.7/1987/2/Add.2 respectively, that organizing, managing, financing or facilitating the activities of illicit traffic were not acts of illicit traffic and should therefore be dealt with in a separate provision.

50. One representative stated that the term "laundering" in subparagraph (j) was open to dubious interpretations and should be replaced by a more suitable term.

51. Regarding the definition of "transit State" in subparagraph (s), one observer referred to the proposal of his Government in paragraph 113 (ii) of document E/CN.7/1987/2/Add.1.

52. With a view to making as much progress as possible in the limited time at its disposal, the Commission referred the discussion of the article 1 definitions for consideration to an Informal Working Group, open to all representatives and observers.

53. The Commission then took up its consideration of the other articles, starting with those which appeared to raise no major objections as to their inclusion or formulation and on which a substantial measure of agreement already seemed to

exist. It was the clear understanding of the Commission that the position taken by representatives and observers concerning each particular provision would be ad referendum and would not commit their Governments at any further stage of the preparation of the convention.

54. There was general agreement for retaining article 14 as it appeared in the preliminary draft, except for subparagraphs 2 (a) and 2 (b) which would be amended as follows:

"2 (a) A co-ordinated preventive, control and repressive action to discourage the use of the mails for illicit traffic;"

"2 (b) Introducing and maintaining by authorized law enforcement personnel investigative techniques designed to detect substances under international control in the mails;"

55. A representative suggested that, pending a conclusive outcome of discussions regarding the definition of "controlled substances", the term used in the original draft be maintained.

56. Another representative expressed the view that since the prevention of the use of the mails for illicit traffic was already covered by existing bilateral and multilateral agreements, there was very little justification for the inclusion of this article in the new convention.

57. There was general agreement for retaining article 13 as it appeared in the preliminary draft.

58. One representative made reference to the proposal of his Government for a more detailed provision, as reproduced in paragraph 619 of document E/CN.7/1987/2/Add.1, and commended it for appropriate consideration at a later stage.

59. One representative proposed that a provision on the labelling of consignments, along the lines of recommendation 8 of Interregional HONLEA, should be added to this article. It was agreed that while such a provision deserved to be included, it would be desirable to insert it in a more appropriate place in the new convention.

60. There was general agreement for retaining the provisions of article 6 as contained in the preliminary draft, subject to the amendments and observations indicated below.

61. As a result of the discussion, the first sentence of paragraph 1 was modified to read as follows:

"Acting according to their respective legislation, constitutional, legal and administrative systems, for the purposes of this article, the Parties shall co-operate closely with each other with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement action to suppress the illicit traffic."

62. One representative proposed rewording the limitation clause at the beginning of the introductory sentence as follows: "Within the basic principles of the existing national legal system".

63. Several representatives expressed the view that the measures envisaged in subparagraph 1 (a) regarding the co-ordination between law enforcement agencies should be carried out by the appropriate agency responsible for such co-ordination established at the national level, pursuant to article 35, paragraph (a) of the 1961 Convention and article 21, paragraph (a) of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971 Convention). One representative suggested that reference be made to those provisions of the existing Conventions.

64. In view of the importance of the links between illicit drug trafficking and other organized criminal activities, two representatives proposed that the following provision be added in subparagraph 1 (a):

"The implication of known or suspected traffickers in the illicit traffic in firearms, subversive activities, international terrorism and other organized criminal activities".

65. Another representative suggested the addition of the following provision in the same subparagraph:

"The movement of specific chemical substances diverted for use in the illicit traffic".

66. One representative proposed that the second sentence of subparagraph 1 (b) be reworded as follows: "The transfer, with the authorization of the competent authorities, in an expeditious manner, of samples of controlled substances for evidentiary or analytical purposes, shall be considered in appropriate cases."

67. Regarding subparagraph 3 (c), a representative suggested that it be shortened to read as follows: "(c) Modern law enforcement techniques".

68. In order to make the posting of liaison officers subject to bilateral and other agreements, paragraph 4 was modified to read as follows: "The Parties shall facilitate effective co-ordination between their respective law enforcement agencies and, in that context, shall consider allowing the posting of liaison officers from other Parties within their borders, on the basis of bilateral or other agreements, and promoting the exchange of personnel and other experts on the illicit traffic."

69. One representative expressed the view that the article should not contain any provision concerning liaison officers.

70. Another representative proposed redrafting the beginning of paragraph 7 as follows: "The Parties shall make the utmost use of existing regional and international conferences and seminars to stimulate co-operation etc."

71. One representative suggested that the expression "law enforcement personnel" should be used consistently throughout the article and be defined, as appropriate, in article 1.

72. In the discussion of article 10, one representative expressed reservations as to the content and formulation of the article which, in his view, neither defined what constituted illicit cultivation nor indicated what specific measures of co-operation were contemplated in paragraph 2. He noted that the draft article was less far-reaching than the provisions on the same subject in the 1961 Convention,

which he considered problematic in case the new convention should not be construed as a protocol to the existing Conventions. Some other speakers suggested that the article should be related to the provisions of the 1961 Convention and contain a reference to article 22 of that Convention.

73. One representative was of the view that the article should be strengthened by the addition of a provision which would set a specific time-frame for crop eradication programmes in producing countries. An observer said that the implementation of the provisions of the article should be accompanied by economic, financial and technical support, in order to effect the necessary socio-economic changes in the producing States. In that connection, one representative said that the technique of crop substitution mentioned in paragraph 2 should be seen as an integral part of rural development projects.

74. One representative and one observer proposed that the beginning of the first sentence of paragraph 1 be amended as follows: "The Parties shall adopt, within the territory, ...".

75. An observer reiterated the suggestion of his Government, in paragraph 526 of document E/CN.7/1987/2/Add.1, to delete the second sentence of paragraph 1. Another observer stressed the need to seek an appropriate balance in this paragraph, including measures that should be adopted by the consumer countries in order significantly to reduce the illicit demand for drugs in the countries concerned, in view of its influence on production and illicit trafficking.

76. Another representative suggested that, in the second sentence of paragraph 1, the words "socio-economic" be inserted before the words "and ecological" and that the word "biological" be clarified.

77. One representative proposed that the beginning of paragraph 2 be amended by inserting the words "through mutual agreement" between the words "co-operate" and "to increase".

78. The Moderator of the Informal Working Group reported to the Commission on the Group's consideration of the definitions contained in article 1. The Group had examined them in their entirety and agreed on a revised set of definitions. These were being placed before the Commission in document E/CN.7/1987/CRP.12. The Moderator outlined the approach which the Group had taken in redrafting or deleting some of the original definitions. Later, a further revised set of definitions, reflecting additional discussions of the Informal Working Group, was put before the Commission, in document E/CN.7/1987/CRP.12/Rev.1.

79. He emphasized, in particular, that the definition of "illicit traffic", which determined the scope of application of almost all the provisions of the preliminary draft convention, was closely connected with the question of the relationship between the new instrument and the existing drug control Conventions. Some representatives reiterated the generally accepted view that the new convention should supplement the existing ones by introducing new international measures in the fight against the illicit traffic without affecting the range of application of the existing Conventions' provisions: it should not be seen as independent of, or subordinate to, the existing Conventions, but as forming with them a functional whole.

80. One representative noted that the preliminary draft concentrated on the fight against illicit traffic from a criminal law standpoint and expressed the opinion that a multidisciplinary approach which would embrace illicit production and consumption would be more conducive to an effective solution of the outstanding problems.

81. Some representatives voiced their preference for the adoption of a protocol which would amend the existing Conventions. Several others recalled, however, that the Commission had been given by the General Assembly the specific mandate of drafting a new convention. In their view, the Commission should continue to elaborate the contents of the new instrument without discussing the form which it might ultimately take. The Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs drew attention to the legal and practical difficulties which the protocol approach would entail. As the status of ratification of the three drug control instruments now in force differed, this would mean that not one, but three, protocols would be necessary to achieve the objective of supplementing and strengthening the existing provisions on illicit traffic.

82. As regards the proposed definition of "illicit traffic", one representative stated that it should be further clarified. Another said that the definition should reflect the concept that to constitute illicit traffic the activities mentioned must be committed intentionally and that the acts of concealment and acquisition should be included in the definition.

83. With respect to the proposed definition of "controlled delivery", one representative stated that he could accept the formulation, provided that it was specified in the relevant article of the convention that controlled delivery operations would be undertaken solely on the basis of bilateral agreements.

84. One representative suggested that the proposed definition of "commercial carrier" be reconsidered as, in its present form, it excluded transport free of charge.

85. Referring to the definition of "specific chemicals", one representative suggested that the words "intended for use" be substituted for the word "used".

86. Several representatives and observers regretted the deletion of the definition of "transit State", which appeared in the preliminary draft, pointing out that the special problems of transit States were referred to in article 6. They emphasized the need for the convention to deal in a substantive manner with those problems and suggested that an appropriate definition of "transit State" be reintroduced in article 1 in the light of the provisions to be included in the body of the convention.

87. At its 989th meeting, on 10 February 1987, the Commission adopted by consensus a draft resolution entitled "Preparation of an international convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances" (E/CN.7/1987/L.17) co-sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey, United States, USSR, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chap. I, A, draft resolution I. For the financial implications, see annex II.)

88. One of the co-sponsors stated that, given the very high priority attached to the work towards the draft convention, it assumed that the associated expenses would be absorbed almost completely within available United Nations resources or through voluntary contributions. For the expert group mentioned in the draft resolution, these resources would come from the 1987 budget, and lower priority activities would thus be deferred. For the plenipotentiary conference also called for in the draft resolution, the expenses should be budgeted for in the 1988-1989 proposed budget to be discussed within the context of General Assembly resolution 41/213.

89. At its 992nd meeting, on 11 February 1987, the Commission adopted by consensus a draft resolution entitled "Guidelines for the preparation of an international convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances" (E/CN.7/1987/L.8), co-sponsored by Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Finland, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Peru and Venezuela. (For the text of this resolution, see chap. VIII, A, resolution 1 (XXXII)).

## CHAPTER III

### IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TREATIES ON THE CONTROL OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

90. At its 978th meeting, on 2 February 1987, the Commission considered that part of agenda item 3 which related to the possible scheduling of five substances in the light of notifications received from WHO (E/CN.7/1987/11 and Add.2). At the same meeting, it also considered agenda item 6. It had before it in that connection a note by the Secretary-General concerning the provisions of article 3 of the 1971 Convention (E/CN.7/1987/12). At its 978th and 987th meetings, on 2 and 9 February 1987, the Commission addressed that part of agenda item 3 which related to the review of the annual reports questionnaire. In that connection, it had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.7/1987/CRP.4).

#### A. Consideration of recommendations for scheduling under the 1971 Convention

91. The five notifications from WHO recommended that the substance butalbital (5-allyl-5-isobutylbarbituric acid) should be included in Schedule III of the 1971 Convention and that the four substances allobarbital (5,5-diallylbarbituric acid), butobarbital (5-butyl-5-ethylbarbituric acid), secbutabarbital (5-sec-butyl-5-ethylbarbituric acid) and vinylbital (5-(1-methyl-butyl)-5-vinylbarbituric acid) should be included in Schedule IV of that Convention.

92. Documents E/CN.7/1987/11 and Add.2 also contained summaries of comments received by the Secretary-General from Governments relevant to the possible scheduling of the five substances, as well as a substance-by-substance summary of data prepared by the secretariat, as requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1984/23. The representative of WHO made a statement concerning the five notifications and drew attention to the fact that the report of the 23rd WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence was available to the Commission in the Technical Reports Series (TRS 741).

93. At the beginning of the discussion, the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs pointed out that decisions to schedule a substance obviously had programme budget implications, but, following consultations with the Office of Financial Services, no additional resources would be sought in that connection in 1987. The Office of Financial Services had indicated, however, that provision would be made in the Secretary-General's budget proposals for the next biennium in connection with the scheduling activities of the Commission. The Secretary of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) informed the Commission that the INCB secretariat had prepared a statement of financial implications arising from the scheduling proposal now before the Commission. He had been informed by the Office of Financial Services that it was not necessary to present a written statement at the present time, and that provision for the additional resource requirements caused by scheduling decisions would be included in the 1988-1989 budget.

94. In the course of the discussion on scheduling, one representative reminded the Commission that the indirect financial implications for the secretariat of scheduling decisions should always be taken into consideration. At a time of great



financial constraint, it might sometimes be advisable to examine an alternate course to international control; for example, voluntary national control measures might be introduced in the absence of such international control.

95. A number of representatives expressed agreement with the WHO proposals. There was evidence of abuse potential or actual abuse of the five substances, regardless of their therapeutic value. In some countries, substances such as those now suggested for international control were already under even more stringent national control. Some representatives pointed out that one objective of the 1971 Convention was to encourage preventive activities with a view to offsetting the development of an abuse situation.

96. Some other representatives expressed concern about controlling those substances. They said that the amount of abuse reported did not justify action by the Commission at this time and to increase the number of substances under control without there being a clear and urgent need to do so was not warranted.

97. The Commission proceeded to vote on the control of the substances. The voting was as follows:

<u>Substance</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>Abstention</u>
Butalbital	33	none	5
Allobarbital	34	none	4
Butobarbital	34	none	4
Secbutabarbital	34	none	5
Vinylbital	33	none	5

98. The Commission therefore decided to include butalbital in Schedule III of the 1971 Convention and allobarbital, butobarbital, secbutabarbital and vinylbital in Schedule IV of that Convention.

