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COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS
REPORT ON THE TWENTY-NINTH SESSION

(2-11 February 1981)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1981

SUPPLEMENT No. 4



UNITED NATIONS



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New York, 1981

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
Explanatory notes		vi
<u>Chapter</u>		
I. MATTERS REQUIRING ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, AND DATE, PLACE AND AGENDA OF THE COMMISSION'S NEXT SESSION	1 - 9	1
A. Draft resolutions	1	1
I. Implementation of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances		1
II. Maintenance of a world-wide balance between the supply of narcotic drugs and the legitimate demand for these drugs for medical and scientific purposes		2
III. The promotion of understanding of the problems of drug abuse by the general public		3
IV. Special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs		4
B. Other matters requiring action by the Economic and Social Council	2 - 9	5
I. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board		5
II. Provisional agenda and documentation for the thirtieth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs		6
III. Provisional agenda and documentation for the seventh special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs		7
IV. Calendar of conferences for 1982 and 1983		9
V. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs		9

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Chapter</u>		<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
II.	ACTION RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL TAKEN AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL	10 - 56	10
	A. United Nations organs and bodies: report of the Division of Narcotic Drugs	10 - 17	10
	B. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1980	18 - 30	11
	C. Specialized agencies and inter- national organizations	31 - 44	13
	D. Scientific research	45 - 56	15
III.	STRATEGY AND POLICIES FOR DRUG CONTROL	57 - 75	18
IV.	SITUATION AND TRENDS IN DRUG ABUSE AND THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC	76 - 156	22
	A. Drug abuse and measures to reduce illicit demand	76 - 93	22
	B. Review of the illicit traffic	94 - 140	28
	C. Reports of subsidiary bodies	141 - 156	36
V.	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TREATIES ON THE CONTROL OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES	157 - 190	40
	A. General	157 - 159	40
	B. The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol	160 - 174	40
	C. The 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances	175 - 190	43
VI.	WORLD REQUIREMENTS OF OPIATES FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES AND THE POSITION IN REGARD TO THEIR SUPPLY	191 - 256	46

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Chapter</u>		<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
VII.	THE UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR DRUG ABUSE CONTROL AND RELATED OPERATIONS FINANCED BY IT	257 - 277	57
	A. Introduction by the Secretariat	257 - 269	57
	B. Discussion by the Commission	270 - 277	59
VIII.	PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES	278 - 282	61
IX.	REVIEW OF THE MEDIUM-TERM PLAN 1984-1989	283 - 295	63
X.	ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS	296 - 308	65
	A. Opening and duration of the session	296 - 297	65
	B. Attendance	298 - 299	65
	C. Election of officers	300 - 301	65
	D. Secretariat	302	66
	E. Adoption of the agenda	303 - 304	66
	F. Working Group on strategy and policies	305	67
	G. Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East	306 - 307	67
	H. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-ninth session	308	68
XI.	RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS TWENTY-NINTH SESSION		69
	A. Resolutions		69
	1 (XXIX). Strategy and policies for drug control		69
	2 (XXIX). Voluntary reporting of statistics on the cultivation of <u>Papaver</u> <u>bracteatum</u> and the manufacture of thebaine derived drugs obtained from <u>Papaver bracteatum</u>		70

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Chapter</u>		<u>Page</u>
XI. (cont'd)	3 (XXIX). Prevention of the introduction of low-quality or falsely labelled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances into developing countries	70
	4 (XXIX). Measures against the abuse of drugs	71
	5 (XXIX). Measures to strengthen the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control	72
	6 (XXIX). Fund allocation for United Nations Drug Control activities	72
B.	Decisions	73
	1 (XXIX). Inclusion of certain preparations containing dextropropoxyphene salts in Schedule III annexed to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and to that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol	73
	2 (XXIX). Inclusion of benzphetamine in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances	73
	3 (XXIX). Inclusion of mazindol in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances	73
	4 (XXIX). Inclusion of phendimetrazine in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances	73
	5 (XXIX). Inclusion of phentermine in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances	74

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Chapter</u>		<u>Page</u>
XI. (cont'd)	6 (XXIX). Termination of the exemption by the Government of Bulgaria of certain preparations from various control measures of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances	74
	7 (XXIX). Termination of the exemption by the Government of Mexico of certain preparations from various control measures of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances	74
 <u>Annexes</u>		
I.	Financial implications of decisions and resolutions adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its twenty-ninth session	75
II.	Strategy and policies for drug control	77
III.	Quantities of drugs reported seized	107
IV.	Parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, as at 30 January 1981	114
V.	Letter to the Secretary-General from the Chairman of the twenty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs concerning Economic and Social Council review of Commission decision 1 (S-VI) of 14 February 1980	116
VI.	Attendance	122
VII.	List of documents	125

All references to dollars (\$) are to United States dollars.

All references to tons are to metric tons.

Explanatory notes

The following abbreviations are used in the text:

ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
CCC	Customs Co-operation Council
CCSQ (PROG)	Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Programme Matters)
CSDHA	Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs
DND	Division of Narcotic Drugs
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
ICAA	International Council on Alcohol and Addictions
ICPO/Interpol	International Criminal Police Organization
ILO	International Labour Organisation
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFDAC	United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control
UNSDRI	United Nations Social Defence Research Institute
WHO	World Health Organization
1961 Convention	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, signed at New York on 30 March 1961
1971 Convention	Convention on Psychotropic Substances, signed at Vienna on 21 February 1971
1972 Protocol	Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, signed at Geneva on 25 March 1972
1961 Convention as amended	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

Previous reports of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to the Economic and Social Council are referred to as "Report, ... session". These reports have all been published as Supplements to the Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, and may be identified as follows:

- Twenty-fourth session Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5082 - E/CN.7/544)
- Twenty-fifth session Ibid., Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/5248 - E/CN.7/555)
- Third special session Ibid., Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/5458 - E/CN.7/565)
- Twenty-sixth session Ibid., Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/5639 - E/CN.7/577)
- Fourth special session Ibid., Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/5771 - E/CN.7/587)
- Twenty-seventh session Ibid., Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/5933 - E/CN.7/605 and Corr.1-2)
- Fifth special session Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 5 (E/1978/35 - E/CN.7/621)
- Twenty-eighth session Ibid., 1979, Supplement No. 5 (E/1979/35 - E/CN.7/638)
- Sixth special session Ibid., 1980, Supplement No. 4 (E/1980/14 - E/CN.7/654)

CHAPTER I

MATTERS REQUIRING ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, AND
DATE, PLACE AND AGENDA OF THE COMMISSION'S NEXT SESSION

A. Draft resolutions

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

I

Implementation of the 1971 Convention on
Psychotropic Substances 1/

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,

Recalling its resolution 1576 (L) of 20 May 1971 endorsing the invitation of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Protocol on Psychotropic Substances to States, to the extent they are able to do so, to apply provisionally the measures of control provided in the Convention pending its entry into force for each of them,

Recalling also its resolutions 1773 (LIV) and 1847 (LVI) urging Governments that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the 1971 Convention as soon as possible,

Noting with deep concern the extensive and increasing abuse of psychotropic substances and the related trafficking, which often involves diversion from licit channels,

Noting that the Board has drawn attention to cases of substantial diversion of Schedule II substances and in particular of methaqualone, amphetamine and methamphetamine,

Noting in particular paragraphs 21 to 36 and 162 to 172 of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1980,

1. Appeals to all States that have not yet adhered to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances to become Parties promptly, and pending such time to apply the measures of control provided in the Convention to the extent they are able to do so;

2. Urges Parties to the Convention that have not yet done so to enact without delay implementing laws and regulations and to enforce them fully, especially with regard to prior authorization of imports and exports, as specified in article 12, paragraph 1 of the Convention;

1/ See chap. II, B, below.

3. Calls upon exporting countries to use the utmost care to verify the authenticity of each import authorization, and, in case of doubt, seek to ensure that the amounts of the substances requested are commensurate with the apparent legal requirements of manufacture or domestic consumption of the importing country, and to obtain confirmation of the import certificate's authenticity, using as appropriate the Board's good offices to facilitate such verification;

4. Calls upon importing countries to exercise continuing vigilance to ensure that the quantities of substances requested in their import certificates are commensurate with their legal requirements for manufacture or domestic consumption and to co-operate with exporting countries and the Board with a view to guarding against diversion from licit manufacture and trade;

5. Invites Governments of countries manufacturing, exporting or importing Schedule II substances to provide voluntarily to the Board in a timely manner information enabling the Board to monitor more closely the manufacture, export and import of these substances particularly where free trading zones are involved;

6. Invites all Governments to respond positively to the suggestion of the International Narcotics Control Board that they assess from time to time their medical and scientific requirements for substances listed in Schedule II of the Convention as well as for other controlled substances and to communicate this information to the Board for publication with a view to providing guidance for manufacture and export;

7. Further invites all Governments to consider the Board's suggestion that they should voluntarily refrain from exporting Schedule II substances in amounts that exceed countries' assessments or that clearly exceed the countries' likely needs unless prior consultation with the importing country confirms that the amount in question is desired;

8. Requests Parties and the Board to study ways in which the Convention might be strengthened by formal amendment in the light of the experience gained in Governments voluntary application of measures recommended by the Board;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit this resolution to all Governments and invite them to bring it to the attention of their competent authorities in order to ensure the implementation of its provisions.

II

Maintenance of a worldwide balance between the supply of narcotic drugs and the legitimate demand for these drugs for medical and scientific purposes 2/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, to limit the cultivation, production, manufacture and use of narcotic drugs to a quantity required for medical and scientific purposes,

2/ See chap. VI below.

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1979/8 and 1980/20 and General Assembly resolution 35/195,

Bearing in mind that the maintenance of a world-wide balance between the supply of narcotic drugs and the legitimate demand for these drugs for medical and scientific purposes constitutes an important aspect of the international drug abuse control strategy and policy,

Having considered the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1980 on the world requirements and supply of narcotic raw materials for medical and scientific purposes and in particular the observations made in paragraphs 58 and 60 of the report,

Noting the observations of the Board that maintenance of excessive stocks in some countries has cast heavy additional financial and other burdens on those countries,

1. Appeals to the Governments of all importing countries to support the countries referred to in paragraph 58 of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1980, which, as traditional supplier countries, have been the longest-standing producers for export of narcotic raw materials for medical and scientific purposes;

2. Urges the Governments of major producing countries that have recently set up additional capacities for export to restrict, as recommended in paragraph 60 of the Board's report for 1980, their production programmes to meet mainly their domestic requirements;

3. Requests the Board to continue a dialogue with the Governments concerned in regard to expeditious implementation of the resolutions on the subject so as to restore a lasting balance between supply and demand;

4. Requests also the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for their consideration.

III

The promotion of understanding of the problems of drug abuse by the general public 3/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling article 38, paragraph 3, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and article 20, paragraph 3, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 35/195,

Deeply concerned that the spread of drug abuse threatens the health of the young and constitutes a problem that jeopardizes the future of a number of communities,

3/ See chap. IV, C, below.

Recognizing that better-informed public opinion could substantially increase the effectiveness of the fight against abuse,

Recognizing also that full and accurate information is essential if the maximum effect is to be obtained from the efforts of the international community,

1. Requests Governments to attribute primary importance to ensuring that full and accurate information concerning the hazardous effects of the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is available to all who may be able to assist in preventing drug abuse, especially among young people;

2. Urges Governments, having due regard to their constitutional, legal and administrative systems, to take all possible action to stop the publication or propagation of any written or other material that directly or indirectly encourages, stimulates or aims at increasing drug abuse;

3. Invites Governments to supply in the most appropriate manner all information and material necessary to ensure that national and international public opinion is correctly informed of efforts and achievements against drug abuse and the illicit drug traffic;

4. Asks the Governments and agencies concerned to confine any press releases or statements from official sources to accurate information that avoids any presumption or speculation for which no proof exists;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit this resolution to the Governments, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned for their consideration and appropriate action.

IV

Special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs 4/

The Economic and Social Council,

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

Recognizing that the social and human problems created by drug abuse continue to increase,

Aware of the need for the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to examine specific topics related to that problem in more detail than is possible in the course of its biennial sessions,

Decides that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs shall hold a special session of five days' duration in 1982 at a time when it will not overlap with other meetings, so that costs will be minimized.

4/ See chap. VIII below and annex I.

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

2. At its 896th, 897th, 904th, 905th and 907th meetings, on 3, 9 and 10 February 1981, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs examined agenda item 4 entitled "Strategy and policies for drug control". At its 909th meeting, on 11 February 1981, in response to General Assembly resolutions 32/124 of 16 December 1977, 33/168 of 20 December 1978, 34/177 of 17 December 1979 and 35/195 of 15 December 1980, the Commission adopted by consensus, as orally amended, a draft resolution entitled "Strategy and Policies for Drug Control" (E/CN.7/L.526), to which was annexed a report on long-term strategy, a five-year programme of action and a statement of financial implications. In that resolution, the Commission invited the Council to bring the text of the resolution to the attention of the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, together with any comments it might wish to make thereon. (For the text of this resolution, see chapter XI, A, below, resolution 1 (XXIX)).

3. At its 910th meeting on 11 February 1981, the Commission adopted by consensus a draft resolution entitled "Fund allocation for United Nations drug control activities" (E/CN.7/L.536). In that resolution the Commission invited the Council to consider the request contained therein and to transmit the text of the resolution to other appropriate bodies. (For the text of this resolution, see chapter XI, A, below, resolution 6 (XXIX)).

4. At its 895th meeting, on 2 February 1981, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs discussed the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1980. The attention of the Council is drawn to the Commission's comments on the Board's report, contained in paragraphs 18 to 30 and 191 to 256 below.

5. In that connexion, the Commission recommends to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

I

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board 5/

At its plenary, on 1981, the Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1980.

6. At its 906th meeting, on 10 February 1981, the Commission discussed its programme of work and priorities under agenda item 12. It drew up the provisional agenda and list of documents for its thirtieth session, to be held in 1983, and decided by consensus to submit the following draft decision to the Council for approval:

5/ See chap. II, B, below.

II

Provisional agenda and documentation for the thirtieth session
of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs 6/

At its plenary meeting, on 1981, the Council approved the following provisional agenda and documentation for the thirtieth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

Provisional agenda

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Reports on action related to international drug control taken at the international level:
 - (a) Report on action taken by international drug control bodies of the United Nations;
 - (b) Reports of specialized agencies and international organs and organizations;
 - (c) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board, with particular reference to world requirements and supply of opiates;
 - (d) Report on scientific research, including (i) general information; and (ii) the work of the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory.
4. Implementation of the international treaties on the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
5. Situation and trends in drug abuse and the illicit traffic, including reports of subsidiary bodies concerned with the illicit traffic in drugs
6. Review and implementation of the programme of strategy and policies for drug control
7. Report of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and reports related to operations financed by it
8. Programme of work and priorities
9. Report of the Commission on its thirtieth session

6/ See chap. VIII below.

List of documents

- Item 2 Provisional agenda
Annotated agenda
List of documents
Provisional timetable

- Item 3 Report of the Division of Narcotic Drugs
Report of INCB for 1982 (Part)
Report on scientific research
Reports of specialized agencies and international organs
and organizations

- Item 4 Implementation of the international drug control treaties
Status of multilateral treaties

- Item 5 Review of drug abuse and measures to reduce illicit demand
Review of the illicit traffic
Report of INCB for 1982 (Part)
Latest report(s) of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic
and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East
Report on the latest Meeting(s) of the Operational Heads of
National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region

- Item 6 Review of strategy and policies for drug control

- Item 7 Report of UNFDAC for 1981-82
Financial data on UNFDAC-financed operations

- Item 8 Programme of work and priorities

7. At that same meeting, the Commission decided to request that the Council authorize a special session of the Commission in 1982. The Commission established the special agenda and list of documents that would be required for that session and decided by consensus to submit the following draft decision to the Council for approval:

III

Provisional agenda and documentation for the seventh special session
of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs 7/

At its plenary meeting, on 1981, the Council approved the following provisional agenda and documentation for the seventh special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

7/ See chap. VIII below and resolution IV above.

Provisional agenda

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of agenda
3. Consideration of urgent proposals for scheduling or rescheduling
4. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board, with particular reference to world requirements and supply of opiates
5. Review of the programme of strategy and policies and ongoing projects financed by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control
6. Development of preventive and treatment measures to reduce the illicit demand for drugs and of specific countermeasures against the illicit traffic
7. Report of the Commission on its seventh special session.

List of documents

- Item 2 Provisional agenda
Annotated agenda
List of documents
Provisional timetable
- Item 3 Requests and recommendations for scheduling and rescheduling
Status of multilateral treaties
- Item 4 Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1981
- Item 5 Review of strategy and policies for drug control
Interim report of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control
- Item 6 Preventive and treatment measures to reduce the illicit demand
for drugs
Countermeasures against the illicit traffic
Review of trends in drug abuse and the illicit traffic

8. At its 909th meeting, on 11 February 1981, the Commission examined the financial implications of holding meetings of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East in 1982 and 1983 (E/CN.7/L.534) (annex I). It took note that there were no financial implications for the Meeting of Operational Heads for Narcotic Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region. It then decided by 22 votes to none with 4 abstentions to submit the following draft decision to the Council for approval:

IV

Calendar of conferences for 1982 and 1983

At its plenary meeting, on 1981, the Council decided to insert in its calendar of conferences for 1982 and 1983, one meeting each year for the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and for the Meeting of Operational Heads of Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region. The meetings are to be held in capitals in the respective regions at a date to be determined later.

9. At its 910th meeting, on 11 February 1981, the Commission adopted the report on its twenty-ninth session and decided by consensus to submit the following draft decision to the Council for approval:

V

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its plenary meeting, on 1981, the Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its twenty-ninth session.

CHAPTER II

ACTION RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL TAKEN
AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL 8/

A. United Nations organs and bodies: report
of the Division of Narcotic Drugs 9/

10. The report of the Division of Narcotic Drugs (E/CN.7/656) covered the period from March to December 1980. It contained information on action taken in the field of international drug control by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Division itself.

General Assembly

11. The Commission noted that the General Assembly, at its thirty-fifth session, in its resolution 35/186, had again requested a report on banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products for its thirty-sixth session and that its resolution appealed to other bodies of the United Nations, and in particular WHO, to assist in that regard. The Commission expressed its intention of complying with paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 35/195, of the same session, by completing its examination of international co-operation in drug abuse control and preparing a report on international drug control strategy and a five-year programme of action in the course of its current session. 10/

Economic and Social Council

12. The Commission took note of the various resolutions and decisions that the Economic and Social Council had adopted at the suggestion of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. 11/

Division of Narcotic Drugs

13. The Commission took note of the international meetings and seminars the Division had organized or attended during 1980 and the 30 legal notifications that had been processed during the year. Other activities of the Division are reported under the relevant agenda items.

14. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the French and Spanish versions of the Compilation of resolutions, decisions and recommendations of the United Nations drug control organs would be distributed within a few months.

8/ Agenda items 3, 9 and 10.

9/ Agenda item 3.

10/ Agenda item 4 and chap. III.

11/ See report, sixth special session, chap. I.

15. At its last session 12/ the Commission had expressed concern over co-ordination within the United Nations system. It accordingly welcomed the information that the Division, at the request of CCSQ (PROG), had convened the Ad Hoc Meeting on Co-ordination in Matters of International Drug Control (see E/CN.7/658 (Part Two) paras. 160-189).

16. Following a recommendation by the Joint Inspection Unit (E/1979/10 and Add.1) the Secretary-General had requested the Administrative Management Service to conduct a management study of the Division and the secretariats of INCB and UNFDAC. The fact-finding phase of that study was completed in 1980 and several delegates said that the report was awaited with great interest and they expressed the hope that it would soon be available.

17. Lastly, the Commission examined the question of terminology in the field of international drug control (E/CN.7/656/Add.1) in the light of the work that the Division and WHO had carried out pursuant to Commission decision 6 (S-V). Several delegates were of the opinion that there was no pressing need to develop new terms in the field of international drug control. The priority to be given to that project was relatively low and the Commission decided that no additional activities need be undertaken until further notice.

B. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1980

18. In introducing the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1980 (E/INCB/52), the President of the Board said that the situation at the beginning of the new decade was not satisfactory. There was no diminution of illicit supply, demand and trafficking. Continued energetic, co-ordinated and innovative action was essential at national, regional and international levels. The Board had made special efforts during the past year to stem the diversion of psychotropic substances from licit sources. It was appreciated that the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances had been in force for only a few years, too short a period to permit broad adherence to and a complete application of its provisions. However, it was regrettable that certain countries, including some Parties to the 1971 Convention, were still not sufficiently vigilant over the trade in those substances. Of particular concern was the failure of some countries to apply the system of export and import authorizations in the case of Schedule II substances as required by the 1971 Convention.

19. The Board had continued its dialogue with Governments; the President had undertaken two highly useful visits, to Mexico and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Such missions helped the Board to understand better the situations of the countries concerned. A Board mission would shortly visit Pakistan.

