

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH MEETING

held on Wednesday, 19 February 1975, at 2.40 p.m.

Chairman:

Mr. JASJIT SINGH

India

OPERATIONS FINANCED BY THE UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR DRUG ABUSE CONTROL
(agenda item 4) (concluded) (E/CM.7/574 and Add.1)

Dr. ELLINGTON (Jamaica) said that his delegation, like that of Sweden (776th meeting), welcomed developments outlined in the report on operations financed by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (E/CM.7/574 and Add.1), although it was somewhat concerned about what appeared to be a dangerous trend. The Fund had originally been conceived as a means whereby operations that would normally be performed by Governments could be undertaken without the political in-fighting and special interest considerations encountered by Governments. Its main purpose was to provide infrastructural facilities to Governments with the object of restricting the supply of narcotic drugs. The role of the specialized agencies, on the other hand, was to promote international co-operation in specific areas, such as health, agriculture, social conditions and education. For that reason, some interplay between the activities of the Fund and those of the specialized agencies would seem inevitable.

The operations financed by the Fund could be divided into two groups: firstly, primary activities, including country programmes, crop replacement and exploratory missions, and second, activities in support of the specialized agencies and the Division of Narcotic Drugs. If the figures for projected expenditure for 1975 were re-apportioned in terms of those two types of activities, they would give some idea of the relative order of priorities in the services being rendered by the Fund. Such an analysis showed that activities of the former type would account for \$1 million, whereas approximately \$2 million would be spent on supporting activities by the Division of Narcotic Drugs, WHO and UNESCO. In that connexion, his delegation was most surprised to note that that supporting expenditure included an allocation for the expansion of the staff of INCD. Consequently, despite the ambitious scope of proposed operations, there appeared to be some danger of the Fund losing sight of the primary objective and undertaking too many activities in support of specialized bodies, with the result that the Fund would become merely another source of financing for any project relating to drugs.

Mr. MIKOLIĆ (Yugoslavia) said that, although the report before the Commission spelt out the broad objectives and expenditure of the Fund, it failed to evaluate the results of such expenditure. That expenditure was admittedly of a long-term nature, but it should be possible to evaluate the specific progress made on each project, in order to ascertain whether the right kind of outlay had been made and to show in greater detail how those resources were being used. In that way, Governments would be more willing to continue to contribute to the Fund. On the other hand, if expenditure was merely indicated with no indication of the results achieved, however meagre in the short term, it would be extremely difficult to prove that it had been judicious and effective.

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Mr. LORRINO (Observer for Italy), speaking at the invitation of the Chairman, considered that the Fund's activities should be more widely publicized, and in that connexion emphasized the positive results of the recent visit to Italy by the Fund's Acting Executive Director. As to the Acting Executive Director's suggestion (776th meeting) concerning contributions in kind, the Italian authorities would be willing to participate in training programmes in developing countries.

The Italian Government intended to make a second contribution to the Fund of \$100,000, which would be officially confirmed as soon as the necessary administrative steps had been taken.

Mr. EL MADENA (International Arab Narcotics Bureau of the League of Arab States), speaking at the invitation of the Chairman, said he welcomed the Acting Executive Director's encouraging observations concerning the "Green Plan" in Lebanon and the assistance provided by the Fund in eradicating hashish production in that country. The International Arab Narcotics Bureau of the League of Arab States met every year to consider the most effective means of eliminating the scourge of natural and psychotropic drugs, and had concentrated its main efforts on hashish, specially since the district of Baalbeck and Hamael in Lebanon was one of the main sources of supply for the illicit market in that drug.

In 1975, a determined effort should be made to overcome the obstacles hampering the implementation of the Lebanese "Green Plan" for the introduction of substitute crops to replace cannabis. Despite the efforts being made by Lebanon, hashish was continuing to flood the illicit market and control bodies were achieving meagre results. That fell far short of what had been hoped for when the "Green Plan" had been proposed in 1966. However, an agreement had been concluded in 1973 between the Fund and the Lebanese Government under which Lebanon had received \$800,000 as preliminary assistance for the implementation of the Plan.