99. For the text of the formal decisions drafted by the secretariat at the request of the Commission to reflect the results of the votes on the five substances, see chapter VIII, B, decisions 1 (XXXII)-5 (XXXII).

#### B. Annual reports questionnaire

100. In its deliberation of the revision of the annual reports questionnaire, the Commission welcomed the deletions and simplifications which had been proposed by the secretariat. It agreed that the questionnaire, thus revised, could be used on an interim basis in the collection of annual reports for 1986. Nevertheless, the questionnaire still required considerable simplification and should be redrafted before being presented again to the Commission at its next regular session.

101. Several representatives said that the terminology of the existing international drug control conventions should be used whenever possible throughout the questionnaire. Also, the table in question 5 of Part C should be revised to include "drug categories" in its heading.

102. Forms A through G annexed to the three parts of the questionnaire should be put in numerical order and appear as Forms 1-7. Several representatives proposed specific simplifications to and deletions from Forms B, F and G. In preparing the

next draft, the secretariat should be guided both by the comments of the representatives who had addressed specific issues relating to the questions and annexes and also by the Commission's clearly expressed wish that the questionnaire be made less complex wherever possible.

### C. Study of the provisions of article 3 of the 1971 Convention

103. The Commission examined the present situation with respect to the exemption of preparations under the provisions of article 3 of the 1971 Convention. Attention was drawn to paragraph 5 of Commission resolution 3 (S-IX) which had recommended that WHO should defer the evaluation of exemption notifications until a substantial number of such notifications were presented to the Secretary-General. One representative expressed the opinion that such a recommendation might have the effect of impeding the proper and timely functioning of the Convention and that the Commission might wish to review the reasons that had led to the adoption of the recommendation. Other representatives felt that there were no new elements to consider that might lead to further recommendations for improving the system of review.

104. The observer for WHO stated that the result of resolution 3 (S-IX) had been to halt WHO activities relating to the review of exemptions. A notification of exempted preparations had been received by the Secretary-General from the Government of Finland; this, however, was still pending, as WHO had taken no further action since the adoption of the resolution.

105. It was the consensus of the Commission that WHO should resume review of the pending notification and that the Secretary-General should contact Governments to request their suggestions on means to improve the system of review of exempted preparations. It was also agreed that the Secretary-General should remind Governments of their treaty obligations arising under article 3 of the 1971 Convention.

106. At its 991st meeting, on 11 February 1987, the Commission approved, by consensus, a draft decision entitled "Exemption of preparations", drafted by the secretariat at the request of the Commission to reflect the consensus position it had reached. (For the text of this decision, see chap. VIII, B, decision 6 (XXXII)).

## CHAPTER IV

### SITUATION AND TRENDS IN DRUG ABUSE AND THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC

107. At its 981st, 982nd and 983rd meetings, on 4 and 5 February 1987, the Commission considered agenda item 4. It had before it a report of the Secretary-General summarizing the general situation with respect to drug abuse and measures to reduce illicit demand (E/CN.7/1987/9); a review of the illicit traffic prepared by the secretariat (E/CN.7/1987/10); a conference room paper containing statistics relating to seizures (E/CN.7/1987/CRP.6); the reports of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East on its last three sessions (E/CN.7/1987/CRP.1, Part One, E/CN.7/1987/CRP.1, Part Three, and E/CN.7/1987/CRP.9); the report of the Twelfth Meeting of HONLEA (Far East Region) (E/CN.7/1987/CRP.1, Part Two; the report of the first Interregional HONLEA (E/CN.7/1987/3); and a note by the Secretary-General on subsidiary bodies' reporting mechanisms (E/CN.7/1987/4).

#### A. Review of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

108. It was generally considered that the overall picture with regard to illicit drug trafficking was one of continued deterioration. Major drugs of abuse, such as cannabis resin, cocaine, heroin and certain psychotropic substances continued to be freely available in their traditional markets, at relatively low prices. In some States, the prices, particularly of cocaine and heroin, had fallen significantly.

109. In most of the world, heroin and cannabis continued to be principal drugs appearing in the illicit traffic. In the Americas, it was noted, the principal problem was cocaine. Seizures of all three drugs rose dramatically during 1986. A notable trend was the increase in the incidence of individual seizures involving unusually large quantities of cannabis resin, cocaine and heroin. One representative reported that in 1986 authorities in his country had seized about three tons of heroin, of which one ton had come from just two seizures. For natural opiates and cannabis, south-west Asia remained the principal area of illicit production.

110. A very disturbing trend was the emergence of "Crack", a smokeable form of cocaine noted for its potency, high potential for addiction and relatively low street price. Cocaine abuse by smoking was proving to be far more addictive and dangerous to health than the traditional method - ingesting it nasally. Also of concern was the increasing availability of crude, low-priced, but potent, forms of heroin. These, together with "Crack", have so far been confined almost exclusively to the Americas, although "Crack" has recently begun to appear in Western Europe and other parts of the world.

111. Several representatives noted that, with regard to routes, illicit drugs destined for Western Europe and the United States continued to follow the traditional ones, but there was evidence of increasing traffic in heroin (destined for Western Europe and the United States) and cocaine (destined for Western Europe) through west Africa.

112. Larger quantities of illicit drugs than ever before appeared to be moving by sea, which gave rise to special problems of jurisdiction on the high seas. In some cases, maritime drug law enforcement agencies lacked suitable pursuit vessels. One representative drew attention to the huge quantities of illicit drugs known to be smuggled in the heavy shipping operating throughout the Mediterranean basin area. The International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, he suggested, might devote attention to the problem.

113. Several representatives emphasized yet again the special problems which the transit traffic in illicit drugs posed for many States.

114. The illicit trafficking in psychotropic substances was growing. In 1986, several States had recorded a significant increase in the abuse of stimulants, particularly amphetamines. Abuse of the latter was an increasing worry to drug control authorities in Western Europe, particularly in Scandinavia. The diversion of psychotropic substances from licit sources was part of the problem. Methaqualone continued to be moved illicitly through eastern Africa to southern Africa where demand for it remained high.

115. All representatives and observers said that their Governments were making every effort to deal with the growing problems of illicit drug trafficking. Many Governments had introduced new legislation during 1986. The predominant features of most of this new legislation were to give wider powers for depriving convicted drug traffickers of their assets, provision for more severe penal sanctions, the application of increasingly drastic police measures, and better provisions to facilitate the conclusion of bilateral agreements with other Governments on the subject of drug trafficking.

116. The paramount importance of international co-operation in coping with the increasing internationalization of the illicit drug traffic was emphasized. Among the measures taken thus far to improve such co-operation, the exchange of drug liaison officers seemed to have been particularly effective. Some representatives expressed the view that similar exchanges should be made by as many concerned States as possible. It was also noted that the use of bilateral agreements and other proper arrangements could significantly improve drug law enforcement co-ordination between States which shared common illicit drug trafficking problems. Some representatives and observers emphasized the need to improve mechanisms for the expeditious exchange of operational drug law enforcement information between States, especially in cases where their nationals were involved.

117. The view was expressed that drug law enforcement training was a key countermeasure to illicit drug trafficking. One observer emphasized that such training was probably more important now than at any time in the past because of the way in which new forms of illicit drugs and psychotropic substances were proliferating. The increasing involvement of criminal organizations in the illicit drug traffic was noted by several representatives. It was stressed by many representatives that every effort should be made to identify such organizations with a view to suppressing or preventing their unlawful activities, particularly through the seizure of their assets.

118. The representatives of some States in south-west Asia and in south-east Asia reported considerable success in the eradication of illicit drug crops. The detection and eradication of illicit cultivation was of high priority in controlling illicit drug trafficking.

119. Several representatives drew attention to the speed with which drug abuse "fashions" were changing. In that respect, 1986 was a year of considerable change. Heroin addiction had spread at a very fast rate during the past decade. A number of representatives said that drug law enforcement measures would only be successful if they were complemented by measures to reduce the illicit demand.

120. One observer drew attention to the recent formation of the South Asia Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) comprising Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, which will provide a forum for the discussion, inter alia, of regional drug trafficking problems.

121. Another observer recalled that the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East had considered the possibility that the Government of India might usefully be invited by the Commission to be represented, on a regular basis, at Sub-Commission sessions, either as a member or as a permanent observer. The Sub-Commission had agreed to consider the matter and to make a formal recommendation to the Commission at its thirty-first session. The observer considered that the Sub-Commission would provide a very useful additional interregional forum where India could discuss drug-related matters with other countries concerned, an arrangement which would, no doubt, be mutually advantageous.

122. At its 991st meeting, on 11 February 1987, the Commission adopted, by consensus, as amended, a draft resolution entitled "Education and information on drug abuse and illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances" (E/CN.7/1987/L.20), co-sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, USSR, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia. (For the text of this resolution, see chap. I, A, draft resolution II.)

#### B. Drug abuse and measures to reduce the illicit demand for drugs

123. The drug abuse situation continued to deteriorate in most parts of the world. Most representatives and observers expressed grave concern at the extent to which drug abuse and associated problems were spreading in their countries. In a number of them it had reached epidemic proportions. The most striking feature of the abuse was the escalation of heroin and cocaine abuse, but the abuse of cannabis and various types of psychotropic substances also continued to spread. In some countries and territories in which abuse had been a long-standing problem, the number of new cases was stable, or even decreasing, but the total number of abusers still remained unacceptably high.

124. A new cause for concern was the appearance of "designer drugs" - analogues of controlled drugs whose structures had been changed to circumvent their control but whose effects were similar to, or even stronger than, those of the original. The use of such substances was associated with increased morbidity and mortality.

125. Personal and social dysfunction, crime, accidents, impairment of health and deaths (predominantly among young people) were often associated with drug abuse. The injection of drugs using unsterilized needles had contributed significantly to the increasing spread of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and

hepatitis B. One representative informed the Commission that the provision of clean needles had resulted in a remarkably low occurrence of AIDS among addicts in his country.

126. Patterns of abuse were becoming increasingly complex: abuse involving two or more substances was generally widespread and had become the predominant pattern in certain countries. The age of first drug use was falling from adolescence to preadolescence and even earlier. Young users were experimenting with a variety of substances - most often with those that were easy to obtain, such as volatile solvents, but also with the likes of heroin and cocaine. In most countries, drug abuse had spread to all social strata. It affected most age groups, but predominantly the younger one. While the majority of abusers were males, the proportion of female abusers was growing.

127. Heroin abuse had spread to a number of countries with little or no previous experience of the problem. It had begun to be abused in certain African countries. It also continued to be a serious problem in North America, in a number of countries and territories of Asia and the Far East, in most countries of Western Europe, in certain countries of the Near and Middle East, and in Oceania. The abuse of other opiates remained on a much smaller scale than that of heroin. In certain countries of Eastern Europe, there was an increasing abuse of other opiates, particularly the decoction of poppy straw and codeine. Opium consumption had generally remained stable, or had even declined slightly, in some of those countries of Asia and the Far East and the Near and Middle East in which it had traditionally been abused.

128. Cocaine abuse had escalated in most regions of the world, mainly in the Americas, Europe and Oceania. The smoking of coca paste had increased in a number of South American countries, as had the smoking of cocaine base ("Crack") in North America and, to a lesser extent, in other parts of the world. Cannabis continued to be the most widely abused illicit drug in most regions. More potent forms of cannabis plant and its preparations, such as cannabis resin and liquid cannabis, were increasingly abused.

129. Abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants was reported from all regions. Such abuse had increased in a number of countries. Benzodiazepines, minor tranquillizers, barbiturates and non-barbiturate sedative-hypnotics were abused world-wide. The abuse of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) appeared to be declining, but it was still a problem in some countries. Phencyclidine (PCP) continued to be abused in North America, but only sporadically elsewhere. Natural hallucinogens, particularly mushrooms, were increasingly abused in several countries. An increasing abuse of volatile solvents, such as glue and petrol, by young adolescents and children, was becoming a difficult problem in all regions, particularly from the control point of view, as solvents were readily available in most countries.

130. Regarding measures to reduce the illicit demand, many representatives and observers described programmes for prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, after-care and social reintegration in their countries and territories. Some stated that the levelling off or decrease in abuse was attributable to drug information and education programmes. The family, school, community and work-place were the usual settings for such programmes. Specific prevention curricula and related educational activities were most successful when they were selected in

response to the perceived needs of target groups, such as parents, schoolchildren, students, teachers, religious groups, workers and individuals dealing with youth problems.

131. In a number of States, education designed to support a healthy, drug-free existence had been included in the curricula of schools and other educational institutions. The school was also a setting for the development of a variety of other preventive programmes. The most effective were those that involved schoolchildren or students, teachers, parents and the community in mutually supportive drug abuse prevention efforts. Support of such programmes by the mass media had proven useful.

132. With respect to drug information, some representatives drew attention to the wide range of experience, publications, documentation and guidelines already available, which could be useful in developing abuse prevention programmes. Good information programmes were those that provided accurate and up-to-date information and emphasized the advantages of a drug-free life-style, rather than merely concentrating on the hazards and futility of drug use. Information was the basis of any preventive programme, but information could be ineffective or even counter-productive if it was not designed to meet the needs of a target group. Inappropriate information could arouse curiosity, which in turn might lead to experimentation with drugs. In that connection, individuals in the entertainment industry who were also drug users should not be portrayed in the media as having glamorous and enviable life-styles.