20. A seminar for 20 African countries was held in Mauritius in December 1980 and had been successful. It was hoped that support for similar training activities would continue.

21. The representative of Togo and the observer from Morocco complimented the Board on the training seminar held in Mauritius. It was stated that training

12/ Ibid., para. 14.

should be a continuing process to ensure maximum efficiency in implementing the provisions of the international drug control agreements, especially the 1971 Convention.

22. Commenting on the report, several representatives stressed the importance of seminars, working meetings and of continuing contact with interested Governments. The representative of Mexico stated that his country had been encouraged by a visit from the President of the Board. Measures by the Board to ensure the application of the provisions of the 1971 Convention were encouraged by the representative of Hungary. Many speakers dwelt on the importance of the Board's recommendations designed to promote more effective implementation of the 1971 Convention. In that connexion, they drew attention to the problem of "dumping" and of the diversions of large amounts of exported amphetamines and methaqualone, both Schedule II substances. It was stressed that Governments should voluntarily submit estimates of their requirements for Schedule II substances.

23. The representative of France believed that the Board may have shown too much caution in assessing the scientific knowledge available on the health hazards of cannabis and its preparations. However, the careful attention paid by the Board and the Division to the improper use of a number of psychotropic substances was welcome.

24. The observer from Canada pledged his country's assistance in providing estimates of future requirements for substances covered by the 1971 Convention.

25. The representative of Pakistan stated that the Board's report concerning his country was generally correct. He was grateful for the Board's recommendation that Pakistan should receive more international assistance to help it meet its international drug control treaty obligations.

26. The representative of Australia and the observer from Nigeria stated that they were in the process of becoming parties to the 1971 Convention. The observer from Nigeria asked other countries to assist in ensuring that amphetamines and dexamphetamines, which were banned in Nigeria, were not exported to his country.

27. The representative of Turkey, alarmed by the unsatisfactory situation concerning psychotropic substances revealed by the report, stated that his country had recently ratified the 1971 Convention.

28. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stressed the partnership that must exist between exporting and importing countries if effective control over psychotropic substances were to be effective.

29. At its 909th meeting, on 11 February 1981, the Commission adopted unanimously, as orally amended, a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances" (E/CN.7/L.521/Rev.1), co-sponsored by Egypt, Hungary, Iran, Pakistan, Sweden, Turkey and the United States of America. (For the text of this resolution, see chapter I, A, above, draft resolution I.)

30. In an explanation of vote, the representative for the United Kingdom said, despite some doubts of principle which his delegation had about the wisdom of attempting to introduce in that way a further variation of the already complex contents of the 1971 Convention, it had voted for the resolution in recognition of the serious situation reported by other delegations and in the interests of international solidarity. In doing so, it interpreted paragraphs 3 and 4 of the resolution as allowing legitimate commercial activity such as import for the purpose of processing for re-export.

C. Specialized agencies and international organizations 13/

31. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs took note of documents E/CN.7/663 (Parts One and Two) and E/CN.7/663 (Part Two)/Add.1, containing the reports received from United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and international organizations on their activities in the field of drug abuse control.

32. The representative of WHO identified the priority areas for implementation by WHO in collaboration with the other agencies concerned, as summarized in resolution WHA 33.27. He stated that WHO had developed a programme to collaborate with Member States in developing a flexible and dynamic management system at the national level that would assist in the prevention and reduction of the non-medical use of drugs, focusing, at the same time, on the integration of those activities into the existing health services, including primary health care. To support that programme, appropriate technologies had been developed related, inter alia, to guidelines and strategies for the evaluation of treatment methods and the development of preventive measures, manpower training models, manuals for training of physicians and other health workers in the prevention and treatment of drug dependence.

33. He said that WHO would continue to collaborate with other agencies and WHO collaborating centres in carrying out operational research on the consequences on health of the long-term use of cannabis and coca paste smoking. WHO had a role to play in the collection, exchange and dissemination of information and in the publication of manuals and guidelines. Finally, he mentioned that the WHO programme to train officials was being continued with a third travelling seminar in the USSR. Seminars and training courses had been held in Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Hong Kong and the Philippines. He drew attention to the financial support UNFDAC had given to WHO for the development of its activities. The report of the Expert Committee of WHO 14/ was presented to the Commission.

34. The representative of FAO referred to the activities of his organization in support of country projects funded by UNFDAC. FAO had requested its technical staff to assist in the crop and livestock aspects of crop-substitution projects being carried out in various countries.

35. The representative of UNSDRI stated that its work was oriented towards socio-legal criminological research related to drug abuse. It endeavoured to minimize the possible negative effects of drug control policies and legislation.

13/ Agenda item 10.

14/ WHO, "Assessing the public health and social problems associated with the use of psychotropic substances" (TRS 656).

A meeting of a Feasibility Study Group in Rome had selected two feasible areas of priority. Those were (a) comparative research on the effectiveness of socio-legal, preventive and control measures in different countries; and (b) the interaction between criminal behaviour and drug abuse.

36. The representative of CSDHA pointed out that conditions, such as a common location in Vienna, were favourable for further strengthening a mutually beneficial collaboration with the Division of Narcotic Drugs, INCB and UNFDAC. The Centre had focused its activities on the area of adverse effects of drug abuse on social development, including social disintegration and increasing criminality. Co-operation between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control was becoming more effective. The Centre's Crime Prevention Branch was developing a sub-programme with emphasis on crime prevention and criminal justice that would also relate to drug abuse control. Some of the activities of the Centre - including the International Year of Disabled Persons, the Year of the Elderly, the International Youth Year and the Work of the Branch for Advancement of Women - would draw attention to drug abuse problems related to special groups.

37. The representative of UNESCO emphasized the importance of education for the prevention of drug abuse and the social reintegration of abusers. UNESCO concentrated its limited resources on specialist services in different fields of education, exchange of information and assistance in training.

38. The Pompidou Group, an organization for co-operation in the control of the abuse of and illicit traffic in drugs, had a permanent secretariat within the Council of Europe. It currently comprised 11 countries, Turkey having just become a member. The next meeting of the permanent correspondents of the Pompidou Group would take place at Strasbourg in March 1981 and was to discuss a plan for collaboration, co-operation and co-ordination activities. On the basis of that plan a European programme of action would be prepared for adoption at the ministerial meeting of the Pompidou Group scheduled to be held at Strasbourg on 11 June 1981.

39. The representative of CCC stressed the good relations between CCC and the Division of Narcotic Drugs and indicated that in addition to the Catalogue of Technical Aids to Enforcement prepared in collaboration with the Division, which was distributed during the meeting, his organization was working on a catalogue of plans of concealment and methods of smuggling that would be of assistance to all enforcement agencies.

40. The representative of the Permanent Secretariat of the Conference of the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances mentioned that the Agreement had now been ratified by all signatories. He expressed satisfaction with the increasing co-operation with the Division of Narcotic Drugs. Various resolutions of the Council had shown its confidence in the work of the South American Agreement. His organization was developing activities in the areas of education, rehabilitation and reintegration of drug abusers at the national level as part of a concerted effort. It also contributed to the harmonization at a regional level of legislation on drug abuse control.

41. The representative of ICAA expressed appreciation of the collaboration of that organization with the Division, the Board, UNFDAC, WHO as well as the Colombo Plan Bureau during the period under review. She stressed the importance

of close co-operation between the non-governmental organizations and the international bodies that play an important role in the field of drug abuse. ICAA had submitted the Report of the International Working Group on the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances organized in co-operation with the Addiction Research Foundation in 1980, which the Commission decided to discuss when it examined agenda item 4.

42. The representative of the Colombo Plan Bureau expressed appreciation for the support it had received from many Governments, bodies of the United Nations system, ASEAN, ICPO/Interpol and ICAA for its ongoing activities. He mentioned the development of various new initiatives taken by the Colombo Plan Bureau some of which included manpower development in the field of drug abuse prevention and control as well as a consultancy programme to assist the least developed countries of the region. The Colombo Plan Bureau also co-ordinated the activities of community-based non-governmental organizations, which were playing an increasingly important role in prevention and control. In addition to its fellowship programme for the exchange of narcotics enforcement officials, the Colombo Plan Bureau had extended its activities to enable officials engaged in treatment and rehabilitation of drug-dependent persons to be cross-posted with their counterparts in other countries in the region.

43. The representative of the Pan-Arab Bureau for Narcotic Affairs of the Pan-Arab Organization for Social Defense against Crime stated that the Pan-Arab Bureau for Narcotic Affairs co-ordinated narcotic affairs in 20 countries. He expressed the interest of the Pan-Arab Bureau for Narcotic Affairs in strengthening further the working relationships with the Division, ICPO/Interpol and other national and international organizations.

44. During the ensuing debate, various representatives commended the recent achievements of international organizations in the field of drug control and particularly the increasing efforts to co-operate and co-ordinate their activities at the national, regional and international levels. The Commission noted with appreciation that during the period under review WHO had more than doubled its regular budget contribution for the prevention and control of drug-dependency problems. One representative urged that UNFDAC no longer be asked to finance activities that should be paid from the regular budgets of other agencies.

D. Scientific research 15/

45. The Commission considered the report on scientific research (E/CN.7/662/Rev.1, and Add.1 and 2).

46. At its sixth special session, 16/ the Commission had decided that one of the priority functions of the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory was the provision of training in methods for the identification and analysis of drugs of abuse for scientists from developing countries. During the period under review, fellowship-holders from Bahrain, Philippines and Turkey had been trained at the Laboratory. The Commission was informed that, through the courtesy of the Hong Kong authorities, two UNFDAC-financed fellowships were being implemented

15/ Item 9 of the agenda.

16/ See report, sixth special session, para. 31.

for fellowship-holders from South-East Asia at the Laboratory of the Government Chemist in Hong Kong. Several representatives expressed their gratitude for fellowships awarded to scientists from their countries. Regret was expressed at the limited funding available for that important activity, particularly when the new facilities provided by the Austrian authorities could accommodate many more fellowship-holders than had previously been possible.

47. There was general agreement that the strengthening of national narcotics laboratories in developing countries was very important in the fight against the illicit traffic, and it was noted that technical information, advice and reference samples had been provided in response to many requests. With the financial support of UNFDAC and a specific contribution from the Government of Norway, equipment, chemicals and informational materials had also been furnished to several laboratories.

48. Representatives described the research being carried out in their countries. The representative of Argentina specially mentioned the possibility of the plants Ayahuasca (Banisteriopsis caapi and others) and Floripondio (Datura sanguinea) serving as drugs of abuse because of their hallucinogenic properties. The Commission urged that international collaboration in research should be expanded, and hoped that in future years information would be presented by WHO, UNSDRI and other organizations concerned with research on medical, pharmacological, biochemical, behavioural, sociological and socio-cultural aspects of drug abuse.

49. During the past year, the Laboratory prepared adequate amounts of (-)-cathinone for pharmacological studies being carried out under the auspices of WHO. The representative of WHO informed the Commission of recent progress in those studies. Other constituents of khat were being isolated in Hungary and would eventually be made available for pharmacological investigations.

50. The Laboratory hoped to begin the implementation of a heroin project within the coming months and would endeavour to formulate a realistic international programme. In that project, the Laboratory would work in close collaboration with the Supply and Demand Reduction Section of the Division of Narcotic Drugs.

51. One delegation indicated that the work of the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory should be revitalized. The request was also made for information on the status of recruitment for a new chief of the Laboratory. The Director of the Division then informed the Commission that recruitment for that position had been suspended pending the release of the Administrative Management Survey Report.

52. It was recommended that the Laboratory make efforts to provide international leadership in the scientific aspects of drug abuse control, particularly in connexion with the exchange of information and materials, research technology support, national laboratory development and training as well as co-ordination of research being carried out in national laboratories. The Commission was informed that contact had been initiated with collaborating laboratories with a view to collecting, reviewing and evaluating data.

53. In order to facilitate the practical implementation of the 1961 Single Convention and the 1971 Convention, the Laboratory had continued its work on the preparation of a multilingual dictionary of narcotic and psychotropic

substances under international control. The secretariat expressed its appreciation for the valuable assistance of Governments in providing information for that document. The Commission stressed the importance of the multilingual dictionary and urged that high priority be given to the project.

54. The Laboratory's collection of scientific literature on drugs of abuse was further expanded during the period under review. A study would be made to determine the most effective way of computerizing the data therein in order to facilitate retrieval, and the question of microfilming the collection was being investigated.

55. Concern over the increase in the proliferation of clandestine laboratories producing a wide variety of drugs of abuse led the Commission, two years ago, to adopt resolution 5 (XXVIII). 17/ A number of delegations noted the recommendations on precursors and suggested that that work should be undertaken with caution at some time in the future.

56. The Commission commended the achievements of national institutions in their research on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. It was recommended that the Laboratory should carry out work on psychotropic substances establishing close links with university research centres and national laboratories designated by their Governments in order to keep abreast of new developments and exchange information over a range of research activities on drugs of abuse. Those should include information on new substances with abuse potential as well as methods for their identification and analysis.

17/ See report, twenty-eighth session, chap. XIV.

CHAPTER III

STRATEGY AND POLICIES FOR DRUG CONTROL 18/

57. The Commission finalized the international programme for drug control requested by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session in its resolution 35/195 on the basis of a draft document (E/CN.7/658 (Parts One and Two) and (Part Two)/Corr.1). That document had been prepared by the Division of Narcotic Drugs in collaboration with United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in response to relevant General Assembly and Commission resolutions and contained information provided by 52 Governments and by 15 international experts in a questionnaire sent by the Division of Narcotic Drugs. Part One described briefly the current drug situation in the world and presented the long-term strategy and a five-year programme of action with cost estimates. The views expressed by Governments on the subject were analysed in Part Two. That Part also contained the contributions of ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO as well as those of other United Nations bodies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

58. The Director of the Division pointed out that the document on strategy contained an overall plan designed to achieve a number of objectives and a coherent co-ordinated global strategy should be translated into action at the earliest possible date. In that context, policy measures had been developed based on the principles established by the Commission in its resolution 8 (XXVIII). The strategy contained a five-year programme of action for 1982-1986, with cost estimates, listing activities that the United Nations could carry out to complement ongoing regular activities in the field of drug control, provided adequate resources were made available.

59. The Commission considered that the draft document on strategy and policies for drug control presented a realistic and flexible approach; however, there should be closer co-ordination in order to avoid duplication and overlapping and to ensure that projects were cost-effective. More financial input was required than was currently available to the United Nations bodies concerned. More bilateral assistance was needed as well as a greater input from the international financial institutions. It was pointed out by the Commission that the basic five-year programme of action would have positive results at the international level only if Governments were willing to implement appropriate and co-ordinated drug control measures at the national level. International strategy and policies could not substitute for the implementation of national strategy and policies, but could serve as a framework to be studied and applied at the regional and national levels. It was suggested that Governments as well as international and regional organizations dealing with drug control should prepare on a regular basis a strategy paper containing their policies and activities on drug control.

60. There was consensus that the final document to be submitted to the General Assembly should emphasize the following: (a) preventive approaches; (b) measures to improve the assessment of harmful substances that should be

included in the appropriate schedules of the international drug treaties; (c) action directed against the illicit traffickers and in particular the problems of corruption; and (d) activities to deal with the indiscriminate production, prescription and use of psychotropic substances.

61. A lengthy debate was held on the desirability of merging into one treaty the 1961 Single Convention and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. Some delegates were of the opinion that countries should be given more time to ratify and implement the 1971 Convention, which had only been in force since 1976, before considering that question. It was pointed out that there was a system to make amendments to that Convention if necessary. In the discussion of the application of the 1971 Convention and the measures required to facilitate its ratification by all countries, the representative of the USSR proposed that reference to shortcomings in the Convention should be excluded from the text. That proposal was accepted by 10 votes to 8 with 7 abstentions. The representative of France stated that his delegation had abstained because there was a discrepancy between the French and English texts.

62. The question of the "dumping" of psychotropic substances in developing countries was raised by several delegates who recommended the inclusion in the treaty system of stricter measures of control at the international level, and in particular, the introduction of an estimate system. Several delegates pointed out, however, the difficulties of introducing such a system for all Schedules taking into consideration the constantly increasing number of psychotropic substances that might be included in Schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention. In that context, it was suggested that Governments should be urged to send their estimated requirements for psychotropic substances in Schedule II to the International Narcotics Control Board as a first step towards the introduction of an international estimates system.

63. During the general debate a series of amendments to the draft document were introduced. The Commission decided therefore to set up a working group that would consider all those amendments and would prepare a revised draft to be adopted by the Commission and sent to the General Assembly as requested. The Working Group consisted of the 30 Members of the Commission as well as of observers for 10 States and representatives from specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (see para. 305 below). Mr. Günther Dahlhoff (Federal Republic of Germany) was appointed Chairman and conducted the discussions during the four meetings of the Working Group. Dr. István Bayer (Hungary) was elected Vice-Chairman.

64. The revised draft document prepared by the Working Group (annex II) was adopted as amended by the Commission. The text of paragraph 13 of that document concerning the achievement of a balance between demand for and supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for legitimate purposes was put to a roll-call vote and accepted by 20 votes to none with 8 abstentions (see para. 68 below).

65. In explaining why his delegation would abstain on the text prepared by India and Turkey for that paragraph, the Australian representative said that the paragraph did not fully reflect paragraph 60 of the Board's report and that, notwithstanding its difficulties with some aspects of the Board's report, the Australian delegation had been prepared in the spirit of compromise to see the Board's suggestions described as "desirable". But those

suggestions were only that Governments should consider certain proposals. To go further would be premature and improper. What might appear in a resolution was less important than what appeared in the text of Strategy and Policies for Drug Control, which ought not to be a deficient or disputed document from the outset. The Strategy could not legislate for Governments. In addition, decisions would be better avoided until the Board's supplementary report was received by the Commission. The Australian representative illustrated the need for further information by referring to the fact that the Board's report did not provide precise information on what the excess stocks of opium in India and poppy straw in Turkey represented in terms of Anhydrous Morphine Alkaloid (A.M.A.). Australia's best estimate, and it would be interesting to know the Board's figure, was that those excess stocks represented 450 tons of A.M.A. During the period 1975-1980 Australia, France and Hungary had exported approximately 140 tons of A.M.A. Therefore if Australia, France and Hungary had not produced for export any A.M.A. at all, the excess stocks would still be approximately 300 tons of A.M.A., assuming, of course that importers would have replaced totally the A.M.A. from Australia, France and Hungary with A.M.A. from India and Turkey. To suggest that Australia, France and Hungary were responsible for the excessive unsold stocks in India and Turkey was therefore not supportable. For such reasons the Australian representative advocated that the Commission abstain in the vote on draft paragraph 13.

66. The United Kingdom representative associated himself with the remarks of the Australian representative and said that for similar reasons his delegation would abstain in the vote on draft paragraph 13.

67. The delegate of India commenting on that paragraph stated that it was completely in line with resolution II entitled "Maintenance of a world-wide balance between the supply of narcotic drugs and the legitimate demand for these drugs for medical and scientific purposes", which had been adopted by the Commission for submission to the Council. ^{19/} That represented the minimum programme approved by the Commission on that subject.

68. The text of paragraph 13 was then adopted by 20 votes to none (Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR and Yugoslavia), with 8 abstentions (Australia, France, Norway, Pakistan, Spain, Thailand, United Kingdom and United States of America).

69. In an explanation of vote, the representative of France stated that his delegation regretted that the text of the paragraph in question was not available in French and said, with regard to the substance, that it had nothing to add to its statements made previously on the subject.

70. In considering the five-year programme of action, the representative of Italy drew the attention of the Commission to an imbalance in the allocation between programmes on prevention and reduction of demand and those on other questions. That situation should be redressed in future years. The Executive Director of the Fund drew attention to the fact that the Fund would find it difficult to finance all projects recommended for extra-budgetary financing in 1982.

^{19/} See chap. I, A, above.

71. The Acting Chairman presented an order of priorities that had been drawn up in consultation with various delegations. That was adopted by the Commission by 16 votes to 0 with 13 abstentions. The Commission approved the five-year programme of action (see annex II) but agreed to implement projects only during the first year, i.e. 1982, as that would provide more flexibility. Accordingly, a total of 22 projects were recommended for implementation; 11 funded by the United Nations regular budget and 11 funded by extra-budgetary resources. At the end of that first year the Commission would be able to review those projects and re-establish priorities at future sessions in the light of changing situations. The representative of the USSR stated that since the project on the introduction of an estimates system for psychotropic substances would work on the basis of the provision of voluntary information from Governments, the Board should receive that information on a voluntary basis without any additional financial cost.

72. Before considering the draft resolution on "Strategy and Policies for Drug Control" the Commission had before it document E/CN.7/L.535 on the financial implications of the United Nations basic programme of action for 1982 annexed to that draft resolution.