The Bureau was convinced that the key to the success of the Plan lay in substitute crops, and had accordingly persuaded the Pan-Arab Organization for Social Defence to invite the Arab countries to contribute to the cost of the development of a comprehensive substitute crop programme in Lebanon and to make contributions to the Fund. The Sixth Narcotics Regional Conference organized by the Bureau in co-operation with the Government of Saudi Arabia in November 1974 had reiterated those invitations.

The Arab countries would be willing to contribute to the cost of the cannabis eradication project once they were assured that the guarantees called for by the joint mission of FAO and the Fund had been provided. He recalled that that mission had resulted in the 1973 agreement which he had already referred to and under which the cultivation of hashish in individual villages would be gradually prohibited once substitute crops had been planted. The agreement further stipulated that farmers who continued to cultivate hashish after the introduction of substitute crops would be forbidden to cultivate any crop at all and that the Government would determine, by means of aerial photography or other effective methods, the areas in which hashish cultivation was continuing.

Current efforts to introduce sunflower crops were flagging, and farmers were once again turning to the cultivation of cannabis. It was therefore important that the internal security forces should concentrate their efforts on the control and suppression of illicit traffic and prohibited crops. The director of the new project launched in 1973 under the "Green Plan" should submit to the Commission a detailed annual report on the introduction of substitute crops and on the reduction of the area under cannabis, in order to give a clear idea of the progress being made. The regional adviser for the Middle East, who had been appointed to study drug production and illicit traffic, might also give the Commission a clear picture of developments in the region as a whole, so that the Commission might learn of any progress that was being achieved and make appropriate suggestions. The submission of reports on those lines would undoubtedly encourage the Arab countries to contribute to the over-all drug abuse control programme by assuring them that the effort in Lebanon was bearing fruit.

Dr. S. ITHI (Canada) said that his Government considered the Commission to be the proper forum for a detailed examination of the Fund, since it enabled government experts to give their views on how work could best be tackled.

The Commission had already been informed that Canada had made a contribution of \$200,000 to the Fund for 1975 at the end of January. Subject to approval by the Canadian Parliament, an additional payment of \$200,000 would be made in 1976. By that time, Canada's total contribution to the Fund would amount to \$1 million and would be tangible evidence of the importance it attached to international co-operation in efforts to limit the harmful use of drugs.

His delegation had been pleased to learn of other recent contributions to the Fund, which would enable those responsible for its administration to plan further into the future. His delegation, endorsing the recommendation of the Acting Executive Director of the Fund, strongly urged other United Nations Member States to make additional contributions, however modest, over and above those they had already made. Such contributions would have great symbolic as well as practical value in expressing the intention of all nations to co-operate in efforts to prevent the further spread of harmful drug use.

The Commission had held lengthy discussions on the need for the co-ordination of the activities of international agencies concerned with drug abuse. The difficulties involved in achieving such co-ordination had been recognized as being due to the fact that many of the agencies concerned operated outside the authority of the Commission and the Secretary-General. It had become clear, however, that much could be gained through co-ordination and, in particular, through the better use of the knowledge that was being accumulated, the avoidance of duplicated effort, and a more consistent commitment to long-term goals on the part of all organizations and agencies devoted to drug abuse control. In the opinion of his delegation, the Fund provided an excellent means of achieving co-ordination. Even greater co-ordination could be achieved through the work of the Inter-Agency Advisory Committee on Drug Abuse Control by the use of procedures followed in project assessment, and through information exchanges associated with the Fund. In that connexion, he wished to make two suggestions, namely, that evidence of co-ordination of efforts should be included as a criterion for the approval and funding of projects, and

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that the report to the Commission on the activities of the Division of Narcotic Drugs and on the operations of the Fund should include a full description of the activities of all international agencies, and particularly the specialized agencies of the United Nations, that were concerned with harmful drug use. That report should cover projects undertaken with the agencies' own resources, as well as those carried out with the help of the Fund, and should give an indication of the amounts involved. In that way, the Commission could consider the entire range of international activities relating to drug abuse, since, as was pointed out in paragraph 25 of annex IV to the report on operations financed by the Fund, the Fund was an emergency institution and was meant to serve as a catalyst leading to comprehensive programmes financed from other sources. That also meant that agencies working in the area of illicit drug cultivation should make sure that their programmes took into account the need for the eradication of illicit production.