133. Some representatives and observers stated that drug education in their countries and territories had been placed in a broader social perspective to include not only knowledge related to specific drugs, but also the development of self-respect and respect for others, as well as skills for living (such as decision-making, coping with stress, awareness of values, problem solving and interpersonal communication) which, in turn, could help the individual to develop the ability to resist the temptation to use drugs. People often resorted to drugs in order to compensate for their failure to cope with life's difficulties.

134. Some representatives drew attention to the need to provide opportunities for young people to become involved in stimulating and creative activities and to encourage them to use the resources readily available. Various youth groups, communities, religious institutions and non-governmental organizations were increasingly involved in developing and carrying out programmes for the prevention of drug abuse. It was important to make more use of low-cost programmes for the prevention and reduction of drug abuse which could be developed by utilizing local community resources. Such programmes focused on encouraging government institutions, youth, civic groups and others to co-operate closely and to help in coping with drug abuse problems.

135. Several representatives stressed the need for accurate assessment of both drug problems and the resources to cope with them. This was essential to the development of successful prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programmes. It helped to determine the objectives, tasks and activities of programmes and to evaluate their effectiveness.

136. A number of representatives and observers said that their Governments were paying considerable attention to increasing public awareness of drug problems. This was considered a prerequisite for successful drug abuse control.

137. A number of intergovernmental regional organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) were becoming increasingly involved in developing programmes for the reduction of the illicit demand for drugs. Most representatives and observers considered that a drug control programme must have a balanced approach to both measures for reducing the illicit supply of, and demand for, drugs. It was important to ensure not only a reduction in the illicit demand, but also for legally available medicines and other dependency-producing substances.

138. Many representatives and observers described the way in which Governments, private organizations and NGOs were implementing treatment, rehabilitation, after-care and social reintegration programmes. In some countries, training courses were conducted for professionals in those fields. The effectiveness of the programmes depended to a large extent on the initiative and dedication of the personnel involved. The unstable life-style of former addicts, their difficulty in getting a job, and the reluctance of neighbourhoods, employers and schools to accept them were factors that often adversely affected the success rate of treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes. The reported success rates one year after leaving treatment varied between 40 and 80 per cent in different countries.

139. A number of representatives and observers drew attention to the need to ensure international co-operation in the exchange of experience on drug demand reduction programmes which had proven most useful. Such experience should be made more widely available. Attention was also drawn to the need to promote co-operation among various government departments and sectors of society involved in demand reduction programmes at the national level, in order to make optimal use of the available facilities and human resources.

140. At its 922nd meeting, on 11 February 1987, the Commission adopted, by consensus, as amended, a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the use of heroin on human beings" (E/CN.7/1987/L.19), co-sponsored by Bulgaria, Côte d'Ivoire, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nigeria, Thailand, USSR and Yugoslavia. (For the text of this resolution, see chapter VIII, A, resolution 2 (XXXII)).

C. Consideration of the report of the First Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies

141. The Chairman of the First Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (Interregional HONLEA) introduced its report. Eighty-five countries had been represented at the meeting, which was notable for its spirit of co-operation. It was also timely, in view of the work in progress on the new draft convention and the forthcoming International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, both of which issues had been addressed. The meeting had recognized that the problems of drug abuse and illicit trafficking would not be solved by law-and-order measures alone - that equal priority must be given to measures to prevent or reduce demand for illicit drugs of abuse. The Chairman commended the recommendations of Interregional HONLEA to the Commission for its consideration, noting that they were largely consistent with the elements to be included in the new draft convention. Emphasizing the practical nature of the recommendations, he referred particularly to those concerned with such drug law enforcement measures as the exchange of drug law enforcement liaison officers, the attack against organized crime, support to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC), training



policies, and the adoption of comprehensive strategies for the improvement of regional and interregional co-operation. In conclusion, he noted the wish, widely expressed at Interregional HONLEA, for the extension of the HONLEA meeting system to the African region and to the region of Latin America and the Caribbean.

142. Several representatives considered that the Interregional HONLEA recommendations would be of great assistance to drug law enforcement officers world-wide as they identified the key issues faced by those officers. Some suggested that a number of the recommendations should be implemented immediately, to the extent possible, by the appropriate authorities at the national and international levels.

143. The Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs reported that the recommendations of Interregional HONLEA had been sent to the General Assembly for consideration at its forty-first session. In its resolution 41/127 of 4 December 1986, the General Assembly had taken note of the recommendations and requested that they be considered by the Commission at its thirty-second session and reflected in its report to the Economic and Social Council. Action to extend the regional HONLEA system had already been taken. The first African HONLEA was planned to be held at the Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa, from 30 March to 3 April 1987. Plans were also being made to hold the first Latin America and Caribbean region HONLEA, also during 1987.

144. At its 991st meeting, on 11 February 1987, the Commission adopted, by consensus, as amended, a draft resolution entitled "Regional HONLEA" (E/CN.7/1987/L.16), co-sponsored by Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Venezuela. (For the text of this resolution, see chapter VIII, A, resolution 3 (XXXII). For the financial implications, see annex IV.)

#### D. Reports of subsidiary bodies

##### Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East

145. The Chairman of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East introduced the reports of the Sub-Commission on its twentieth to twenty-second sessions. He drew the Commission's attention to the fact that some countries in the Near and Middle East were experiencing problems with trafficking in psychotropic substances, notably fenetylline (Captagon). The Sub-Commission had also considered the implications of Commission decision 4 (XXXI) entitled "Identification and eradication of sources of supply of illicit narcotic raw materials", but had not reached any conclusions regarding further action to be taken.

146. At its 990th meeting, on 10 February 1987, the Commission approved three draft resolutions, contained in the report of the Sub-Commission on its twenty-second session, entitled "Improvement of reporting procedures and drug law enforcement co-operation", "Improved support to national drug law enforcement agencies" and "Need for training in drug law enforcement techniques". (For the text of these resolutions, see chapter VIII, A, resolutions 4 (XXXII), 5 (XXXII) and 6 (XXXII)).

Twelfth Annual Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (Far East Region)

147. The Commission took note of the report of the Twelfth HONLEA (Far East Region), the recommendations of which had been considered by the Commission at its ninth special session. A thirteenth HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific region, was now scheduled for November/December 1987. It would be held in Tokyo at the invitation of the Government of Japan.

## CHAPTER V

### ACTION RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL TAKEN AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

#### A. Specialized agencies and international organs and organizations

148. At its 987th meeting, on 9 February 1987, the Commission considered agenda item 5 (b) and had before it a document concerning the reports of specialized agencies and international organs and organizations (E/CN.7/1987/14); it also had available a document summarizing the reports from specialized agencies on their activities relating to drug abuse control programmes (A/41/713) and a document providing up-to-date information on specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.7/1987/CRP.10 and Add.1).

149. The observer for the International Labour Organisation (ILO) reported that ILO had continued to participate in all activities related to drug abuse control. Increased attention was being given to the rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug-dependent persons and the development of appropriate responses to deal with drug-related problems in the work place. Drug rehabilitation projects would be implemented in collaboration with other organizations and Governments. Those might serve as a model for other countries.

150. The observer for WHO referred to that Organization's activities as contained in documents A/41/713 and E/CN.7/1987/CRP.10. He also pointed out that in a recent meeting between WHO and the pharmaceutical industry, four steps had been recommended for keeping a closer liaison between WHO, the industry and others: better distribution, more information about such products, good control of registration, and the development of research. He also pointed out that new plans to develop guidelines for use by the medical profession had been proposed. He added that WHO had continued its work related to drug abuse problem in close collaboration with other United Nations bodies, as well as with a large number of national and international organizations.

151. The observer for the Permanent Secretariat of the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (ASEP) reported that a number of measures had been taken in that region in 1986 in order to reduce illicit consumption of drugs by reducing demand and supply.

152. The observer for the Organization of American States (OAS) reported that in 1986, the member countries of OAS unanimously adopted the Inter-American Program of Action of Rio de Janeiro as part of a collective action to combat drug abuse and illicit drug traffic in the region. He also reported that the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission, consisting of 11 State members, had been set up in 1986 with a view to developing, co-ordinating, evaluating and monitoring the programme.

153. The observer for the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre reported that in 1986 the Centre had continued its activities, including the co-ordination of strategies for the struggle against drug abuse within Arab States.

154. The observer for the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior reported that two kinds of activities had been undertaken by his organization:

(a) strategic activities, i.e. a symbolic, unified drug law, a five-year strategy, and a five-year programme of activities; (b) other activities, i.e. daily, monthly and annual activities, yearly meetings and working groups.

155. The observer for the International Catholic Child Bureau (ICCB) expressed his organization's concern for children and young people, the most vulnerable victims of drug trafficking. He welcomed the General Assembly resolution which called for international standards to be developed on delinquency prevention and advocated a comprehensive approach to prevention involving the potential of the family.

156. The observer for the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) stated that his organization and all its national affiliates were committed to increasing in their efforts in the fight against drug abuse, especially by promoting preventive education and community participation.

157. The observer for the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions reported that as a follow-up to the International Conference on the Involvement of Non-Governmental Organizations in Prevention and Reduction of the Demand for Drugs, held at Stockholm from 15 to 19 September 1986, her organization had given priority to increasing co-operation with all its affiliates and intensifying information activities. Further action would include community action programmes in co-operation with other non-governmental organizations.

158. The observer for the Colombo Plan Bureau reported that his organization's activities were mainly directed towards giving advice, support and assistance to member States on matters related to increasing public awareness, updating drug legislation and establishing drug units in order to make law enforcement action more effective and improving regional and international co-operation in the region.

159. The observer for the Italian Centre of Solidarity reported that the Centre had achieved remarkable success with its programme for rehabilitating drug addicts. Other countries had requested assistance in setting up similar programmes.

160. One observer pointed out that demand reduction was necessary for supply control programmes to be successful. He noted that in this connection, non-governmental organizations could assist in setting up awareness programmes and providing drug addicts with treatment and counselling.

161. Two observers said that there was a need to reinforce all efforts at the national and international level to combat drug abuse. The involvement of all segments of society and the participation of non-governmental organizations were valuable contributions to the world-wide effort to prevent and reduce the demand for drugs.

162. The Director of the Division stressed that the Division had been working in 1986 in close co-operation with all United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, as well as other intergovernmental organizations and NGOs concerned with the problem of drug abuse and the illicit traffic in drugs and indicated the readiness of the Division to continue to co-operate with them in the pursuit of objectives of mutual concern.

163. At its 991st meeting, on 11 February 1987, the Commission adopted, by consensus, a draft resolution entitled "Role of the drug control bodies of the United Nations at Vienna" (E/CN.7/1987/L.15), co-sponsored by Australia, Austria,

Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kenya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen Arab Republic and Yugoslavia. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, A, draft resolution III.)

B. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1986

164. At its 986th meeting, on 6 February 1987, the Commission considered agenda item 5 (c). It had before it the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1986 (E/INCB/1986/1) and a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.7/1987/6).

165. The President of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) presenting its 1986 Report, offered a general assessment of the world-wide drug control situation. The abuse of natural and synthetic drugs continued to spread despite unprecedented counter efforts on the part of Governments. Virtually no country remained unaffected. She pointed out that wherever illicit cultivation, production and traffic occurred, abuse by the local population almost always followed. The INCB was greatly concerned, in particular, at the escalating abuse and trafficking in cocaine, and their devastating effects. It believed that the WHO could assist, in this respect, by convening an expert panel to identify, authoritatively, the hazards of cocaine abuse and to review methods for treatment and prevention. An encouraging development in 1986 had been the eradication of greater areas of illicit cultivation of cannabis, opium poppy and coca bush in several countries. However, redevelopment programmes in the areas of illicit cultivation were essential for lasting progress.

166. Although both the 1961 and the 1971 Conventions contained provisions against illicit trafficking, the sophisticated and organized drug trafficking now being carried out called for expanded and strengthened provisions. The INCB hoped that a new treaty capable of attracting widespread support could be concluded and come into force soon. In response to the Commission's request, the INCB had prepared draft provisions on measures to control specific chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. These were contained in article 8 of the draft convention. Pending the entry into force of the proposed new treaty - and thereafter - countries remained obligated to take effective measures against illicit trafficking, pursuant to the relevant articles of the existing Conventions.

167. While the controls on narcotic drugs, founded on the estimates system in the 1961 Convention, in general continued to work satisfactorily, the INCB had recommended to Governments improvements in some procedures with a view to achieving maximum effectiveness of the narcotics control system. Recently instituted controls for psychotropic substances permitted the detection of diversions of large amounts of those substances into illicit channels, and further specific measures that Governments could take to promote progress were indicated in the 1986 Report.

168. The 1986 Report had also identified certain gaps in the 1961 and 1971 Conventions and made suggestions as to how they might be filled. In view of the widespread acceptance of the voluntary measures establishing a system of estimates

for medical requirements and for the timely monitoring of trade in certain psychotropic substances, Governments were asked to consider incorporating those measures into the 1971 Convention, possibly by use of the simplified procedure for amendments. Gaps identified in the 1961 Convention called for measures to strengthen controls aimed at preventing the abuse of poppy straw and extending control to Papaver bracteatum and other species of the poppy from which opiates could be extracted.