73. At its 909th meeting, on 11 February 1981, the Commission adopted by consensus a draft resolution entitled "Strategy and policies for drug control" (E/CN.7/L.526/Rev.1) for transmittal to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (For the text of this resolution, see chapter XI,A, above, resolution 1 (XXIX) and annex I for the financial implications.)

74. The Commission was informed of the contents of a cable received from the United Nations Budget Division suggesting the sources of financing for each project coincident with those that the Commission had agreed upon by consensus at the time of establishing priorities for implementation. That cable also indicated the level of maximum financing for the biennium 1982-1983 and its distribution between UNFDAC and the Regular Budget of the United Nations; within the latter, it also made explicit the amounts that would be required additionally. The balance would have to be absorbed within regular budget resources allocated in respect of ongoing activities of the International Drug Control Programme. The Director of the Division drew the attention of the Commission to the last paragraph of the cable stating "that the amounts are indicative and do not represent a commitment on the part of the Secretary-General to absorb or request the resources indicated". The representatives were accordingly requested to impress upon their Governments the need to support Commission resolution 1 (XXIX) also in the Council and at the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly.

75. At its 910th meeting on 11 February 1981, the Commission adopted by consensus a draft resolution entitled "Fund allocation for United Nations drug control activities" (E/CN.7/L.536) sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America and Yugoslavia. (For the text of this resolution, see chapter XI,A, above, resolution 6 (XXIX)).

CHAPTER IV

SITUATION AND TRENDS IN DRUG ABUSE AND THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC 20/

A. Drug abuse and measures to reduce illicit demand

76. The Commission examined and endorsed the Note by the Secretary-General entitled "Review of drug abuse and measures to reduce illicit demand" (E/CN.7/661 and Add.1) in which drug abuse in the world was described.

Summary of the extent, trends and patterns of drug abuse in the world based on annual reports of Governments for 1979

77. There were wide variations in the characteristics of drug abuse in different countries, but the principal trends and patterns could be summarized as follows: (a) Heroin abuse had continued spreading, mainly among young people in urban areas, in most countries of Western Europe and in some countries of North America, the Middle East and the Far East, Oceania and South-East Asia. Other opiates were abused in most regions but to a much lesser extent. Traditional opium consumption involving addiction persisted principally among the middle-aged populations of both rural and urban areas in certain countries of Asia and the Far East and the Middle East; (b) Drug-related deaths, especially in parts of Western Europe, had sharply increased. Those appeared to be mainly related to the greater availability and greater abuse of heroin; (c) A further increase in the abuse of amphetamines and amphetamine-like substances was observed in a number of countries in all regions and in some was reaching serious proportions. Substantial quantities of amphetamines diverted from licit sources reached the illicit market. Amphetamines were being increasingly abused by injection. Violent behaviour and psychotic reaction frequently followed the use of those substances; (d) The abuse of cocaine hydrochloride in North and South America and Europe continued to rise. In the Middle East and Oceania, there was some increase of cocaine abuse but on a much smaller scale. Traditional coca-leaf chewing remained a problem in some ANDEAN countries; smoking of coca paste, usually with tobacco or cannabis, a relatively new pattern of drug abuse that had originated in Bolivia and Peru, had now spread to some other countries of the Americas. Such smoking rapidly produced compulsion to continue the use of the drug which was associated with serious social and health problems, including distorted perception and paranoid psychosis; (e) An increasing trend to abuse barbiturates, non-barbiturate sedative-hypnotics and benzodiazepines was observed in many countries of all regions. Such abuse, either by injection or orally, contributed to a rise in drug-related deaths; (f) LSD was still abused although, with the exception of a few countries, its use showed a tendency to level off. In contrast, phencyclidine abuse in North America appeared to be increasing; (g) Cannabis remained the drug most widely abused world-wide. Stronger preparations such as cannabis resin and liquid cannabis were increasingly available on illicit markets. Particular concern was expressed about cannabis abuse among school children and the young. Current studies suggested that cannabis intoxication interfered with learning, immediate memory and intellectual performance as well as with driving skills and other complex psychomotor performance although available scientific evidence remained inconclusive on a number of important issues such as the effects of long-term cannabis use on the immune system and chromosome abnormalities;

(h) Multiple drug abuse, often with alcohol, was emerging as a principal pattern in many countries, and was associated with traffic and industrial accidents; (i) Recorded drug abuse predominantly affected the young, although populations of all age groups and all social strata were encountered as abusers. While abuse of drugs remained in most countries much more common among men, there had recently been an increasing trend to abuse drugs by women; the impairment of physical health, disorders of mental and psychomotor functioning, disturbance of psychosocial maturation during childhood and adolescence, poor school or work performance, deterioration in family and social relationships, violence, crime, traffic and work accidents, and other increases in social cost were frequently associated with drug abuse; organized criminal syndicates and the high profits to be made by illegal supply, as well as the diversion of drugs from licit sources to illicit markets, seemed to be major contributory factors sustaining the spread of drug abuse.

Africa

78. Abuse of cannabis, but also abuse of psychotropic substances, presented a problem in most countries in Africa. Cannabis was still the leading drug of abuse in all countries of the region. While cannabis had traditionally been consumed in some countries by people of different ages, the present abuse of the drug, frequently in combination with other psychoactive substances and alcohol, had spread in many countries in recent years among the young, primarily in urban areas. Abuse of cannabis by young people at school was a particular cause for concern. A number of countries indicated a problem of abuse of methaqualone or other sedative-hypnotics, while Togo reported that stimulants were among the principal drugs abused.

The Americas

79. The trend in most countries and territories of the region was a further expansion of abuse of cannabis and cocaine as well as multiple drug abuse. Psychotropic substances, particularly amphetamines, barbiturates and methaqualone, were widely abused. In the United States, rates of non-medical use of psychoactive drugs remained high but had stabilized in the adolescent age group (12-17). The slightly declining trend of heroin injections, previously observed in the United States was reversed in north-eastern areas of the country, apparently due to increased availability from Afghanistan and Iran. Coca paste smoking, which had recently commenced as a new pattern of abuse with severe psychopathological consequences and compulsion to use the drug, continued to spread in Peru and some other South American countries, while cocaine was increasingly abused in most countries of that region, particularly in North America; smoking of so-called "free base" was a new pattern that appeared to be more dangerous than the use of cocaine hydrochloride. Concern was expressed about the increasing use of more potent forms of cannabis and the high rates of daily use of that drug by school children and the young. Phencyclidine abuse continued to pose problems among young people in Canada and the United States. Other hallucinogens, such as LSD and psilocybin, were abused in several countries. Abuse of phentermine and of ephedrine in combination with caffeine was a problem in Canada. In some countries, especially Mexico, an increasing abuse of volatile solvents was observed, mostly by persons in early adolescence. Forgery of prescriptions, theft of drugs, robbery and crime were frequently observed in association with drug abuse in a number of countries.

Asia and the Far East

80. Abuse of heroin, primarily by young people in urban areas, remained a serious problem in Burma, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. Burma and Thailand indicated a continuing upward trend of heroin abuse by smoking or injection. In Malaysia where heroin was predominantly smoked the problem was still increasing, though the rate was lower than in previous years. The figures for registered addicts in Hong Kong indicated a continued decline in drug addiction. Morphine was abused by injection in several countries but there were fewer users than of heroin. Traditional opium use persisted in many countries of the region, mostly among middle-aged people in the lower income groups of both rural and urban areas. An increasing abuse of methamphetamine in Japan had almost reached epidemic proportion. Abuse of that drug was observed in several other countries but to a much lesser extent. Abuse of barbiturates or tranquillizers, particularly benzodiazepines, was indicated as a problem in most countries of the region. Cannabis smoking was spreading largely among young people, particularly students. Such abuse showed a steady increase in Japan, although the total number of abusers was still considerably small. Cannabis was also abused by eating in India by labourers in the lower income group. Multiple drug abuse was a frequently observed pattern. The authorities in Malaysia considered the problem of drug abuse had adverse effects on social development, economic advancement and on national security.

Europe

81. There continued to be a sharp increase in heroin abuse, mainly by injection, which was a dominating feature of recent trends in many Western European countries. An increased availability of high purity heroin was also observed on the illicit markets of many countries of the region. Evidence of abuse rates, seizures of drugs and in particular, diversion from licit sources, indicated that the illicit demand for opiates other than heroin was relatively high in many countries though it was much less than that for heroin. The number of drug-related deaths, chiefly due to heroin abuse, had increased dramatically in a number of countries, primarily involving young people. In 1979 the most striking examples of such an increase were indicated in the reports of the Federal Republic of Germany (623 cases), Italy (129 cases) and Switzerland (102 cases). In 1980 some decrease in drug-related deaths was observed in the Federal Republic of Germany (494 cases) and Switzerland (88 cases) ^{21/} while Italy (205 cases), Denmark (150 cases compared with 125 in 1979), Austria (56 cases compared with 30 in 1979), ^{21/} and Spain (30 cases compared with 17 in 1979) were still struggling with increasing rates. Norway also indicated a sharp increase in drug-related deaths. The inexperience of users with heroin of a high purity, and multiple drug abuse might have contributed to the increased frequency in deaths. Cannabis was the most widely abused illicit drug. Concern was expressed about cocaine abuse, which had been gaining ground in a number of European countries in recent years, although the extent of abuse seemed to be far behind that of heroin abuse. It seemed that law enforcement measures and the maintenance of a high price for the drug

^{21/} Data reported by ICPO/Interpol at the Sub-Commission on Illicit Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, held in Vienna, 29-30 January 1981.

substantially contributed as protective mechanisms against easier access to cocaine and its larger abuse expansion. Other stimulants, amphetamines and amphetamine-like substances were widely abused. Abuse of either barbiturates, sedative-hypnotics or benzodiazepines was indicated as a problem in many countries of the region. Abuse of hallucinogens seemed to be on a smaller scale than abuse of other substances. Most countries indicated a continuing tendency towards expansion of multi-drug abuse, frequently involving alcohol.

Near and Middle East

82. Available indicators showed increasing drug abuse. Almost all countries of the region faced problems of cannabis and opiate abuse. In some, such as Egypt, abuse of cannabis resin prevailed while in others, such as Iran and Pakistan, abuse of opiates remained dominant. Heroin abuse tended to increase in some countries. In 1979 it was estimated that Iran alone had approximately 50,000 persons addicted to heroin and some 800,000 to opium. In 1980 vigorous demand reduction efforts had been made by the Iranian authorities though there were no available data to indicate the results. Evidence suggested that abuse of cocaine might also be a potential threat in parts of the region. Psychotropic substances were increasingly abused in a number of countries. Abuse of amphetamines was a problem in Egypt and Pakistan, while abuse of barbiturates and sedative-hypnotics presented problems in Egypt, Iran and Pakistan. Multiple drug abuse was a common pattern in several countries.

Oceania

83. Drug abuse still showed a tendency to increase in Australia and New Zealand. It was estimated that there were between 14,200 and 20,300 hard-core heroin addicts in Australia. Synthetic narcotics were the principal opiates abused in New Zealand. As in most other regions, abuse of cannabis was expanding. In Australia, approximately 5 per cent of the population over the age of 14 years were users of cannabis. Cannabis was more frequently abused by young persons, particularly those in the 18-30 age group. A survey in Adelaide, Australia, in 1978 showed that a high proportion of respondents used cough suppressants, stimulants, sedatives and analgesics that were obtained over-the-counter; some 52 per cent had used those substances during the month previous to the survey. Cocaine abuse was rare though concern was expressed that its abuse might increase. There was a general tendency towards multiple drug abuse that was emerging as a problem of heavy drug use.

Measures to reduce illicit demand for drugs

84. The Commission adopted inter alia the long-term policy measures and a plan of action on demand reduction for the period 1982-1986, which are contained in "Strategy and policies for drug control" (annex II).

85. From the review of the annual reports of Governments and statements of representatives at the twenty-ninth session of the Commission, it was clear that government authorities were making efforts to develop prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes to reduce drug abuse problems in their countries. Several representatives pointed out the need for more effective national programmes in order to respond to the continued growth of drug abuse and its related problems.

86. In some countries information about hazards inherent in non-medical drug use was emphasized. In others there was a tendency to carry out community drug education programmes in order to promote individual and community involvement in reducing drug-related problems.

87. Treatment of drug-addicted persons was provided on either a voluntary or a compulsory basis. It was carried out in different settings, ranging from out-patient medical, welfare and social facilities to specialized institutions, in-patient psychiatric and community centres, various forms of residential facilities and prisons. The treatment methods varied considerably though one or more of the following were often utilized: detoxification and withdrawal from a drug with chemotherapeutic, psychological or social support; individual and group psychotherapy; family therapy; therapeutic community; maintenance with narcotic agonist or antagonist. Various forms of rehabilitation and social reintegration were also provided in some countries.

Africa

88. To reduce the availability of cannabis, Kenya was carrying out large-scale programmes to eradicate the cultivation of cannabis sativa in the country. Togo was preparing national regulations to promote measures against diversion of psychotropic substances into illicit channels.

The Americas

89. A federal system of prevention, control and law enforcement, bringing together all public agencies, had been established in Brazil. Co-ordinated by the Federal Narcotics Council, that system included the police, the drug control agencies and the country's social welfare organizations. Several programmes aimed at reducing the illicit demand for drugs had already been established. In Colombia treatment and social reintegration were carried out by special drug dependence centres in four cities. In the United States the following measures were undertaken to reduce availability of drugs and promote rational drug prescription and consumption: (a) guidelines for prescribing dependence-producing substances were issued; (b) a demonstration programme requiring pharmacists to disseminate printed information on 10 widely used drugs was adopted by the Food and Drug Administration; (c) the available information on abuse potential of substances used for medical purposes was to be included in the labelling. In the area of prevention, emphasis was placed on various measures intended to promote alternatives to drug use. The National Federation of Parents for a Drug Free Youth was recently formed and it helped in promoting school and other youth programmes. There were 3,600 treatment units in the United States, employing over 50,000 paid and volunteer workers. Most programmes attempted to help persons to resolve the social and emotional problems that had led to or sustained drug abuse behaviour.

Asia and the Far East

90. In India the National Advisory Board on Drug Control was being established. In Malaysia the Cabinet National Action Unit had recommended the imposition of a life sentence for possession of narcotic drugs of 25 grams and above.

Consideration had also been given to the compulsory registration of drug abusers and to increasing their rehabilitation period from six months to two years. The Government was preparing a new rehabilitation programme that would be operated by the Prison Department. That programme emphasized increasing self-discipline, psycho-social therapy and vocational rehabilitation. In Thailand both modern medicine and traditional approaches were used in the treatment, rehabilitation and after-care of drug-addicted persons. The project, which integrated crop substitution, community development, primary medical care and education programmes for hill tribesmen, was a new development and had been implemented with international co-operation. In Hong Kong treatment programmes were closely linked with a variety of after-care services, such as job placement, help in finding accommodation and social and recreational activities. Community-based programmes of preventive education and publicity continued to prove highly effective.

Europe

91. In Belgium multidisciplinary out-patient centres (dispensaires) and private institutions had proved very responsive to the treatment needs of drug-addicted persons. A liaison centre had recently been established for persons involved in field programmes to facilitate an exchange of information and experience. The representative of France emphasized the need to give priority to demand reduction within the overall drug control programme and stressed the idea of tactics that consisted of considering the means available for obtaining concrete results. Among some 10,000 drug-addicted persons treated in one of the specialized centres positive results were obtained in 33 per cent of the cases. A positive result was defined as the absence of recidivism for a minimum of one year among those who were addicted for at least two years before treatment. In the Federal Republic of Germany a new law on narcotic drugs, probably to be effective as from next year, would provide sentences of up to two years for drug offenders; those could be suspended if the offenders underwent complete therapy. In Italy special pavilions for treatment of drug-dependent persons had recently been established in prisons. After being released from prison, those persons were referred to institutions that dealt with social reintegration, usually religious or community groups, municipality centres for social assistance and voluntary organizations. In Ireland a new legislative provision was introduced whereby drug-addicted persons convicted for drug offences could be referred for treatment and rehabilitation instead of a fine or imprisonment being imposed. In the Netherlands information on drugs was integrated with that on other psychoactive substances such as alcohol and tobacco. Drug education in schools formed a part of health and psycho-hygienic education programmes. In Sweden, different information activities had been carried out to counter the increasing abuse of cannabis. The Swedish Parliament would soon consider a bill on compulsory two-month treatment of drug-addicted persons. In the USSR there was virtually no problem of abuse of psychotropic preparations. There was a small number of drug-addicted persons, mainly invalids suffering from somatic disorders, who used morphine and codeine. There were a number of cases of the use of preparations made from hemp. All identified drug addicts underwent a cost-free course of treatment and subsequent observation, and jobs were found for them if they did not continue working in their previous field of specialization. There were no cases of heroin, LSD or cocaine addiction in the USSR.

Near and Middle East

92. In Iran the poppy cultivation was prohibited and the opium ration-card system was abolished. Some 200,000 drug-addicted persons were detoxified. There were no reliable data by which to evaluate the postdetoxification results. In Pakistan, following the closure of licensed opium shops, "vends", intensified treatment and rehabilitation of opium-addicted persons had been initiated. With the support of UNFDAC several new treatment centres had been established in different parts of the country. Some of the opium-addicted persons switched to the abuse of psychotropic substances that were illegally imported into Pakistan.

Oceania

93. The Australian Royal Commission of Inquiry into Drugs recommended that facilities, such as information centres, drop-in centres and outreach programmes, should be encouraged. It also recommended that voluntary organizations should be encouraged to persevere with and expand their efforts in the field of drug dependence. Drug education was regarded as one of the principal means available to communities in combatting drug abuse. It was however emphasized that an indiscriminate supply of information could be counter-productive. That Commission pointed out that authorities should give critical attention to drug-education activities, particularly in identifying target groups and in adapting programmes to the varying needs of population groups.

B. Review of the illicit traffic 22/

Illicit traffic in 1979 and 1980: summary

94. The Commission considered the report entitled "Review of the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances during 1979" (E/CN.7/660 (Parts One and Two)) (tables from the report, showing the regional and world totals of quantities of drugs reported seized, are in annex III); the relevant parts of the report of INCB for 1980 (E/INCB/52); the Recommendations of a Meeting on Drug Law Enforcement Training (E/CN.7/660) (Part One)/Add.2); and a paper on the Use of Technological Aids for Improved Enforcement Against the Illicit Drug Traffic (E/CN.7/660 (Part One)/Add.1).

95. Speakers indicated that the illicit traffic situation had been accurately assessed in the reports being considered. The deterioration in most respects that had been noted in 1979 had continued during 1980 and showed all signs of being a feature of 1981.

96. Many delegates stressed the apparently increasing demand for illicit drugs as a major issue. They suggested it was a main factor that was both stimulated by, and itself stimulated, illicit traffic. It merited greater attention in the co-ordinated attack by all Governments concerned against the three major factors associated with drug abuse: illegal production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; the demand for illicit

drugs; and the growing volume of illicit traffic between them. Action against the illicit traffic alone, though an essential deterrent, could not solve the problem. Effective measures against illicit supply or manufacture had been shown to result in the rapid establishment of new sources.

97. Most speakers described new measures intended to improve the situation. Those covered the whole spectrum of action that had been identified as effective against the illicit drug traffic. Legislation was under close scrutiny in many countries; a number of Governments were considering heavier penalties for serious offences associated with drug trafficking; there was concentration on legislation to facilitate the detection and prosecution of traffickers' financial backers and the confiscation of illegally acquired assets. A number of countries, faced with increasing drug smuggling by internal concealment, were taking countermeasures within their constitutional and legal framework. Most speakers described new national arrangements for closer co-ordination of preventive and law enforcement action against the illicit traffic and many gave examples of successes that had been achieved.

98. Examples were also given of improved co-operation at the regional level and between countries in different regions that were joined by identified trafficking routes, thus requiring close operational contact to attack them. National, regional and international training was an important theme, especially for developing countries that faced problems of inward or transit smuggling of psychotropic substances.

99. Those and other measures had produced some successes in breaking up a number of highly professional and multinational trafficking groups that relied on considerable financial and organizational resources. Nevertheless, those groups were increasingly developing the expertise to produce morphine, heroin, coca paste and cocaine hydrochloride in clandestine laboratories while others concentrated on the manufacture of illegal psychotropic substances. Other groups were engaged in forgery and false pretences necessary to divert large quantities of psychotropic substances from legitimate to illicit channels. A threat to some societies and nations' security was also emerging.

100. A number of delegates spoke of operational successes that had been registered. Others emphasized that the over-all objective of a sustained and considerable reduction in the amount of drugs being moved in the illicit traffic world-wide was far from being achieved. Traffickers were increasingly professional, were developing new and diversified routes, moving larger quantities in individual consignments, and were increasing their own profits often by reinvestment in other illegal enterprises. In many countries the notorious "ant traffic", frequently carried out by addict couriers, had increased. In some countries, despite the ready availability of illicit drugs, there were more attempts to divert legal drugs by theft from hospitals and other legitimate depositories. A number of speakers described the measures being taken to counter that trend. Those ranged from improved security of premises, closer checking and monitoring of prescriptions, stocks and distribution of legal medicaments to a reduction of the amounts permitted to be held in pharmacies or hospitals.

