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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
International co-operation in drug abuse control
Report of the Secretary-General

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1. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, in paragraph 8 of its resolution 34/177 of 17 December 1979, requested the "organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies with programmes having an impact on narcotics, as a means of expediting a concerted international effort substantially to reduce illicit drug activities, to report annually to the General Assembly on their activities and proposed projects in this field". Moreover, it requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the progress being made in the implementation of the resolution.

2. The present report on international co-operation in drug abuse control has been prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 34/177 on the basis of information provided through the Division of Narcotic Drugs. The activities carried out by United Nations bodies and entities and by the specialized agencies and programmes in preparation for and follow-up to the 1987 International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking are included as appropriate.

3. In its resolution 38/93 of 16 December 1983, the General Assembly urged the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the system to identify special drug control activities in their respective fields and to accord higher priority to such activities in their programme budgets. Drug control activities carried out by various entities within the United Nations system are outlined in sections III to XVI of the present report.

II. CO-ORDINATION WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

4. Immediately following the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, responsibility for overall co-ordination of all United Nations drug control-related activities was entrusted to the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna. This is in conformity with the Secretary-General's decision that the United Nations Office at Vienna, which now also comprises the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, should be the nucleus for all programmes relating to social policy and development. The new arrangement not only effects streamlining and economies, but also has the advantage of clustering together important interrelated activities in the social field. These interrelations, which traditionally mainly concerned the areas of crime prevention, criminal justice and the treatment of offenders, have been considerably expanded by the Conference through its emphasis on activities to effect the reduction of illicit demand for narcotic drugs. The Secretary-General considers that in the wake of the success of the Conference, effective co-ordination of all United Nations narcotic-drug-control-related activities has assumed added importance, and he has requested the Co-ordinator to give particular attention to ensuring appropriate follow-up of the Conference in all areas.

5. The proposals of the Secretary-General in response to the request made at the Conference that he keep under constant review the activities referred to in the Declaration and in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control 1/ are set forth separately in the report called for by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/125 of 4 December 1986 (A/42/594). That

report also contains a review of the role of the Secretary-General in facilitating co-ordination and interaction within the United Nations system (paras. 52-59) and a recommendation concerning the structure of the present report (paras. 41-44).

6. Ad hoc inter-agency meetings on co-ordination in matters of international drug control are usually convened by the Co-ordinator in the context of the regular or special sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and in September. Two such meetings have been held in 1987, one in February and one in September - both at the seat of the United Nations drug control units at Vienna. The February meeting was essentially devoted to the preparations for the Conference 2/ and the September meeting to the system-wide follow-up to the Conference. 3/ Under the guidance of the Co-ordinator, 18 entities of the United Nations system devoted particular attention to action required both by each participating agency and collectively to achieve the targets set forth in the Outline (see A/42/594, para. 55).

7. The Co-ordinator was very effectively assisted in her responsibilities by the Conference secretariat, whose funding will lapse at the end of 1987. The Secretary-General is considering ways and means of providing the Co-ordinator with a small central unit of no more than three Professionals to assist her in her important task, particularly relating to the follow-up of the Conference (see A/42/594, para. 77).

A. United Nations

1. Division of Narcotic Drugs

(a) Introduction

8. In response to mounting concern about the escalating dimensions of the drug abuse phenomenon - and notwithstanding the financial constraints affecting the United Nations - efforts have been made to expand drug-control-related programmes by raising their impact as well as the level of services provided to Member States in this field of international endeavour.

9. Because of the financial crisis of the Organization, the human and financial resources available to the Division of Narcotic Drugs have been considerably reduced. While this has inevitably diminished its ability to carry out fully the anticipated work programme, the Division continued to discharge its treaty-based and ongoing responsibilities and, through redeployment or extrabudgetary resources, to perform expanded tasks pursuant to decisions of intergovernmental bodies.

10. The Division of Narcotic Drugs provided measurable input in support of the Conference. In view of the greater public and official interest generated by the Conference, the Division received and responded to increasing requests for information, material and advice concerning to international drug control and to related United Nations programmes.

11. The Division has also responded to a growing number of requests from Member States for assistance in the implementation of treaty provisions, the provision of

technical assistance and expertise, and the strengthening of international drug control programmes in various regions of the world.

12. The Division has spearheaded efforts to move forward with the preparation of the draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. In this connection, the Division has prepared draft texts, analysed comments from Governments, convened expert meetings and prepared reports for consideration by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

13. Throughout the year the Division has, in particular, helped to foster and encourage the international co-operation that remains essential for success in coping with the drug abuse phenomenon and in reducing its adverse consequences.

(b) Ongoing and treaty-based functions

14. The Division provided secretariat services for the thirty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held at Vienna from 2 to 11 February 1987. 4/

15. The General Assembly, in its resolution 39/141 of 14 December 1984, initiated the preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. In its resolution 41/122 of 4 December 1986, the Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to instruct the Commission to continue at its thirty-second regular session, in February 1987, 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 might be effective and widely acceptable and enter into force at the earliest possible time.

16. Following consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the subject, 5/ the Commission submitted a draft resolution entitled "Preparation of an international convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances" to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration; it was adopted by the Council at its first regular session in 1987 as resolution 1987/27 of 26 May 1987.

17. In that resolution, the Secretary-General was requested to prepare a working document that would consolidate the draft prepared by the Secretary-General, the comments made by Governments 5/ as well as those made by the States participating in the thirty-second session of the Commission, as reflected in chapter II of its report, 4/ and information on the results of the session, and to circulate it to States by 1 May 1987. The document was also to include a draft preambular part, a section on the implementation mechanism and draft final provisions. The working document 6/ was subsequently circulated to all Governments under cover of a note verbale dated 29 April 1987.

18. In its resolution 1987/27 the Economic and Social Council decided to establish an open-ended intergovernmental expert group to meet in 1987 twice if necessary, each session lasting one to two weeks, to review the working document and to prepare a revised working document for consideration by the Commission at its tenth special session in February 1988. The report of the expert group on its two meetings (29 June to 10 July and 5 to 16 October 1987) will be before the Commission at its tenth special session.

19. During 1987, the Division of Narcotic Drugs continued to advise Governments on the formulation of national legislation related to drug abuse control and to supply relevant examples of existing national legislation. It also assisted a number of Governments by supplying model forms of adherence to the international drug control treaties and information regarding the procedure for becoming a party to the treaties.

20. The Division continued to respond to requests from the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1987 concerning data collection and the preparation of reports for special meetings. In accordance with the provisions of the drug control treaty system, data were collected on substances being reviewed by the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence for possible international control.

21. As at 1 October 1987, annual reports for 1986 on the functioning of the international treaties on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances had been received from 95 countries and territories. The annual reports for 1986 were supplied by Governments on a revised questionnaire, which the Commission on Narcotic Drugs had agreed should be used on an interim basis. The data contained in the annual reports are the basis for a series of documents published annually by the Division, including (a) a summary of data contained in part A of the annual reports, (b) the list of national authorities empowered to issue certificates and authorizations for the import and export of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and (c) the list of national manufacturers authorized to manufacture or convert specific narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, now issued as a trilingual non-sales publication.

22. As at 1 October 1987, a total of 75 legislative texts from 24 States had been edited and published in the E/NL series. The Division is currently in the process of computerizing the cumulative index of national laws and regulations on drug control.

(c) Assistance to Member States in technical and scientific areas and in support of programmes related to drug abuse control

23. In 1987, one French-speaking and one English-speaking group of chemists and pharmacists from national narcotics laboratories of 13 African Member States received training at Vienna in laboratory techniques for the identification and analysis of seized drugs. The regional training centre at Bangkok will receive six fellows for similar training from four Asian Member States in the second half of 1987. Arrangements are being made to establish a regional training centre for the Latin American and Caribbean region at Buenos Aires, which is expected to become operational in 1988/1989.

24. In response to requests for technical assistance, five national laboratories (in Argentina, Colombia, Ghana, the Sudan and Thailand) have received laboratory equipment, chemicals and reagents. Scientific documents and reference books relevant to the identification and analysis of drugs of abuse, among them over 1,000 copies of the manuals on recommended methods for the analysis of heroin, cocaine, cannabis and amphetamine/methamphetamine, were provided to national laboratories and other institutions in more than 50 countries between January and

July 1987. Technical assistance to Member States with limited resources is being intensified and highest priority will be given in the coming years to Africa and Latin America.

25. The number of requests from Member States for reference samples of substances under international control has increased rapidly over the last year and, with the help of a computerized inventory/control system, the Division was able to provide over 150 such samples to 15 countries in the first half of the year. Authentication and quality control work on the nine components of the heroin/opiate reference sample kit was completed and distribution of the kits to national laboratories is expected to start in 1987.

26. Technical assistance to law enforcement personnel was provided in the form of production and provision of United Nations field drug identification kits, which are essential tools in their field operations. Between January and July 1987, 372 such kits were sent to 13 countries, most of them free of charge.

27. In response to the wishes of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Division continued to produce and distribute practical manuals on various technical and scientific aspects of international drug control. In 1987, four such manuals are expected to be made available: Recommended Methods for Testing Cannabis, Recommended Methods for Testing Amphetamine/Methamphetamine, Clandestine Manufacture of Substances under International Control, and Rapid Testing Methods of Drugs of Abuse.