169. The President drew particular attention to the INCB's deep concern over the adverse impact of reduced resources on the operation of the control system. The INCB's resources had been substantially reduced as a consequence of the United Nations financial crisis, leading to a curtailment of its activities and compelling it to defer some tasks. While high priority would continue to be given to narcotic drugs and Schedule II psychotropic substances, the INCB would not be able to carry out, fully, all controls for all psychotropic substances recently included in Schedules III and IV. Moreover, the INCB had not been able to study in depth existing and potential situations that might endanger the attainment of the aims of the treaties. In 1986, reduced resources had compelled the INCB to shorten or discontinue its publications and to reduce the length of its two sessions. Reduced resources also prevented any missions of the INCB from pursuing dialogues with Governments. The INCB believed that, if this situation persisted or worsened, the drug control system could be in jeopardy. The observer for WHO expressed regret that, because of financial difficulties, the INCB was not in a position to participate in WHO's Expert Committee on Drug Dependence or the Programme Planning Working Group.

170. Many representatives and observers complimented the President of the INCB for the clear and comprehensive analysis presented in the 1986 Report. One observer suggested that descriptions of national efforts should not single out only the efforts of any one Head of State in the area of international drug control, in view of the fact that the leaders of many other countries were also actively participating in the struggle against drug abuse and illicit traffic. Noting the INCB's central role in international drug control, many representatives expressed concern with regard to the impact that reduced resources would have on its capacity to carry out its functions as mandated by the drug control treaties. For the body charged with the monitoring of the implementation of existing drug treaties to be inhibited in the exercise of its functions was most regrettable, particularly at a time when the international community was increasing its efforts to counter the growing availability of illicit drugs and to cope with spreading drug abuse.

171. Several representatives and observers stressed the important role of the existing conventions in the struggle against drug abuse and illicit traffic. Drug control treaties could only be effective, however, if all States became Parties to them, and if the necessary administrative mechanisms were established at the national level to implement and enforce their provisions. One representative pointed out that inconsistencies in the terminology and interpretation of the Schedules to the 1961 and 1971 Conventions made it difficult for the INCB to execute its control functions and for the Parties to fulfil their duties under the Conventions. Stating that the adoption of a new convention could exacerbate those inconsistencies, he suggested that a group of experts from national regulatory authorities be convened to prepare pragmatic recommendations on the matter. In that connection, he recalled a detailed 1986 WHO report on "Chemical and pharmacological specifications of substances for control under the international drug control treaties" (MNH/PAD/86.13).

172. A number of representatives supported the INCB suggestion that WHO convene a panel of experts to review the experience gained on cocaine abuse, to discuss the harmful effects of such abuse, and to identify prevention and treatment programmes. The need for regional and interregional co-ordination to prevent cocaine trafficking was also stressed.

173. Several representatives and observers spoke in favour of bringing Papaver bracteatum and other species of poppies yielding opiates under international control. One representative stated that some species of Papaver were commercially insignificant and that their control would be unnecessary. Another representative indicated that, before considering the introduction of controls over Papaver bracteatum under the 1961 Convention, the Commission would need to be satisfied as to its liability to abuse.

174. With reference to psychotropic substances, several representatives noted the importance of strengthening controls on exports and imports of substances of Schedules III and IV, particularly secobarbital. Vigilance on the part of national authorities, and close collaboration with the INCB, had helped prevent the diversion of large quantities of psychotropic substances into illicit channels. Several representatives stressed that it was important that the INCB continue to monitor closely international trade, in co-operation with national authorities. One representative drew attention to the resource costs of extending controls over the trade in substances whose classification in Schedules III and IV reflected their comparatively low abuse potential.

175. With regard to the problem posed by "designer drugs", one representative stated that his country had recently introduced legislation for the control of analogues of pethidine and fentanyl.

176. Several representatives emphasized the importance of demand reduction efforts and the priority of prevention campaigns targeted at high risk groups. When complemented by strict enforcement efforts, these campaigns could be most effective in reducing the demand for illicit drugs. Agreeing with the INCB finding that too little was known about the actual extent and patterns of drug abuse, a number of representatives underlined the need for urgent expansion of research into the basic causes of such abuse. Several stressed that periodic epidemiological surveys could help in the formulation of demand-reduction programmes that would correspond to the needs of the countries concerned.

177. Some representatives drew attention to the INCB conclusion that in certain regions drug trafficking was closely connected with other major criminal activities, including trafficking in weapons and international terrorism. One observer expressed the view that the wording that appeared in paragraph 168 of the report of the INCB concerning the general situation in the Caribbean was not very correct and could give rise to very varied interpretations which in some cases could be used in an ill-intentioned way.

178. The Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs said that in 1986 the Division had worked in close contact with the INCB secretariat in a number of areas of mutual concern. He expressed the readiness of the Division to strengthen such co-operation with the INCB even further, within the two entities' respective terms of reference.

179. The President of the INCB thanked Governments for their support and continued co-operation. She pointed out that the 1986 Report was about 40 per cent shorter than the 1985 one and that the quest for brevity may have resulted in lack of clarity in some areas. Nevertheless, the usefulness of the INCB's Reports, which several representatives had noted, had been illustrated by the fact that years before significant abuse and trafficking had begun in Africa the INCB had stressed that that area was at risk. She expressed appreciation for the clarifications received and looked forward to a dialogue with the representatives and observers concerned on matters of special interest to them.

#### Supply and demand of licit opiates for medical and scientific purposes

180. In its 1986 Report, the INCB had noted that the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific purposes had been in approximate balance since 1980. However, the question of excessive stocks of opiate raw materials remained to be resolved.

181. One observer regretted that the INCB, because of reduced resources, had had to accord lower priority to the question of demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs. He urged the INCB to continue to monitor the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council. In its resolution 1979/8, the Council had noted that the treaties establishing those systems of control had been based on the concept that the number of producers of narcotic materials for export should be limited. It was noted that, as traditional supplier countries, Turkey and India merited special support. He also drew attention to the fact that article 24 of the 1961 Convention was only applicable to opium, and not to poppy straw, for which no limitation was imposed on production for export. Excessive accumulation might occur. He further noted the potential demand for codeine, especially in the developing countries, and suggested that codeine could be made available to those countries under certain conditions. In that connection, he drew attention to the recommendation of the Expert Group that additional demand could be met through the utilization of some of the excess stocks. He suggested that, through the co-operative effort of the producer and traditional supplier countries, along with WHO, a concrete programme of action could be worked out and the problems of accumulated stocks resolved to mutual advantage.

182. Advising that he would not be calling for a vote on "this year's resolution" (on the supply and demand of opiates for medical and scientific needs - see below), the representative of Australia emphasized that in reaching that decision Australia had not moved from the principles which had been the basis of its position and reservations on all of the earlier resolutions on that subject. Resolutions such as the one under discussion distracted the Commission from its central endeavour of countering drug abuse and illicit trafficking, he said. Australia did not accept the relevance of the attempt to apply a concept of traditional supplier to international trade in licit opiate raw materials. Nor did Australia accept that the 1961 Convention was based on the concept that the number of producers of narcotic raw materials for export should be limited. The term "traditional supplier" had different meanings for different countries and was no basis on which to claim a norm of international law or of international trade. He agreed that the Board was obliged to order its priorities in accordance with its mandate.



183. Referring to the demand for and supply of opiates for licit requirements, the representative of Turkey regretted that reduced resources had required the INCB to defer the implementation of the request contained in Council resolution 1986/9.

184. At its 991st meeting, on 11 February 1987, the Commission adopted by consensus a draft resolution entitled "Improvement of the control of international trade in psychotropic substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention" (E/CN.7/1987/L.12), co-sponsored by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United States and Yugoslavia. (For the text of this draft resolution, see chapter I, A, draft resolution IV.)

185. At its 991st meeting, on 11 February 1987, the Commission adopted by consensus a draft resolution entitled "Supply and demand of opiates for medical and scientific needs" (E/CN.7/1987/L.14) co-sponsored by Finland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Sri Lanka, Turkey, USSR and Yugoslavia. (For the text of this draft resolution, see chapter I, A, draft resolution V.)

### C. Report of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control

186. At its 985th meeting, on 6 February 1987, the Commission considered agenda item 5 (d). It had before it a summary description prepared by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control of the Fund's programme and fund-raising activities (E/CN.7/1987/13), supplemented by two reports containing a detailed account of operations financed in 1986 (E/CN.7/1987/CRP.2) and a comprehensive review of UNFDAC activities, its support for country programmes, and its general technical co-operation projects (E/CN.7/1987/CRP.3).

187. During 1986, UNFDAC had considerably expanded its programme, reaching 95 projects in 31 countries, compared with 48 projects in 12 countries in 1980. UNFDAC's role as a tool for multilateral co-operation towards more effective drug abuse control had received international recognition and prompted increasing financial support. Its larger financial resources had permitted UNFDAC to intensify its programmes in Asia, to strengthen its long-term projects in Latin America, and to develop new activities in Africa and the Caribbean.

188. In his introductory statement, the Executive Director of UNFDAC first paid a tribute to H.E. Enrique Parejo Gonzalez, Head of the Colombian delegation and Chairman of the Commission, for his courage, his example and his work in mobilizing an effective counterattack aimed at making the rule of law prevail.

189. Recalling the foresight that had led the Commission to call for the creation of UNFDAC in 1971, the Executive Director drew attention to the major changes that had taken place in the drug abuse patterns in the last few years. Drug abuse was now seen to represent a deliberate attempt to erode the basic institutions of society, in the pursuit of illicit profit or other unscrupulous motives. Illicit drug traffic, he said, generated high profits, corrupted the forces of law and order, undermined the administration of justice and mocked legitimate efforts towards social and economic progress. Defence against this frontal attack on human institutions required a concerted international approach. UNFDAC, for its part, was mandated to take action and prepared to intensify its interventions, particularly in assisting developing countries, which were especially vulnerable. Timely action, he believed, could succeed in reversing the trend towards the spread

of drug abuse. He noted that, acknowledging this, some Governments had greatly increased the level of their financial support to UNFDAC. Underlining UNFDAC's readiness to take decisive action by expanding its programme and widening the scope of its activities, he drew attention to the modus operandi which UNFDAC had developed in recent years. This was based on continuous consultations with representatives of concerned Governments, and on following the advice of the Commission and the guidance of the major United Nations legislative bodies.

190. The Executive Director emphasized that decisive and timely action could turn the tide from despair to confidence in the legitimate institutions of society. He noted that the operational capability of UNFDAC, strengthened through the trust and support of member States, provided the basis for building up the operational strategy required. He pledged that UNFDAC would live up to the expectation of the international community if countries, for their part, mobilized support through generous financial and political commitments.

191. The 31 representatives and observers who addressed the Commission on this item commended the Executive Director and his collaborators on the work and accomplishments of UNFDAC. Many expressed, in particular, strong support for the "masterplan" approach under which the Fund was endeavouring to achieve an early and continuous involvement of recipient and donor countries. They noted with great satisfaction the success of UNFDAC's fund-raising efforts, which had led to the significant expansion of its annual operational budget. Many representatives praised the Government of Italy's announcement, during the Commission's thirty-second session, of a contribution of \$US 300 million to UNFDAC to help finance drug abuse control projects in developing countries. This contribution, which was in addition to the \$US 55 million contributed in recent years, represented a concrete expression of confidence in UNFDAC and its capacity to attain positive results, of unequivocal commitment to international collaboration, and of the strong determination to fight against the spread of drug abuse and organized crime. The substantial growth in UNFDAC's resources, they stressed, should not result in the drug question receiving lower priority in other parts of the international community.

192. In that connection, the Italian representative stressed that his Government attached paramount importance to the autonomy of UNFDAC. Such autonomy was necessary in order to guarantee the flexibility and rapidity of UNFDAC's operational capacity. For those reasons, UNFDAC and its Executive Director had to maintain the functional position and the status they had been given upon the establishment of the Fund. In particular, the Executive Director should report direct, and without any bureaucratic intermediaries, to the Secretary-General, receiving in turn his directives, and maintain direct contacts with concerned Governments. Should those conditions not be met, the Italian Government reserved the right to review its position towards UNFDAC.

193. Several representatives reiterated the intention of their Governments to strengthen their financial support to UNFDAC and encouraged those Governments in a position to do so to follow the example of Italy by substantially increasing their contributions.

194. Several representatives emphasized that an increasing number of developing countries, caught in the spiral of illicit production, traffic and demand for drugs, were not in a position to generate at the national level the resources necessary for responding to their international obligations and joining the

international fight against the global drug menace. While UNFDAC could not be considered a panacea to all drug abuse problems, it certainly had a crucial and central role in the co-ordination and mobilization of technical and financial resources within the international community.

195. A number of representatives and observers pointed to the need to continue to keep a balanced approach in addressing drug abuse problems, through rural development projects, prevention and educational campaigns, treatment and rehabilitation programmes, and control measures. Several emphasized the importance of taking into account broader socio-economic realities as well as the relevance of prevention and treatment programmes when formulating and implementing drug abuse control projects.

196. It was suggested that countries providing or contemplating bilateral assistance programmes relating to drug abuse control should consult with and keep UNFDAC informed in order to prevent duplication and to ensure the sound use of resources. One observer stressed the need for the Fund, in the allocation of new resources, to pay due attention to the implementation of global economic and social development programmes in the developing countries, in order to encourage alternative crops which would guarantee a decent life for people affected by the destruction of drug cultivation.