101. The increasing amount of illicit opiates from parts of the Near and Middle East was of concern to many delegates. Heroin from those sources accounted for over 90 per cent of the drug seized from the illicit traffic in Europe during 1980. That heroin - referred to as South-West Asian - was

also having a negative impact on the heroin abuse situation in the North-eastern parts of the United States of America, which had previously been much improved. Opium from the same sources was beginning to be moved by traffickers across India to Hong Kong. A revived trend was the movement of morphine base from parts of the Near and Middle East for transformation into heroin in parts of Western Europe. The reduced availability of opiates of South-East Asian provenance over the last few years was, according to several speakers, unlikely to continue despite the great efforts of the Governments concerned. A much larger opiate harvest had been gathered during the 1980 season. More illicit opiates from that source would add to problems created by those already emanating from parts of the Near and Middle East.

102. The availability of cocaine showed no sign of diminishing and illicit traffic in that drug in a number of regions was becoming more widespread. Speakers assessed that cocaine availability would continue to increase in many regions. In an interesting parallel to the position with illicit opiates, there was a growing tendency to smuggle coca paste for final transformation into cocaine hydrochloride nearer to the intended market.

103. The widespread traffic in, and growing availability of, cannabis and its more potent preparations were commented on by many speakers. There was no doubt that traffickers' attempts to establish sources of supply in many countries in Africa south of the Sahara were meeting with success. A number of speakers expressed sharp concern over increased availability of cannabis. Others emphasized the fact that the tolerance shown by certain countries with respect to the demand for and consumption of cannabis was an important factor in the spread and expansion of its illicit cultivation. They believed that that resulted in more young people being trapped by drug abuse. They urged greater concentration by Governments on measures to counter a permissive attitude to cannabis that certainly contributed to children's vulnerability to that drug and to an over-all increase in the traffic.

104. Many speakers stressed the need for closer controls not only over the trade in psychotropic substances but also over their chemical precursors and over the availability and distribution of acetic anhydride so as to prevent its use for the illicit manufacture of heroin.

Analysis by region

Africa

105. The representatives of Algeria and Togo and the observers from Kenya, Morocco and Nigeria spoke of problems directly affecting the region. Illicit traffic in cannabis and its preparations was still the major problem. Individuals carrying small quantities for their own use or to make a private profit were being joined by professional smuggling gangs moving large consignments in specially prepared vehicles, by air freight or concealed in handicrafts. The observer from Kenya described a campaign by his Government to mobilize not only the normal law enforcement agencies but also the whole of the administrative structure in all parts of the country even to the lowest village level in a massive attempt to permanently eradicate cannabis cultivation and all wild growth.

106. Much undetected illicit traffic in psychotropic substances was also taking place. The main sources were diversion from licit channels or unlawful or "pseudo-licit" importation. More training and greater control by both exporting and importing countries was the answer to that problem. Generally there was a continuing need to obtain more firm data on the nature, extent and distribution of all illicit drug traffic and to further strengthen national, regional and international co-ordination and co-operation.

107. At its 907th meeting on 10 February 1981 the Commission adopted by 25 votes to none, with five abstentions, a draft resolution entitled "Prevention of the introduction of low-quality or falsely labelled narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances into developing countries" (E/CN.7/L.513), co-sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Thailand, Togo and the USSR, as orally amended. (For the text of this resolution, see chapter XI, A, below, resolution 3 (XXIX)).

The Americas

108. The representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Panama and the United States and the observers from Canada and Jamaica spoke of the illicit traffic in their countries and in the region.

109. A major concern was to reduce availability of all drugs liable to abuse. Heroin, which had recently decreased following action by the Government of Mexico, was again encountered in increasing quantity in parts of the region, being brought in by traffickers from parts of the Near and Middle East via Europe. The availability of cocaine as well as of cannabis and its preparations had increased. Colombia outlined action being taken with support from the United States to assist in reducing availability of both cocaine and cannabis regionally. Jamaica reaffirmed its commitment to the country's obligations under the international drug control conventions, and all speakers stressed that success in work against the illicit traffic depended heavily on regional and international co-operation. All had a high commitment to reducing demand for illicit drugs.

110. The increased availability of psychotropic substances in the Americas was caused to some extent by importation of those substances or their immediate precursors from other regions, notably Europe. Availability was also increased by clandestine laboratories manufacturing substances in Schedules I and II of the 1971 Convention from precursor chemicals that were relatively easily acquired from legitimate sources. Efforts to monitor those precursors had led to some successes. Canada was particularly preoccupied with an increasing trend of psychotropic substances being diverted from licit sources.

Europe

111. The representatives of Belgium, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia and the observers from Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland and Greece spoke on the item.

112. Although Eastern Europe was still not facing significant problems of demand for illicit drugs, so Governments were able to concentrate on controls to prevent any diversion from licit channels, some countries were being confronted by more determined attempts at transit drug traffic by foreign nationals. That traffic was generally in cannabis and opiates from parts of the Near and Middle East to Western Europe.

113. In a number of countries in Europe there had been a rapid increase in the total amount of heroin seized from the illicit traffic. Over 1,100 kilograms were seized in 1980, according to reports so far received by ICPO/Interpol from enforcement agencies. That was by far the highest annual figure since the Commission's records began in 1947. Heroin-related deaths in many countries of Western Europe had risen in 1980 compared with 1979. The only exception was the Federal Republic of Germany where the reduction in the number of heroin-related deaths probably had little to do with the reduced availability of No. 4 type heroin of Middle East provenance, but was a result of addicts' ability to cope with the more potent form of the drug. Almost all heroin seized in the region now came from the Near and Middle East.

114. Concerted attempts by traffickers to re-establish the old French Connection and to set up heroin laboratories in Western Europe were described in detail by the representatives of France and Italy. A multinational group or groups relied on the organizational ability of the Italian members and the knowledge of chemistry of the French members. The supply of morphine base was arranged by nationals of some countries of the Near and Middle East.

115. Cocaine was being seized in increasing quantities in many countries of Western Europe.

116. The rapid increase in the availability of cannabis was of particular concern to Nordic countries, especially since it was accompanied by misguided attempts to advance the social acceptability of that drug. In all parts of Western Europe availability of cannabis resin and cannabis oil from traditional sources of supply in Lebanon, Morocco and parts of the Near and Middle East was now increasingly being supplemented by cannabis from Africa south of the Sahara. Almost all delegates reported considerable increases in the total amounts of most drugs seized from the traffic; increasingly professional methods of operation by organized gangs of traffickers; more persistent use of the post office mails for smuggling; a continuation of the "ant traffic"; the emergence of internal concealment as a modus operandi; and the increasing availability of a whole range of narcotic drugs and some psychotropic substances in the illicit market. There was also an escalation in attempts to divert drugs from licit sources either by theft, fraud, prescription forgery or other methods.

Near and Middle East

117. The representatives of Iran and Pakistan and the observers from Egypt and the Yemen Arab Republic spoke on the item.

118. A major problem in the region remained an easterly to westerly flow of illicit opiates that moved from remote illicit opium-producing areas, primarily along the frontier between Afghanistan and Pakistan, and headed towards Iran

and thereafter through Turkey along the Balkan route to Western Europe. That was matched by two flows in the other direction. The first was of psychotropic substances that were having particularly adverse effects in Egypt and Pakistan. The second flow was of acetic anhydride from parts of Western Europe, certainly being diverted for the manufacture of heroin in parts of the Near and Middle East. Record seizures of illicit opiates, particularly opium and heroin, had been made in many countries during the last two years.

119. The ban on all opium production that was now uniform throughout the whole region was being enforced with the resources available. The task was, however, difficult and beyond the national resources of some countries that still needed and welcomed international assistance. All delegates stressed the need for closer bilateral, regional and international co-operation to assist in overcoming heavy and complex problems that could not be solved by regional efforts alone.

Asia and the Far East

120. The representatives of India, Japan, Thailand and the United Kingdom and the observer from Malaysia spoke on the item.

121. The pattern in the region, which had become increasingly satisfactory over several years because of reduced opium availability, seemed to be changing. Improved weather conditions had led to a much higher illicit opium crop in producing areas. That was already leading to some movement of illicit opiates from parts of South-East Asia into the international traffic by new routes through India.

122. Traffickers in all drugs were becoming more professional in attempts to avoid increasingly concentrated and effective national, regional and international counter-action throughout Asia and the Far East. The results of that counter-action were evident, for instance, in Hong Kong, where effective law enforcement together with closer multilateral co-operation had been combined with a broad-based social and community approach to prevention of demand and markedly improved the situation. In 1980, although heroin was more available and slightly less adulterated, prices had continued to be very high.

123. Similar community-based programmes were being developed in Malaysia where the greatest concern was for young people at risk. In that country, the level and quantity of seizures of illicit opiates had somewhat stabilized, but increased availability of psychotropic substances and cannabis might be further complicated by more illicit opiates following the current opium harvest in adjacent countries. Japan had encountered more professional gangs smuggling methamphetamines into the country and a rise in cannabis availability.

124. Throughout the region trafficking routes were being constantly diversified; more countries were affected by transit traffic; some cases of seizures of cocaine had been detected recently in India; and hiding places for drugs were increasingly sophisticated, sometimes in industrial and trade goods. Advances in international co-operation had, however, done much to assist all countries concerned. It was hoped that that co-operation, as

exemplified by Thailand's hosting of foreign narcotics liaison officers and by the growing number of specialized drug law enforcement training seminars organized exclusively with regional resources, could be continued and even further expanded.

Oceania

125. The representative of Australia, the only country from Oceania to address the Commission, confirmed from his country's experience problems reported from other countries of the region in their annual reports on the working of the international drug control treaties and at the Seventh Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region. Trafficking routes, aiming mainly at illegal markets in Australia and to a lesser extent in New Zealand, were becoming more diversified, used an increasing number of transit points, and took advantage of the virtually unlimited transit possibilities presented by the large number of islands in the region. In Oceania, as elsewhere, there was an increasing tendency to smuggle drugs by internal concealment. Heroin remained a major threat and small quantities of that drug originating in parts of the Near and Middle East had appeared in the traffic. First indicators of a demand for cocaine in Australia were expected to increase traffic in that drug throughout the region. Cannabis continued to be trafficked, both within and between countries of the region, and entered the region from parts of Asia and the Far East. Australia's experience was that drug traffickers and other organized criminal groups tended to join forces. That was a matter of major concern, and drug-related murders, deaths and intimidation had been reported. Stressing the need for even closer international co-operation, the representative of Australia pledged his country's continued co-operation and drew attention to the careful examination of many aspects of the illicit drug traffic that had been carried out during 1980 by the Australian Royal Commission of Inquiry into Drugs.

Countermeasures

126. All delegates emphasized preventive and countermeasures designed to reduce increasing illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in many parts of the world. Many speakers referred to the advances that had been made in developing possible countermeasures as a result of three meetings held under the auspices of the Commission during 1980 on drug trafficking and other crime; the prevention of the availability of acetic anhydride for the illicit manufacture of heroin, and methods of attacking traffickers' financial assets.

127. Many countries had increased the maximum penalties for drug trafficking offences and some had increased the number of personnel employed in drug law enforcement agencies, all of which had led to greater concentration on specialized national training to counter the increasingly sophisticated methods used by traffickers, their financial backers and their agents. New training material was being developed in many countries and the hope was expressed that it could be made available on regional and international bases to assist agencies in other countries that were facing the same or related problems.

128. Several speakers, stressing that drug law enforcement alone was unable to stop the illicit traffic, described how their Governments had firmly resisted proposals to adopt a more permissive attitude, particularly in respect of cannabis. They appealed to other Governments to pursue the same type of firm policy.

129. Other delegates described how the strict controls over those drugs that were used for medical purposes, which were also covered by the provisions of the relevant international drug control treaties, were constantly evaluated and, where necessary, strengthened.

130. Some speakers described national measures to improve the availability to drug enforcement agencies, particularly at frontier and other entry points, of rapid use, preliminary drug-testing kits and other technological aids. In that connexion the Commission noted that the Customs Co-operation Council, in co-operation with ICPO/Interpol and the Division, had now prepared and published, with the financial assistance of UNFDAC, a Catalogue of Technical Aids to Enforcement that met the request of the Commission contained in its resolution 1 (XXVIII). Some speakers expressed the hope that more international financing would be made available to help those countries on known trafficking routes handle heavy vehicle traffic to improve their capacity to ensure that that traffic was not used to smuggle drugs.

131. Mention was made of the value of drug-scenting dogs at frontier crossing points and other places where drug couriers were vulnerable and where they and their baggage could be examined at some leisure.

132. A number of speakers described the reduction of the illicit drug traffic that had been achieved in their countries by the imposition of very severe penalties, including the death sentence, on major traffickers.

133. In some countries penalties for smuggling acetic anhydride were now at the same level as those for smuggling controlled drugs. Other countries, which had not taken those measures, nevertheless stressed the advantages that could be gained by monitoring the legitimate movement of acetic anhydride. That process had also been applied with success in some countries to the monitoring of chemical precursors of psychotropic substances liable to abuse.

134. Other countries had adopted legislation to deny the issuance of passports to those involved in drug offences.

135. Greater attention was being given to the development of intelligence and information. That was accepted by almost all enforcement agencies as a most successful means of penetrating trafficking groups and preventing the illicit drug traffic. One straightforward step that had already been adopted in many countries was increasing the reward payments that could be made not only to civilian informers but also, in some cases, to officers of drug enforcement agencies.

136. Other speakers agreed with that approach and believed that another not unrelated aspect of the issue was the ability of traffickers to corrupt public officials because of the great profits they made. That fact merited close attention by Governments.

137. Many delegates stressed that it was necessary to reduce availability of drugs as well as to prevent demand for illicit drugs. The Commission noted that in one country the whole Government administrative and enforcement capacity had been mobilized in one concerted effort to eradicate all cultivation and wild growth of cannabis.

138. Unilateral action against the illicit drug traffic was insufficient. The most successful measures were achieved through full co-operation between Governments and between individual agencies and officers concerned with drug law enforcement in different countries. Much had already been done in that respect. However, most speakers asked for further and closer co-operation, especially insofar as rapid, secure, effective means of communication were concerned.

139. The observer from Malaysia presented to the Commission a report of a working group on illicit drug traffic that had met under the aegis of the Commonwealth Heads of Government. That was an example of the extent to which initiatives by the Commission had encouraged other intergovernmental groups to take complementary measures against the illicit drug traffic and related matters. Similar presentations were made by the observers from the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, the Anti-Narcotics Bureau of the League of Arab States, ICPO/Interpol and the Customs Co-operation Council.

140. There was clearly a need for a co-ordinated international approach supported to the fullest extent possible by the United Nations. In that connexion, a few delegates asked that the Division be strengthened by the re-establishment of a position of Law Enforcement Adviser. The approach to be developed should cover not only training, but encouragement of rapid exchange of intelligence and other relevant information. Above all, efforts should be directed to the discouragement by Governments of any attitudes that could lead to increased social acceptance of drugs and thus stimulate the illicit traffic even further.

C. Reports of subsidiary bodies

141. Under item 8 of the agenda, the Commission considered the Report and Recommendations of the Meeting on Drug Trafficking and Other Crime (E/CN.7/657), the Report on the Meeting on Measures against the Use of Acetic Anhydride and Acetyl Chloride in the Illicit Manufacture of Heroin (E/CN.7/657/Add.1), and the Report on the Meeting on Financial Assets and Transactions Related to Illicit Drug Trafficking (E/CN.7/657/Add.2).

142. The Commission also had before it, at the request of the meetings concerned, the Supplement to the Report and Recommendations of the Meeting on Drug Trafficking and Other Crime (E/CN.7/657/Add.4), the Background Paper on the Meeting on Measures Against the Use of Acetic Anhydride or Acetyl Chloride in the Illicit Manufacture of Heroin (MNAR/8/1980) and the Background Paper on the Meeting on Financial Assets and Transactions Related to Illicit Drug Trafficking (MNAR/12/1980).

143. The Chairman of the three meetings under discussion, Mr. Dahlhoff (Federal Republic of Germany), introduced the reports and recommendations of all three meetings. All had been attended by representatives of many

Member States of the Commission as well as observers from other States. He thanked all participants for the friendly and constructive attitude that had enabled all recommendations to be adopted by consensus, asked that they be noted by the Commission and that the secretariat be requested to follow them up.

144. The representatives of India, Italy, Pakistan and the USSR supported the important and very useful work that had been done during those meetings and concurred with the suggestion that the Commission should note the recommendations, and ask the secretariat to circulate those recommendations in an appropriate form to all Governments for their consideration. At the request of the Chairman, the secretariat informed the Commission that it would take the necessary follow-up action to implement the various recommendations contained in all the reports from the Commission's subsidiary bodies.

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

145. The Chairman of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, Mr. Barutçu (Turkey), introduced the report and recommendations (E/CN.7/657/Add.5) of the Sub-Commission. The Sub-Commission hoped that the unfortunate inability of Afghanistan to be represented at the meeting would not prevent continued participation by that country in co-ordinated regional efforts in the future. Governments at the meeting had made great investments in finance and manpower to counter the remaining illicit supply of opiates in some remote parts of the region and to interdict the illicit traffic through many parts of the area.

146. The Sub-Commission believed long-term solutions required concentrated action to prevent and reduce demand for illicit drugs wherever it existed. No legal opium production currently took place in the region of the Sub-Commission: the Sub-Commission would continue to press the Governments concerned to reduce and eradicate such illicit opium production as remained in remote and inaccessible parts of the region.

147. Presenting the recommendations of the meeting, Mr. Barutçu stressed the Sub-Commission's belief that better public understanding of the problems of drug abuse was essential as one measure to prevent expanding demand; that the better application and implementation of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances required further attention from the Commission, and that measures against the abuse of drugs should be relentlessly pursued as part of an over-all international strategy. He asked that the Commission approve the work of the Sub-Commission, endorse its recommendations as appropriate and ask it to continue its efforts. The observer from Sweden, as the only member of the Sub-Commission from outside the geographical area of the Near and Middle East, emphasized the increasing importance of the links established through the Sub-Commission. Parts of the region not only produced a high proportion of all illicit opiates world-wide but also faced severe problems with psychotropic substances. The recommendations of the Sub-Commission were important not only for the countries of the region but for many others. It was essential that all countries and all parts of society should play an equal part in the fight against drug abuse.

148. At its 908th meeting, on 10 February 1981, the Commission approved by 26 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, a draft resolution entitled "The promotion of understanding of the problems of drug abuse by the general public" as orally amended (E/CN.7/L.531), co-sponsored by Iran, Pakistan, Turkey and Sweden, for submission to the Economic and Social Council for adoption. (For the text of this draft resolution, see chapter I,A, above, draft resolution III.)

149. At its 908th meeting on 10 February 1981, the Commission unanimously adopted a draft resolution entitled "Measures against the abuse of drugs" as orally amended (E/CN.7/L.528), co-sponsored by Iran, Pakistan, Sweden and Turkey. (For the text of this draft resolution, see chapter XI,A, below, resolution 4 (XXIX)).

Seventh Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region

150. The observer from Malaysia presented the report of the Seventh Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region (E/CN.7/657/Add.3). Malaysia had been honoured to host the meeting which was attended by 23 countries, including for the first time representatives of Burma.

151. The observer briefly outlined the main concerns of the Seventh Meeting, including the need (a) to emphasize measures to effectively prevent and counter demand for illicit drugs, which was a delicate and difficult but essential task; (b) to continue to reinforce co-ordinated national action as provided for under article 35 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961; (c) to counter the increasing availability of psychotropic substances in the illicit traffic; (d) to ensure, again within the provisions of the international drug control treaties, that serious offences were made liable to adequate punishment; (e) to obtain further information on possible countermeasures to the increasing tendency to smuggle drugs by internal concealment; and (f) to keep under constant review the undoubted links between drug trafficking and other crime, and to note that in some cases drug trafficking was being used to undermine the authority of lawful Governments, as suggested in General Assembly resolution 35/195.

152. The observer asked the Commission to note the recommendations emanating from the Seventh Meeting and to request the Secretary-General to bring them to the notice of all Governments for the necessary action.

153. The representative of Australia endorsed and supported the report and recommendations being considered. The work of successive meetings had emphasized the technical and practical approach taken by the Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region; the value of those meetings was demonstrated by operational results and by the mutual trust and understanding that had developed. The Operational Heads particularly welcomed the close co-operation and mutual support that had grown up with the Sub-Commission under the auspices of the Commission itself.

154. There was cause to be concerned over the clear links between drug trafficking and other crime, over the spread in the availability of illicit opiates of apparent Middle East provenance, over the continued availability

of cannabis moving between different regions and, in particular, over the possible increase in the size of the illicit opium crop likely to be harvested in parts of South-East Asia during the current year.