28. Following the recommendations of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, three expert groups will be convened by the Division in 1987, to review such high-priority areas of drug control as field testing, testing of body fluids for drugs of abuse and the analysis of opium/crude morphine, amphetamine derivatives and cocaine. The relevant scientific literature is reviewed continuously by the Division's Laboratory to support those scientific meetings. In addition, new analytical techniques are being developed in the Laboratory for substances and substance classes recently placed under international control.

29. With a generous donation from the Government of Japan through the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, a gas chromatograph-mass spectrometer was purchased and installed. This instrument considerably increases the analytical capabilities of the Division's Laboratory and serves multiple purposes (research, routine analysis, training and method development). The testing of the instrument and training of personnel have started, and continuous operation is expected this year.

30. The capacity of the Reference Collection of the Division to collect, store, analyse, retrieve and exchange information on various aspects of international drug control was considerably strengthened in 1987 owing to the support provided by the Government of Norway through the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control. This support made possible the acquisition and installation of modern information-processing equipment, which is expected to become operational during the year. To ensure a rapid transition to modern information-processing technology, working contacts were established with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Library at the Vienna

International Centre and WHO, and arrangements are being made to establish direct links to external data bases. At the same time, useful co-operation with the Dag Hammarskjöld Library at Headquarters was pursued.

31. The Reference Collection actively participated in the development and distribution of specialized information kits, provided documentary services to several international meetings and expert groups and responded to a great number of requests from Member States, international bodies, institutions and individuals by providing library services (United Nations documents, other reference materials, information kits and particular references). In the first half of the year, briefings on the Collection's holdings and library services were given to government officials and researchers from 39 Member States.

32. The Division's computerization of information received from Governments and other official sources continued to be extended and improved. Work on the development of a more extensive data bank on all social and legal aspects of drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking is planned. Reports of significant seizures of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances received by the Division are now computerized in such a way that it is possible to produce quarterly summaries of these seizures in English, French and Spanish in an economical and expeditious format. The first summary in the new format was issued in May 1987 and the second is now ready for distribution.

33. Country programmes in the field of drug law enforcement assistance are being executed by the Division in 1987 in the Congo, Cyprus, Egypt, Jordan, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Turkey. These programmes continue to be formulated on the basis of advice provided by the Division to Governments, to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

34. Owing to a shortage of human resources, it has not been possible to maintain drug law enforcement training activities at their previous levels of implementation. However, advice and assistance in this field have been provided to some Governments and to organizations such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC).

35. The Division continues to promote public education programmes and the utilization of community resources in the fight against drug abuse. A workshop on the utilization of community resources in the prevention and reduction of drug abuse for States in the region of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific will be held at Manila from 7 to 11 December 1987.

36. In fulfilment of its mandate to encourage increased drug law enforcement co-operation and co-ordination at the regional level, the Division continues to service two annual sessions of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Trafficking and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and the annual Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Asian and Pacific Region. The twenty-second session of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East took place at Vienna in February 1987, and the 13th Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Asian and Pacific Region, will be held in Tokyo from 30 November to 2 December 1987.

37. In 1987 the Division organized the 1st Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, African Region, held at Addis Ababa from 30 March to 3 April 1987. The Meeting was held in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/11 of 28 May 1985 entitled "Co-operation for the control of illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse in the African region". The meeting was attended by 69 delegates from 31 States, together with observers from States outside the region and from concerned intergovernmental organizations. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/34 of 26 May 1987, the 1st annual Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin American and Caribbean Region, was held at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) at Santiago from 28 September to 2 October 1987. Representatives of 23 member States and of one associate member of ECLAC participated, as well as observers from four intergovernmental organizations (Permanent Secretariat of the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (ASEP), Organization of American States, INTERPOL and CCC).

38. During the period under review, the Division continued its follow-up of the 1st Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (held in July/August 1986).

(d) Publications and related information activities

39. In addition to the various ad hoc publications already mentioned, the Division's programme includes two recurrent publications with world-wide distribution. The Bulletin on Narcotics, a sales quarterly presenting original material and research findings, is published in Arabic, English, French and Spanish. Selected articles in Russian and summaries of all articles in Chinese are also issued. In 1987, special issues focused on regional and interregional responses to the drug abuse phenomenon and on reduction of illicit demand for drugs. The Division also publishes an information letter, which reviews developments of general interest in the international drug control community, with appropriate coverage of the activities of the specialized agencies. Because of the current financial crisis, the number of issues of these publications has again been curtailed for 1987.

40. In co-operation with the Lions Club, the Division organized a campaign at selected Vienna schools to generate widespread awareness among students of all aspects of the drug phenomenon and to enlist their participation in alerting their generation to the problems associated with drug abuse. A total of 180 students participated in a design and painting contest on the theme "Yes to life, no to drugs". The Division prepared an exhibit featuring aspects of its work and of the history of the international drug control system and provided printed material to delegations to and participants in the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

41. Requests for material, information and audio-visual services are being received in growing numbers from Member States, groups and individuals. Responses are supplied on a continuing basis to assist in training programmes, public awareness campaigns and other activities aimed at providing a greater understanding of drug abuse, its negative consequences and possible countermeasures.

Approximately 200 requests for films and video programmes from national authorities, intergovernmental bodies, international and non-governmental organizations and educational institutions in 55 countries were processed in the first half of the year.

2. International Narcotics Control Board

42. The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) is required by treaty 7/ to present to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, a yearly account of its work. 8/ These annual reports provide an analysis of the drug control situation world wide and are the Board's principal means of drawing the attention of United Nations organs, Governments and the general public to weaknesses in international drug control and to possible remedial measures.

43. It is the Board's responsibility to promote implementation and compliance by Governments with the provisions of the drug control treaties and to assist them in this effort at their request. In general, the Board deals with two aspects of drug control:

(a) With regard to licit activities, the Board ensures globally that adequate supplies of drugs are available for medical and scientific uses, while at the same time endeavouring to avoid leakages from licit sources to the illicit traffic; to this end, the Board administers the estimates system, applicable so far only to narcotic drugs, monitors international trade in drugs through the statistical returns system and ascertains that the drugs available in each country for medical purposes are accounted for at the main stages of production, manufacturing and trade;

(b) With respect to illicit activities, the Board is required to determine where weaknesses in national control and in treaty compliance exist and to contribute to rectifying the situation, co-operating closely for this purpose with Governments and United Nations organs (in particular the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Secretary-General) and with specialized agencies and other competent international organizations.

44. In order to further the aims of the treaties, the Board maintains dialogues with Governments by means of regular consultations and special missions. The Board identified further measures for Governments to take in the control of psychotropic substances and for the improvement of some procedures in the operation of the narcotics control system. The spread of drug abuse and trafficking despite unprecedented counter-efforts of Governments was noted with concern. Progress was encouraging in areas of illicit cultivation of the opium poppy and the coca bush, where development programmes combined with eradication of these plants were being implemented by an increasing number of countries.

45. The Board, in accordance with its mandate under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1953 9/ and the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, has the responsibility for closely monitoring the situation regarding supply and demand of opiates for legitimate needs. However, for lack of resources, this task was accorded low priority.

46. The international system for controlling the licit movement of narcotic drugs continues to function in a generally satisfactory manner, and more than 90 per cent of countries are submitting to the Board the statistical data required under the 1961 Convention. Licitly produced or manufactured drugs do not constitute a source of illicit traffic: there were some isolated cases of diversion, but the amounts involved were minimal compared with the actual volume of trade. Governments continued to be reminded that drug exports should not be authorized merely on the basis of an import certificate, as any quantity to be exported should also be covered by the established annual estimates of the importing country. Attempts have been made to divert drugs by the use of forged import certificates. Therefore, an increasing number of countries are now consulting the Board on a regular basis when they receive export orders that they regard as suspicious. In addition, more than 10 Governments have responded to the Board's request for the amendment of import certificates that could be easily forged or were not in accordance with the model approved by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

47. The number of psychotropic substances to be monitored by the Board in accordance with its mandate under the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 10/ has increased from 40 in 1984 to 98 in 1987. More than 140 countries and regions submit for analysis by the Board annual reports on the manufacture and movements of these substances. The voluntary system of assessments now implemented by approximately 160 countries and regions has proven very valuable. On the basis of this information, the Board has been able to assist Governments in preventing diversions of amphetamines and methaqualone, and more recently fenetylline and secobarbital, totalling several tons, and to help national authorities uncover channels of diversion.

48. Control of Schedule II substances has been effective. The Board recommended, and the Economic and Social Council endorsed, more stringent control over the international trade in schedule III and IV substances, including the submission of more detailed information on international trade. This information enables the Board to monitor the trade in these substances more effectively. To date, approximately 60 per cent of all countries and regions are furnishing this information to the Board. Furthermore, exporting countries are provided by the Board with information on the application of the import/export certificate system in the importing countries so that strict national measures for schedules III and IV are respected.

49. On a recommendation by the Board, the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1985/12 of 28 May 1985, invited Governments to introduce certain controls in order to monitor chemicals and precursors used in clandestine drug manufacture. The Council further invited Governments to keep the Board informed of those measures and other data that might be useful for the detection and prevention of diversions.

50. In order to facilitate the monitoring of these substances, the Board requested, as a first step, that all Governments should furnish such data as quantitative indications of annual needs, prohibitions of import and clandestine manufacturing. Eighty-eight Governments have already responded to that request, and the data enable the Board to assist national administrations in the monitoring of exports.