His delegation was pleased to note from the report before the Commission that increasing emphasis would in future be placed on the reduction of illicit demand, which was increasing. More efforts should be devoted to determining the causes of the problem through research, reducing demand through education and related social measures, and treating the consequences of harmful drug use. Although the methods used would vary from one part of the world to another, international comparisons would be useful.

His delegation endorsed the commitment to short-term, intermediate-term and long-term goals that had been enunciated for the Fund in 1974 and was referred to in the report now before the Commission. That suggested a commitment to reviewing projects in terms of the results achieved and, although his delegation recognized the difficulties inherent in that approach, it hoped that some discussion of results could be incorporated in the 1976 report.

Mr. OULIA (Kenya) said his delegation had noted with pleasure from the report under discussion that Kenya was the only African country to have benefited from the Fund's activities during the past 15 months. It wished to express gratitude to the Division of Narcotic Drugs, which had undertaken various projects in Kenya.

Late in 1973, the Central Training Unit of the Division of Narcotic Drugs had conducted a very useful three-week course in Nairobi for drug law enforcement officers, which had been attended by about 60 participants from five East African countries. Although there was no serious drug problem in East Africa, Kenya was not immune from drug traffic activities; a few Kenyan nationals had been caught smuggling cannabis between Nairobi and London, and nationals of other countries had been imprisoned or fined by Kenyan courts after being convicted of stealing cocaine powder from hospitals or other medical institutions. The training unit of the Division had helped the Kenyan authorities to increase their vigilance in narcotic drug matters.

Kenya had further benefited from the Fund through the Workshop on Alcoholism and Drug Addiction, which had been held in Nairobi in September 1974 and had been attended by participants from many countries in addition to Kenya. Audio-visual equipment had also been loaned to the Kenyan authorities under the Fund as a means of strengthening national law enforcement and drug control operations.

Although he was not in a position to announce any contribution to the Fund at present, he assured the Commission that Kenya would make a token contribution as soon as possible.

Mr. BERTSCHMIDGER (Switzerland), said that, although he subscribed fully to the objectives of the project entitled "Strengthening the secretariat of INCB" (E/CN.7/574, annex I, sect. VI, item 4) (project No. 161), he had serious doubts whether it should be financed from the Fund's resources; he was, however, pleased to note that financing by the Fund would be required only until 1976. He also wondered whether it was really the Fund's job to finance the project entitled "Legal commentaries on the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961" (ibid., item 6) (project No. 173). In addition, he pointed out that the definition of broad objectives relating to different aspects of the drug problem contained in paragraph 8 of annex IV of the report did not seem to be consistent with the definition of the aims of the Fund.

The Swiss Government had planned to make a contribution to the Fund but, since certain tax increases had been rejected by a referendum, all new expenditure had been deleted from the budget. Consultations were nevertheless being held with a view to making a regular contribution in the future, if possible, on an annual basis.

Mr. CARO A LOPEZ (Mexico) said his delegation wished to commend the Fund for the excellent way in which it was carrying out its programmes in accordance with the guidelines drawn up by the Commission at its third special session.

He recalled that his Government had not been in a position at that time to make any financial undertaking, because its legal and political procedures were such that any proposal for State expenditure had to be transmitted through a number of official channels. However, his Government was now considering the possibility of making a token contribution, since it was devoting considerable sums to the drug problem.