155. The representative of the United States complimented the Seventh Far East Meeting on its work, which was carried out in close co-operation with countries in other regions affected by illicit traffic emanating from or passing through the region. The representative shared the concern of the Seventh Meeting over the increasing availability of both psychotropic substances and narcotic drugs.

156. The representatives of Hungary and Italy spoke and, in accordance with their remarks, the Commission noted that the Division was already establishing closer co-operative and working links with the Prevention of Crime and Criminal Justice Branch of CSDHA and that there were no financial implications in any of the recommendations of any of the meetings that had been considered under that item.

CHAPTER V

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

A. General

Status of the international drug control treaties

157. The Commission took note that the number of Parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, was 113 on 30 January 1981; the number of Parties to that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol was 72, and the number of Parties to the amending Protocol was 71; and 68 States had become Parties to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. 23/

158. At its last session, the Commission instructed its secretariat to contact Parties to the Convention who had failed to submit annual reports. 24/ The secretariat had done so but the number of responses was disappointing. The Commission accordingly requested the secretariat to continue its efforts in that regard, possibly with the co-operation of the International Narcotics Control Board.

159. A number of delegates spoke approvingly of the increased use that was being made of the provisions of article 13 of the 1971 Convention. It was pointed out that in some cases export might take place before being reported to the authorities of the exporting country. Nevertheless, on the whole, that article offered substantial protection to countries desirous of avoiding unwanted imports, especially developing countries.

B. The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and
that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol

Dextropropoxyphene preparations

160. The Commission had before it a recommendation by the Director-General of WHO (E/CN.7/659, para. 15) to the effect that Schedule III of the Single Convention and of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, should be amended to include preparations for oral use containing not more than 150 milligrams of dextropropoxyphene per dosage unit or with a concentration of not more than 2.5 per cent in undivided preparations provided that they were not compounded with a substance that was controlled under the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

161. The representative for WHO, in introducing the recommendation, pointed out that it referred to salts of dextropropoxyphene and not the base substance.

23/ A complete list of the States Parties to the three most recent treaties as at 30 January 1981 appears in annex IV.

24/ See report, sixth special session, paras. 115-116.

162. Several representatives considered that the emphasis on oral as opposed to other preparations was not justified. Others were not in agreement with the restriction on compounding the salts with controlled psychotropic substances. In some countries there was no abuse of dextropropoxyphene but in others there were problems created by such abuse. One country noted that the information provided was deficient because it failed to state in sufficient detail how the requirements for Schedule III were met and wished to refer that back to WHO for further clarification.

163. At its 898th meeting on 4 February 1981, the Commission adopted, by 15 votes to 3 with 5 abstentions, a draft decision entitled "Inclusion of certain preparations containing dextropropoxyphene salts in Schedule III annexed to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and to that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol" (E/CN.7/L.515), drafted by the secretariat at the request of the Commission. (For the text of the decision, see chapter XI, B, below, decision 1 (XXIX)).

Pentazocine

164. The Government of Austria had notified the Secretary-General, pursuant to article 3, paragraph 1 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, that it was of the opinion that pentazocine should be included in Schedule I of those Conventions. That notification had not been forwarded to WHO in sufficient time to be examined during its annual review of psychoactive substances for possible control. ^{25/} The Commission accordingly debated whether to place pentazocine under provisional control in accordance with subparagraph 3(ii) of article 3 of those Conventions pending its definitive decision following receipt of the WHO recommendation on that matter.

165. A number of delegates spoke in favour of placing pentazocine under provisional control since that substance had given rise to abuse in certain countries and was already under varying regimes of control at the national level. Other delegates were not in favour of applying provisional international control measures and felt that national control was sufficient in those countries where a problem had arisen. Several delegates felt that more time was required to accumulate more data for consideration by WHO.

166. At its 898th meeting on 4 February 1981, the Commission adopted, by 14 votes to 9 with no abstentions, a draft decision entitled "Provisional application to pentazocine of control measures applicable to drugs in Schedule I annexed to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and to that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol" (E/CN.7/L.516), drafted by the secretariat at the request of the Commission. At the 899th meeting of the Commission on 4 February 1981, a motion was made under rule 55 of the rules of procedure ^{26/} to reconsider the decision to apply provisional control measures to pentazocine. That motion was rejected by 12 votes to 11 with 2 abstentions. At the 909th meeting of the Commission on 11 February 1981, a further motion was made under rule 55 and the Commission then accepted by consensus to reconsider its decision.

167. In reconsidering the issue, the Commission decided to annul its earlier decision, and instructed the secretariat to request WHO to submit a recommendation on the scheduling of pentazocine at the earliest possible date. Upon receipt

^{25/} See E/CN.7/659, annex, para. 5.2.

^{26/} E/5975.

of that recommendation, the secretariat should organize a vote by correspondence among the members of the Commission to decide the issue, provided that such a vote could be taken well in advance of the next session.

168. The representative of Hungary stated that in his opinion the notification of the Government of Austria contained the necessary information for taking a decision on the similarities of pentazocine with drugs in Schedule I of the 1961 Single Convention. A study of the provisions of that Convention revealed that the reasons outlined by the WHO expert group for the delay in taking a decision were not relevant.

Council review of Commission decision 1 (S-VI)

169. The Commission turned its attention to the position it wished to adopt in the matter of the request by the Government of Spain, notified to the Secretary-General, that the Economic and Social Council review and reverse decision 1 (S-VI) of the Commission by which it decided that dextropropoxyphene should be included in Schedule II annexed to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and of that Convention as amended. 27/

170. The representative of Spain reiterated his Government's position that the available evidence did not warrant the inclusion of dextropropoxyphene in Schedule II. He accordingly requested the Commission to communicate to the Economic and Social Council, through the Secretary-General, that it had reconsidered its position and had decided that its earlier decision should be reversed. In his summary, the representative of Spain indicated that dextropropoxyphene had a low dependence-liability. Moreover, the Single Convention should not be used for purposes other than those for which it was originally intended, and the potential of that substance to create social and health problems did not merit the imposition of international control measures; national control measures were fully sufficient.

171. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany agreed with the position of the representative of Spain. The representative of India stated that there were no reports of abuse of dextropropoxyphene in his country and that he did not feel the data available justified international control. The representative of the United Kingdom recalled that the position of his Government at the last session of the Commission had also been that the data available did not justify international control.

172. The observer from the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations raised the question whether international action should be taken on a substance when its abuse was limited geographically. Such action could add unneeded burdens on Governments in the form of additional control and enforcement measures.

173. A majority of delegates were of the opinion that the decision of the Commission to include dextropropoxyphene in Schedule II was a sound one, and that it had been made on the basis of a recommendation from WHO which showed that sufficient study had been made of the matter to justify such scheduling.

27/ See E/CN.7/659, paras. 19-21 and Add.4.

174. In a roll-call vote held at the Commission's 899th meeting on 4 February 1981, the majority opinion was that there was insufficient additional evidence or cause to reverse Commission decision 1 (S-VI) of 14 February 1980. In that vote, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United States of America and Yugoslavia were of the opinion that the decision should stand. Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Spain and United Kingdom did not share that view. The Commission then instructed the Chairman to inform the Secretary-General by letter of the Commission's position in the matter, annexing to that letter statements by the delegations of Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Spain and United Kingdom (annex V).

C. The 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances

175. The Commission had before it four notifications from the Director-General of WHO to the Secretary-General recommending that four anorexic substances, benzphetamine, mazindol, phendimetrazine and phentermine, should be included in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances (E/CN.7/659, paras. 22-30).

176. One delegate was of the opinion that too many substances were being unnecessarily proposed by WHO for international control. That was not intended as a criticism, but was meant to emphasize that its approach to scheduling should be modified or Parties would find it difficult to cope with the large number of new substances brought under control. Most delegates, however, were of the opinion that the anorectics identified by WHO should be under stricter control. In some countries the substances under review were controlled in the same way as narcotic drugs. In another, they had all been removed from the list of pharmaceutical specialities reimbursable under social security.

177. The Commission decided to vote individually on the scheduling of those substances.

Benzphetamine

178. At its 899th meeting on 4 February 1981, the Commission adopted, by 22 votes to none with 2 abstentions, a draft decision entitled "Inclusion of benzphetamine in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances" (E/CN.7/L.517), drafted by the Secretariat at the request of the Commission. (For the text of the decision, see chapter XI,B, below, decision 2 (XXIX)).

Mazindol

179. At its 899th meeting on 4 February 1981, the Commission adopted, by 21 votes to none with 3 abstentions, a draft decision entitled "Inclusion of mazindol in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances" (E/CN.7/L.518), drafted by the Secretariat at the request of the Commission. (For the text of the decision, see chapter XI,B, below, decision 3 (XXIX)).

Phendimetrazine

180. At its 899th meeting on 4 February 1981, the Commission adopted, by 21 votes to none with 1 abstention, a draft decision entitled "Inclusion of phendimetrazine in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances" (E/CN.7/L.519), drafted by the secretariat at the request of the Commission. (For the text of the decision, see chapter XI, B, below, decision 4 (XXIX)). Some delegates considered such inclusion to be insufficient and urged inclusion in Schedule II.

Phentermine

181. At its 899th meeting on 4 February 1981, the Commission adopted by 21 votes to none with 3 abstentions, a draft decision entitled "Inclusion of phentermine in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances" (E/CN.7/L.520), drafted by the secretariat at the request of the Commission. (For the text of the decision, see chapter XI, B, below, decision 5 (XXIX)).

Guidelines for the exemption of preparations from certain control measures

182. The Commission again reviewed the criteria that should be established for the exemption of preparations containing psychotropic substances from certain control measures. ^{28/} That question was the only one remaining to be examined in the area of exemption of preparations since the Commission had reached agreement on other matters in that area at its last session. ^{29/} Several delegates drew attention to the usefulness of a quantitative approach since that would be a practical and realistic, rather than a purely theoretical, approach. They emphasized that there was a certain urgency in completing the examination of the issue, which had received the Commission's attention over a period of years. Some delegates recalled specific problem areas such as the usefulness of certain reagents containing more than one controlled substance and the fact that some substances, otherwise toxic, were benign in certain preparations for specific uses. Several delegates intended to send lists of preparations to WHO. Those might be used in further studying the establishment of criteria for exemptions.

183. The Commission asked the Secretariat and WHO to continue their examination and to report on progress at the next regular session.

Termination of exemptions

184. The Commission took note of two notifications from the Director-General of WHO to the Secretary-General in which, pursuant to article 3, paragraph 4 of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, WHO recommended the termination of the exemption of certain preparations that had been notified to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Bulgaria and Mexico. ^{30/}

185. The representative from WHO, in introducing the subject, explained that it was the first time such recommendations had been made. He pointed out that in 1980 the Commission had adopted four paragraphs of WHO guidelines relating to the granting of exemptions under article 3 of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. Work on the paragraph on criteria for deciding on exemptions was continuing but he felt that the recommendations under consideration were well

^{28/} E/CN.7/659, paras. 31-33.

^{29/} See report, sixth special session, paras. 130-131 and chap. XII, resolution 2 (S-VI).

^{30/} See E/CN.7/659, paras. 34-39.

founded. Several delegates emphasized the need to avoid interrupting national control procedures. Many delegates were in favour of terminating only exemptions that had an effect at the international level. They also stressed the need for closer consultations between the Governments, the secretariat and WHO when notifications were being processed.

186. At its 899th meeting on 4 February 1981, the Commission decided to approve the recommendations of WHO that certain exemptions should be terminated.

187. With reference to preparations exempted by the Government of Bulgaria, there was a consensus that the exemption of Barbamil, Hexadorm-Calcium and Glutethimide should be terminated.

188. With references to preparations exempted by the Government of Mexico, the decision in favour of termination was 13 votes to 2 with 6 abstentions for Almotracina "S"; 13 votes to 5 with 5 abstentions for Dilacorán; 10 votes to 6 with 7 abstentions for both Fenadrops and Sedadrops; and 12 votes to 2 with 9 abstentions for Visparax. One country stated that the type of exemptions being sought (prescription refills) should be allowed because there was no evidence of a national or international abuse or diversion problem.

189. Following those decisions the Commission instructed the secretariat to draft two individual decisions, one for each country, for approval by the Commission and transmittal to Parties in accordance with article 3, paragraph 4 of the 1971 Convention. (For the text of those decisions, see chapter XI, B, below, decisions 6 (XXIX) and 7 (XXIX)).

Carriage by international travellers of small quantities of preparations for personal use

190. The Commission took note of paragraphs 40-42 of document E/CN.7/659 concerning the question of the carriage by international travellers of small quantities of preparations containing psychotropic substances for personal use. It instructed the secretariat not to pursue that matter until further notice.

CHAPTER VI

WORLD REQUIREMENTS OF OPIATES FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC
PURPOSES AND THE POSITION IN REGARD TO THEIR SUPPLY 31/

191. The President of the International Narcotics Control Board introduced the analysis of world requirements of opiates for medical and scientific purposes contained in paragraphs 37-63 of the report of the Board for 1980 (E/INCB/52). The Board had given high priority to the factors determining the balance between licit supply and demand of opiates in pursuance of its obligations under the Conventions and in response to the wishes of the Economic and Social Council and the Commission. The Board's detailed study, which would be published when it had completed consultations with the Governments principally concerned as producers, manufacturers and consumers, would aim to provide a basis for specific action to ensure a lasting balance. A flow of valuable information and a better understanding of the position of a number of Governments had already been achieved through many consultations since August 1980. The responses of Governments gave grounds for reasonable optimism for the future; meanwhile, the present situation was very disturbing.

192. Reserves of opiate raw materials, especially opium, were still adversely affecting the position in both producing and manufacturing countries. That was in spite of recent reductions in the areas of opium poppy planted in Australia, France, India and Turkey. Lower prices for raw materials, caused by greater availability, had not stimulated exports. Economic competition was now in danger of dominating the situation. At the manufacturing end, the price of codeine was so low that some producers might be unable to cover production costs.

193. The President emphasized the consistent position of the Board, which had always been supported by the Commission, that licit opiates were not an ordinary commodity, the production, manufacture and distribution of which could be regulated only by normal economic considerations. That guiding principle should remain unchanged. It was vital to secure a regular and reliable supply while guarding against diversion for illegal purposes. To achieve that, close co-operation with the competent national administrations was an essential prerequisite. Only thus could the controls prescribed in the treaties be consistently applied.

194. The current situation tended to be characterized by market instability. That situation might well be aggravated, and inhibit a return to a reasonable world-wide balance between supply of and demand for licit opiates. The result might be unacceptable disturbances in control systems, nationally and internationally.

195. At the national level, the situation was already very difficult in some producing areas because of the socio-economic importance of licit opium poppy cultivation. The world community had been accustomed to a regular supply of opiate raw materials at reasonable prices, a situation resulting from international solidarity. That had benefited all countries, and was something to

be borne constantly in mind. That spirit of solidarity should be the starting point from which efficient and meaningful progress could be achieved.

196. The Board was aware of the limits of its powers and responsibilities and fully cognizant of the sovereignty of Governments. It was to Governments that the Board's detailed study would be presented. Consultations that would contribute to that study were continuing. All the facts and trends that were identified would be presented, and it would then be for Governments to decide on their response.

197. Finally, the Board believed that continued multilateral contact between all concerned producing, manufacturing and consuming countries on the basis of international solidarity was essential for maintaining the best interests of the international community as a whole.

198. The representative of Australia was pleased with the priority given to the Board's detailed study. He acknowledged the Board's important obligation under article 9, paragraph 4 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961; stressed the importance of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, which should be the cornerstone on which the Board based its recommendations; and said that Australia had co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 35/195 because it had accepted the international strategy for control of the supply and demand equation created by that Convention.

199. There were, however, other sources of international obligations, for example, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Non-discriminatory treatment of imports would have to be taken into account by contracting parties to GATT when considering the regulation of supply of and demand for narcotic raw materials.

200. Representatives of the Board had been welcomed to Australia in the context of the Board's detailed study, and the courteous and frank discussions that ensued had been appreciated.

201. Australia agreed with the statement in paragraph 41 of the Board's report that no programme could be effective without the concurrence of most Governments, including those whose vital interests were engaged. An essential prerequisite to further action was the Board's detailed study.

202. In Australia's view, the imbalance between supply of and demand for opiate raw materials for licit purposes was not as great as projected by the Board in its reports for 1978 and 1979. Many more data were needed and the same framework should apply to all producing and consuming countries. The phraseology of the Board's report was somewhat speculative and highlighted the importance of awaiting the detailed study.

203. Australian production was certainly below capacity and Australia was not producing in excess of its domestic needs and current exports. Australia had entered the market after informal discussions with the Board in 1974.

204. The representative of Australia suggested that paragraph 60 of the Board's report for 1980 prejudged the detailed study. Other aspects of the report seemed more appropriate, in particular the last sentences of paragraphs 40, 41, 42 and 63 which emphasized (a) consultations with all Governments concerned; (b) that vital interests were at stake; (c) that the present report

was only a brief analysis of the situation; and (d) the importance of co-ordinated action in that area. Precipitate action might inhibit the possibility of achieving a long-term settlement based on a consensus. Australia pledged itself to mutual co-operation and mutual concessions to that end.

205. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany appreciated the work of the Board and suggested that a programme of action could follow its special study and bilateral discussions. He explained certain current problems in his country. Codeine stocks held by manufacturers exceeded demand; the country's free market economy prevented the imposition of import bans on codeine that other countries of the European Economic Community, with lower production costs, were exporting to the Federal Republic of Germany. The position might be improved if the Board could adopt a more rigid attitude to supplementary estimates under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961. The Federal Republic of Germany regretted that it could not respond to the Board's suggestion in paragraph 61 of its report that a more equitable distribution of excessive stocks might be achieved by transfers from producing countries to manufacturers' stocks and to special stocks in consuming countries. That might at best only lead to a short-term easing of the situation.

206. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany cited a difficulty that might arise in Western Europe following a question directed by a member of the European Parliament to the Commission of the European Community. That question dealt with the problem of whether, for members of the EEC, the provisions of the Treaty of Rome took precedence over those of the Single Convention.

207. The representative of the United States of America, complimenting the Board on its analysis of a situation of deep concern to his country, looked forward to the final detailed study. The United States had foregone its own rights to produce opiate raw materials in the interests of maintaining a balance between licit supply and demand without diversion to illicit channels on an equitable basis that would avoid disappointment to those who had, over a long period, made heavy investments as suppliers of opiate raw materials. That continued to be his Government's policy. A number of questions remained unresolved. Present fluctuations might move beyond control in a situation where stability was essential. A careful examination of the problem, including its history, was fully justified. Within the United States a thorough examination was being undertaken of national measures that might help to improve the situation. However, manufacturers' stocks were already very high and it would be difficult to add to them. The United States nevertheless remained very conscious of others' interests, especially those who had invested so much to ensure a stable, continuing supply of opiate raw materials to the world community.

208. The representative of the United Kingdom, outlining the valuable consultations with Board representatives in his country, looked forward to the completion of the detailed study.

209. With regard to the suggestions contained in the Board's report, alternative approaches could be adopted. Restrictions on production could either be negotiated "across the board", thus affecting all concerned equally, or, as suggested in paragraph 60, selected countries could be asked to restrict production further. There might be other possibilities that could emerge in

the detailed study. It might, therefore, be more equitable and more sensible to await that study. Meanwhile, there was a need to prevent an unlimited competitive approach. The United Kingdom already limited the number of manufacturers, thus ensuring closer controls over imports and exports of licit opiates. The representative of the United Kingdom also spoke of current developments in the Commission of the European Community and the European Parliament, and he wished to assure the Commission that the United Kingdom did not wish to see any relaxation of controls within Europe.

210. The representative of France guaranteed his country's continued assistance in the arduous task of achieving a balance between supply of and demand for licit opiates. In France the area of poppy cultivated had been reduced to 4,597 hectares in 1980 compared with 5,060 in 1979, and the output had been lower owing to adverse weather. Production and manufacture were only for internal consumption and for existing firm export contracts. Thus a balance had been maintained and stocks of some raw materials had even been reduced. France would continue to import opium, if possible in greater quantity.

211. France was not dissatisfied with the situation from a national point of view; the same could not be said for the future international situation. A balance should be sought within the provisions of the treaties, and trade in licit opiates should not be regulated by blind market forces. France, like other countries, awaited the final detailed study and drew attention to the licit demand for pholcodine and ethylmorphine. The representative of France also mentioned the possible role of Papaver bracteatum and questioned the desirability of research to increase the output of alkaloids from Papaver somniferum. Past experience indicated that care should be taken to guard against the effect of natural or other disasters on the availability of licit opiate raw materials.

212. The representative of France agreed that a reduction in the number of manufacturers was highly desirable. He also was of the opinion that the Single Convention should take precedence in the European Community over any other treaty obligations. Finally, with some reservations concerning paragraph 56 of the Board's report, France approved the approach of the Board as set out in paragraphs 36-63, which constituted a just assessment of the situation.