51. The United Nations financial crisis substantially reduced the Board's resources, curtailing its activities. The Board could not fully implement controls for all psychotropic substances recently included in schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971. 10/ The Board was also unable to study in depth those situations which endanger or could endanger the attainment of the aims of the treaties.

3. United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control

(a) Introduction

52. The year 1987 has marked a major turning point in the development of the work programme of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control. The international community now recognizes the Fund as virtually the only multilateral source of drug control assistance for countries in need. This breakthrough is evident in the unprecedented political and financial support given to the Fund at the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and in the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The broad-based endorsement of the Fund's emphasis on regional and national master plans has led to significantly increased contributions, which has tripled the Fund's annual budget since 1984. In particular, one Government announced a pledge of \$300 million at the February 1987 session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

53. The increased financial resources have enabled the Fund to intensify its operations through an expansion of its programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia, the Near and Middle East and Africa. At the same time, efforts have been made to adapt the administrative and operational procedures of the Fund for enhancing the effectiveness of the delivery of drug abuse control programmes. In this regard, as the Fund commenced direct supervision of projects executed by Governments, a new working arrangement that establishes a framework for the provision of support services by UNDP for the Fund's field projects was concluded with UNDP in May 1987. In addition, the Fund has continued to rely on the expertise available in other entities of the United Nations system and on its network of field advisers, who by the nature of their work as Fund agents for the planning, supervision, execution, co-ordination and evaluation of activities, have become the pillar of the Fund's operations in its major country programmes in Asia and Latin America.

54. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in providing guidance to the Fund, adopted in February 1987 a draft resolution later endorsed by the Economic and Social Council as resolution 1987/32 of 26 May 1987. While clarifying the mandate of the Fund, this resolution confirmed that the Commission and its parent bodies had closely followed the evolution of the Fund over the more than 15 years of its existence and had realized the crucial role that the Fund could play in dealing with world-wide drug abuse problems. The Economic and Social Council endorsed the Fund's "master plan" approach, encouraged the Fund to formulate and execute projects according to a variety of implementation modalities, recommended that the Executive Director should be able to report directly to the Secretary-General, invited United Nations bodies to collaborate with the Fund and requested the Executive Director to strengthen the Fund's technical capabilities.

55. The upward trend in recent years in the number and level of contributions was reinforced by the sizeable resources received in 1986 and especially in 1987. Contributions pledged in 1986 totalled \$29.8 million. Particular mention should be made of an \$8.5 million contribution from one Government in support of the third phase of the programme in Burma; two grant agreements signed with one donor country for development assistance programmes in the Andean subregion (\$6 million) and in Argentina (\$800,000); a \$1.1 million additional contribution pledged by one Government for the Fund's rural development/coca substitution project in Colombia; a \$5 million grant agreement signed with one Government for the Special Development and Enforcement Plan in Pakistan; a \$725,000 contribution from one Government for a highland development project in Thailand; and an \$830,000 contribution pledged by one Government for two drug demand reduction projects in Thailand.

56. Contributions pledged in the first half of 1987 amounted to \$338 million. In addition to the sizeable pledge of \$300 million, many countries announced increased contributions to the Fund in the context of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, including a pledge of \$11 million by one Government. Many developed and developing countries also pledged to double their regular contributions to the Fund, while several Eastern European countries announced their decision to contribute for the first time to the Fund's work. An agreement was signed in May 1987 with a donor country, under which an additional \$3.5 million was allocated to the Fund's rural development project in Dir District, Pakistan. In support of the Bolivian Government's three-year anti-narcotics plan prepared at the end of 1986, several Governments have decided to allocate additional resources to the Fund's programme in Bolivia. One Government also contributed \$200,000 for the preparation of an expanded drug control programme in Africa. With the signature in June 1987 of an agreement of co-operation between the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Fund, EEC has decided to contribute approximately \$600,000 to the Fund's rural development project in Bolivia, with an additional \$6 million to be devoted by EEC to the fight against drug abuse in the context of North-South co-operation.

(b) Programming trends

57. The Fund's total budget for 1987, originally \$31.6 million, was revised upward in July 1987 to \$39.8 million because of its rapidly expanding programme. Financial and technical field co-operation activities were extended to 35 countries through 85 multisectoral projects for area rural development operations, preventive education and public information, treatment and rehabilitation of drug-dependent persons and law enforcement. In addition, the Fund also approved 30 general technical co-operation projects designed for the common benefit of various countries and regions, including training, research seminars and workshops.

Development of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Approved budget (Millions of United States dollars)		7.6	9.1	10.5	9.5	13.4	18.7	21.4	19.8
Number of countries assisted with country-specific projects		12	15	12	10	22	25	31	35
Number of projects		48	41	45	38	57	69	95	115
<u>Sectoral distribution of funds (percentage)</u>									
Reduction of illicit supply, including rural development and social action		22	23	27	20	31	49	38	45
Strengthening control measures		29	39	37	46	39	26	33	28
Reduction of illicit demand		26	18	17	10	11	12	6	18
Research		2	4	4	5	4	1	1	1
Working arrangement with UNDP		11	10	8	10	8	6	7	5
Administration, programme evaluation		10	6	7	9	7	6	5	3

(c) Status of current master plans and country programmes

Latin America and the Caribbean

58. The Fund is supporting master-plan operations in the countries of the Andean subregion, with activities aimed at reducing illicit coca cultivation, enhancing the effectiveness of drug law enforcement agencies, improving the facilities for treatment and rehabilitation of addicts and heightening public awareness of the dangers of drugs. In Bolivia, the programme embraces a \$20.5 million, five-year project of agro-industrial development in the area of Las Yungas; a \$1.2 million, two-year community development and primary health care project complementing the rural development activities at Las Yungas; a \$4 million, three-year drug law enforcement project to enhance the effectiveness of the police and judiciary; and a \$358,000, three-year treatment and rehabilitation project based on therapeutic community activities. In addition, work is under way, following a preparatory assistance phase, on the design and implementation of a multi-faceted prevention and public opinion project that could provide the basis for similar action in other Andean countries. The Fund has also taken steps, including the convening of donor country meetings, to assist the Government in mobilizing the international community in support of its three-year anti-narcotics plan. In Colombia, the Fund's \$5.1 million programme supports a major rural development/coca substitution project in the Department of Cauca, treatment and rehabilitation activities and

three multi-year preventive education and public awareness projects. In connection with the latter, in early 1987, the Fund assisted the Government to mount a nation-wide event called "Fiesta a la Vida", which brought together some 700,000 people in anti-drug rallies at Bogotá and in several other cities and towns.

59. In Ecuador, as part of the Fund's \$10 million support of the Government's commitment to eradicate illicit coca plantations, four multi-year projects totalling \$3.5 million were approved at the end of 1986 and their implementation started in 1987. These projects were drawn up in support of the Government's national programmes in the fields of prevention, treatment and control of licit and illicit drugs. In Peru, the Fund's assistance has been mainly directed towards crop and income substitution efforts in the Tingo María and Quillabamba regions, two of Peru's major coca-growing areas. Following the completion in 1985 of a phase of technical and financial assistance to the cacao processing plant of the Naranjillo Co-operative at Tingo María, two complementary projects costing \$3.2 million were initiated last year in order to increase the availability of raw material for processing by the plant and to establish new plantations of cacao in the area. The \$1 million, two-year pilot agricultural development project in the area of Quillabamba, to be completed by the end of 1987, has supported small-scale social, rural and agro-industrial activities benefiting co-operatives and farmers associations willing to abandon coca cultivation. A \$315,500, two-year prevention and treatment project was also approved in June 1987.

60. In Argentina, following the formulation in 1986 of a drug control master plan, the Fund approved in June 1987 an \$800,000 two-year project for prevention and rehabilitation of drug-dependent persons. In Paraguay, the Fund is financing a two-year, \$196,500 project in the field of prevention and treatment. In addition to supporting current prevention and treatment projects in the Bahamas and Jamaica, the Fund has provided assistance to the Caribbean region for the formulation of concrete plans, at the regional and national levels, for preventing and controlling illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse. Specific project proposals for the region have been drawn up in co-operation with the Caribbean Community. In addition, plans are being made to establish an INTERPOL telecommunications system in the Caribbean and Central America for narcotics control and related law enforcement activities.

61. Furthermore, at the request of Governments of the Andean subregion, the Fund provided advisory services and financial support for the promotion of research on the harmonization of drug-related legislation. Support was also given to regional drug law enforcement training activities.

Africa

62. In view of the worsening drug trafficking situation in Africa, the Fund has begun an intensification of its programmes in the region. The total budget of current approved projects in Africa is \$1.1 million. Projects in law enforcement, education or health have been approved in Benin, the Congo, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal, the Sudan and Zimbabwe. The Fund is also considering requests for assistance from Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Zaire, as well as from Morocco, where the Government has requested a major programme for eliminating

illicit cultivation and traffic of cannabis. A number of regional projects are already in operation, including training for law enforcement officers and health and education specialists. An expanded project to strengthen national narcotics laboratories in Africa is in preparation, and proposals have been prepared to raise additional funds for wider action in other aspects of drug abuse control in Africa. Contact with the Organization of African Unity has led to an invitation to the Fund to address its Council of Ministers.