197. Representatives and observers from countries where major UNFDAC programmes were being conducted described the seriousness of the drug abuse problems being experienced and the impact on them of the assistance provided by UNFDAC. They stressed the catalytic nature of UNFDAC's presence in the field and praised the contribution of UNFDAC in the development and implementation of drug abuse control projects as well as in stimulating and enhancing national and regional drug prevention and control policies.

198. Referring to the magnitude of the scope of narcotics production, some representatives and observers said there was a continuous need to expand rural development/crop substitution activities using international assistance funds. In that connection, it was considered essential that adequate resources be made available and that recipient Governments commit themselves to enacting drug control legislation, complementing rural development programmes with appropriate law enforcement measures. One representative, referring to the drug abuse situation in his country, mentioned the need for creating an internationally co-ordinated force for prevention and law enforcement activities.

199. One representative spoke of the need for further close co-ordination between the Fund and the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the INCB. Another representative, expressing its full support for and appreciation of the Fund's activities, now in a highly dynamic and expansionary phase, emphasized the importance of harmonious co-operation between the leadership of the Fund and the newly designated co-ordinator in Vienna. Several others commented favourably on existing collaboration with the other United Nations drug control units, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and international organizations and NGOs.

200. Observers from specialized agencies and other international organizations as well as NGOs also expressed appreciation for the support received from UNFDAC. They indicated their willingness to expand their collaboration in the development of drug abuse control activities. The Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, associating himself with the tributes expressed to UNFDAC, its Executive Director

and staff, noted the very close co-operation which had existed in 1986 between the Division and UNFDAC and stressed the Division's readiness to further strengthen that collaboration within the respective terms of reference of the two entities. The observer for WHO drew attention to the need to enlist the full involvement of health ministries and health-related institutions in concerned countries. The observers for the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre and for the Council of Arab Ministries of the Interior stressed the usefulness of UNFDAC's initiatives in their region. The observer for the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions described the training programme it was conducting in Africa with UNFDAC support.

201. Several representatives and observers referred to the importance of UNFDAC in connection with the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and its follow-up, with a view to sustaining the acquired momentum. That Conference should serve as a platform for enhancing the role of UNFDAC, which should not be seen merely as a source of funds.

202. Many representatives praised the dynamic performance of UNFDAC. Several noted its action-oriented approach in developing, managing and extending its programme worldwide, its high delivery rates, its low administrative costs and its rapid responsiveness to urgent appeals for assistance. They also noted the importance of ensuring an appropriate balance between reduction of supply and demand in the range of activities supported by UNFDAC, which underlined its multi-disciplinary approach to the drug abuse phenomenon. In that respect, in view of the distinct place of UNFDAC among the United Nations organs dealing with drug abuse control, and of the importance of maintaining the autonomy and strengthening the scope for action of the Fund in formulating and implementing its programme, the need for greater operational capacity in UNFDAC was pointed out as a necessary response to the greatly expanded resources. That might imply an increase in UNFDAC staff, additional facilities, and enhancement of its capability for the direct monitoring and supervision of project activities. It was also suggested that it would be advantageous for UNFDAC to plan on a longer-term basis, thereby enhancing its flexibility and effectiveness.

203. The Executive Director thanked the Commission for the many expressions of support and confidence, underlining the importance of the guidance UNFDAC had always received from the Commission. He stressed UNFDAC's long-standing co-operation not only with the Vienna-based drug control units, but with other concerned entities in the United Nations system. By way of example, he cited the highly effective working arrangement with UNDP and the discussions currently underway to make more effective use of the expertise of WHO. He welcomed the challenge to UNFDAC offered by the recent increase in financial resources, especially the extraordinary pledge of \$US 300 million by the Government of Italy. In responding to the challenge, UNFDAC and the international community should be able to avoid the mistakes of the past, for example the 10 years of neglect before steps were taken to address the alarming situation in the Andean countries, a situation which had been evident as early as 1975. With regard to Africa, that continent was currently at a critical stage, and UNFDAC was ready to take concrete measures, in co-operation with the concerned countries in the region, to combat drug abuse.

204. The Executive Director expressed appreciation for the recognition of UNFDAC's dedicated and competent staff, whose core was augmented by the services of the Field Advisers and of specialists and experts as required. Commenting on the observations made on the issue of co-ordination, he said he interpreted them as

recognition of the positive record of UNFODAC in this respect and remarked that, in his view, other co-ordinating mechanisms were unnecessary, given UNFODAC's established and continued pattern of collaboration and co-operation with and support of all relevant bodies and agencies. He concluded with a plea for continuous interaction with the representatives of donor and recipient countries, reiterating UNFODAC's commitment to continue to work in line with the indications provided by the Commission.

205. At its 985th meeting, on 6 February 1987, the Commission adopted by consensus a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control" (E/CN.7/1987/L.7). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Italy, who proposed that it be adopted by acclamation. It was co-sponsored by Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Italy, Malaysia, Thailand, Turkey and Yugoslavia. (For the text of this draft resolution, see chapter I, A, draft resolution VI.)

#### D. International Drug Abuse Control Strategy

206. At its 989th meeting, on 10 February 1987, the Commission considered agenda item 5 (a). It had before it notes by the Secretary-General (E/CN.7/1987/5 and Corr.1 (English only) and A/41/637), as well as the report of an expert group on recommended methods for testing cannabis and amphetamine/methamphetamine analysis (E/CN.7/1987/8). The expert group had been convened in the context of the Programme of Action for 1986, the fifth year of the Five-Year Programme of Action decided on by the General Assembly in its International Drug Abuse Control Strategy.

207. The Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs introduced the item, drawing attention to the emphasis the Division had been giving to practical technical and scientific assistance to Member States.

208. Most representatives who spoke on the item emphasized the importance of the expert group meetings organized by the Applied Scientific Research and Information Section of the Division, as well as the manuals produced by the Division. The meetings were largely made possible by Government contributions and funding from UNFODAC. Appreciation was expressed to Governments which had assisted in organizing recent meetings in Wiesbaden (Federal Republic of Germany) and Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia). The Commission took note of the offer of the Government of Austria to host an expert meeting in 1987 to examine recent developments in rapid field testing methods.

209. There was general consensus that the organization of such meetings should continue on a regular basis. The timely exchange of advice which they permitted was useful to all countries. The technical manuals permitted further dissemination of very timely scientific data as well as the harmonization of activities at the international level. Such documents, it was pointed out, could also enhance various aspects of the work of the Commission and could be of practical use when considering questions of terminology and definitions relating to the draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

210. A number of representatives and observers urged that the Division, through its Laboratory, continue to provide advice and serve as a focal point for activities related to continued collaboration with WHO on the following issues of mutual interest:

- (a) The elaboration of recommended methods of testing for further important drugs or drug classes under international control;
- (b) The establishment and provision to Member States of guidelines on methods of analysis of controlled drugs in body fluids;
- (c) The review of current basic definitions of traditional narcotic raw materials and drugs, as well as of other technical provisions in the existing Conventions;
- (d) The updating of the Multilingual Dictionary to include the recently scheduled substances and their preparations;
- (e) The provision of samples of substances under international control for analytical and research purposes;
- (f) The development of a network of collaborating institutions on high-priority technical and scientific aspects of drug abuse control - such as the development of new, cost-effective techniques for analysing authenticated reference substances and determining the sources of the major drugs of abuse;
- (g) The further development of the Reference Collection as a central source of technical and scientific information.

Most speakers recommended that the necessary resources be made available to enable the Division to deal effectively with those issues.

211. A number of representatives also commended the Division on its continued efforts to provide technical assistance to national narcotics laboratories, in terms of material assistance, training and information. In a number of countries, such laboratories would still have to rely on the United Nations for continued support and assistance, it was stated.

## CHAPTER VI

### PROGRAMME OF FUTURE WORK AND PRIORITIES

#### A. Provisional agenda of the thirty-third session

212. At its 990th meeting, on 10 February 1987, the Commission examined agenda item 7, which dealt with the provisional agenda for its thirty-third session, prepared for it by the secretariat, as well as a list of documentation requested for that session, as required by Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/41 of 10 May 1979 (E/CN.7/1987/16). The Commission approved the provisional agenda. (For the text of the relevant decision, see chapter I, B, draft decision I.)

#### B. Provisional agenda of the tenth special session

213. In the course of its deliberations on, inter alia, the new draft convention and appropriate follow-up action to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, the Commission saw the need for a special session, to be held in 1988, to expedite the preparation of the former and to take timely action in respect of the latter.

214. At its 990th meeting, on 10 February 1987, the Commission adopted by consensus, as orally amended, a draft resolution entitled "Special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs" (E/CN.7/1987/L.9), co-sponsored by India, Italy, Madagascar and Turkey. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, A, draft resolution VII. For the financial implications of holding the special session, see annex III. For the provisional agenda, see chapter I, B, draft decision II.)

#### C. Draft section 20 (international drug control) of the proposed programme budget 1988-1989

215. At its 990th meeting, on 10 February 1987, the Commission considered agenda item 7 and had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.7/1987/16). The note dealt with the provisional agenda for the thirty-third session and included a summary review of section 20 (International Drug Control) of the Programme Budget 1986-1987 and excerpts from draft section 20 of the proposed Programme Budget 1988-1989.

216. In introducing E/CN.7/1987/16, the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs recalled that, at its eighth special session in 1984 and at its thirty-first session in 1985, the Commission had requested an indication of the budgetary implications of the various activities and projects being undertaken by the United Nations drug control organs. The Commission had specifically requested details of the programme budget for Section 20 concerning international drug control for the forthcoming biennium.

217. He explained that the detailed financial data which the Commission had requested could only be made available after the complete United Nations proposed programme budget had been presented to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and

Budgetary Questions in April. The Office of Financial Services had advised that, consequently, that request could be honoured only if the Commission were to meet in May.

218. He also informed the Commission that the Secretary-General had recently announced that the economy measures adopted in 1986, which had translated into a general reduction of 15 per cent of regular budget resources, would have to be continued in 1987. This reduction had rendered it extremely difficult for the Division to discharge fully its work programme and responsibilities. Drawing particular attention to the Division's existing vacancies (four at a high level), he said that every opportunity would be taken to fill them as early as possible.

219. Referring to the document, several representatives considered it clear and well substantiated. A number of them identified various activities in the work programme, outlined in the annex to the document, as priorities. They stressed the importance of training in drug identification and analysis, law enforcement and demand reduction. It was strongly recommended that special funds should be allocated for the training of professionals in drug law enforcement. Other areas identified as important included scientific research, collection and dissemination of technical information, and support to developing countries.

220. Several representatives emphasized the need for the setting of priorities and for increasing the resources of the Division and of the INCB. One representative identified as priority tasks: (a) control functions under the Conventions, including the work on the new draft convention; (b) the secretariat for the Commission and HONLEA; (c) follow-up to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking; (d) technical information; and (e) support for other international meetings and information services.

221. One observer referred to a 1985 recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) that the Supply and Demand Reduction Section be strengthened at the expense of the Laboratory Section and indicated that several of the functions of the latter could be performed by national laboratories. The work of the Division should be more concrete, action-oriented and flexible, he said. Another representative, while indicating that his remarks did not imply any criticism of the Division, regretted the lack of figures and other meaningful financial data and stressed that the Commission's request had again gone unmet. In his view, material which expressed output only in terms of work-months was virtually useless. He deplored the fact that the Commission had to repeat, year after year, its request for basic financial data which would permit it to assess priorities and otherwise discharge its responsibilities. In particular, he regretted that the document under consideration included no reference to work requirements relating to the follow-up to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, to the work on the draft convention or to the sub-programmes that might have to be dropped in consequence. His delegation would continue to make every effort to secure more sensible information. Another representative stressed that during a period when major drug control initiatives were being taken, it was even more urgent that the programme of future work and priorities be presented in a financially sound and detailed manner.

222. In reply, the Director of the Division said that it was not possible for him to discuss financial figures for 1988-1989, as they were not yet available. However, by looking at the 1986-1987 budget, one could identify the level of the resources allocated and the impact of the reductions effected on the work programme



of the Division and its delivery. He mentioned some of the reductions that had had to be made in the Division to comply with Headquarters instructions stemming from the financial crisis confronting the United Nations. Despite those reductions, and through extra effort by its dedicated staff, the work accomplished by the Division in 1986 had been enormous. He pleaded for the support of Member States participating in committees with financial decision-making powers to help strengthen the Division in order to enhance its capacity to deliver its work programme.

223. With reference to the CPC recommendation that the Supply and Demand Reduction Section be strengthened, he mentioned some extraneous circumstances which had jointly prevented the accomplishment of that recommendation. A staff member covering the drug demand reduction area had transferred in January 1986 and the Section Chief, on sick leave from March, had died in September 1986. Neither could be replaced up to now because of the recruitment freeze. He stressed that, in view of the specialized nature of international drug control work and the expertise and experience required of each staff member, there were limits to the possibilities for redeployment. He pointed out that the Division had a number of staff members on established posts who had worked devotedly for the United Nations for many years and whose services he wished to retain. In response to a query, he stated that the Division had a series of projects with a regular budget and an UNFDAC-financed component and that, through such additional funds, the Division had been able to extend its activities into some important technical assistance areas. In concluding, he noted that the possibility that the Economic and Social Council would hold only one annual session was under consideration as part of the economy measures of the United Nations. Should the Council meet only once, in July, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs could meet in May and this would allow the secretariat time to provide the detailed budgetary data requested.