213. The representative of Japan stressed that national and international solidarity was the most important factor. Noting the importance of paragraph 58 of the Board's report, Japan, which imported opiate raw materials for medical and scientific purposes, already obtained supplies only from traditional suppliers as recommended in Council resolutions 1979/8 and 1980/20.

214. The representative of Togo emphasized the need for concerted action so that the international community could continue to achieve a fair balance between licit supply and demand while preventing diversion of opiates to illicit channels. Solutions should be sought within the framework of the treaties that had been designed to avoid unnecessary loss of revenue to poor farmers whose livelihood depended on the legal production of opiate raw materials.

215. The representative of Belgium agreed with the Board that solutions to serious problems should not be left exclusively to ordinary commercial considerations. Agreeing with other speakers that an increase in the number of manufacturers would reduce the efficiency of control, he stated his country's

intention of contributing to the maintenance of the necessary balance by continuing trade with its customary suppliers to whom gratitude was due for what they had done in the past.

216. The observer from Canada emphasized that co-ordination was of paramount importance. He mentioned a range of measures that might be explored to find solutions to current problems. Meanwhile, more facts were necessary. Canada had no barriers to importation of finished product alkaloids, and, under the latest GATT and other concessionary arrangements, India and Turkey, as developing countries, were given tariff advantages for the direct export to Canada of any finished product. Canada imported only the alkaloids themselves and not the raw or intermediate materials.

217. The representative of Iran, the observer from Egypt and the observer from the South American Agreement also addressed that item of the agenda.

218. The representative of India had hoped that the detailed study would already be available. However, in the face of a deteriorating situation, paragraphs 37-63 of the Board's report provided valuable interim solutions to a serious over-supply problem. India had reduced the area of licit opium cultivation from 63,000 hectares in 1978 to 35,066 hectares in 1980. In 1981, only 35,000 hectares would be licensed. That reduction had been a very painful exercise creating a truly explosive situation in growing areas. An estimated \$18 million in income had been withdrawn from the local population and the loss of employment was massive.

219. Meanwhile, the market for opium had further worsened. A reduction in the export price from \$60 to \$45 per kilogram had elicited no response from buyers. Fresh export orders had been received for less than 200 tons of opium in 1980 and the prospects for 1981 were even less encouraging. The current season would add another 800 to 900 tons of opium to existing stocks. Those would then total 2,600 tons, representing a capital investment of \$117 million entailing annual interest charges of about \$17.5 million.

220. India needed to unburden heavy accumulated stocks and to market annual current production that admitted of no further reduction. There had been no response from importing countries to Council resolutions 1979/8 and 1980/20, which had been further reaffirmed as recently as December 1980 in General Assembly resolution 35/195. The share of opium in global manufacture of morphine was 65 per cent in 1975, less than 40 per cent in 1979, and likely to have decreased even further in 1980.

221. The representative of India gave a number of instances where importers had very much reduced or almost stopped importing opium from India during 1979 and 1980. India had traditionally exported about 1,000 tons of opium annually to 20 countries. The number of importers had dropped to only 11 in 1980, importing much smaller quantities. No orders had so far been placed by the United States for 1981. Worse still, some traditional buyers had recently repudiated contracts to import opium from India.

222. There could be no doubt as to who was a "traditional supplier". There could be no basis for controversy; the Commission had rejected all efforts to widen that concept. The Council resolutions were intended to help traditional suppliers. Only India and Turkey now came within the definition of traditional producers set out in article 24, paragraph 3, of the Single Convention. They alone had exported opium during the 10 years prior to

1 January 1961. Paragraph 58 of the Board's report merited close consideration by the Commission. The time had come to remove any ambiguity. A Commission resolution should clearly specify a "traditional supplier country".

223. The Board's report indicated that it was probable that the world was entering a second opiate crisis characterized by excessive licit manufacture of morphine and poppy straw concentrate with sharp competition. The crisis was already with us. World stocks of codeine and morphine equivalent were about 162 tons at the end of 1979 despite some reduction in total manufacture in that year. That was considerably above annual world requirements and finished alkaloids had accumulated in manufacturers' stocks. Prices had plunged. Manufacturing capacity had risen by 70 per cent since 1970, from 176 tons to over 300 tons of morphine. The full utilization of that capacity was incompatible with the achievement of the required supply/demand balance.

224. It was questionable whether that increase in capacity had been justified. Was it intended to meet real shortages or perhaps to take advantage of the market for economic gain? The excess capacity should be gradually amortized or converted to other use. The representative of India drew special attention to the suggestion in paragraph 60 of the Board's report that those countries with new or expanded production and manufacturing facilities should adjust their production to meet mainly their own domestic requirements and restrict exports to avoid displacing long-established producers.

225. Summarizing, he was of the opinion that only India and Turkey were traditional suppliers. They were entitled to international support and the Commission might clarify that. New entrants to the production and manufacturing field should restrict capacity to their own domestic requirements. Progress made in implementing the relevant Council and General Assembly resolutions should be monitored by the Board. Consuming countries should buy additional quantities over and above their usual requirements so that a part of the stocks was transferred to the bulk manufacturers in consuming countries, or an expert group should evolve a scheme to create buffer stocks to be financed internationally. Finally, the representative of India asked for the assistance of Governments concerned with importing firms that did not honour their contracts.

226. The representative of Turkey, congratulating the Board on its efforts towards a just solution, recalled that his country had banned opium poppy cultivation in the spirit of international co-operation between 1972 and 1974. Sacrifices in social and economic terms had been high, extending from the individual farmer to over-all Government revenue. Not all countries could resist the commercial advantage that emerged partly as a result of Turkey's decision and partly because of increasing licit demand for opiates. Thus, when Turkey, in close consultation with the United Nations, began producing poppy straw in 1974, other competitors, who were not traditional suppliers, were already in the field and Turkey was at a considerable disadvantage. That had occurred despite the fact that Turkey was a traditional producer and had always been a reliable supplier. From 1964 to 1971 Turkey had produced an average of 41 per cent of all opiates exports world-wide. That fell to an average of 18.5 per cent of world opiates exports between 1976 and 1979, i.e. less than half of what Turkey had previously and traditionally exported.

227. Turkey had suffered gravely because it had put the interests of the international community above its own. Nevertheless it had taken a full part in

helping to restore the balance of licit opiates. Areas planted with poppy had been reduced by more than two thirds, with equivalent reductions in poppy straw production. The 97,000 hectares planted in 1978 had been reduced to 31,000 hectares in 1979 and 1980. Across-the-board cuts had thus already taken place, but there was still an estimated world-wide over-supply of 140 tons of morphine equivalent, caused mainly by the proliferation of new or expanded production.

228. Turkey could not continue to make unilateral sacrifices in the absence of full co-operation from the international community and of an equitable sharing of responsibilities and sacrifices. Turkey was a developing country that needed not only moral but practical support. The country's alkaloid factory would begin production in a few months and already Turkey would be facing unfair competition. That was unacceptable. Turkey had relied on its rights as a traditional producer and on the belief that the rest of the world would comply with their obligations within the framework of the international treaties and relevant United Nations resolutions.

229. The representative of Turkey drew attention to paragraphs 58 and 60 of the Board's report. Those two paragraphs left no doubt as to which were the traditional suppliers. He joined other speakers in stressing that that was not a matter to be left to the forces of free competition. He pointed to the Board's assertion that Turkey and India, the longest-standing producers for export, occupy a special place in the market and merit special consideration and practical support.

230. A crisis had now been reached. Turkey, like India, held excessive and expensive stocks of raw materials, and other countries should respect the relevant resolutions of the Council and the General Assembly as well as the recommendations contained in the Board's report. That was not only a duty, but would be to the benefit of all in avoiding a potentially dangerous situation. Turkey would appreciate knowing what steps importing countries intended to take.

231. Turkey joined with India in affirming that the definition of "traditional suppliers" was clear, not only on the basis of history but on the Conventions and on the criteria very clearly set out to differentiate two categories of producers in paragraphs 58 and 60 of the Board's report. That report made clear recommendations. There was no merit in making the detailed Board study - to which everyone looked forward - a pretext for delaying action now. During that time the fierce economic competition, which all disliked, would further aggravate the existing situation. Resolutions had already been adopted. The time had come to implement them. The representative of Australia had referred to discussions with the Board in 1974. The representative of Turkey quoted from the reports of the Board for 1973 (para. 43), 1974 (para. 174) and 1975 (para. 17). Those reports had at no point and in no way encouraged new production and manufacturing capacity. The report for 1975 made specific recommendations to the contrary and had drawn attention to the danger of an over-supply of licit opiates for world medical requirements. Australia had started exporting two years after, in 1977.

232. The representative of the USSR complimented the Board for its detailed report, which examined all aspects of a complex problem. Fluctuations in the licit supply and demand equation had occurred in the past. He expressed great sympathy with the statements made by the representatives of India and Turkey. There had never been any ambiguity over the definition of "traditional

suppliers", which included a number of countries that were well known. The USSR had also been a traditional producer until it had prohibited opium production in 1974.

233. Recalling that period, the representative stressed the importance of morphine and codeine as medical substances and recalled that the USSR had surmounted temporary difficulties, after 1974, by importing from India - a traditional supplier which had always carefully guarded against diversion.

234. The representative of Turkey had correctly stated the position regarding new sources of supply of licit opiate raw materials. The Commission's pre-occupation with that problem, with some variations, had extended over many years. Again, the problem deserved serious attention and could only be solved by combined international efforts. He looked forward to the publication of the Board's detailed study.

235. The representative of Spain thanked the Board for the constructive visit by its representatives and stated that his country would continue to co-operate at all times to seek a solution to a complex situation. Spain welcomed and accepted the analysis in paragraphs 37-63 of the Board's report, with minor reservations with regard to paragraph 56. While it was necessary to guard against poor harvests, there should be no diversification of sources of supply because that might only provide opportunities for diversion.

236. The representative of the German Democratic Republic believed that the international drug control Conventions should be the basis for concerted action by all parties to help to balance the supply of and demand for opiates for licit world requirements and to prevent diversion. His Government would certainly fulfil its obligations on that basis. The transfer of stocks, as suggested in paragraph 61 of the Board's report, was unfortunately not likely to be a long-term future solution.

237. The representative of Pakistan complimented the Board on its report and stated that his Government looked forward to the Board's detailed study.

238. The representative of Hungary, a traditional exporter of opiates and poppy straw concentrate, looked forward to useful consultations with the Board on the issues under discussion. He drew attention to the disadvantages that would follow any appearance of Papaver bracteatum on the international market. Meanwhile, Hungary had not increased either its production of poppy straw or its manufacturing capacity. The interests of India and Turkey as traditional producers of opium should certainly be defended, and the representative asked that those of Hungary, as a traditional supplier of opiates and poppy straw concentrate, should also be respected. The representative of the USSR supported that statement.

239. The observer from Nigeria, sympathizing with India and Turkey, emphasized paragraph 58 of the Board's report. He pointed out that increased stocks could create socio-economic stress in those traditional producing countries that could, in turn, create international problems. Farmers might lose confidence in the ability of their Governments to defend their legitimate interests and try to divert their products to illicit channels. Dialogues between the traditional producers and newcomers in the field should be aimed at persuading the latter to accept economic sacrifices that the international

community would appreciate. Those newcomers were relatively more industrialized countries than India and Turkey and, it was to be hoped, could better absorb such readjustments.

240. In his reply, the President of the Board thanked speakers for their kind words and assured them that all viewpoints had been given keen attention. Early Board initiatives to forecast trends to assist concerned Governments had been undertaken despite some reservations among some members of the Board who thought that might not be within the Board's competence. Those forecasts had gradually achieved more importance, largely as a result of encouragement from the Commission.

241. The President emphasized that the Board had not at any time forecast a situation of serious shortage. On the contrary, it had consistently warned against any over-reaction that could lead to undesirable economic initiatives that might upset the balance in the other direction.

242. Referring to comments on paragraph 60 of the report, the President drew attention to the wording of the final sentence. The suggestion was that the countries concerned adjust their production mainly to meet their own domestic requirements.

243. The President regretted that the detailed study was not already available. The task was long, the Board had a duty to hear everyone concerned, many countries had important legitimate interests and the process of finalizing the study could not be compressed.

244. Governments should not hope for any miracle solutions. They were unlikely to appear. The detailed study would be more complete, but an outline of the Board's thinking was already available in paragraphs 37-63 of the report for 1980. There was presently no sign of any solution that was not already suggested in those paragraphs.

245. The Commission was naturally anxious to examine all possible solutions, but it was also essential for all concerned to assume their several responsibilities. Governments had adopted resolutions in the Council and the General Assembly. Those resolutions and the relevant Conventions provided justification for measures that could already be adopted and acted on by Governments at any time. If there was doubt, the Commission could be asked to clarify earlier resolutions. Otherwise, Governments were free to act.

246. It was, of course, possible to set up expert groups to carry out more studies. It was also possible to apply a proportional reduction in overall production collectively; to call for reductions on a different basis; to seek some means of combining both methods; and to continue to search for new solutions. A basis for action, however, already existed: it would be further refined in the detailed study. Governments could act now if they wished to do so. The Board would continue to provide all the data that were at its disposal as well as its analyses and thoughts on the problem. In the final analysis, however, the responsibility for action rested with Governments themselves.

247. At its 907th meeting, on 10 February 1981, the Commission approved by a roll-call vote a draft resolution entitled "Maintenance of a world-wide balance between supply of narcotic drugs and the legitimate demand for these drugs for medical and scientific purposes" (E/CN.7/508), co-sponsored by

Algeria, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Mexico, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, and Yugoslavia, for submission to the Economic and Social Council for adoption. The result of the vote was 23 votes in favour (Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR and Yugoslavia), 2 votes against (Australia and Norway), with 3 abstentions (Thailand, United Kingdom and United States). (For the text of this resolution, see chapter I,A, above, draft resolution II.)

248. The representative of Turkey, referring to the second sentence of paragraph 203, stated that as no advice was contained in the report of the Board for 1974 encouraging countries other than the traditional suppliers to enter into the market, he asked the representative of the Board to comment on that point.

249. In response to the query of the representative of Turkey, the Secretary of the Board indicated that in implementation of a decision by the Board, the Secretariat had held discussions in the summer of 1974 with eight countries producing poppy straw to gather information on production data needed for the study on supply and demand which had been requested by the Commission.

250. The representative of Turkey thanked the Secretary of the Board and indicated that it was clear therefore that no encouragement to that effect had been given by the Board.

251. The representative of Australia drew attention to paragraph 174 of the Board's report for 1974, which reads as follows:

"In 1973 and 1974 there was a shortage of both straw and opium, but current estimates indicate that increased supplies of straw will be available from 1975 onwards. These projections should not, however, lead to any slackening of the efforts being made to step up the production of these raw materials, for opium stocks are very low and the demand for codeine continues to rise."

252. The representative of Turkey, in response to the point made by the representative of Australia concerning the last sentence of paragraph 174 of the Board's report for 1974, stated that the "efforts" referred to in the last sentence read out by the representative of Australia were those of India and Turkey and that was mentioned in a previous paragraph of the same report.

253. In an explanation of vote, the representative of France said that he would like to make some clarifications regarding the text, which took up the main points of paragraphs 58 and 60 of the Board's report. He wished to recall that his country's role as a traditional producer was duly recognized in the meeting of the sixth special session in 1980. An additional notion had been introduced, namely that of a supplier of opiate raw materials. France had no problems with that, since for a very long time it had been exporting domestically produced opiate raw materials, which were used by the importing countries for the manufacture of medicines.

254. In an explanation of vote, the representative of Hungary stated that he was of the opinion that the adoption of the resolution did not affect the Commission's understanding that his country should be considered as a traditional manufacturer and exporter of alkaloids and poppy straw concentrate.

255. In an explanation of vote, the representative of Norway said that such a resolution was premature in advance of the completion of the Board's study.

256. At its 907th meeting, on 10 February 1981, the Commission adopted by 25 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions, a draft resolution entitled "Voluntary reporting of statistics on the clarification of Papaver bracteatum and the manufacture of thebaine derived drugs obtained from Papaver bracteatum" (E/CN.7/L.511) co-sponsored by Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Mexico, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States, as orally amended. (For the text of this resolution see chapter XI,A, below, resolution 2 (XXIX)).

CHAPTER VII

THE UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR DRUG ABUSE CONTROL
AND RELATED OPERATIONS FINANCED BY IT 32/

A. Introduction by the secretariat

257. The Commission examined the report of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control for 1980 (E/CN.7/664 and E/CN.7/664/Add.1) containing financial data. The report presented a statement on UNFDAC priorities and on the development of its programme during 1980. The UNFDAC programme and budget had continued to be two-tiered, concentrating on country programmes, for the most part development-oriented, with a smaller portion devoted to headquarters projects aimed at strengthening the regular activities carried out by the various technical bodies of the United Nations having a mandate in the narcotics field.

258. In 1980, 68 per cent of the resources had been devoted to 12 country programmes, many of which involved activities in more than one sector. Twenty-five headquarters projects had been supported. In 1981, 79 per cent of the resources were projected for country programmes. The single largest executing agency for UNFDAC was the Division of Narcotic Drugs, which had received approximately one third of all 1980 UNFDAC funds. The document described efficiency measures taken by UNFDAC: the institution of annual unified projects for execution by the specialized agencies; the improvement of the process of project formulation; and approval, of financial reporting procedures, of delivery rates and of evaluation procedures.

259. The report contained a summary of the operations financed by UNFDAC, including details of the country programmes in Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Egypt, Laos, Malaysia, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Thailand and Turkey. Headquarters projects executed by the Division of Narcotic Drugs, INCB, UNESCO, UNSDRI and WHO were also described in some detail.

260. In addition to a description of the fund-raising activities undertaken by UNFDAC, the report presented the financial status of UNFDAC as at 31 October 1980. During 1980, 33 Governments had made cash contributions or written pledges totalling \$5,455,711. Private contributions came to \$454,369. Since the inception of UNFDAC, 78 Governments had made cash contributions or written pledges.

261. The 1981 budget of \$9.1 million had been approved and the projected programme for 1982 was budgeted at \$9.7 million.

262. The Executive Director of UNFDAC pointed out to the Commission that 1981 was the tenth anniversary of the creation of UNFDAC. He recalled the instructions of the Secretary-General at the time UNFDAC was created. The Secretary-General's aide-mémoire had foreseen two goals for UNFDAC, namely, to develop short-term and long-term plans and programmes and to provide assistance in the execution of those plans and programmes. The Executive Director pointed out that UNFDAC had been active in every substantive area suggested by the Secretary-General.

263. The Executive Director pointed to five areas where UNFDAC should undertake major work. The first of those was integrated rural development as a means to reduce illicit production of natural narcotic substances, primarily those derived from the opium poppy and coca bush. Citing the conclusion reached by UNFDAC in its pilot projects, he underlined the close connexion that existed between integrated rural development and successful crop replacement. A number of donor Governments had also recognized that connexion and were currently making significant contributions to UNFDAC from development aid funds. A turning point had been reached: either large-scale application of the results of the pilot projects should be assured, or the credibility of UNFDAC and the international community that originally endorsed the projects would be greatly reduced. He appealed to the Governments of the producer countries to act decisively to establish and implement the necessary far-reaching programmes, calling at the same time on the international community to make available the major financial resources required to support those efforts. He challenged any aid-giving body to show a better record than UNFDAC in that area.

264. The second area was the illicit traffic in drugs, primarily the increasing flow through the eastern Mediterranean zone. He cited new projects of several years duration recently approved by UNFDAC, but expressed serious concern that resources might be insufficient to implement them completely. Actions to stem that flow were already clearly defined, and concern was being expressed by many Governments, but those concerns had not been translated into the necessary levels of financial commitment.

265. The third area was the increasing demand for illicit drugs and psychotropic substances in developing countries. There was a need for epidemiological studies, education campaigns, treatment centres, vocational and social rehabilitation, economic incentives and the development of new ideas on how to deal with that serious problem.

266. The fourth area was the demand for illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in the industrialized countries. A more realistic understanding of drug problems was required in many countries and all available resources, not only UNFDAC, should be drawn on to develop effective programmes.

267. The fifth area concerned the psychotropic substances where there had been too few attempts to develop concrete programmes to reduce demand and improve controls.

268. Whereas the five points mentioned above were aimed primarily at governmental authorities, the Executive Director stressed the need to improve the working of the United Nations system itself in the field of drug abuse. He mentioned specific actions by UNFDAC intended to improve its own performance (E/CN.7/664). He described briefly the fund-raising activities of UNFDAC and welcomed suggestions for practical ways to improve fund-raising. In that respect, he attached particular importance to the decision by the Secretary-General to include UNFDAC in the annual United Nations development aid pledging conference.