Asia and the Pacific

63. In 1987, satisfactory progress continued for the second year in the Fund's Burma programme (1986-1991) for drug abuse control, which covers seven sectors: agriculture, livestock, health, social rehabilitation, education, information and law enforcement. The Fund's support for the programme, which totals \$10.5 million, is in exchange for the Government's commitment to conduct eradication campaigns leading to the elimination of some 450 tons of opium within five years. Noting the growth of heroin transit trafficking and abuse in Bangladesh, the Government has requested the Fund's assistance in assessing the present situation and the Fund has agreed to provide advisory services for two national workshops on enforcement and demand reduction. In Malaysia, operations started this year in two law enforcement and prevention projects involving a total input from the Fund of \$900,000 over a three-year period. In Nepal, a draft three-year, \$300,000 project document for the prevention, treatment and management of drug abuse is under consideration by the Government. In March 1987, the Fund approved a three-year, \$308,000 project in support of the efforts of the Government of Sri Lanka to enhance its activities in the field of drug demand reduction. The Fund-financed programme in Thailand consists of 12 multi-year projects in the areas of crop substitution, drug addict treatment and rehabilitation, training and applied research requiring a total financial outlay of about \$15 million. As a result of the Government's enforcement efforts and the investments made within the framework of the master plan for opium-poppy-growing areas, Thailand's opium production has been reduced to about 10 tons annually from 35-40 tons just three years ago. The Fund is assisting the Thai Government in the establishment of a second master plan, which is expected to cover the remaining areas under opium poppy cultivation.

64. The Fund is also assisting in the implementation of three UNDP-financed regional projects (training courses for drug addict rehabilitation, law enforcement and seminars on the replacement of opium-poppy cultivation) and is contributing \$50,000 to the Secretariat of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) for the financing of a workshop/training course for law enforcement officials on asset seizure.

Near and Middle East

65. A \$50,000, one-year project is under way in Afghanistan to train health professionals in techniques for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependents. Work is to be completed in 1987 on a three-year, \$339,000 project in Cyprus to provide equipment and training for narcotics law enforcement agencies. The Fund has indicated its willingness to extend the project beyond 1987. In

Egypt, a multi-year project of support for the national narcotics police has entered its last year of operation, with an investment of some \$250,000. A \$397,000 project to promote the strengthening of treatment and rehabilitation services was completed at the end of 1986. Discussions have begun with the Government regarding the preparation of a master plan, which could lay the basis for further Fund assistance in the years to come. Approval was given during 1987 for continuation of the assistance provided to Jordan under a two-year, \$550,000 law enforcement project. The Government has also proposed co-operation with the Fund in the health field.

66. One of the Fund's largest programmes continued in Pakistan. It includes a five-year, \$20 million rural development project in Dir District, one of the remaining pockets of illicit poppy cultivation in the country, which is covered by the Government's Special Development and Enforcement Plan for Opium Growing Areas, for which international assistance is co-ordinated by the Fund. A Fund-supported planning unit in the provincial government is charged with the preparation of plans for the remaining poppy-growing areas. The pioneer rural development project in the Buner Subdivision of Swat District, an area in which the poppy was successfully eradicated in 1982, neared completion in 1987, with funds provided to facilitate the turnover of the last project activities to the provincial government. A five-year, \$680,000 project for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependents has provided support to the Government's policy of supplementing in-patient treatment facilities with community-based treatment systems. In the field of preventive education, a five-year, \$560,000 project is intended to develop materials and techniques for education campaigns aimed at a variety of target groups, in support of efforts to halt the rapid spread of heroin in both urban and rural areas of the country. Lastly, a one-year, \$300,000 project in the law enforcement field, primarily the prevention of drug trafficking within Pakistan, was approved in 1987.

67. With the completion in 1987 of a seven-year, \$5.9 million project in Turkey, in which a telecommunications network for use by the Gendarmerie was set up in 21 provinces along major trafficking routes, the Government has sought additional assistance from the Fund. Discussions have begun with the Turkish authorities on the preparation of a long-term plan for improving the controls over transit traffic. The Fund also approved in 1987 a one-year extension project costing \$336,000 to support the drug control operations of government agencies.

(d) New masterplans

68. Faced with the disturbing tendency for drug trafficking and related problems to spill over from traditional source countries into neighbouring areas, which opens new trafficking routes and causes leakages that can create local addiction problems, several Governments have requested the Fund to provide assistance in preventing deterioration of the situation. Major master-plan programmes are being launched in Brazil, China and India, which border three major areas of illicit drug production. The preparation of these master plans followed the signature in 1987 of memoranda of understanding with these Governments. The emphasis in India, for which \$20 million has been committed, will be on stemming the large transit traffic in opiates and addressing the growing problem of local addiction. During a Fund

mission to Brazil in July 1987, a multi-sectoral five-year plan with an initial budget of \$12 million was finalized; it included activities in the field of coca eradication, prevention and control of illicit drug trafficking, treatment and regional training for customs officers. Following a Fund mission to China in March 1987, a \$5 million, three-year project document was formulated and subsequently approved in June 1987. The project is intended to strengthen the prevention of drug abuse and to control illicit drug trafficking, primarily in areas adjacent to the opium-poppy-producing regions of South-East Asia.

4. Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs

69. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch continued to work in the areas of crime trends and the assessment of crime prevention strategies, to which the question of drug abuse control is related. The Secretary-General will submit to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session (August 1988) a report on trends in various types of crimes, including drug-related crimes.

70. Furthermore, in the context of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, 1/ the Branch, in collaboration with the United Nations institutes for crime prevention and control and WHO, will make proposals, to be included in the above-mentioned report, with respect to treatment for drug addiction.

71. The Secretary-General will also submit a report on trends in and modalities for the prevention of transnational crimes in the context of development. This report will provide a basis for the Committee's consideration of the question of organized crime and its intrinsic relation to illicit drug trafficking.

72. International co-operation in drug abuse control will be dealt with at the International Expert Meeting on the United Nations and Law Enforcement, to be convened in November 1987, under United Nations auspices, by the government of the province of Lower-Austria and the City of Baden, in co-operation with the Alliance of Non-Governmental Organizations on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Vienna. In particular, the strengthening of law enforcement efforts in combating the most serious forms of crime of international dimension identified in the Milan Plan of Action 11/ (organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorist activities) will be considered at the Meeting.

73. The Interregional Adviser on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice has continued to advise countries in all regions, at their request, on various issues directly related to the prevention and control of drug abuse and illicit drug traffic, such as improvements in the administration of justice, including penal law and procedural penal law reform, and the need for more effective sectoral and intersectoral co-ordination of crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of national planning efforts.

5. United Nations Social Defence Research Institute

74. The United Nations Social Defence Research Institute (UNSDRI) submitted two background documents to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. The first was a report on the International Survey on Drug-related Penal Measures undertaken by the Institute. The second report was on a global research project entitled "Drug abuse in the context of development: prevention, treatment and rehabilitation", being carried out by the Institute with financial support from UNDP. These reports constituted a response by UNSDRI to recommendation XII (h) adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs acting as the preparatory body for the Conference at its first session, held at Vienna from 17 to 26 February 1986 ^{12/} in which it was proposed that arrangements should be made by the relevant international organizations to prepare, within their mandates, action-oriented documents for the Conference in the areas enumerated in its provisional agenda.

75. The report on the International Survey on Drug-related Penal Measures was intended as a contribution to the current debate on the improvement of crime policies within the framework of the drug problem. In addition to providing information that may prove useful in the promotion, where appropriate, of a more harmonious approach between countries, the study made two basic points. It tended to support the view that there should be more extensive application of measures for treatment and rehabilitation as a viable alternative to the punishment of drug addicts. In addition, significant gaps between "law in the books" and "law in action" were noted, and it was concluded that further research on "law in action" was very much needed for the formulation of more appropriate crime policies in the context of the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

76. In the report on the research project, a number of specific areas that deserved further study and research were identified, and the need to strengthen or initiate, as appropriate, comprehensive national information systems aimed at improving policies and programmes for prevention, treatment and rehabilitation was emphasized. It was pointed out a better understanding of the social and cultural contexts of the drug abuse phenomenon was required.

77. The International Survey project has now been completed. Action has been initiated to publish the report as a UNSDRI publication. Work on the second project is still continuing; the final report is expected to be ready by the end of 1987.

78. The Institute convened a Working Group meeting in Rome on 4 and 5 June 1987 to discuss the implications of the above-mentioned recommendation regarding the development of improved national information systems for prevention, treatment and rehabilitation. The Group consisted of three national experts (from India, Italy and Poland) and experts representing the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations, WHO and UNESCO. UNSDRI experts also participated.

79. The Working Group recommended that UNSDRI, WHO, UNESCO, the Division of Narcotic Drugs and other organizations concerned should take co-operative action in preparing and carrying out a new project for the production of a model pro forma for use by Governments at the national level in their own monitoring of trends in

the non-medical use of dependence-producing drugs in their countries, in collecting information on existing resources and activities, in assessing their national needs, in evaluating their own programmes and activities and in formulating and improving policies and resulting programmes of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation. It was felt by the Working Group that such a model pro forma would help Governments to strengthen, standardize, co-ordinate and integrate their national drug abuse information systems. It would also facilitate the international comparison of national data and enable national authorities to improve their ties with international drug abuse information systems.