## CHAPTER VII

### ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

#### A. Opening and duration of the session

224. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its thirty-second session at Vienna from 2 to 11 February 1987. Sixteen plenary meetings were held (977th-992nd meetings). 10/ The outgoing Chairman of the ninth special session opened the thirty-second session. The Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna (UNOV) addressed the Commission. The Division served the Commission as secretariat.

#### B. Attendance

225. The session was attended by the representatives of 39 States members of the Commission, by observers from 41 other States and by representatives of 5 specialized agencies, 10 intergovernmental organizations and 24 non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (annex I).

#### C. Election of officers

226. At its 977th meeting, on 2 February 1987, the Commission elected the following officers by consensus:

Chairman: Enrique Parejo Gonzalez (Colombia)

First Vice-Chairman: Philip O. Emafo (Nigeria)

At its 978th meeting, on 2 February 1987, the Commission elected the following officers by consensus:

Second Vice-Chairman: Dilshad Najmuddin (Pakistan)

Rapporteur: E. A. Babayan (USSR)

227. The newly elected chairman, expressing thanks for the honour conferred on him, stated that his spirit would never be broken by the actions of organized crime. It was the duty of all people to stand ready to defend themselves against the drug evil, he said. The Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs also addressed the Commission.

228. At the same meetings, a Steering Committee was set up consisting of the representatives of Argentina, Canada, Colombia, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Italy, Madagascar, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Thailand, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States and Yugoslavia. The committee held four meetings, on 2, 4, 5 and 9 February 1987, to examine how best to plan the Commission's business. Prior to the session, on 30 January 1987, the outgoing Steering Committee of the ninth special session had held an informal organizational meeting.

#### D. Adoption of the agenda

229. At its 977th meeting, the Commission adopted by consensus the provisional agenda (E/CN.7/1987/1) agreed on by the Commission at its thirty-first session and approved by the Economic and Social Council (decision 1985/201), and later amended by Council decision 1986/125. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
3. Implementation and development of international instruments on the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
4. Situation and trends in drug abuse and the illicit traffic
5. Action related to international drug control taken at the international level:
  - (a) Review and implementation of the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy;
  - (b) International drug control bodies of the United Nations and specialized agencies;
  - (c) International Narcotics Control Board;
  - (d) United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control;
  - (e) Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
6. Study of the provisions of article 3 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances
7. Programme of future work and priorities
8. Other matters
9. Report of the Commission on its thirty-second session

230. The Commission took note of Economic and Social Council decisions 1987/104 and 1987/105, adopted on 6 February 1986. In decision 1987/104, the Council formally requested the Commission to continue, at its thirty-second session, its work on the preparation of a draft convention against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. In decision 1987/105, further to General Assembly resolution 41/127 of 4 December 1986, the Council requested the Commission (a) to facilitate the exchange of information on the illicit transit traffic and (b) to consider the recommendations of the Interregional HONLEA and to identify specific measures for their implementation.

231. The Commission was requested to report on all three of the above issues to the Council at its first regular session of 1987.

232. The Commission considered the preparation of the draft convention at its 979th, 980th, 983rd, 984th, 988th and 989th meetings, on 3, 5, 9 and 10 February 1987. A sessional working group was convened, using available resources, following suspension of the 990th meeting of the Commission during part of the afternoon of 10 February. This step was necessary in order to supply interpretation services for the working group. The Commission's consideration of the Interregional HONLEA recommendations are reported above in chapter IV, section C.

233. At its 922nd meeting, on 11 February 1987, the Commission approved by consensus a draft decision entitled "Measures to reduce the vulnerability of States affected by transit drug traffic" (E/CN.7/1987/L.22), which had been forwarded for its consideration by the sessional working group referred to above. (For the text of this decision, see chapter VIII, B, decision 7 (XXXII)).

E. Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East

234. The Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East held its twenty-second session at Vienna on 28 and 29 January 1987. Erdem Erner (Turkey) and Dilshad Najmuddin (Pakistan) were elected by acclamation to the offices of Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, for 1987. The five States members - Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Sweden and Turkey - were represented. The INCB, the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, UNFDAC and the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs were represented at the meeting. The Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol) and the International Road Transport Union were represented by observers.

## CHAPTER VIII

### RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS THIRTY-SECOND SESSION

#### A. Resolutions

- 1 (XXXII). Preparation of an international convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances 11/

#### The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 39/141 of 14 December 1984 in which the Commission was requested to initiate, as a matter of priority, the preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Further taking note of General Assembly resolutions 36/168 of 16 December 1981, 38/122 of 16 December 1983, 40/120 and 40/122 of 14 December 1985 and 41/126 of 4 December 1986,

Taking into account paragraph 3 of resolution 4 (S-IX) adopted by the Commission at its ninth special session, in which 14 elements to be included in the draft convention are listed,

Considering that, in spite of the measures adopted by the whole international community to combat the abuse, illicit production and traffic of drugs, this continues to be a serious threat for all humanity,

Bearing in mind that the abuse, illicit production and traffic of drugs in a number of countries is now reaching alarming rates involving broad sectors of society,

Considering that, despite all the efforts made by the international community, the results achieved have not succeeded in the elimination of abuse, illicit production and traffic of drugs,

Bearing in mind that the measures employed up to the present time by the international community have not succeeded in eliminating the abuse, illicit production or traffic of drugs, and that it is essential to continue to develop appropriate measures to overcome these problems,

Considering that the consequences of illicit drug traffic have economic, social and cultural implications of the first magnitude which cannot be ignored or minimized,

1. Invites States to consider, in their comments on the draft convention, the main causes of the growing phenomenon of abuse, illicit production and traffic of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, so that such comments may assist the intergovernmental expert group provided for in paragraph 4 of the draft Economic and Social Council resolution entitled "Preparation of an international convention

against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances" (E/CN.7/1987/L.17);

2. Asks the intergovernmental expert group, when preparing the draft convention against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, to give due attention, inter alia, to the purposes of bringing about the enhancement of effective national, regional and international efforts and co-operation against drug abuse.

2 (XXXII). Prohibition of the use of heroin on human beings 12/

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Aware of the constantly increasing abuse of heroin in a number of countries, abuse which not infrequently leads to fatal consequences for the abusers,

Noting that, in most countries of the world, the medical profession no longer regards the prescription of heroin as a desirable treatment and, at the same time, points out the danger of its abuse to public health,

Recalling that the World Health Organization, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission itself have repeatedly urged Governments to prohibit the manufacture, export, import and use of heroin if it endangers public health, and that in many countries where heroin was used on human beings, its manufacture and import have been prohibited,

Noting that in some countries the experience of the prohibition of the medical use of heroin has been positive in respect of the disappearance or sharp decrease in the abuse of the substance,

Taking note that uninformed statements, including proposals to legalize the non-medical use of heroin, may do serious harm in the struggle against this evil,

Again urges Governments which have not yet done so to prohibit the manufacture or import of heroin, and its use on human beings, taking into account article 2, paragraph 5 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961.

3 (XXXII). Regional HONLEA 13/

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Considering that the General Assembly, at its forty-first session, took note of the recommendations of the First Interregional Meeting of Heads of Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (Interregional HONLEA) and, in the light of the comments by the Governments and the bodies of the United Nations, asked that they be considered by the Commission at its thirty-second session so that the specific measures required for their implementation could be identified with a view to their inclusion, by possible adoption, in the report to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its next session,

Recalling that Recommendation No. 19 of the Interregional HONLEA stated that "In view of the work started by the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and

Psychotropic Substances, countries are considering the possibility of convening a regional meeting of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies (Latin American and Caribbean HONLEA) before the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking; to request that, if appropriate, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, recognizes the Latin American and Caribbean HONLEA as a subsidiary body similar to the other three recognized in the Near East, African region and the Far East, and that the Permanent Secretariat of the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, in consultation with the Governments of the region and the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations and other interested international bodies, take the necessary measures and provide the resources needed for the convening of that meeting",

Bearing in mind that the Eighth Conference of the States Party to the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (ASEP), in resolution VIII/4, decided to convene a regional meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies prior to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, with the purpose of co-ordinating the position of Latin America with regard to said Conference and with a view to establishing the Latin American and Caribbean HONLEA, so that it may be recognized by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Economic and Social Council,

1. Notes with satisfaction Recommendation No. 19 of the first meeting of the Interregional HONLEA and resolution VIII/4 of the Eighth Conference of the States Party to ASEP;
2. Invites the Governments of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and other interested Governments to participate in the regional meeting of the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies with a view to establishing the Latin American and Caribbean HONLEA;
3. Requests that the Secretary-General adopt the measures needed and allocate the financial resources required so that ASEP, in consultation with the Governments of the region, the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the Caribbean community and the other interested agencies, may convene that meeting;
4. Asks the Economic and Social Council to recognize the Latin American and Caribbean Regional HONLEA at its next meeting as a subsidiary body similar to those already recognized.

4 (XXXII). Improvement of reporting procedures and drug law enforcement co-operation 14/

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing that drug law enforcement agencies in the region of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and neighbouring countries are handicapped by a lack of information concerning shipments of psychotropic substances, including the substances' trade names, chemical compositions and psychoactive effects,

Recognizing also that these problems are compounded by an absence of adequate

established mechanisms for the exchange of operational information between drug law enforcement agencies, both within and outside of the Sub-Commission region,

1. Urges all Governments to improve their reporting procedures, their export/import controls, and their facilities for exchanging drug law enforcement information with regard to psychotropic substances and essential precursor chemicals;

2. Also urges co-operating Governments to further improve and facilitate ways in which their drug law enforcement officers at the operational level can maintain closer contacts for the purpose of exchanging intelligence in a secure and expeditious manner.

5 (XXXII). Improved support to national drug law enforcement agencies 15/

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing the particular needs of the members of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East for the improvement of their drug law enforcement efforts,

Noting that action to meet these needs can be significantly promoted by further active encouragement from concerned international organizations,

1. Urges Governments to give full support to the efforts of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, particularly by increasing or making contributions to the Fund, in order that the Fund may fulfil its mandate to provide assistance to concerned States in their efforts to control drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking;

2. Also urges Governments to consider ways in which they can develop and improve training facilities especially designed to fulfil the needs of drug law enforcement agencies, including training in ways to prevent the diversion of psychotropic substances from licit sources;

3. Further urges concerned Governments to assist in the development and improvement of communications systems in order to strengthen drug law enforcement agencies in the region of the Sub-Commission and neighbouring States;

4. Brings to the attention of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking the special emphasis placed by the Sub-Commission on these matters.

6 (XXXII). Need for training in drug law enforcement techniques 16/

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Considering that drug law enforcement training is of paramount importance to efforts to counter illicit drug trafficking, particularly in the light of new and sophisticated trends in the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in different regions,



Considering also that drug law enforcement training constitutes a highly effective mechanism for strengthening national drug law enforcement agencies, as well as international co-operation in the field,

1. Recommends that the Division of Narcotic Drugs, in close co-operation with other entities of the United Nations system, as well as with the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), the Customs Co-operation Council and the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre, give high priority to pursuing a long-term, comprehensive training programme for drug law enforcement officers, focusing in the first instance on the Near and Middle East region;

2. Further recommends that this training programme should include the detection and identification of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as certain precursors and essential chemicals, and should involve a continual updating of its training materials, in line with the training needs, concerns and priorities of drug law enforcement agencies and developments in the field of drug law enforcement.

#### B. Decisions

1 (XXXII). Inclusion of butalbital in Schedule III of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 17/

At its 978th meeting, on 2 February 1987, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 5-allyl- 5-isobutylbarbituric acid (also referred to as butalbital) should be included in Schedule III of that Convention.

2 (XXXII). Inclusion of allobarbital in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 18/

At its 978th meeting, on 2 February 1987, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 5,5-diallylbarbituric acid (also referred to as allobarbital) should be included in Schedule IV of that Convention.

3 (XXXII). Inclusion of butobarbital in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 19/

At its 978th meeting, on 2 February 1987, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 5-butyl-5-ethylbarbituric acid (also referred to as butobarbital) should be included in Schedule IV of that Convention.

4 (XXXII). Inclusion of secbutabarbital in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 20/

At its 978th meeting, on 2 February 1987, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic

Substances, decided that 5-sec-butyl-5-ethylbarbituric acid (also referred to as secbutabarbital) should be included in Schedule IV of that Convention.

5 (XXXII). Inclusion of vinylbital in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 21/

At its 978th meeting, on 2 February 1987, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 5-(1-methyl-butyl)-5-vinylbarbituric acid (also referred to as vinylbital) should be included in Schedule IV of that Convention.

6 (XXXII). Exemption of preparations 22/

At its 978th meeting, on 2 February 1987, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided that, in the absence of further notifications such as were envisaged in paragraph 5 of its resolution 3 (S-IX) of 14 February 1986, the World Health Organization should be invited to resume its review of the pending notification from the Government of Finland which was transmitted to the Secretary-General pursuant to the provisions of article 3 of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

The Commission further decided to request the Secretary-General to address a note verbale to all Governments requesting suggestions on possible ways of improving the existing system of review of preparations exempted under the provisions of article 3 of the 1971 Convention and emphasizing Parties' obligations under the terms of that article to assiduously submit timely notifications to him whenever they have made a decision to exempt a preparation as permitted by that article.