In the not too distant future, his country might ask the Fund for financial and technical assistance in various fields in order to implement certain programmes, including the holding of a seminar on cannabis, and the granting of fellowships to promote exchanges of information that would avoid duplication of effort.

In conclusion, he said that the publication of a narcotics bulletin in Spanish would be useful for Spanish-speaking countries.

Mr. MOORE (United Nations Social Defence Research Institute) said he wished to report briefly on the Fund-supported programme begun about two years previously. In late 1972, his Institute had sponsored a workshop for experts and officials from 14 countries, which had studied the questions of epidemiology, public and official attitudes, and an inventory of mechanisms. It was hoped that the preliminary analysis of the main findings of the studies could be published in the autumn of 1975 and he said that copies of the report would be made available to members of the Commission.

The Institute viewed the Fund chiefly as a catalyst, since the Fund's contribution to its programme over the three years had been less than £70,000 and that of participating countries had amounted to approximately 500,000.

Referring to the need for co-ordination, he said that, from the outset, the Institute had sought to ensure that its efforts at Rome and in the field would advance and mesh with the work of other international agencies. In the preparation of the report on country studies, the Institute would work closely with WHO, so that the use of epidemiological studies would be of the greatest help to that Organization in the epidemiological programme on which it was embarking.

In conclusion, he said that the Institute's objective was to initiate a research programme in individual countries, conducted by local research scientists and policy-makers, to assist countries in understanding more clearly the magnitude and nature of the problem of non-medical drug use, to improve the quality of data on the demand for drugs and, therefore, the reporting to the Commission, and to foster the development of research teams in individual countries.

Mr. RAOOF ALI (Pakistan) expressed his Government's gratitude to the Fund for responding so promptly to its request for assistance. The stage had already been reached where his country would be able to embark on a well-planned programme for crop substitution in the Huner area. He pointed out that, since the preparation of the report on operations financed by the Fund, considerable progress had been made and his Government hoped to be able to enter into a formal project agreement by May 1975.

Referring to the question of crop replacement programmes, he said that the success of operations financed by the Fund could be more spectacular if their effects were anticipated and provision made to offset consequential disadvantages in other fields of drug abuse. His Government would keep that in mind and try to ensure that crop substitution programmes in Pakistan were accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the demand for narcotics.

Dr. LING (World Health Organization) said that WHO noted with interest the query of the representative of France (776th meeting) concerning the three therapeutic modalities currently in use in Iran.

The Government of Iran, the International Committee against Mental Illness of the United States of America, WHO and the Fund had co-operated in studies to determine the effectiveness and appropriateness of three different modalities of therapeutic approaches for the detoxification and management of addicts in selected areas of Iran. Those studies had involved the use of methadone, a non-opiate substance consisting of a combination of a major tranquillizer and an anti-depressant and a placebo. The data obtained so far on the use of the combination of a tranquillizer and an anti-depressant appeared to indicate better results than those obtained through the use of a placebo. Efforts would be made to determine how that combination compared with the methadone approach. The studies were continuing and an analysis of those and other data would be made in due course, in order to implement the most appropriate measures for the management of drug-dependent persons in that area.

He had also noted with interest the comments of the representative of Canada and those of the representative of Sweden concerning research and reporting activities on the epidemiology of drug dependence. It was clear that effective and realistic reporting in that area required a multidisciplinary approach and the integrated efforts of several WHO technical units, working in close co-operation with other United Nations agencies and the national and international bodies concerned.

To that end, a working group of consultants had been convened in August 1973 to outline objectives and criteria relating to the establishment of an appropriate framework for collaborative reporting on the non-medical use of dependence-producing drugs, and had formulated guidelines which were now being tested in the United Kingdom and the United States of America. A second working group had also been convened to draft objectives and criteria relating to the development of other proposed centres.

WHO had also discussed with responsible persons in developed and developing countries the possibility of further pilot testing of the guidelines in those areas, and its interest was being directed at determining the appropriateness of those materials, particularly for developing countries. In that regard, discussions had been held with Burma, Canada, India, Mexico, Pakistan and certain countries in Africa.