80. The Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking ^{11/} includes a section on the improvement and co-ordination of treatment systems for drug-addict offenders awaiting sentence in and out of prison. This was the result of a proposal submitted by UNSDRI to the Secretary-General of the Conference.

6. United Nations Development Programme

81. UNDP activities continue to follow the same pattern: assisting in the execution of projects financed by the Fund and financing programmes from its own resources. During the year, UNDP and the Fund concluded a new working arrangement in which the roles of UNDP resident representatives and the Fund's field advisers and the terms of UNDP administrative support for Fund activities were spelt out. The general thrust of the new arrangements is to support the Fund's goal of securing greater operational visibility and more direct control of field programmes.

82. Under its interregional programme, UNDP contributed \$US 120,000 to UNSDRI for a research project entitled "Drug abuse in the context of development: prevention, treatment and rehabilitation". A summary of the research paper was made available at the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

83. Programme activities were concentrated, as before, in the regions of Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Asia and the Pacific

84. Two regional projects were active. Project RAS/85/007, entitled "Training courses for drug rehabilitation professionals, ASEAN", (\$US 599,598) provides training for professionals working at all levels in the field. The second of three training courses for drug rehabilitation programme planners and organizers will take place in the second half of 1987. These professionals will receive training in a range of current drug programmes and services that are in practice internationally. The third of three training courses for drug rehabilitation workers will also take place in the second half of the year and will provide training in the techniques and approaches used in working with drug abusers and their families, and in methods of organizing public and private community resources for rehabilitation programmes. The first "think tank" seminar for top professionals of drug abuse control agencies is scheduled for September 1987 to review drug rehabilitation objectives and obstacles.

85. Project RAS/87/003, entitled "Aviation security" (\$US 1,146,000) was approved in May 1987; its aim is to raise airport security standards in 19 countries in the Asian and Pacific region to minimize the possibility of unlawful interference in civil aviation and of illegal drug trafficking. UNDP input will include expertise to assist Governments to develop national aviation security measures and programmes; on-the-job training and seminars for airport personnel; and equipment. The project co-ordinator has been recruited and is developing project work-plans.

86. Another project, RAS/86/112, entitled "Training for narcotics detection, ASEAN", with a UNDP contribution of \$US 200,000, is currently being formulated on the basis of Indonesian experience in handling native dogs for narcotics detection.

87. At the national level in Indonesia, UNDP has approved almost \$US 1 million for project INS/83/006, entitled "Prevention of the use of illicit drugs". This project, originally approved in 1984, is being executed by the UNDP/Office for Projects Execution; it involves an intensification of activities in drug abuse prevention and in the provision of drug information materials. These emphases reflect the Government's concern that control of the growing demand for drugs requires measures besides rehabilitation services.

88. In Pakistan, the Office for Projects Execution is co-operating with the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control. The Fund-supported Buner project, entitled "Drug abuse control, Buner Division" (PAK/81/DOI), is virtually complete and will be phased out during 1987. It has been successful in weaning farmers away from opium growing and providing other remunerative opportunities through alternative crop production and infrastructural development. At the request of the Government, a new arrangement was worked out by the end of 1986 under which executing responsibility for the Dir District and Special Development Unit projects was transferred from the Office to the Fund. Under a special co-operation agreement, the Office continues to provide all technical assistance. Two other Fund projects executed by UNDP on preventive education and drug treatment rehabilitation are progressing very satisfactorily. The Office's responsibility for the Fund-financed programme in Pakistan, in monetary terms, is currently \$US 10.4 million.

89. A project entitled "Drug dependence and rehabilitation" (PAK/81/009), funded by UNDP and executed by WHO, is providing specialized training to key health personnel in fields related to drug dependence and rehabilitation. One fellowship will be provided in 1987.

90. In Thailand, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the United Nations Children's Fund and UNDP are financing an integrated rural development project in northern Thailand ("Pae Por highland development project", THA/86/004), one of whose major objectives is to replace opium-poppy cultivation with food and cash crop production. The project began in 1986 and is expected to last for five years. During , assistance will be provided to over 7,000 hill tribespeople in 71 mountainous villages to encourage them to turn from opium to other crops. The Office for Project Execution is the co-operating agency in this government-executed project. The Office is implementing a project entitled "Development of testing and training centres", financed by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control. The total cost of the portfolio under the Office's responsibility in Thailand is \$US 2.7 million.

Latin America and the Caribbean

91. The largest project in Bolivia, financed by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and executed by the Office for Project Execution is under way in the remote Yungas Valley, where the cultivation of coca dates back to pre-Columbian times and coca leaves are still widely used as a mild stimulant and for their medicinal properties. This project, which costs \$US 20.5 million embraces three districts covering 17,500 hectares. Activities are reaching 53 communities with a total population of about 10,000. Farmers are being encouraged gradually to replace coca with coffee, a crop that grows well in the region's poor soils, through a series of incentives, the most successful of which has been the promise of improved rural infrastructure.
92. In April 1986, all 53 communities agreed to stop growing coca in return for assistance in obtaining clean water supply, new and improved roads and elementary schools. Health facilities, provided through a \$US 1.2 million contribution from the Italian Centre for Solidarity (CEIS), an Italian non-governmental organization, complete the package. There are also financial incentives: the project has earmarked \$US 6.5 million for credit for agricultural inputs and marketing co-operatives. Farmers are paid \$US 700 over a two-year period to plant one cato (1/4 hectare) of coffee. For the harvested crop, up to \$US 70 is offered for one quintal (46 kilograms) - far more than the former price of \$US 10-15 per quintal. In the project's first year of full-scale operation, a total of 3.5 million coffee plants grown in the project's nurseries were distributed to farmers, who planted 850 hectares. The coffee harvest increased by 10 per cent.
93. The Office for Project Execution is also directly executing rural development projects geared to provide farmers with alternative sources of income in Peru (the Quillabamba and Tingo María projects); their total budget is \$US 2.8 million. The Quillabamba project covers an area of approximately 1.8 million hectares of Ceje de Selva, where only 50,000 hectares are cultivated and the average land holding (farm) per family is 2 to 3 hectares. Most of the area of the Valley of Convención and Lares was inhabited about 100 years ago by peasants from the Sierra. Since then, settlers have grown coca as their main cash crop. Recently, however, as demand has increased, the coca-growing area has expanded onto land formerly used for food crop cultivation and cattle grazing. As a result, today there is a serious shortage of meat and agricultural products.
94. The project has been under way for three years. During this period, project personnel have established contacts and links with national, regional, local, private and governmental organizations and with community groups and peasants, who now have a positive and co-operative attitude towards the activities and the initiatives promoted by the project, although their expectations are greater than the project's resources. The focus has been on a series of small social projects costing less than \$US 5,000 and development projects that are directly related to providing the farmers with alternative sources of income.
95. Implementation of the Tingo María project began recently at Tingo María and in the Pachitea Valley. The national counterpart agency is Huanuco Development Corporation (CORDEHUANUCO), a regional development agency. The project covers an

area of 12,500 square kilometres in the Upper Huallaga Valley, where 180,000 people have settled during the last 30 to 40 years. Each family has approximately 10 hectares of land, of which three hectares are used to grow crops such as coffee, cocoa, citrus, corn, bananas, rice and coca. The project is implemented in close co-ordination with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)/United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control cocoa development project and with the Naranjillo Co-operative.

96. There are also extensive UNDP/United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control activities in Colombia. The Office for Project Execution is the executing agency for four projects costing \$US 4.3 million. In the largest of these projects, entitled "Crop substitution in the southern part of Cauca" (AD/COL/85/426), which is similar to the projects in Bolivia and Peru and covers 140 communities, new crops suitable to the region have been identified; marketing co-operatives have been created; and 14 small-scale water supply systems have been installed. Another project executed by the Office for Projects Execution, "Use of free time as a drug prevention strategy" (AD/COL/85/427), has extended its activities to urban and rural areas of 21 departments throughout Colombia, supporting the crop substitution project. Other projects in Colombia are "Data bank" (AD/85/424), "Alternatives in the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts" (AD/COL/85/425) and "Preparation and implementation of activities in treatment and rehabilitation of addicts" (AD/COL/86/429).

97. The UNDP/United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control programme in Ecuador has grown during the year. The Office for Project Execution is a co-operating agency in four projects, in support of the Government's programme to control the illicit traffic of drugs and psychotropic substances and to provide treatment and rehabilitation for drug addicts. Fund projects are worth a total of approximately \$US 2.4 million and are executed by the Ministries of Government and Education, UNESCO and CEIS with support from the Office of Project Execution and the UNDP field office.

98. UNDP field offices are also participating in Fund-financed, government-executed projects, with the co-operation of United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations in the following countries: Bahamas (\$US 500,000; executed by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the Ministry of Health), Bolivia (\$US 5.7 million; executed by CEIS and the Ministry of Justice), Jamaica (\$US 300,000; executed by PAHO and UNESCO) and Peru (\$US 4.0 million; executed by UNIDO and the Ministry of the Interior).

99. In connection with the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, UNDP issued a dossier entitled "Controlling drug abuse" containing a review of experience with projects in Asia and the Pacific and in Latin America and the Caribbean to stem sources of supply and curb use and abuse of drugs.