7 (XXXII). Measures to reduce the vulnerability of States affected by transit drug traffic 23/

At its 992nd meeting, on 11 February 1987, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs recalled paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 39/143 in which the Assembly recommended that appropriate priority should be given to measures designed to solve the specific problems of transit States through joint regional and interregional efforts. Accordingly, it decided that, with a view to drafting the convention on illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the States concerned should submit, where it seemed appropriate, draft provisions, for consideration by the next meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts, for suppressing the illicit transit traffic through their territories so as, inter alia, to prevent and reduce drug abuse.

Notes

1/ See chap. II and annex II.

2/ See chap. IV, A.

3/ See chap. V, A.

Notes (continued)

- 4/ See chap. V, B.
- 5/ See chap. V, B.
- 6/ See chap. V, C.
- 7/ See chap. VI, B and annex III.
- 8/ See chap. VI, A.
- 9/ See chap. VI, B.
- 10/ In compliance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/69, no summary records were taken.
- 11/ See chap. II.
- 12/ See chap. IV, B.
- 13/ See chap. IV, C and annex IV.
- 14/ See chap. IV, D.
- 15/ See chap. IV, D.
- 16/ See chap. IV, D.
- 17/ See chap. III, A.
- 18/ See chap. III, A.
- 19/ See chap. III, A.
- 20/ See chap. III, A.
- 21/ See chap. III, A.
- 22/ See chap. III, C.
- 23/ See chap. VII, D.

Annex I

ATTENDANCE

MEMBERS

Algeria: Abderrahman Hamidaoui

Argentina: Jaime Eduardo Malamud Goti, Héctor J. Bertoncello,\*  
D. Juan Carlos Olima, Mirna D. Goransky, Ariadna Viglione,  
Claudia Viviana Valotta, Roberto José Gonzalez

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D. Jenkins, A. Whiddett, John Watson, John Hunter, F. Potts,  
R. A. Newton, L. H. Hand

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Claude Gillard, Patrick Duray

Brazil: Tércio Lins-e-Silva, Domingos Bernardo Silva Sá,\*  
Claudio de Padua Macieira, Paulo Gustavo Magalhaes Pinto,  
Marcelo Leonardo Vasconcelos, Cicero Martins Garcia,  
Carlos Sérgio Duarte

Bulgaria: Alexandrina Nencheva, Teodor Tsvetkov,\* Christo Paskalev

Canada: Jacques Gignac, J. V. LeCavalier,\* Rod Stamler, F. Pillarella,  
David A. Thornton, Don Waterfall, Paul Saint Denis,  
Susan Schachter, Chris Greenshields, A. Snidanko

China: Li Chaojin, Nianshan Zhou,\* Zhi-Qing Wang, Yueming Mao,  
Junming Dai, Guanqun Ding, Xianglong Li

Colombia: Enrique Parejo González, Alfonso Soler-Mantilla,\*  
Alfonso Orduz-Duarte

Ecuador: Julio Correa Paredes, Franklin Zambrano Loor,\*  
Rodrigo Riofrio, María del Carmen González

Finland: Juhana Idänpään-Heikkilä, Matti Bäckman,\* Kaarle J. Lehmus,  
Ariel Rimón, Karl Johan Krokfors, Päivi Blinnikka,  
Antti Turunen, Sakari Vuorensola

France: André Baeyens, Tony Francfort,\* Christiane Aveline,  
Philippe Bardiaux, Suzanne Colombani, Bernard Gravet,  
Elisabeth Ponroy, Françoise Rouchereau, Jean Thébaud,  
Jacques-Henry Heuls, Nathalie Régis

German Democratic  
Republic: Dietmar Singer, Eva-Maria Schneidewind,\* Hans Probst,  
Günther Barth

\* Alternate.

Germany, Federal Republic of: Helmut Butke, Klaus Aurisch,\* Nikolaus Haberland, Oskar Katholnigg, Wolfgang Birke, Hans-Ulrich Gleim, Hans-Martin Zimmermann, Hans-Joachim Bierbaum, Manfred Gerwinat, Peter-Hannes Meyer, Volker Limburg, Lore Wieland

Greece: Alexander Metaxas, Theodoros Anagnostopoulos,\* Nicholaos Raptis, Eleuthère Douvos

Hungary: István Bayer, Endre Zádor,\* György Balogh, István Lóczy, Béla Majorossy, Ferenc Esztergályos

Indonesia: Artati Sudirdjo, Sumaryo Suryokusumo,\* Marisi P. Sihombing, M. D. Tanjung, B. R. M. Rusdiharjo, Jacky Wahyu, Aslida Nurmathias

Iran (Islamic Republic of): Ghodratollah Assadi

Italy: Raffaele Costa, Mario Alessi,\* Manfredo Incisa di Camerana, Donatino Marcon, Giovanni Kojanec, Gioacchino Polimeni, Vittoria Correa, Giuseppe Calabrese, Emanuele Marotta, Romano Capasso, Pietro Ferrara, Elena Giusta, Anna Scherer, Andrea Corvo, Elisabetta Belgiorno, Anna Palombi

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Madagascar: Maurice Randrianame

Malaysia: Dato' Mon Jamaluddin, Khairuddin Ibrahim,\* Liew Kee Hooi, Sulaiman Mohamed Hassan, Hsu King Bee, See Mee Chun, Chung Tsu Tuan

Mali: Sory Keita

Mexico: José María Ortega Padilla, Raúl López Lira\*

Morocco: Taoufik Kabbaj, Omar Doumou,\* Ali Boufragech, Moha Layid, Abdessamad Ennaciri, Mehdi Paes, Abdelhadi Boucetta

Netherlands: E. L. Engelsman, C. W. D. van Gruting,\* R. W. M. Craemer, M. A. A. van Capelle, J. J. E. Schutte, D. A. H. van Iterson, J. van Bolhuis, L. H. J. B. van Gorkom, Koen Aernout van der Wolk, G. de Gooyer

Nigeria: P. O. Emafo, A. M. Adams\*

Pakistan: Dilshad Najmuddin, Sher Afgan Khan,\* S. Khalid Mahmood

Peru: Mario Muñoz Malaver, René Flores Agreda,\*  
 Jorge Voto-Bernaes Gatica, Julio Walter Negreiros Portella,  
 Andrés Dileo Kurek

Senegal: Diaraf Farba Payé

Spain: Miguel Solans Soterias, Eloy Ybafiez,\* Luis Dominguez,  
 María Jesús Manovel, Santiago de Torres,  
 Enrique Suárez de Puga, Félix Calderón Moreno,  
 Juan José Casas Nombela

Sri Lanka: P. H. A. Weerasinghe, C. D. Mendis\*

Thailand: Chavalit Yodmani, Viwat Wanaraks,\* Siree Bunnag,  
 Surapol Maneepong

Turkey: Erdem Erner, Balkan Kizildeli,\* Türkekul Kurttekin,  
 Ahmet Ozgünes, Rifat Oktem, Namik Kemal Atalan,  
 Baykal Hazarli, Namik Evren, Sami Güner, Necmettin Bostan,  
 Sami Soydan, Besim Sen, Cetiner Karahan, Sadi Altinok

Union of Soviet  
 Socialist  
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 N. I. Eliseev, G. N. Babkin

United Kingdom of  
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 Northern Ireland: N. A. Nagler, R. G. W. Cook,\* C. V. Hewett, A. Taylor,  
 Pamela Mason, G. Mortimer, William O'Hara

United States  
 of America: Ann B. Wrobleski, Bruce K. Chapman,\* Jerrold Mark Dion,  
 James Cooper, Allen B. Duncan, Dianne Graham,  
 Frank Gray Handley, Louis E. Kahn, Richard Knee, Ray A. Meyer,  
 Johnny F. Phelps, Charles Saphos, James Shaver,  
 Charles R. Schuster, William Von Raab, Roger Urbanski,  
 Joseph Trincellito, Norman H. Frisbie

Venezuela: José Francisco Sucre Figarella, Víctor Rodríguez Cedeño,\*  
 Delma Miralles

Yugoslavia: Milan Skrlj, Vido Popadic,\* Ivan Trutin, Stanko Nick

Zambia: Not represented

STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTED BY OBSERVERS

Afghanistan; Austria; Bahamas; Bolivia; Burma; Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Cameroon; Chile; Côte d'Ivoire; Cuba; Czechoslovakia; Denmark; Egypt; India; Israel; Jordan; Kenya; Luxembourg; Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Mauritius; Nicaragua; Norway; Oman; Panama; Philippines; Poland; Portugal; Qatar; South Africa; Sudan; Sweden; Tunisia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; United Arab Emirates; Uruguay; Yemen; Zaire

STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTED BY OBSERVERS

Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Holy See; Republic of Korea; Switzerland

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking; Secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board; United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs; United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control

UNITED NATIONS BODIES

International Narcotics Control Board

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

International Labour Organisation; International Civil Aviation Organization; World Health Organization; International Maritime Organization; United Nations Industrial Development Organization

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Arab Security Studies and Training Centre; Colombo Plan Bureau; Commission of the European Communities; Commonwealth Secretariat; Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior; Council of Europe; Customs Co-operation Council; International Criminal Police Organization; Organization of American States; Permanent Secretariat of the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE  
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Category I: Soroptimist International; World Federation of United Nations Associations; Zonta International

Category II: Caritas Internationalis; Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations; General Arab Women Federation; International Association of Judges; International Association of Penal Law; International Catholic Child Bureau; International Council on Alcohol and Addictions; International Road Transport Union; International Social Service; International Society of Social Defence; Italian Centre of Solidarity; World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts; World Federation of Methodist Women; World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations

Roster (A): European Union of Women; International Advertising Association Incorporated; International Association of Chiefs of Police; Servas International

Roster (C): International Council of Nurses; International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations; International Union for Health Education



## Annex II

### PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF DRAFT RESOLUTION ENTITLED "PREPARATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES"\*

#### Programme budget for the bienniums 1986-1987 and 1988-1989: International Drug Control

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council

#### A. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. In operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution, the Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council that it decide:

"to establish an open-ended intergovernmental expert group to meet if necessary twice in 1987 (perhaps in July and October), each session lasting one to two weeks, according to available resources, to review the working document, to reach agreement on the articles of the convention, wherever possible, and to prepare a revised working document".

2. In operative paragraph 11, the Commission recommends to the Council that it request the Secretary-General:

"to make provisions for the convening of a plenipotentiary conference in the 1988-1989 biennium".

#### B. Relationship of requests to proposed programme of work, 1988-1989

3. Activities related to those envisaged in the draft resolution are contained in subprogramme 1 (Treaty Implementation and Commission Secretariat) of section 20B (International drug control, Division of Narcotic Drugs), in section 20A (International drug control, Policy-making organs), and in section 29C (Conference and Library Services, Vienna) of the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 and the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

#### C. Activities required to meet the requests

4. As requested in operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution, a working document - consolidating the draft of the Convention prepared by the Secretary-General, the comments made by Governments, embodied in document E/CN.7/1987/2 and its addenda, as well as those made by the States participating in

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\* For the text of the draft resolution, which was presented to the Commission in document E/CN.7/1987/L.17, see chapter I, A, above. For the Commission's deliberations on the subject, see chapter II.

the thirty-second session of the Commission, and including a draft preambular part as well as draft final provisions - would be prepared and circulated to Member States by 1 May 1987.

5. As requested in operative paragraph 4, a one-to-two-week open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting would be convened in the third quarter of 1987, and, if required, a second such meeting, of the same duration, would be convened in the last quarter of 1987. The meetings, it is envisaged, would be held at Vienna.

6. As requested in operative paragraph 7, a revised draft of the convention, resulting from those meetings, would be distributed, by 1 November 1987, to Member States.

7. As requested in operative paragraph 8, the Secretary-General would report to the Commission at its next session on the results of the expert group and provide any comments received by Governments on the revised draft.

8. As requested in operative paragraph 11, a plenipotentiary conference, open to all Member States and States Parties, would be organized in 1988. The conference, it is envisaged, would also be held at Vienna. It would be of three weeks' duration.

#### D. Modifications to the approved programme of work, 1986-1987

9. No modification to the approved programme of work for 1986-1987 would be required as two expert group meetings on treaty implementation were foreseen during the biennium. The professional work-months foreseen for these expert groups would be redeployed to prepare for the intergovernmental expert group meetings requested in the draft resolution. The resources, which would have covered the travel and per diem of experts attending the expert group meetings programmed, could be redeployed to cover up to three consultant work-months.

10. The proposed programme budget for 1988-1989 of section 20B (Subprogramme 1 - Treaty Implementation and Commission Secretariat; programme element 2 - Commission Secretariat services and similar activities arising from resolutions and decisions of legislative organs) would have to be amended to include the organization of the plenipotentiary conference requested in the draft resolution.

11. The intergovernmental expert group meetings would have to be included in the calendar of meetings for 1987 by the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1987. The 1988 calendar, to include the plenipotentiary conference, would be established by the Council at its second regular session in 1987. The action necessary to ensure appropriate scheduling would be taken at those times.

#### E. Requirements at full cost

12. It is anticipated that the Governments of participants in the intergovernmental expert group meetings and the plenipotentiary conference would bear the travel costs of their own representatives. In the case of Member States which otherwise could not be represented, the Division of Narcotic Drugs would

request UNFDAC to consider providing funds from extrabudgetary resources to cover the travel and subsistence of one representative each of such Member States.