WHO was continuing to stimulate research and methodological techniques, in order to ensure comparability of data. For example, it was co-operating in the development of epidemiological studies on the long-term effects of drug use in India and Pakistan and in 1974, in association with the WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia and the Regional Office for the Eastern Pacific, it had sponsored seminars in which the emphasis had been primarily on epidemiological needs and methods. Reports on the two seminars would be available shortly to all interested parties.

Dr. CHRUSCIEL (World Health Organization), referring to the point raised by the representative of Egypt (776th meeting), said that WHO greatly appreciated the appeal for a further development of treatment programmes. The idea that treatment and rehabilitation constituted a continuum played an important role in the implementation of WHO programmes. WHO was prepared to help, within the limits of available funds, in the further expansion of treatment and rehabilitation programmes. WHO had always considered evaluation to be of the greatest importance and had recently, at the request of the Egyptian Government, appointed a consultant to help to evaluate the services of a centre in Cairo.

Heroin, opium, methadone and, recently, a preparation containing methadone and an antagonist had been used in clinical experiments. The evaluation was continuing and at the current stage only interim results had been published. His organization was continuously reviewing many clinical research reports in that field and tried to obtain comparative data concerning the effectiveness of various maintenance programmes in different countries. It had already carried out a number of comparative studies in Iran, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

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New antagonists had been synthesized, and his organization was looking forward to the results of medical research. WHO was promoting the development of clinical pharmacology, with a view to helping in the evaluation of drug treatment, and it had recently published a number of documents in that field. In conclusion, he said that WHO agreed with the Australian representative's comment (776th meeting) concerning the importance of efforts to reduce the demand for drugs.

Miss FRIDENICH (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) stressed that the Fund assisted UNESCO to ensure the continuity of some of its activities. It had, for example, helped to finance the Seminar on Youth and the Use of Drugs in Industrialized Countries (Sèvres, France) in September 1973, and was currently providing assistance which enabled it to continue its study on groups of young persons. That co-operation had also led to improved co-ordination, not only with specialized agencies but also with other bodies and certain Member States. Moreover, the Fund played an important role as a catalyst, and would help UNESCO to provide a consultant for a meeting financed by the Federal Republic of Germany to be held in April 1975 and attended by German-speaking parents and educators.

UNESCO was attempting to avoid duplication of efforts in the research field, and, with the help of the Fund, had established an information network based on various social research centres in different countries.

UNESCO would organize a regional meeting for Latin America as a whole in 1975 and the assistance to be provided by the Fund would enable it to finance several national studies and to provide a consultant, thereby enhancing the scientific value of the work that would be accomplished. UNESCO counted on the support of the members of the Commission and would keep it informed of the preparations for that meeting.

In conclusion, she assured members of full UNESCO support and stressed that it had no intention of exercising pressure on the Fund but of making available its experience and competence in certain fields in order to achieve the common objective.

Mrs. GRADJAN (International Union for Child Welfare), speaking at the invitation of the Chairman, thanked the Fund for providing financial assistance to the International Union for Child Welfare in connection with the publication of a recent report containing the main results of a symposium held in the Netherlands. The symposium had been concerned with recent developments in the use of drugs by young persons and had studied various aspects of the problem, including the nature of drug abuse, cultivation, sociological elements and centres where young persons were allowed to use drugs under certain conditions. The French text of the report had just appeared and the English version would be published in mid-April 1975.

Mr. CHITLA (India) said that his delegation was gratified to note that the Commission's guidelines were being followed and that account was being taken of the needs of developing countries.

He recalled that, at the third special session, his delegation had indicated its Government's whole-hearted support of the Fund and its desire to assist developing countries in every possible way.

Research teams had visited his country and his Government was looking forward to the solution of some long-standing problems concerning the improvement of yields from the opium poppy.