B. Specialized agencies

1. International Labour Organisation

(a) Introduction

100. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) continued to expand its programme on drug abuse control which focuses on two areas, both having a direct bearing on the world of work: drug rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug-dependent persons, and prevention and reduction of drug and alcohol problems in the workplace.

101. The adoption of the "Resolution concerning measures against drug and alcohol abuse in working and social life" on 23 June 1987 by the International Labour Conference at its seventy-third session crowns a period of increasing attention and activity by ILO in the area of drug abuse control. In the resolution, the Conference re-emphasized the important role of Governments and worker and employer organizations in reducing demand for drugs and in providing assistance to recovering addicts. It called on ILO to (a) accord due priority to drug and alcohol abuse control and to expand current programmes on drug rehabilitation and social reintegration; (b) intensify efforts for the prevention and reduction of drug and alcohol problems in the workplace; (c) give special attention to youth integration; and (d) increase inter-agency collaboration in drug abuse control.

102. In pursuance of the resolution, immediate steps have been taken to formulate a detailed plan of action for submission to the Governing Body at its two hundred and thirty-eighth session in November 1987. The proposals cover wide-ranging activities envisaged for the 1988-1989 biennium and action to be taken in the medium term (1990-1995). The draft plan of action is interdepartmental and is aimed at mobilizing all internal and external resources available to ILO. The Vienna Declaration and the recommendations regarding the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking were taken into account in the development of that plan.

(b) Regular budget activities

103. The Vocational Rehabilitation Branch continues to act as the focal point of ILO efforts to reduce drug abuse. ILO assistance and technical advice is available through the network of regional and area offices that have vocational rehabilitation advisers on staff in Asia and the Pacific, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America. Additional support is provided by headquarters, and the services of specialist consultants are made available when necessary. Headquarters staff are involved in all aspects of technical co-operation: monitoring of the latest developments in the field, collection and dissemination of technical information and inter-agency collaboration.

104. The general concern about the increase in alcohol and drug abuse and related problems has been accompanied by specific attention to the work setting. Such attention has been generated by the increasing awareness of the prevalence and nature of drug-related problems and of the potential preventive and rehabilitative

role of work settings. It has become apparent that the use and abuse of a wide range of substances are causing problems for employers, employees and the community at large, including lower production, poor health and lost potential.

105. ILO maintains high priority in this area of activity with the aim of assisting enterprises in developing effective responses. A multi-media resource kit has been produced and is being distributed for this purpose. Simultaneously, the Conditions of Work and Welfare Facilities Branch devoted a recent issue of Conditions of Work Digest to the topic "Alcohol and drugs: Programmes of assistance for workers". The issue deals with policies, guidelines and programmes, and contains a list of institutional sources and an annotated bibliography on drugs and alcohol in the workplace. The kit and the publication provide a firm basis for future ILO action in this area.

106. Close working relations are maintained with all drug abuse control bodies and organs of the United Nations, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. ILO was represented at the thirty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the two inter-agency meetings on co-ordination in matters of international drug abuse control held in 1987.

107. ILO contributed to the preparations for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking by participating in both preparatory body meetings and the Conference itself, submitting targets for the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline and preparing an action-oriented background paper entitled "The ILO's role in drug abuse control". In addition, a specially designed ILO display was set up at the Conference. The ILO representative also chaired a session of the Conferences Non-Governmental Organization Forum on "Drugs and employment/workplace". A report on the Conference has been prepared for the International Organizations Committee of the Governing Body at its two hundred and thirty-eighth session in November 1987.

108. ILO is providing a curriculum on drug rehabilitation and specialist lecturers from its own resources for the West African/Nigerian training course on drug dependence (Benin, 14-25 September 1987) and the eastern and southern African training course on substance abuse (Mauritius, 26 October-6 November 1987). These courses are organized by the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions in collaboration with the Governments and with the financial assistance of United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

(c) Activities funded from extrabudgetary resources

109. Burma. Phase III (1986-1991) of this large-scale, multi-agency programme funded by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in which ILO has the responsibility for the social welfare (rehabilitation) sector, has got off to a solid start. The role of ILO is to enrich and diversify programme content through technical input, staff training and the upgrading of existing facilities while developing a more community-oriented rehabilitation and social reintegration programme.

110. Thailand. Implementation of a pilot project financed by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to establish a non-residential programme at Bangkok to assist persons with drug-abuse-related problems in their integration into family, employment and social life commenced in April 1987.

111. Zimbabwe. ILO, with the financial assistance of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, has begun to assist the Government in the development of a pilot programme of social rehabilitation and community intervention for drug-dependent persons with the establishment of a drop-in centre in a high-risk urban area and a mobile outreach programme for the rural areas.

112. The three-year UNDP-financed ASEAN training courses for drug rehabilitation professionals continued activities with the aim of developing and/or improving suitable vocational and social reintegration programmes and services for drug-dependent persons in ASEAN countries. The first two courses, one for drug rehabilitation programme planners and the other for drug rehabilitation centre managers and service providers, were held in 1987 (12-23 January and 5-20 September respectively). A specialized orientation workshop on drug rehabilitation for heads of drug control agencies was held from 3 to 5 September 1987. Malaysia is acting as host for the project.

113. One major obstacle to the initiation of effective responses to drug and alcohol problems in the workplace is lack of information on how to design and implement appropriate programmes. Consequently, with the financial support of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and in collaboration with WHO, ILO has produced and commenced distribution of a multi-media resource kit on drug abuse control programmes in the work setting. The kit presents information about drug problems in the workplace; possible responses, ranging from control measures to rehabilitation assistance; a step-by-step guide for programme design and implementation; and information on existing institutional resources.

114. An action programme has been developed and initiated with wide dissemination of a promotional pamphlet, a promotional display set up at the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and other conferences, discussion of the resource kit at various drug-oriented or non-drug seminars, and general media publicity. It is intended to use the kit and the issue of the Conditions of Work Digest mentioned in paragraph 105 above as general guides in developing specific case studies in interested countries.

2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

115. At its ninety-first session (15-26 June 1987), the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) was informed of preparations for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and the FAO contribution thereto. It expressed appreciation for the participation of FAO in the Conference and recommended the continued involvement of FAO in that area, which was of importance and concern to member States. The results of the Conference that are of particular interest to FAO will be reported to the FAO Conference at its twenty-fourth session (7-26 November 1987).

116. FAO contributed to the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline considered by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and submitted its comments on the draft. It also submitted, for distribution at the Conference, a background document entitled "Issues related to the substitution of illicit crops". A statement on behalf of the Director-General of FAO was delivered at the Conference.

117. The FAO Information Division produced a news feature, for inclusion in the press kit distributed at the Conference, entitled "Stopping the traffic in illicit drugs". An article on women and drug abuse was prepared by FAO for Women 2000 a publication of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations. The FAO publication Ceres published in its March/April 1987 issue an article entitled "Double-edged threat of drug traffic".

118. In 1987, FAO, continued to provide assistance to the Government of Burma in drug crop substitution (Project UNO/BUR/010). A FAO consultant is in the process of determining what material inputs are needed for the development of arabica coffee production in areas previously under poppy cultivation. He will also advise on the most suitable organizational structures, nursery guidelines, research priorities, and additional crops or intercrops needed for a balanced farming system.

119. An informal interdivisional meeting has been held to discuss FAO follow-up to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in the following areas: rural development and crop substitution, the use of satellite imagery techniques for drug crops identification and environmentally safe methods of eradicating illicit plants, particularly through herbicides.

3. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

120. UNESCO activities in 1987 were focused largely on preparations for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. In particular, UNESCO participated in the preparatory inter-agency meetings held by the Division of Narcotic Drugs (New York, September 1986, and Vienna, February 1987) and contributed to the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control. The commitment of UNESCO to drug abuse control was reflected in the size of its delegation to the Conference (five experts from different sectors) and in its contribution to the Conference (documents and audio-visual aids). The following contributions were prepared by UNESCO, and distributed during the Conference: the July 1987 issue The Courier, containing three articles on drug abuse prevention; the publication Educating against Drug Abuse, specially prepared by the UNESCO Press Office with the Conference logo and distributed to all delegations; an issue of "UNESCO Memo" on steps taken by UNESCO in connection with prevention; and an audio-visual montage entitled "Young people and drugs", which was shown in English, French and Spanish during the Conference.

121. About one month before the Conference, a radio broadcast concerning the Conference and UNESCO participation in it, was produced by the secretariat. The broadcast was sent to 120 radio stations throughout the world.

122. The Organization was pleased to see the adoption of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline by the Conference and will do its utmost to implement the recommendations in its spheres of competence.

123. The general focus of the Organization's work is also in line with the suggestions made in the Outline for gradual integration in teaching programmes and extra-curricular school activities of a component connected with the prevention of drug abuse within the framework of activities relating to the enhancement of the quality of life, which would be linked to existing educational programmes and disciplines.

124. In 1987, UNESCO produced a publication summarizing experience gained in the field of preventive education against problems connected with drug abuse. Educating against Drug Abuse shows how to use practical educational approaches to promote the multidimensional concept of the "quality of life". A carefully reasoned typology of such action, examples thereof and an appraisal of this type of approach provide a necessary basis for any future action or research. The book is currently available in English, French and Spanish.

125. The July 1987 issue of The Courier published by UNESCO presents three points of view on the question of drugs: that of a French sociologist, that of a previous UNESCO expert in the field and that of the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

126. With the support of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, documentation has been sent to institutions and individuals on request.