13. The conference-servicing requirements for holding, in 1987, each of the intergovernmental expert group meetings envisaged in the draft resolution are estimated as follows, on a full-cost basis:

<u>Section 29C</u>	<u>US dollars</u>
Pre-session documentation (200 pages, 5 documents, languages: A, C, E, F, R, S)	215 900
Meeting servicing (10 meetings) (Languages: A, C, E, F, R, S)	58 400
In-session documentation (100 pages, 5 documents, languages: A, C, E, F, R, S)	106 700
Post-session documentation (200 pages, 1 document, languages: A, C, E, F, R, S)	214 900
Requirements of the Office of General Services	5 600
Total conference-servicing costs:	<u>601 500</u>

14. The conference-servicing requirements for holding, in 1988, the plenipotentiary conference envisaged in the draft resolution are estimated as follows, on a full-cost basis:

<u>Section 29C</u>	<u>US dollars</u>
Pre-session documentation (200 pages, 5 documents, languages: A, C, E, F, R, S)	223 500
Meeting servicing (30 meetings) (Languages: A, C, E, F, R, S)	181 900
In-session documentation (250 pages, 15 documents, languages: A, C, E, F, R, S)	276 700
Post-session documentation (200 pages, 1 document, languages: A, C, E, F, R, S)	222 400
Requirements of the Office of General Services	16 800
Total conference-servicing costs:	<u>921 300</u>

15. In so far as conference-servicing requirements are concerned, the actual additional costs that might be required for the intergovernmental expert group meetings under section 29C (Conference and Library Services, Vienna) would be reported in the final performance report for the biennium 1986-1987.

16. The actual appropriation that might be required for the plenipotentiary conference under section 29C (Conference and Library Services, Vienna) in 1988 would be considered in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

Annex III

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF DRAFT RESOLUTION ENTITLED  
"SPECIAL SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS"\*

Programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989:  
International Drug Control

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council

A. Request contained in the draft resolution

1. In the draft resolution, the Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council that it decide that:

"the Commission on Narcotic Drugs shall hold a special session of ten working days in 1988 at a time when it will not overlap with other meetings, and within existing United Nations resources, ...".

B. Relationship of request to proposed programme of work

2. Activities related to those envisaged in the draft resolution are contained in subprogramme 1 (Treaty Implementation and Commission Secretariat) of section 20B (International drug control, Division of Narcotic Drugs), in section 20A (International drug control, Policy-making organs) and in section 29C (Conference and Library Services, Conference Service, Vienna) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

C. Activities required to meet the request

3. A two weeks' meeting would be convened at Vienna in 1988 in accordance with the request contained in the draft resolution.

D. Modifications to the proposed programme of work, 1988-1989

4. No modification to the proposed programme of work for 1988-1989 would be required as it had been anticipated that the scheduling requirements under the existing treaty obligations and the drafting of the new convention against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances would entail a request for a special session in 1988. On the assumption that the overall requirements of the special session will be the same as for a regular session of the same duration, with similar staff and supporting services requirements, provisions will be included in the Secretary-General's programme budget proposals for the biennium 1988-1989.

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\* For the text of the draft resolution, which was presented to the Commission in document E/CN.7/1987/L.9, see chapter I, A, above. For the Commission's deliberations on the subject, see chapter VI, B.

5. With regard to the request that such a special session be scheduled at a time when it will not overlap with other meetings, it will be recalled that the 1988 calendar will be established by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session in 1987 and that the necessary action to ensure appropriate scheduling could be taken at that time.

E. Requirements at full cost

6. The travel and conference-servicing requirements for holding in 1988 the special session envisaged in the draft resolution are estimated as follows, on a full cost basis:

A. <u>Section 20</u>	<u>US dollars</u>
Travel of representatives	<u>84 000</u>

7. For the past several bienniums, the programme budgets under section 20 have included resources for either a regular or a special session of the Commission in each year of the biennium. Therefore, should the Economic and Social Council decide that a tenth special session be convened in 1988, the requirements estimated above would be met from resources expected to be provided in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

B. <u>Section 29C</u>	<u>US dollars</u>
Pre-session documentation (350 pages, 15 documents, languages: A, C, E, F, R, S)	393 000
Meeting servicing (20 meetings) (Languages: A, C, E, F, R, S)	121 200
In-session documentation (200 pages, 25 documents, languages: A, C, E, F, R, S)	224 200
Post-session documentation (100 pages, 1 document, languages: A, C, E, F, R, S)	111 500
Requirements of the Office of General Services	22 400
Total conference-servicing costs:	<u>872 300</u>

8. In so far as conference-servicing requirements are concerned, the actual appropriation that might be required for this meeting under section 29C (Conference and Library Services, Vienna) in 1988 would be considered in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

## Annex IV

### PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF RESOLUTION ENTITLED "REGIONAL HONLEA"\*

#### Programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987: International Drug Control

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council

#### A. Request contained in the resolution

1. In operative paragraph 3 of the resolution, the Commission "Requests that the Secretary-General adopt the measures needed and allocate the financial resources required" so that the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance (ASEP), "in consultation with the Governments of the region, the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the Caribbean community and the other interested agencies", may convene a regional HONLEA for Latin America and the Caribbean.

#### B. Relationship of request to approved programme of work

2. Activities related to those envisaged in the resolution are contained in subprogramme 3 (Supply and Demand Reduction) of section 20B (International drug control, Division of Narcotic Drugs) of the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987.

#### C. Activities required to meet the request

3. The first regional HONLEA for Latin America and the Caribbean, of five days' duration, would be convened in 1987 at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) or in another capital of the region upon invitation from a Member State in the region.

#### D. Modifications to the approved programme of work, 1986-1987

4. No modification to the approved programme of work for 1986-1987 would be required as the organization of regional seminars for officials engaged in drug law enforcement is provided for under programme element 3.6. The meeting would, however, need to be included in the United Nations Calendar of Conferences.

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\* For the text of the resolution, which was presented to the Commission in draft in document E/CN.7/1987/L.16, see chapter VIII, A, above. For the Commission's deliberations on the subject, see chapter IV.

E. Requirements at full cost

5. On the basis of the experience gained with the regional Far East HONLEA meeting, it is estimated that \$40,000 would be needed to cover the travel and subsistence costs of participants. It is expected that those funds would be provided from extrabudgetary resources.

6. On the assumption that pre- and post-session documentation would be prepared at Vienna, and that the in-session documentation and meeting services would be provided by ECLAC, the conference-servicing costs are estimated as follows, on a full-cost basis:

<u>A. Section 29C</u>	<u>US dollars</u>
Pre-session documentation (20 pages, 1 document, languages: E, F, S)	9 200
Post-session documentation (20 pages, 1 document, languages: E, F, S)	9 200
Sub-total:	<u>18 400</u>
 <u>B. Section 12</u>	
Meeting servicing (10 meetings) (Languages: E, F, S)	42 400
In-session documentation (20 pages, 1 document, languages: E, F, S)	32 300
Sub-total:	<u>74 700</u>
Total conference-servicing costs:	<u>93 100</u>

7. Should the Secretary-General decide to accede to the Commission's request, the actual additional conference-servicing costs that might be required under section 29C (Conference and Library Services, Vienna) and section 12 (ECLAC) would be reported to the General Assembly in the context of the final performance report for the biennium 1986-1987.

Annex V

LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE COMMISSION AT ITS  
THIRTY-SECOND SESSION

<u>Document number</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/CN.7/1987/1	2	Provisional agenda
E/CN.7/1987/1/Add.1	2	Annotated provisional agenda
E/CN.7/1987/2 and Corr.1 c/ and E/CN.7/1987/2/Add.1 and Corr.1 (A/C/E/F/R only); and E/CN.7/1987/2/Add.1/Corr.2 and Corr.3; E/CN.7/1987/2/Add.2 and Corr.1 b/	3	Preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
E/CN.7/1987/3	4	First Interregional HONLEA. Report
E/CN.7/1987/4	4	Reports of subsidiary bodies
E/CN.7/1987/5	5 (a)	Review and implementation of International Drug Abuse Control Strategy
E/CN.7/1987/6	5 (c)	Note on report of INCB for 1986
E/CN.7/1987/7	5 (d)	Note on report of UNFDAC for 1986
E/CN.7/1987/8	5 (a)	Report of expert group on recommended methods for testing cannabis and amphetamine/ methamphetamine analysis
E/CN.7/1987/9	4	Review of drug abuse and measures to reduce illicit demand
E/CN.7/1987/10	4	Review of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances during 1985
E/CN.7/1987/11 and Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1	3	Implementation of the international drug control treaties
E/CN.7/1987/12	6	Study of the provisions of article 3 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances
E/CN.7/1987/13	5 (d)	Report of UNFDAC for 1986



<u>Document number</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/CN.7/1987/14	5 (b)	International drug control bodies of the United Nations and specialized agencies
E/CN.7/1987/15	5 (e)	Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
E/CN.7/1987/16	7	Programme of future work and priorities
E/CN.7/1987/17 and Add.1		Letters addressed to Chairman
E/CN.7/1987/CRP.1 (Part One) <u>d/</u>	4	Sub-Commission on illicit Drug Traffic ... Report on twentieth session
E/CN.7/1987/CRP.1 (Part Two) <u>d/</u>	4	HONLEA (Far East Region). Report on twelfth session
E/CN.7/1987/CRP.1 (Part Three) <u>d/</u>	4	Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic ... Report on twenty-first session
E/CN.7/1987/CRP.2 <u>b/</u>	5 (d)	Financial data on operations financed by UNFDAC
E/CN.7/1987/CRP.3 <u>d/</u>	5 (d)	Comprehensive review of the activities of UNFDAC in 1986
E/CN.7/1987/CRP.4 <u>d/</u>	3	Review of the questionnaire for annual reports
E/CN.7/1987/CRP.5 and Add.1 and 2 <u>e/</u>	5 (e)	Reports by intergovernmental organizations
E/CN.7/1987/CRP.6 <u>b/</u>		Data on the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances during 1985
E/CN.7/1987/CRP.7		Provisional timetable
E/CN.7/1987/CRP.8 <u>d/</u>	2	List of documents
E/CN.7/1987/CRP.9 <u>d/</u> and Add.1	4	Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic ... Report on twenty-second session
E/CN.7/1987/CRP.10 <u>d/</u>	5 (b)	Updated reports from specialized agencies

<u>Document number</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/CN.7/1987/CRP.11 d/	3	Status of multilateral treaties
E/CN.7/1987/CRP.12 and Rev.1	3	Proposed draft of article 1
E/CN.7/1987/NGO/1	5 (e)	Text of resolution by the Inter-Parliamentary Union
E/CN.7/1987/NGO/2	5 (e)	Report by World Assembly of Youth
E/CN.7/1987/CRP.3	5 (e)	Report by International Council on Alcohol and Addictions
E/CN.7/1987/NGO/4	5 (2)	Text of resolution by European Union of Women
E/CN.7/1987/NGO/5	5 (e)	Statement by International Catholic Child Bureau
E/CN.7/1987/INF.1		Information for participants
E/CN.7/1987/INF.2		Provisional list of participants
E/CN.7/1987/INF.2/Rev.1 and Rev.2 and Rev.2/Corr.1		List of participants
E/CN.7/1987/L.1 and Add.1-13		Draft report on the thirty-second session of the Commission
E/CN.7/1987/L.2	4	Draft resolution on improvement of reporting procedures. See para. 146
E/CN.7/1987/L.3	4	Draft resolution on improved support to law enforcement agencies. See para. 146
E/CN.7/1987/L.4	4	Draft resolution on need for training. See para. 146
E/CN.7/1987/L.5	5	Draft decisions on inclusion of substances in Schedules. See para. 98
E/CN.7/1987/L.6	3	Draft decision on exemption of preparations. See para. 106
E/CN.7/1987/L.7	5 (d)	Draft resolution on UNFDAC. See para. 205

<u>Document number</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/CN.7/1987/L.8	3	Draft resolution on guidelines for preparation of an international convention. See para. 89
E/CN.7/1987/L.9	7	Draft resolution on special session of Commission. See para. 214
E/CN.7/1987/L.10	7	Draft decision on provisional agenda for tenth special session. See para. 214
E/CN.7/1987/L.11	7	Draft decision on provisional agenda for thirty-third session. See para. 212
E/CN.7/1987/L.12	5 (c)	Draft resolution on improvement of control of international trade in substances. See para. 184
E/CN.7/1987/L.13	7	Programme budget implications of draft resolution contained in document E/CN.7/1987/L.9
E/CN.7/1987/L.14	5 (c)	Draft resolution on supply and demand of opiates. See para. 185
E/CN.7/1987/L.15	5 (b)	Draft resolution on the role of the drug control bodies. See para. 163
E/CN.7/1987/L.16		Draft resolution on regional HONLEA. See para. 144
E/CN.7/1987/L.17	3	Draft resolution on the preparation of an international convention. See para. 87
E/CN.7/1987/L.18	3	Programme budget implications of draft resolution contained in document E/CN.7/1987/L.17
E/CN.7/1987/L.19	4	Draft resolution on prohibition of heroin. See para. 140
E/CN.7/1987/L.20	4	Draft resolution on education on drug abuse. See para. 122
E/CN.7/1987/L.21	7	Programme budget implications of draft resolution contained in document E/CN.7/1987/L.16

<u>Document number</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/CN.7/1987/L.22	4	Draft decision on measures to reduce the vulnerability of States. See para. 233

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a/ For various additional background documents, see list of documents in E/CN.7/1987/CRP.8.

b/ English only.

c/ French only.

d/ English, French and Spanish only.

e/ A/F/S as submitted.