Miss NYLANDER (Nigeria) said that, in 1974, her country had benefited from one of the training programmes financed by the Fund and carried out at the Central Training Unit. Her Government had consistently supported the aims and ideals of the Fund and had made a token contribution to it in 1974.

Her country had its own difficulties to face with regard to drug abuse control and was making every effort to eradicate the drug scourge. It had set up a committee at Lagos which assisted sub-committees in the various states, and questionnaires had been sent to secondary schools to determine the type of drugs being abused; it had been found the most common drugs were cannabis, amphetamines and caffeine tablets. The Committee had then decided to hold seminars with university undergraduates and secondary school children and to organize film shows and lectures on drug abuse.

Illicit cultivation of cannabis was dealt with by law enforcement officers, and it had been found that many areas in the jungle were being used for the growing of cannabis. It was her Government's fervent hope that its request for assistance by the Fund would be treated with the utmost urgency.

Referring to the question of the over-production of psychotropic substances, she observed that Africa was being made a dumping ground for such substances and said that the world was awaiting the Fund's action in that respect.

Dr. BABAIAN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) wondered whether it was proper for the report under consideration to include a project on alcoholism and drug addiction, since the Commission at an earlier session had decided that the question of alcoholism did not come within its competence.

His delegation had already explained its position on the Fund at previous sessions, and he emphasized that his country attached the greatest importance to international co-operation with regard to the control of drug abuse and illicit traffic. For a number of years, the USSR had regularly provided assistance to developing countries, particularly in the field of public health. For example, it offered medical training free of charge to students at its best medical schools in such cities as Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev and believed that such training constituted an important contribution, because physicians were in the vanguard of those fighting drug addiction. In addition, his Government sent physicians to developing countries in Africa and Asia and helped in the construction of hospitals in those countries. It also provided assistance in the public health field to India and Pakistan and a number of other countries, and would continue to do so in the future.

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Mr. SCHMIDT (Federal Republic of Germany) said it was his understanding that the project entitled "Consultative missions on the control of narcotic drugs" (E/CN.4/574, Annex I, sect. IV, item 1) (project No. 206) had been discontinued in 1974; in that case, the allotment of 15,000 appeared to be unjustified.

He also thought that the 1975-1976 estimates for the project entitled "Information letter" (ibid., section VI, item 13) (project No. 103) were too high, since the figure of 30,000 seemed to be out of line with the actual costs incurred in previous years.

He drew attention to paragraph 21 of annex IV of that document, as the representative of the United Kingdom had done, but for a different reason: his delegation felt that the first theme of the workshop should be the responsibility of INCB and not of UNEDAC, but, at the same time, that the question of co-operation and co-ordination should remain for settlement between the two bodies.

Dr. ^o MERTINS (Acting Executive Director, United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control) expressed his appreciation of the new contributions to the Fund announced by the delegations of Italy, Kenya and Nigeria.

Referring to the statement by the Egyptian representative that the United Nations regional adviser had not consulted the Egyptian Government on the subject of the crop replacement project in Lebanon, he said that he intended to visit Egypt personally shortly after the Commission's current session.

He informed the Commission that the Lebanese project was not part of the "Green Plan", which had been in operation since the 1960s, but an entirely new programme. Good results had already been achieved and the representative of FAO would report on the project at a subsequent meeting.

He referred the representative of Sweden to a number of publications prepared by United Nations bodies on the subject of psychotropic substances and said that so far the Fund had not been invited to sponsor any programme of manufactured drugs, possibly because they were produced primarily in the developed countries, which had sufficient financial resources and expertise of their own. Personally, he would like to see a study of psychotropic substances in the developing countries.

With reference to the workshop and the Inter-Agency Advisory Committee on Drug Abuse Control, he explained that the idea was to form a group of experts who would be able to give supplementary advice on the question of long-term planning. He read out the specific objectives of the workshop and assured the Commission that the Fund would not become subordinate to it.