127. UNESCO has produced an audio-visual montage with the title "Young people and drugs" for use by anyone involved in teaching young people. It is designed to encourage discussion and reflection among people who are already aware of the problem of drug abuse. The montage sets out the various reasons for drug dependence, the ways in which drug dependence may come about and the possible responses. Produced in English, French and Spanish, it will be sent to interested agencies in member States and subsequently revised on the basis of comments received.

128. Future action includes a draft programme and budget for 1988-1989 to be submitted to the General Conference at its twenty-fourth session (October/November 1987) calling for an increase in action on drug abuse control in pursuance of the recommendations of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. The goals are primarily to strengthen intersectoral activity and co-operation, both with other agencies of the United Nations system and with non-governmental organizations, to implement activities designed to promote educational action and public awareness campaigns and to improve the prevention aspect of drug abuse in conjunction with other educational activities aimed at enhancing the quality of life.

129. With regard to the use of information media, the programme envisages the organization of a meeting of experts to examine ways of improving the effectiveness of prevention campaigns aimed at young people and technical support for member

States and non-governmental international organizations in drawing up and disseminating information programmes and aids relating to the use and abuse of drugs, particularly those aimed at young people. Another objective is to prepare a methodological guide on the subject, mainly for use in developing countries.

130. The Organization is also striving to include in its literacy programmes for young people and adults educational activities relating to the prevention of drug abuse and to implement pilot teacher training projects at the regional level dealing with the inclusion of new material covering, inter alia, the prevention of drug use, in secondary education programmes.

131. As regards inter-agency collaboration, UNESCO expects to play an active part in interdisciplinary programmes undertaken at the initiative of WHO and UNSDRI. Finally, UNESCO, as executing agency, is co-operating with the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in helping experts to implement projects for the prevention of drug abuse in certain member States.

132. Africa. An epidemiological survey on the use of drugs by young people in formal and out-of-school education has been undertaken in Ghana and Senegal to pave the way for prevention measures designed to assist these young people. Educational and informational aids on the question of drug use have been produced in a suburb of Dakar. In Benin, fresh approaches designed to reduce drug demand are being tried: increased participation by the population, community promotion and production of audio-visual aids. In Swaziland, an epidemiological survey on the use of drugs has been launched in order to define an effective intervention strategy.

133. The Caribbean. Through its programme entitled "Caribbean network of educational innovation for development", UNESCO is collaborating closely with the Caribbean Community in drawing up projects for preventive education to deal with drug abuse. In 1987, Jamaica completed a project with the collaboration of WHO (PAHO), as executing agency, and UNESCO. The results of this project are very encouraging and very positive since the level of awareness of the population with regard to drug-related problems is high. Personnel in such sectors as health and education have received training, and educational aids have been produced.

4. International Civil Aviation Organization

134. At its twenty-sixth session (September/October 1986) the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), adopted unanimously resolution A26-12, entitled "The role of ICAO in the suppression of illicit transport of narcotic drugs by air". The Assembly endorsed the action taken by ICAO since early 1985 with respect to the illicit transport of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by air, and urged the ICAO Council to continue expeditiously its efforts in the matter. The Assembly also requested the Council to encourage contracting States to utilize the provisions in the annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation 13/ to counter the movement of illicit drugs by air and called upon contracting States to assist airlines to adopt effective means of preventing their aircraft, equipment and facilities from being used for drug trafficking. The

Secretary-General of ICAO has requested States to report to ICAO any measures that they have taken or intend to take to counter the movement of illicit drugs by air.

135. As instructed by the Council, the Secretary-General has co-operated closely with the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs, the Secretary-General of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services. An ICAO observer participated in the ad hoc inter-agency meeting on preparations for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking held at Vienna in February 1987, and attended the Conference itself.

136. The Secretary-General submitted to the Conference a document concerning the role and activities of ICAO in the suppression of illicit transport of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by air. The work undertaken by ICAO has concentrated on the technical, air transport and legal aspects.

137. In the technical field, the Air Navigation Commission carried out a review of existing ICAO provisions to identify areas in which it might be necessary to develop, upgrade or strengthen provisions or provide guidance material to assist States in detecting or suppressing the illicit transport of narcotic drugs by air. The following areas were considered: flight operations and airworthiness, accident investigations, air traffic services and prosecution. It was considered that any measures that might be taken to prevent or suppress the illicit traffic of drugs by air could be instituted with little or no change in existing ICAO provisions.

138. Regarding air transport, the Air Transport Committee has reviewed the need for guidance material in the facilitation field and addressed the relevant provisions of annex 9 (Facilitation) to the Convention. The ICAO Council decided to refer for consideration by the Facilitation Committee at its tenth session, in 1988, the question of developing any additional material relating to narcotics control that may be required.

139. With respect to legal matters, ICAO continued to follow closely the work of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs in the preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/141 of 14 December 1984.

5. World Health Organization 14/

(a) Projects and activities of the WHO global programme on the prevention and control of drug abuse

140. At its meeting held at Geneva in January 1987, the WHO consultation group on this programme reviewed the work undertaken during 1986 and made recommendations regarding priorities for 1987. The group noted with satisfaction the decision taken at headquarters to create a more integrated global programme on the prevention and control of alcohol and drug abuse. Their satisfaction was echoed by the WHO advisory group on the alcohol programme, which met at Geneva in May 1987. Both groups emphasized that within the context of the global programme, it was

anticipated that distinct activities related to particular psychoactive substances would continue both at headquarters and through the regional offices. Nevertheless, from a public health perspective, commonalities between approaches to alcohol and drug abuse programmes were likely to be of increasing importance.

141. The most significant international event of 1987 in the field of drug abuse was the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. WHO contributions to the Conference included a formal address by the Director of the Division of Mental Health on behalf of the Director-General; technical input to the preparation and finalization of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control; distribution of WHO reports and publications on matters of particular interest to delegates, including Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and intravenous drug abuse; distribution of health information kits; and assistance to national delegations. In all these matters, the role of WHO was to emphasize the importance of maintaining a strong public health response to drug abuse problems. In this respect, the Organization's revised drugs strategy was highlighted, as were the global and regional programmes to prevent the adverse health consequences of drug abuse.

142. As strongly recommended by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, renewed efforts have been made by WHO to improve the quality of local, national and international drug abuse reporting systems on relevant health indicators. An expert consultation was held in September to propose methods of achieving such improvements within the context of mental health statistics. More detailed proposals have been drawn up for subsequent implementation in consultation with relevant national authorities and on the basis of previous WHO work in this field.

143. In the mean time, a WHO report on the adverse health consequences of cocaine abuse has been issued and will be distributed widely to member States. The report relates current trends in cocaine abuse to the possibilities for prevention programmes and innovative approaches to treatment.

144. A broad-based WHO document on the process of formulating, implementing and assessing national policies on drug abuse has been completed. It is the result of extensive international consultations and contains specific guidelines for the different phases of policy development, including the use of relevant indicators of the impact of national programmes on health and social functioning.

145. As a follow-up to a 1986 global study on the law and the treatment of drug- and alcohol-dependent persons, the WHO Regional Office for Europe has begun to seek more detailed information on this subject. Meanwhile, a separate, though related report on assessing and revising national legislation has been completed and is to be published as a special supplement to the International Digest of Health Legislation.

146. Following a major meeting at Edinburgh, the WHO Regional Office for Europe has prepared a report on research and policy in the drug abuse area, which will be published in 1987. In addition, in order to increase the effectiveness of drug abuse research funding, a project has begun to examine mechanisms for research

co-ordination with a view to promoting attention for priority areas. In the Americas region, a special advisory group meeting was held at Buenos Aires to develop research guidelines.

147. In 1987, WHO designated two new collaborating centres on research and training in alcohol and drug abuse, one at San José, Costa Rica, and the other at Auckland, New Zealand.

148. In addition to a detailed assessment of the drug abuse situation in six European countries, WHO has undertaken specific national programmes in various parts of the world. With support from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, WHO is carrying out programmes in Afghanistan, the Bahamas, Burma, China, Colombia, Jamaica and Sri Lanka. WHO has also undertaken specific drug-related activities in Malaysia, the Philippines, Spain and the Republic of Palau.

149. One important part of WHO work in the area of drug abuse is its capacity to gather expert opinions from around the world on key issues of public health. In this connection, two reports were completed in 1987 on topics on which international opinion has long been divided and of which a comprehensive review has been lacking. One report entitled "Preventing drug abuse", is based on the background papers prepared for the Conference of Ministers of Health on Narcotic and Psychotropic Drug Misuse (held in London in 1986) and other WHO draft documents concerning international experience in prevention, with special emphasis on demand-reduction strategies.

150. The other report, on the role of methadone in the treatment of opioid dependence, represents the summation of a long and elaborate process of international consultation. It brings together national experiences from a range of countries and provides a comprehensive overview of current practices.

151. The manual and guidelines for teaching on drug and alcohol dependence in medical and health institutions has now been accepted for publication and will appear in the near future.

152. Meanwhile, the shorter manual for community health workers has been issued by WHO in English, French and Spanish. Supplementary training materials based on that manual will be produced by WHO before the end of the year. They will focus on assessing drug abuse at the community level and on stimulating community action to reduce drug abuse. They will be tested in an inter-country training programme to be held in Bolivia in November for participants from the Andean countries.