269. The Executive Director appealed to Governments to increase their financial support to UNFDAC. UNFDAC was forced to rely almost entirely on contributions during a given year to determine the level of the following year's programme. He drew the attention of the Commission to the fact that UNFDAC would need \$8.7 million during 1981 in order to be able to finance the 1982 programme at the anticipated level of \$9.7 million (E/CN.7/644, paras. 123-128).

B. Discussion by the Commission

270. A large number of delegates commended the Executive Director on the report and on his statement to the Commission. Numerous delegates endorsed the policies and priorities currently applied by UNFDAC, and a number of delegates pointed out the importance of retaining flexibility to support innovative and sometimes experimental projects such as those often included in the country programmes.

271. Many delegates expressed satisfaction with the emphasis on integrated rural development as a long-term means to eliminate illicit production of natural narcotic substances. In that connexion, the inclusion of UNFDAC in the annual United Nations development aid pledging conference was welcomed as was the close collaboration with UNDP. Attention was drawn to the need to complement activities in that field with others in law enforcement, reduction of demand, and research. Several delegates noted the important role of the specialized agencies and urged those bodies to increase their own regular budget support for drug-related activities rather than continue to rely on UNFDAC.

272. Several delegates commented favourably on the steps being taken by the Executive Director to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of UNFDAC itself. The Executive Director was urged to continue his efforts to keep administrative costs as low as possible.

273. During the discussion 12 representatives made pledges to UNFDAC for 1981, for a total of approximately \$2,450,000, in some cases subject to final parliamentary approval. Other representatives announced their intention to continue financial support but were not then in a position to announce pledges. Several representatives emphasized their contributions in kind including training opportunities and expertise, in support of international drug abuse control.

274. The representatives of Burma, Egypt, Malaysia, Pakistan, Thailand, Togo and Turkey expressed their countries' appreciation for the assistance received from UNFDAC. The commitment shown by those and other countries receiving UNFDAC support, was expressed by the high level of their own financial contributions to work in the field of drug abuse control. Those contributions were in some cases considerably greater than those made available through UNFDAC.

275. In response to points raised during the debate, the Executive Director expressed his appreciation of the guidance provided by the Commission and of the endorsement of the present policies and directions of UNFDAC. In thanking those countries that announced contributions to UNFDAC, he urged all present to take back to their Governments his message of the need for financial support. Whereas UNFDAC welcomed contributions assigned for a specific purpose and recognized the necessity to provide some development aid funds on such a basis, he cautioned Governments that such specificity of heretofore general contributions could result in a conflict with the policy guidelines provided by the Commission itself.

276. He expressed appreciation to Governments making substantial counterpart contributions to the support provided by UNFDAC in their countries. He drew attention to the increased participation of non-governmental organizations as contributors to UNFDAC.

At its 908th meeting, on 10 February 1981, the Commission adopted by 22 votes to none, with 5 absentions, 33/ a draft resolution entitled "Measures to strengthen the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control" (E/CN.7/L.532), co-sponsored by Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Malaysia, Norway and United States. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter XI,A, below, resolution 5 (XXIX)).

33/ The representatives of the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and USSR declared that the adoption of resolutions and decisions in which mention was made of UNFDAC funding did not indicate any change in their position in respect of UNFDAC.

CHAPTER VIII

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES 34/

278. The Commission examined a provisional agenda for the Commission's thirtieth session that would be held in 1983 and a further provisional agenda for the Commission's consideration if it decided to request the Council to approve a special session in 1982 (E/CN.7/665 and Add.1).

279. At its 906th meeting, on 10 February 1981, the Commission took note of the provisional agenda, as orally amended, and a list of documents required for its thirtieth session. It instructed the secretariat to draft an appropriate decision for presentation to the Council on the matter. (For the text of this decision, see chapter I,B, above, draft decision II.) The Commission felt that the constraints on its work of eight-day biennial sessions made it essential for it to meet in a special session in 1982 to examine a specific topic that required in-depth examination. As pointed out at its last session, 35/ the Commission was of the unanimous opinion that special sessions, if held, should be largely devoted to a special topic although certain urgent business could also be conducted. That business would include the discussion of and comment on the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for the previous year and any decisions concerning scheduling or rescheduling under the relevant international treaties. Matters concerning UNFDAC might also be considered.

280. At its 908th meeting, on 10 February 1981, the Commission approved by 18 votes to 1, with 9 abstentions, a draft resolution entitled "Special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs" (E/CN.7/L.527 and E/CN.7/L.530/Add.1), drafted by the secretariat at the request of the Commission for submission to the Council for adoption. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I,A, above, draft resolution IV, and annex I for the financial implications.)

281. For the next special session, the Commission decided that the topic should be the development of preventive and treatment measures to reduce the illicit demand for drugs and of specific countermeasures against the illicit traffic. It then instructed the secretariat to draft an appropriate decision for approval by the Council in line with the provisional agenda (E/CN.7/665/Add.1, para. 4), as orally amended in the course of the discussion. (For the text of this decision, see chapter I,B, above, draft decision III.)

282. At its sixth special session, 36/ the Commission had considered possible improvements in its working methods in view of the limited time available to it. During its examination of agenda item 12, it continued the discussion of that issue and decided to adopt the following principles as general guidelines:

(a) Reports from the Commission's subsidiary bodies, the Division, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations should be submitted at regular sessions on a biennial basis. However, recommendations from subsidiary bodies concerning the illicit traffic might be submitted whenever required;

34/ Agenda item 12.

35/ See report, sixth special session, para. 198.

36/ Ibid., chap. 10.

(b) Reports should not exceed six pages from specialized agencies, three pages from intergovernmental organizations and one and a half pages from non-governmental organizations. The secretariat was to edit reports that did not comply with those directives;

(c) A complete report from UNFDAC should be submitted biennially but was not limited in length. At any special session, a short interim report would be considered, possibly in conjunction with an agenda item on the review and implementation of the programme of strategy and policies;

(d) Under the international treaties, INCB must submit a report to the Council each year. It was essential that the Commission discuss and comment on that report;

(e) Only urgent matters of treaty implementation, such as decisions on scheduling or rescheduling, should be on the agenda of a special session. The full report on treaty implementation would only be submitted at regular sessions;

(f) The review of trends in drug abuse and illicit traffic should be presented in a full report with all statistics at all regular sessions. At special sessions a short report should be available as a background document, but not for discussion;

(g) Resolutions and decisions, especially those addressed to the Council for action, should be limited to the most urgent and important matters so as to avoid unnecessary proliferation of such texts. Whenever possible, an instruction to the secretariat should simply be given in the body of the report rather than in resolutions or decisions.

CHAPTER IX

REVIEW OF THE MEDIUM-TERM PLAN 1984-1989 37/

283. The Deputy Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs introduced the item indicating that for the first time in the history of the United Nations there was a medium-term plan for a six-year period and a medium-term plan being submitted to an intergovernmental policy-making body in the area of international narcotics control. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) at its twentieth session (A/35/38, para. 320) had requested that the attention of sectoral, regional and functional intergovernmental bodies should be drawn to resolution 31/93, in which the General Assembly, at its thirty-first session, requested the Secretary-General to take measures to involve more closely the sectoral, regional and functional programme-formulating organs in the planning and programming process.

284. Furthermore, the attention of the Commission was drawn to paragraph 2(p) of resolution 34/224, in which the General Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, establishing guidelines for medium-term planning in the United Nations, stated that the planning process should make it possible to identify activities of marginal utility. The Division of Narcotic Drugs had very carefully reviewed its activities according to the above guidelines and found that there were none that could be considered obsolete, of marginal usefulness, or ineffective. The current range of activities centralized in the Division was essential to have the impact envisaged under the Charter and required by the international drug control treaties to which the majority of States Members were now Parties. Reference to recent resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs showed clearly that the overwhelming majority of States Members represented in those bodies believed that current activities should not only be continued, but also strengthened and expanded.

285. The attention of the Commission was also drawn to General Assembly resolution 32/206, paragraph 3, which reads as follows:

"Requests such bodies (functional, sectoral and regional) to propose through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, relative priorities to be accorded to the various subprogrammes within their respective field of competence."

The proposals of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on those priorities would be transmitted to CPC. As with the programme budget, the approval of the medium-term plan was a prerogative of the General Assembly.

286. The representative of France stated that the draft medium-term plan (E/CN.7/666) completed the general report on the strategy under consideration. His delegation agreed with the comments made in the introduction and in chapters 2, 3 and 4. Concerning the situation at the end of 1983, according to the report at least a dozen new substances would be added to the lists of psychotropic substances; that figure seemed to be too low.

287. He also stated the current treaty system should not be revised in the near future. Other problems, such as demand reduction, were much more urgent.

Only when the 1971 Convention had been ratified and implemented by a larger number of countries, especially the producing countries, would it become possible to appraise the treaty system. The same view was expressed by the representative of the USSR.

288. For the period 1984-1989, he endorsed the opinion expressed in the medium-term plan that yearly sessions of the Commission were necessary. Special sessions should be devoted to particularly pressing and important issues. There was no doubt that the situation was getting worse world-wide, and that the international community should attempt to reverse that trend. The Commission should be given the possibility to review current problems and issues on a yearly basis.

289. The programme of scientific research carried out by the Laboratory should be part of the priorities because it dealt not only with illicit traffic but also with demand. The representative had the same reservations on the programme of reduction of supply and demand as he had expressed during the discussion on the long-term strategy. Every effort should be made to reduce the production of coca and at the same time efforts should be continued to reduce the opium poppy cultivation.

290. He fully approved of subprogramme 4 on programme planning, co-ordination and information. There was no doubt that education and information programmes should be developed in order to reduce the demand for drugs.

291. Concerning the current study of the Administrative Management Service of the United Nations to reorganize the United Nations drug services, the representative expressed his strong reservations that UNFDAC, the Division and the Board's secretariat could be brought under one management. UNFDAC could not provide such management because it was financed from voluntary contributions. The Division and the Board's secretariat were financed from the regular budget of the United Nations. UNFDAC could thus be attached to the Division, but the Board ought to maintain its own secretariat in view of its semi-judicial nature, which required it to maintain its complete independence.

292. The observer from Canada indicated that the priorities established under the medium-term plan should be in line with those priorities established for the strategy and policies paper. He called for clear indications on who would be doing what and on the priorities for existing projects. He emphasized that his remarks on the research capabilities of small isolated laboratories applied even more to the work proposed under the medium-term plan.

293. The Deputy Director requested the Commission to identify any activities of marginal usefulness and to establish priorities within the subprogrammes of the medium-term plan.

294. The representative of the United Kingdom suggested that the Commission should entrust the Division with the task of adjusting the final version of the medium-term plan to the priorities that the Commission would soon establish for the long-term strategy and the five-year plan of action. The final version of the medium-term plan should be left in the hands of the Division. That suggestion was accepted by the Commission without objection.

295. The Commission ended its consideration of the medium-term plan by taking note of the report presented to it and by recommending to the Division to adjust it to the priorities that would soon be set for the five-year plan of action.

CHAPTER X

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

A. Opening and duration of the session

296. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs met for its twenty-ninth session in Vienna from 2 to 11 February 1981. Seventeen plenary meetings were held (894th to 910th meetings). ^{38/} The session was opened by the Commission's retiring Chairman, Dr. O. Schröder (Federal Republic of Germany). The Commission was then addressed by the Director of the United Nations Office at Vienna who emphasized the global dimensions of the problem of drug abuse. He pointed out that no international strategy could succeed in the absence of coherent national strategies developed by all countries. It had become necessary to focus attention on not only traditional drugs but also various precursor chemicals that could lead to the production of a whole range of other dangerous substances.

297. The Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs made a statement in which he referred to the continuing escalation of the illicit drug traffic and of abuse of narcotic and psychotropic substances. In that connexion, there was increasing evidence that more and more clandestine laboratories were being established. Moreover, recent meetings had made it disturbingly clear that the personal hazards and debilitating social effects of drug abuse continued to be spread by traffickers who had enormous financial resources at their disposal. He also emphasized the need for more effective demand reduction activities both at national and international levels.

B. Attendance

298. The session was attended by the representatives of 30 States Members of the Commission, by observers for 38 other States and by representatives of 4 specialized agencies and 13 intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (annex VI).

299. The representatives of the German Democratic Republic and the USSR were of the opinion that there should be no mention in the list of participants (E/CN.7/INF.10) of the Federal Health Office of the Federal Republic of Germany, located in the western sectors of Berlin. The representative of Hungary supported that view. The representatives of France, the United Kingdom and the United States disagreed with that opinion and were supported by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany. At the request of the interested delegations, their official statements on the subject were reproduced by the secretariat and distributed to the Commission (E/CN.7/667).

C. Election of officers

300. At its 894th meeting on 2 February 1981, the Commission elected the following officers by consensus:

^{38/} In compliance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/69, no summary records were taken.

Chairman: Police Major General Chavalit Yodmani
(Thailand)

First Vice-Chairman: Dr. G. Di Gennaro (Italy)

Second Vice-Chairman: Dr. J. C. Garcia Fernandez (Argentina)

Rapporteur: Mr. S. Bouzar (Algeria)

301. At the same meeting, a Steering Committee was set up consisting of the officers of the Commission and the representatives of France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Mexico, Togo, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States and Yugoslavia.

D. Secretariat

302. The Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs represented the Secretary-General during the session. The Division of Narcotic Drugs served the Commission as secretariat.

E. Adoption of the agenda

303. At its 895th meeting, the Commission adopted the provisional agenda (E/CN.7/655) agreed on by the Commission at its sixth special session 39/ and approved by the Economic and Social Council (decision 1980/119). That agenda had been amended at the request of the Secretary-General to include a new item 13 on the medium-term plan for 1984-1989. The agenda finally adopted was as follows:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Report on action taken by international drug control and related organs and bodies of the United Nations
4. Strategy and policies for drug control
5. Implementation of the international treaties on the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
6. World requirements of opiates and the situation with respect to supply
7. Situation and trends in drug abuse and the illicit traffic
8. Reports of subsidiary bodies concerned with the illicit traffic in drugs
9. Report on scientific research, in particular on the work of the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory

39/ See report, sixth special session, paragraph 4.

10. Reports of specialized agencies and international organs and organizations
11. Report of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and reports related to the operations financed by it
12. Programme of work and priorities
13. Review of the draft medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989
14. Report of the Commission on its twenty-ninth session

304. At its 895th meeting, the Commission also adopted the provisional timetable for its session suggested by the secretariat and proposed by the Steering Committee, as orally amended (E/CN.7/655/Add.3/Rev.2).

F. Working Group on strategy and policies

305. The Commission was of the opinion that the creation of a working group would facilitate its examination of agenda item 4. Accordingly, the Working Group on Strategy and Policies was established. The Working Group elected Mr. G. Dahlhoff (Federal Republic of Germany) as Chairman and Dr. I. Bayer (Hungary) as Vice-Chairman. Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, 40/ Canada, 40/ China, 40/ Colombia, Finland, 40/ France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, 40/ Japan, Malawi, Malaysia, 40/ Mexico, Morocco, 40/ Nigeria, 40/ Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Portugal, 40/ Spain, Sweden, 40/ Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States, Yugoslavia, as well as WHO, UNESCO, INCB, UNFDAC, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, South American Agreement, and the World Federation of United Nations Associations participated in the Group which held two meetings on 4 February 1981 and two meetings on 6 February 1981. The meetings on 4 February were held parallel to the Commission's plenary meetings, whereas the meeting on the morning of 6 February and that in the first part of the afternoon were held in lieu of plenary meetings. The Working Group reported its recommendations to the Commission at its 904th meeting on 9 February 1981 (E/CN.7/658/W.P. 5, 6 and 7).

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

306. The Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East met in Vienna on 29 and 30 January 1981 and reported on the meeting to the Commission (E/CN.7/657/Add.5).

307. The Sub-Commission elected Mr. Ecmel Barutçu (Turkey) as Chairman and Mr. Mairaj Hussein (Pakistan) as Vice-Chairman. The list of participants, including observers, is set out in the report.

40/ Under rule 69, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council (E/5975).

H. Adoption of the report of the Commission on
its twenty-ninth session

308. The Commission considered the draft report on its twenty-ninth session submitted by the Rapporteur (E/CN.7/L.506 and Add.1-15) during its 909th and 910th meetings, on 11 February 1981, and after the inclusion of various amendments, the Commission unanimously adopted the report. It then instructed the secretariat to complete and edit the report for submission to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session in 1981.

CHAPTER XI

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION
AT ITS TWENTY-NINTH SESSION

A. Resolutions

1 (XXIX). Strategy and policies for drug control 41/

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 32/124 of 16 December 1977, 33/168 of 20 December 1978, 34/177 of 17 December 1979 and 35/195 of 15 December 1980,

Further recalling its own resolutions 8 (XXVIII) of 23 February 1979 and 5 (S-VI) of 20 February 1980,

Recognizing that in spite of all international efforts to date, the scourge of drug abuse continues to spread and has taken on alarming proportions in many parts of the world,

Aware that any international effort directed against this scourge should be both long-term and co-ordinated if it is to alleviate the current problem,

1. Responds to the request formulated by the General Assembly for an international drug control strategy and policies in the annexed report 42/ on a long-term strategy and a five year programme of action;

2. Emphasizes that in order for any international action in the field of drug abuse control to be successful, the full and active co-operation and dedication of all countries concerned must be forthcoming;

3. Recommends that the projects set out in the document annexed to this resolution be carried out to the extent possible in 1982 as a start for the United Nations five year basic programme of action according to indicated priorities and sources of finance;

4. Underscores that the priorities established by the Commission will provide guidelines and will be kept under review by the Commission for determining projects which the General Assembly and UNFDAC may consider for financing;

5. Invites the Economic and Social Council to transmit the text of the present resolution and its annex to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session for consideration and approval, together with any comments the Council may deem appropriate.

41/ See chap. III, above.

42/ Annex II.

2 (XXIX). Voluntary reporting of statistics on the cultivation of *Papaver bracteatum* and the manufacture of thebaine derived drugs obtained from *Papaver bracteatum* ^{43/}

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing that *Papaver bracteatum*, the thebaine poppy, is not now controlled under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, or that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,

Being aware that *Papaver bracteatum* represents a potentially important commercial source of thebaine,

Realizing that there may be a demand for thebaine in the near future that may exceed the supply obtainable as a by-product of opium or concentrate of poppy straw production,

Concerned that without some form of reporting the statistics on *Papaver bracteatum* cultivation and of the thebaine extracted from it the Board will be unable to perform its function of monitoring the narcotic supply and demand situation effectively,

1. Urges Parties engaged in the cultivation of *Papaver bracteatum* for the production of thebaine or thebaine derivatives to voluntarily report to the Board statistics on the area cultivated and production;
2. Also urges Parties which already have an obligation to furnish the statistics required under article 20 of the 1961 Convention in connexion with thebaine to voluntarily complete these statistics by indicating the quantities of *Papaver bracteatum* used to produce thebaine;
3. Recommends that the Board consider what steps are necessary to adequately monitor *Papaver bracteatum* production and utilization, and plan to implement those steps;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of Governments.

3 (XXIX). Prevention of the introduction of low-quality or falsely labelled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances into developing countries ^{44/}

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Noting with concern reports from developing countries on the large-scale introduction of pharmaceutical products containing narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances into their territories, sometimes including drugs that are illegal in the country of origin or do not meet standards of safety, efficacy and quality,

Considering the difficulties of developing countries in the establishment of adequate mechanisms and systems for the control of imported pharmaceutical products in general and those containing psychotropic substances in particular,

^{43/} See chap. VI above.

^{44/} See chap. IV, B, above.

Bearing in mind the efforts of the World Health Organization in this field, including the development of a list of essential drugs and the Certification Scheme on the Quality of Pharmaceutical Products Moving in International Commerce,

1. Recommends Governments to participate in the WHO Certification Scheme as one of the methods to prevent the importation of low-quality or falsely labelled pharmaceutical products containing narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances;

2. Invites the World Health Organization, the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory and other organizations concerned to assist developing countries to develop their national drug control system.

4 (XXIX). Measures against the abuse of drugs 45/

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Noting the provision of article 38 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and of article 20 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, as well as the responsibilities of Parties as set out in those articles,

Noting also paragraph 157 of the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1980,

Recalling previous resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs having a bearing on this matter,

Deeply concerned at growing evidence of the adverse health, social and economic consequences of drug abuse,

Aware of the pressing need to ensure that abuse of drugs does not become more widespread,

Recognizing that many Governments have committed important resources to increase action against the illicit traffic in drugs and to reduce further the illicit supply or manufacture of drugs,

Recognizing also that these measures will only succeed if accompanied by determined action to prevent or reduce illicit demand for drugs,

1. Recommends that Governments strengthen those measures already being taken in accordance with the provisions of the relevant articles of the international drug control treaties and in particular, speed up and intensify measures to identify the nature, extent and characteristics of illicit demand;

2. Further recommends that Governments, in addition to measures already being taken, give special attention to and take all practicable measures for the development of community-based programmes as a means of preventing abuse of drugs and as a basis for the early identification, treatment, after-care, rehabilitation and social reintegration of persons involved;

45/ See chap. IV. C above.