In response to the United Kingdom representative's observation (776th meeting) on his dual role as Acting Executive Director of the Fund and Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, he explained that he followed the advice of the staff of the Division when taking decisions in his capacity as Acting Executive Director of the Fund. He then quoted what had been stated on the subject in the Secretary-General's Bulletin dated 13 November 1973 (SI/SLE/143), which was a follow-up to

the statement made at the Commission's twenty-fifth session by the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva.^{1/}

With regard to the comments in paragraphs 15 to 25 of annex IV to the report, he pointed out that they should be read in conjunction with paragraphs 1 to 12 of that annex, in which it was made clear that the Inter-Agency Advisory Committee on Drug Abuse Control was to follow up decisions taken by the Commission. He informed the Commission that the Inter-Agency Advisory Committee had met twice in 1974 and would meet once in 1975, and that a meeting had been arranged between that Committee and the Chairman of the Commission, which was to take place at 5 p.m. on 20 February 1975.

In reply to the representative of Yugoslavia, he said that some of the long-term programmes, including research projects, were already showing results. One example was the success achieved in enforcement, which had led to a reduction in the availability of narcotic drugs as a result of training programmes initiated by the Division using extra-budgetary resources.

Mr. ICUTA (Deputy Director, Operations, Division of Narcotic Drugs), referring to the question of evaluation, said that the Fund certainly took a critical view of projects and had established a number of useful criteria for evaluating progress. Crop replacement programmes, for instance, could be judged by aerial photography, which showed clearly whether the cultivation of narcotic drugs was being reduced or not; no countries had objected to control by aerial photography.

In the case of law enforcement, one criterion was the number of seizures. 500 enforcement officers from 70 countries had benefited from fellowships under the auspices of the training programme of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, and an example of the success achieved was evident from the eight months old project in Afghanistan, where the national narcotics squad had made a spectacular number of seizures. In the field of research, the Fund did not measure its success by, say, the number of meetings or seminars that had been held, but in terms of the practical conclusions that could be introduced in the future. Similarly, the success of treatment and rehabilitation was measured by the number of real cures. In some areas, such as that of young people and drugs, it was difficult to establish reliable criteria, and he would welcome any ideas on the subject from members of the Commission.

In reply to one of the points raised by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany (776th meeting), he explained that, although the Fund worked out its costings for medium-term (5-year) country programmes, it actually operated on a one or two-year plan. Consequently, it was possible to phase out or terminate programmes when objectives had been reached.

^{1/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/5248), annex IV.

The CHAIRMAN, commenting on the use of the number of seizures as a means of evaluating the success of enforcement measures, said that that criterion might be valid in the early stages, but as such measures began to yield results there would be a natural decline in the number of seizures, which would leave open the question of the underlying reason.

Mr. TRAIN (United Kingdom), referring to the dual role of Dr. Martens as Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs and Acting Executive Director of the Fund, asked whether the Secretary-General had changed his mind on the question of how the Fund should be run. It seemed to him that the position as described by the Acting Executive Director in the passage from the Secretary-General's statement that he had quoted was not the same as that which existed in practice. Perhaps it was right that the two posts should be held by the same person, but he wondered if the position should not be clarified.

The CHAIRMAN said that it might be advisable to retain the flexibility of the dual functions and pointed out that, in the United Kingdom itself, situations were shaped by precedents and practice.

Mr. JOHNSON-DAGBENYIKIN (Togo), endorsed the Chairman's remarks. Since some encouraging and excellent results were being achieved, it would be wiser not to change the arrangement. Just as the United Kingdom had no written constitution, so, perhaps, the Fund should be left with a somewhat informal management position.

Mr. VANCE (United States of America), also agreed with the Chairman's views on the subject. If the Secretary-General wished to introduce a change, he could, of course, do so, in which case the Commission would be informed. However, his delegation did not think that it would be wise for the Commission to request that the position should be formalized.

Mr. TRAIN (United Kingdom), said that he too, fully supported the view that the matter was one for the Secretary-General, who would, no doubt, inform the Commission in due course.

The meeting rose at 5.25 p.m.