153. In addition to training programmes organized within the context of the country programmes funded by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, specific training events have been stimulated, supported or undertaken by WHO in a number of important areas. Medical education on drug abuse has been a focus of work in both the European and Americas regions. Broad-based training programmes, embracing both prevention and treatment, have taken place in the African and Americas regions. The European region has also placed special emphasis on training health workers in the problems of dealing with AIDS among intravenous drug abusers.

154. Previous WHO work on the identification of groups at high risk has been used as background for initiatives that are focused particularly on the risks to the health of young people and on identifying effective strategies to counteract these risks. An advisory meeting held at Zurich in May produced a series of proposals for specific lines of work, one of which is being pursued in collaboration with UNESCO.

155. The Regional Office for the Western Pacific has convened a working group at Yokohama on community-based approaches to the reduction of drug abuse, and the Regional Office for Europe has begun a study to identify forces in the community, that can help to the strengthen natural resistance to the spread of illegal drugs.

(b) Activities related to the response of WHO to the international drug control treaties

156. A critical review document was discussed by the Programme Planning Working Group and later by the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence at their meetings in March 1987. Two groups of drugs were selected for review in 1988 and 1989.

157. The Expert Committee on Drug Dependence recommended five designer drugs for control under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961. 9/ In addition, it recommended that Secobarbital should be moved from schedule II¹ to schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 10/ and that Racemate of Metamphetamine should be added to schedule II of the Convention. The request of Finland to review a group of combination products was considered and recommendations were made.

158. Preparation of the critical review for 14 psychoactive substances to be discussed at the meetings of the Programme Planning Working Group and the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence in early 1988 is already under way.

159. A meeting took place at Geneva in January to review collaboration between the pharmaceutical industry and international agencies in reducing drug abuse. Specific areas in which collaboration could be intensified in the future were identified. A joint conference organized by WHO and the United States Drug Enforcement Administration was held at Rabat in September to discuss the problems caused by controlled substance analogues and other clandestinely manufactured substances. In addition to reviewing the international situation, the aim of the conference was to find ways and means to remedy the health and social problems caused by those drugs. A WHO meeting will take place in London in December to discuss the role of pharmacy schools in the rational use of psychoactive substances. A WHO team visited Beijing and other medical schools in China to provide training sessions on the role of medical schools in the rational use of psychoactive drugs.

160. WHO global guidelines for clinical investigation of psychotropic drugs will be finalized at Oslo in October. In addition, publications have been issued on the following three topics: rational use of psychotropic drugs, with special emphasis on tranquilizers in non-psychiatric settings; psychoactive drugs and health problems, and the rational use of anxiolytics and hypnotics in medical practice.

6. Universal Postal Union

161. The Universal Postal Union (UPU) is continuing its collaboration with the customs authorities in the CCC/UPU Contact Committee, which held its twelfth session at Brussels on 19 and 21 February 1987. The Committee considered methods of training postal officials in the detection of postal consignments containing narcotic drugs.

162. The draft text initially drawn up for the financing of such training has been revised to take account of the comments of the CCC/UPU Contact Committee and will shortly be submitted to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control. It is envisaged that the project may be implemented by UPU, CCC and INTERPOL.

7. International Maritime Organization 15/

163. Since the Second World War, a variety of international conventions, protocols and treaties have been established on the subject of drug abuse. Today, most nations of the world are united in their commitment to eradicate the illegal trafficking of drugs. This is evident in the acceptance of these instruments, which require each signatory to co-operate in the handling of offences of an international nature and to implement drug law equivalence so that an offence in one country is deemed to be an offence in another, although procedural details and penalties may vary.

164. The International Maritime Organization has agreed to contribute to the international effort to combat illicit drug trafficking more effectively. The Facilitation Committee at its sixteenth session (3-7 March 1986) recommended the circulation of interim guidelines on prevention of drug smuggling on ships engaged in international traffic. The distribution of such interim guidelines was subsequently approved by the Council at its fifty-sixth session in June 1986.

165. On the basis of documentation made available by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the secretariat of the International Chamber of Shipping (ICS) and CCC, a set of interim guidelines has been drafted. These guidelines provide general advice for shipowners, seafarers and others closely involved with the operation of ships. Shipowners may wish to consider the adoption or enhancement of procedures designed to inhibit customs offences, particularly drug smuggling, on their ships on the basis of these guidelines. Such procedures necessarily vary from ship to ship depending, in part, on the trade routes served. Further information on these matters is published by ICS.

166. Measures to prevent the smuggling of drugs on board merchant ships were submitted for consideration by the Facilitation Committee at its seventeenth session in September 1987.

8. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

167. The programmes of the Chemical Industries Branch of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) that relate to the control of narcotics fall into two distinct categories: (a) those which demonstrate the possibility of replacing narcotic plantations with crops for industrial use, such as medicinal plants, or essential-oil-bearing plants, and (b) a demonstration programme in India aimed at developing industrial technologies for synthetic conversion of excess stocks of opiates into established pharmaceutical chemicals.

168. The first category encompasses all the activities carried out within the programme for the industrial utilization of medicinal and aromatic plants. This programme is aimed at enabling developing countries to utilize their often considerable resources of plant raw materials in developing new plant-derived pharmaceuticals and allied formulations, and essential oils and perfumery chemicals. Other plant-derived economic products that may be industrially produced, such as plant dyes, gums and tannins, would, if produced simultaneously, serve as an additional bonus for the industry. A significant feature of such programmes is that they are mainly in countries that have an abundance of natural flora and a social milieu in which herbs are traditionally employed for therapeutic purposes.

169. These programmes consist of the following elements: examination of natural flora to assess the relative abundance of utilizable species and of species known to contain industrially useful pharmaceuticals, and to ensure planned conservation of the species; build-up of indigenous capability in phytochemical and pharmacological research and development; technical assistance in agro-technology related to industrialization, together with phytochemical screening and selection and planned plant-propagation; transfer of pilot-plant technology for the processing of plant material and formulation, quality assessment and standardization of products; assistance in the choice of technology; indigenous technology development for all the multidisciplinary activities of the industry; and industrial marketing assessments and assistance in market promotion.

170. In 1986, UNIDO had ongoing projects with a total budget of approximately \$US 6.5 million in Africa and Asia for such activities.

171. UNIDO experience with programmes in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Guinea, Nepal, Rwanda, Thailand, Turkey, the United Republic of Tanzania and, most recently, Viet Nam indicates that the following are necessary to ensure success: political will covering a range of administrative and organizational functions; a critical level of infrastructure for research and development and graduate-level technical manpower training; processing facilities that could eventually make use of any indigenous technology that is developed; local or State-sponsored entrepreneurship; a favourable regulatory framework; distribution and marketing facilities, both internal and external; a critical mass of developed manpower at several levels (technologists, technicians, scientists, managers and skilled and semi-skilled labour); and indigenous leadership able to undertake a goal-oriented multidisciplinary scientific and technological development effort.

172. The only programme in the second category concerns the upgrading of technology in India for the extraction of alkaloids from opium (UC/IND/84/058). This is a multi-faceted effort to assist India to improve its manufacturing capabilities in the production of opium alkaloids and their derivatives. The programme will contribute to the establishment of modern manufacturing facilities and the incorporation of new technologies in order to diversify the production of opium products. The effort is recognized to be important in the campaign to limit the cultivation of the opium poppy as an agricultural crop in India, to reduce substantially India's excessive stocks of opiates and to provide world requirements of products derived from opium alkaloids for pharmaceutical and research purposes.

173. The immediate objective of this project is to provide assistance to India in testing technology for the extraction of alkaloids from raw opium, the methylation of morphine into codeine, the ethylation of morphine into ethylmorphine, the manufacture of dihydrocodeine and pholcodine from morphine and hydrocodone, and the production of oxycodone from thebaine. This will enable India to improve and modernize its capabilities to manufacture opiate alkaloids and to expand both its national and international markets with diverse pharmaceutical products.

174. UNIDO sent a UNIDO consultant and a national team of experts on a study tour of pharmaceutical companies and international agencies in the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to obtain technological expertise for modernizing manufacturing facilities in India so as to produce purified alkaloids and derivatives. The goal of the participants was specifically to learn about and possibly to acquire new technologies for isolating and producing refined forms of alkaloids from opium and to carry out a correlated marketing study for sales of these alkaloids in developed and developing countries.

Notes

1/ See A/CONF.123/12.

2/ See ACC/1987/PG/5.

3/ See ACC/1987/PG/12.

4/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 4 (E/1987/17).

5/ E/CN.7/1987/2 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1-3 and Add.2 and Add.2/Corr.1.

6/ DND/DCIT/WP.1.

7/ Article 15 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 (United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 976, No. 14152, p. 106) and article 16 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956, p. 176).

Notes (continued)

8/ For the most recent report, see Report of the International Narcotics Control Board on its Work in 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.XI.2).

9/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 976, No. 14152, p. 106.

10/ Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956, p. 176.

11/ Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985; report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. A.

12/ See A/CONF.133/PC/6, chap. I.

13/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 15, No. 102, p. 295.

14/ This section is an abridged version of WHO document MNH/PAD/86.8.

15/ See IMO document FAL.5/Circ.1, entitled "Prevention of drug smuggling on ships engaged in international traffic".