3. Urges the Secretary-General, the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organisation and all other concerned international organizations and bodies to give high priority to the allocation of resources to assist Member States to achieve the above objectives;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments, specialized agencies and other international organizations and bodies concerned, inviting them to take appropriate action.

5 (XXIX). Measures to strengthen the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control 46/

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Noting that the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) will act as a catalyst in carrying out the goals of the international strategy and policies for drug control to be adopted by the General Assembly,

Aware of the importance of the country programmes funded by UNFDAC, particularly those multisectoral ones that are designed to deal with drug abuse,

Concerned that the work of UNFDAC must be augmented by expansion of pilot projects and greater communication and co-operation between UNFDAC and interested Governments,

Conscious of the critical financial situation of UNFDAC, particularly as it pertains to 1982 and subsequent years,

1. Commends the Secretary-General for his decision to authorize UNFDAC to participate in the annual United Nations development aid pledging conference;

2. Urges member Governments to renew their dedication to drug abuse control through greater financial support to UNFDAC, and to pledge this support;

3. Recommends to UNFDAC that it strengthen its fund-raising activities and pay particular attention to ways in which planned or prospective projects can more effectively be presented to potential donors.

6 (XXIX). Fund allocation for United Nations Drug Control activities 47/

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Considering the absolute and urgent need for the widest possible implementation of the five-year programme of action suggested by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in its resolution 1 (XXIX) addressed to the General Assembly for approval,

Deeply concerned by the imbalance between the financial requirements of that programme and available funds allocated by the United Nations for international activity directed at the proper control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the fight against the illicit drug traffic and drug abuse,

46/ See chap. VII above.

47/ See chap. III above.

1. Requests the appropriate bodies of the United Nations to re-allocate within the United Nations budget the funds necessary for the efficient functioning of the international drug control system;

2. Invites the Economic and Social Council to consider this request and to transmit it to other appropriate bodies.

B. Decisions

- 1 (XXIX). Inclusion of certain preparations containing dextropropoxyphene salts in Schedule III annexed to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and to that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol 48/

At its 898th meeting on 4 February 1981, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 3, paragraph 4, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, decided that Schedule III of those Conventions should be amended to include preparations for oral use containing not more than 150 milligrammes of dextropropoxyphene salts per dosage unit or with a concentration of not more than 2.5 per cent in undivided preparations, provided that such preparations do not contain any substance controlled under the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

- 2 (XXIX). Inclusion of benzphetamine in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 48/

At its 899th meeting on 4 February 1981, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that N-benzyl-N, α -dimethylphenethylamine, the international non-proprietary name of which is benzphetamine, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

- 3 (XXIX). Inclusion of mazindol in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 48/

At its 899th meeting on 4 February 1981, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 5-(p-chlorophenyl)-2,5-dihydro-3H-imidazo (2,1- α)-isoindol-5-ol, the international non-proprietary name of which is mazindol, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

- 4 (XXIX). Inclusion of phendimetrazine in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 48/

At its 899th meeting on 4 February 1981, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that (+)-3,4-dimethyl-2-phenylmorpholine, the international non-proprietary name of which is phendimetrazine, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

48/ See chap. V above.

5 (XXIX). Inclusion of phentermine in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 49/

At its 899th meeting on 4 February 1981, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that α , α -dimethylphenethylamine, the international non-proprietary name of which is phentermine, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

6 (XXIX). Termination of the exemption by the Government of Bulgaria of certain preparations from various control measures of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 49/

At its 899th meeting on 4 February 1981, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 3, paragraph 4, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided to terminate the exemption, which had been approved by the Government of Bulgaria, of the following preparations from those measures of control specified in the notification 50/ sent by the Government of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General:

Barbamil, Hexadorm-Calcium and Glutethimide.

7 (XXIX) Termination of the exemption by the Government of Mexico of certain preparations from various control measures of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 49/

At its 899th meeting on 4 February 1981, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 3, paragraph 4, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided to terminate the exemption, which had been approved by the Government of Mexico, of the following preparations from those measures of control specified in the notification 51/ sent by the Government of Mexico to the Secretary-General:

Almotracina "S", Dilacoran, Fenadrops, Sedadrops and Visparax.

49/ Ibid.

50/ See note by the Secretary-General of 22 May 1980 (NAR/CL.12/1980) and E/CN.7/659, paras. 34-36.

51/ See note by the Secretary-General of 21 May 1980 (NAR/CL.11/1980) and E/CN.7/659, paras. 37-39.

Annex I

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF DECISIONS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE
COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS AT ITS TWENTY-NINTH SESSION a/

I. Provisional cost estimates of draft resolution E/CN.7/L.526/Rev.1 b/
regarding the basic programme of action for 1982 according
to order of priorities and source of financing

Note by the Secretariat E/CN.7/L.535

(The data contained in the note by the Secretariat, together with an indication of redeployment of existing resources and additional requirements to be requested for the 1982-1983 biennium, are to be found in annex II, following paragraph 58).

II. Financial implications of draft resolution E/CN.7/L.527 c/

Note by the secretariat E/CN.7/L.530/Add.1

1. In compliance with the provisions of rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council and rule 154 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the financial implications for a special session of five days duration to be held by the Commission in Vienna in 1982 are indicated below.

2. It is anticipated that the overall requirements of the special session will be the same as for a regular session of the same duration with similar staff and supporting services requirements.

<u>Financial implications</u>	\$
Air travel for 30 members and related expenses	66,210
Pre-session documentation	169,605
In-session documentation	80,900
Post-session documentation	56,900
Meetings servicing staff	36,840
Security	2,000
	<hr/>
Total	412,455 =====

a/ All figures in US dollars.

b/ See chapter III above.

c/ See chapter VIII above.

III. Financial implications of draft decision E/CN.7/L.533 d/

Note by the secretariat E/CN.7/L.534

1. At its 909th meeting, on 11 February 1981, the Commission suggested the adoption of a draft decision by the Economic and Social Council to insert in the Calendar of Conferences of the Council for 1982 and 1983, one meeting each year for the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East. e/

2. In compliance with the provisions of rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and rule 15⁴ of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the financial implications of holding these meetings of one week duration are indicated below:

Financial implications

1982.	Travel of representatives	4,900	
	Travel and subsistence of staff	4,800	
	Documentation	13,000	
		<hr/>	
	Sub-total		22,700
1983.	Travel of representatives	5,280	
	Travel of staff	4,900	
	Documentation	14,000	
		<hr/>	
	Sub-total		24,180
			<hr/>
		Total	46,880
			=====

d/ See chapter I above.

e/ With respect to meetings of Operational Heads of National Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East region, the decision did not have any financial implications.

Annex II

STRATEGY AND POLICIES FOR DRUG CONTROL

	<u>Paragraphs</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
I. LONG-TERM STRATEGY	<u>2 - 41</u>
Improving the drug control systems	8 - 10
Achievement of a balance between demand for and supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for legitimate purposes	11 - 16
Eradication of the supply of drugs from illicit sources	17 - 27
Reduction of the illicit drug traffic	28 - 29
Reduction of demand for illicit drugs and prevention of inappropriate or illicit use of licit drugs	30 - 33
Treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug abusers	34
Information, training and research	35 - 39
Co-ordination	40
Activities which regional organizations might undertake	41
II. UNITED NATIONS BASIC FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMME OF ACTION 1982-1986	<u>42 - 58</u>
Activities to be pursued by the Secretary-General	42 - 49
Activities which the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) might support	50 - 54
Activities to be undertaken in 1982 under the basic five-year programme of action according to order of priorities and source of financing	55
Provisional cost estimates for the 1982 activities and United Nations regular budget financial implications for the biennium 1982-1983	56 - 58

STRATEGY AND POLICIES FOR DRUG CONTROL

INTRODUCTION

1. In resolution 32/124 of 16 December 1977, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to study "the possibility of launching a meaningful programme of international drug abuse control strategy and policies". The Commission adopted resolution 8 (XXVIII) of 23 February 1979 requesting the Secretary-General to elaborate "a practical and dynamic drug abuse control programme" based on the principles annexed to that resolution. The General Assembly, in its resolution 34/177 of 17 December 1979, further requested the Commission to formulate "a meaningful drug abuse control strategy and policies". At its sixth special session, the Commission reviewed progress made and adopted resolution 5 (S-VI) of 20 February 1980 requesting the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs "to continue the preparation of a document on international drug control for submission to the Commission at its next regular session" in 1981. The General Assembly, in its resolution 35/195 of 15 December 1980, asked the Commission to finalize the completed programme so that a co-ordinated global strategy could be translated into action without delay. The present document has been reviewed and approved by the Commission at its twenty-ninth session.

I. LONG-TERM STRATEGY

2. Drugs have an essential place in society as therapeutic aids for the management of various diseases. The medical use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is indispensable for the relief of pain and suffering. In recognition of these important benefits, all international drug control treaties are designed to guarantee the availability of these substances for valid medical use and at the same time to protect society by preventing their misuse and abuse.

3. The total eradication of illicit narcotics production and illegal manufacture of psychotropic substances, the complete interdiction of illicit drug trafficking, the total elimination of drug abuse and of illicit demand for drugs, as well as treatment, and rehabilitation measures, constitute the ideal strategy. Therefore the central strategy should be, for the time being, to reduce drug abuse and its harmful consequences to a minimum. To this end the present international strategy for drug control endeavours to attain the following objectives:

- (a) Improving the drug control systems;
- (b) Achievement of a balance between demand for and supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for legitimate purposes;
- (c) Eradication of the supply of drugs from illicit sources;
- (d) Reduction of the illicit drug traffic;

- (e) Reduction of demand for illicit drugs and prevention of inappropriate or illicit use of licit drugs;
- (f) Treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug abusers.

4. In discharging its responsibilities in this area, the United Nations must depend on the political will, commitment and support of its Members. The immediate question is how to develop a concerted plan of action in accordance with indicators stemming from a careful evaluation of present information and from a rational assessment of future projections in order to cope more effectively with this pressing humanitarian and social issue.

5. Member countries should be encouraged to develop drug control strategies for use by Governments and the international community in carrying out the principles of an international strategy. Such strategies should also be developed by international organizations with mandates in this field. Preparation of the strategies will allow for the setting of goals and objectives which are tailored to the individual problems and concerns of each nation and agency. This action will assist the international community in organizing a co-operative effort to combat drug abuse and in establishing goals and monitoring the efforts undertaken.

6. The international drug control system has from the outset been based on the recognition that the responsibility for the protection of the health and welfare of the citizens of each country lies with their Governments. In a world characterized by increasing interdependence, it is essential that enlightened national interest should stimulate co-operative international action on all aspects of the drug problem, so as to improve the quality of life of people everywhere.

7. In that context, renewed efforts are required to encourage Governments to exchange meaningful and comparable information as rapidly as possible on all elements of the drug phenomenon. The progress achieved thus far has resulted from Governments acting concertedly, and further progress will depend on the integrated and co-ordinated activities of national authorities as needs are identified, priorities established, and resources allocated for appropriate and necessary action at national, regional and international levels. The global dimensions of the problems of drug abuse underscore the need for a universal approach, co-ordinated through the United Nations.

Improving the drug control systems

8. A strategy for the future control of drugs should be based on what has already been achieved through the international drug control system, the basis of which was laid in 1909 by the Shanghai conference. Since then the system has been strengthened by the adoption of a number of conventions and protocols. The Single Convention and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances constitute at present the foundation of this system.

9. The Preamble of the Charter of the United Nations includes as a fundamental principle the promotion of social progress and better standards of life. This principle is reflected in the international drug control treaties mentioned above, which entrust specific tasks to the Secretary-General, the

Economic and Social Council, and in particular to its functional body the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), as well as to the World Health Organization (WHO).

10. In order to improve the drug control systems, and in pursuit of the central strategy, efforts must be made to:

- (a) Gain wider adherence to the international drug control treaties, through diplomatic efforts by the Secretary-General;
- (b) Ascertain, through the Secretary-General, the reasons why States Members have not become parties to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances;
- (c) Apply the provisions of the treaties by the enactment of comprehensive national laws and regulations, and by their vigorous implementation in both exporting and importing countries;
- (d) Examine in depth, within the framework of the Commission, whether the international system of drug control is working satisfactorily;
- (e) Assist national authorities, through the United Nations, in the complete implementation of their treaty obligations;
- (f) Improve the system of scheduling and rescheduling of psychoactive substances by the Commission in co-operation with WHO;
- (g) Study the adequacy of control of psychotropic substances, within the framework of the Commission, and consider introducing a system of estimated requirements in the Convention;
- (h) Establish and maintain special national administrations as required by the treaties, adopt policies, co-ordinate action and liaise with similar units in other countries, as well as with regional and international bodies;
- (i) Examine the fundamental aims, objectives and control principles of the 1971 Convention, and in particular study:
 - (i) Whether existing controls over psychotropic substances are adequate;
 - (ii) Whether a system of estimates is feasible and should be added to that Convention;
 - (iii) What guidelines should apply to the scheduling and re-scheduling of psychotropic substances, including action designed to: encourage the full use of measures of protection against the import of unwanted substances provided for in article 13 of the 1971 Convention; continue reporting to the Board by national authorities on the quantities of psychotropic substances manufactured, imported, exported and legitimately consumed;

examine in depth the working of the 1961 Single Convention to determine where improvements are needed in the system for scheduling and rescheduling under the terms of that Convention; and thereafter, in the light of the above studies, consider within the framework of the Commission the advisability of merging the 1961 Single Convention and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances into one single treaty;

- (j) Encourage Governments to exercise more effective control over pharmaceuticals containing psychotropic substances within the guidelines provided by the WHO programme on essential drugs.

Achievement of a balance between demand for and supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for legitimate purposes

11. During the 1970s, a period of shortage, in which the supply of raw materials for opiates failed to keep pace with the rapid expansion of demand, was followed by a period of surplus, as Governments took special steps to increase supplies and demand slowed down or levelled off. It was important that the measures for increasing supplies should be co-ordinated in order to close the gap between supply and demand without tilting the balance in the opposite direction. However, Governments over-reacted to a temporary short-fall in supplies and oversupply resulted. In the absence of consultation, co-ordination and continuing exchange of information among Governments, such cycles of underproduction and oversupply can be expected to recur. The imbalance with regard to licit opiates is also occurring with psychotropic substances.

12. Narcotic drugs. The Council, by its resolution 1980/20, has requested the Board "to undertake a detailed study of the situation and to recommend a concrete programme of action" for achieving a lasting balance between supply of and demand for narcotic drugs for legitimate purposes. The Board and Governments have agreed on certain principles which will continue to govern consultations on the subject, namely, that all Governments have a collective responsibility and should show solidarity; that effective control should take precedence over economic interests and commercial considerations; that production and manufacture should be limited to medical and scientific requirements; and that the legitimate interest of traditional producers should be respected.

13. In pursuit of this policy it is desirable, as recommended in the Board report for 1980, that countries which have recently begun or expanded production and manufacture of opiates for export should restrict their production and manufacture mainly to their own domestic consumption requirements and, with regard to exports, that they exercise restraint to the maximum extent in order to avoid displacing long-established producers in markets on which they have depended for so many years. It is also desirable that importing countries obtain their requirements of such materials from traditional supply countries. In addition, intermediary trade in opiates should be kept under proper control.

14. Re-establishing equilibrium. The first and overriding objective is to re-establish the balance between supply and demand on a realistic basis, while

avoiding the recurrence of a situation where supplies are not adequate to meet legitimate requirements. The Board will assist Governments in their efforts to achieve that goal by making available an analysis over a representative period of the evolution of cultivation, production, exports, imports, consumption and any development of synthetic narcotics, so that they may draw the necessary conclusions. In addition, the Board will hold consultations with the principal countries involved as producers, exporters or consumers in an effort to promote a consensus on such measures as may be needed.

15. Maintaining equilibrium. Once equilibrium has been achieved, it will be necessary to devise effective plans and procedures for maintaining it. Based on information provided by Governments, the Board will continue to monitor the evolution of the market, to publish trends and to make long-term projections of world supply and demand. Consuming countries, particularly the principal consumers, should develop long-term projections of their requirements, which can be made available to producing countries to aid them in planning acreage and production. Similarly, producing countries should make available information on current and future production plans. The Commission will continue to provide a forum for periodic consultations between producing and consuming countries and with the Board. The Board is at the disposal of Governments, in accordance with the treaties, to oversee such arrangements as Governments may determine to be desirable for ensuring adequate supplies while avoiding oversupply. Governments should keep under review the treaty coverage, for both control and reporting purposes, of all sources, agricultural or chemical, of production of opiates for medical and scientific use.

16. Psychotropic substances. The evaluation of supply and demand for psychotropic substances is at present an ad hoc and imprecise discipline. The scope of control should be modified in the light of scientific, medical and social needs. The data required to be provided to the Board by Governments under the Convention on Psychotropic Substances do not include sufficient information to gauge consumption, and there is no requirement for annual national estimates of licit requirements. The Board is developing the capability, also on an ad hoc basis, to assess the annual consumption of specific substances for a given country or region. However, because of the limited scope of the data required from Governments and the wide variation in the use of such substances between countries, the resultant statistical extrapolations cannot be viewed as authoritative. The scope of the statistical data on substances required from Governments must be expanded, and an estimates system should be introduced, at least voluntarily for the substances in schedule II. Such a development would enable the Board to begin to address the supply and demand issue with respect to psychotropic substances. Subsequently, Governments might consider amending the Convention in that sense. With adequate data, the Board could begin progressively to assess world needs in order to establish and maintain an international balance between the licit supply of, and demand for, psychotropic substances.

Eradication of the supply of drugs from illicit sources

17. Illicit opium is produced mainly in areas where political or economic stability is precarious. Illicit coca leaf production takes place in largely inaccessible areas and is an important vested interest. Cannabis can be grown, illegally but profitably, almost anywhere.

18. Opium. The lack of alternative methods of medical treatment, a local demand for opium and the absence of other cash crops are factors usually found in countries with a tradition of opium poppy cultivation. A straightforward law enforcement approach would, even if successful, have unacceptable consequences. Experience has led to the view that there is a clear and direct link between illicit cultivation of the opium poppy and low levels of socio-economic development. The areas of illicit cultivation are consistently in the poorest regions of the countries concerned, which are generally themselves seriously disadvantaged. It is clear that an income alternative to poppy cultivation is necessary. While industrialization, livestock production or other fields should be examined, the fact that poppy farmers are already engaged in agriculture tends to limit the activities to crop substitution. However, a solution uniquely agricultural in nature cannot usually offer an adequate income alternative to the farmers, because of the high return on opium poppy in comparison with other crops and the ease with which opium can be marketed. It has been demonstrated by pilot projects that only a broader approach, embracing agriculture, marketing, small-scale industries and handicrafts can realistically compete with the opium poppy. This approach must be combined with firm government commitment to eliminate opium poppy cultivation by adequate law enforcement measures once the viable alternative has been established and made available.

19. Several cautionary statements should be made with regard to this approach. It is first of all a long-term task, requiring a patient attitude, since progress is rarely spectacular. This is characteristic of most rural development and technical assistance projects, since their aim is to introduce new agricultural commodities and techniques and to make fundamental changes in the way of life of the affected population. Secondly, the task is apt to be of a regional nature rather than confined to one country. The poppy does not respect national borders. Any initiative will therefore need to be international in character. Cultivation of the opium poppy is in many cases related directly or indirectly to factors which are extraneous to the basic rural development process and which further complicate the problem. Poppy can be profitably cultivated on land which is marginal as far as most food or cash crops are concerned. Consequently, either such land must be improved or its low productivity must be taken into account in the economic equation resulting from removal of the poppy. Admittedly, poppy is labour-intensive, but in many cases the peak labour period does not conflict with that of other crops. The opium produced is a low-bulk, high-value commodity, resulting in ease of transport. It is also relatively immune to damage if it must be stored before marketing. Such factors must be considered when alternative crops are chosen.

20. It is also important to apply techniques which favour attainment of both the direct and indirect goals of rural development and the elimination of the opium poppy. For example, inputs must be made at a level which can be absorbed by the population and the Government concerned. Levels of capital required for long-term continuation of the work must be in keeping with local resources. The same applies to skill levels and quantity of manpower made available through externally-financed projects. It is of questionable utility to limit project inputs only to opium-producing farmers or villages. Such a practice runs a high risk of simply displacing the opium poppy cultivation. Lastly, careful and systematic collection and analysis of data are required to ensure that the work undertaken maintains its focus on both the short-term and long-term goals.

21. Morphine and heroin. Recent trends indicate attempts by traffickers to manufacture morphine and heroin close to the source of supply of the original illicit opiate. Such manufacture is often undertaken in small, relatively mobile and frequently primitive laboratories which require little capital investment and can be moved to avoid detection. The capacity of traffickers to operate in such a way is assisted by the continued widespread availability of acetic anhydride diverted from legitimate purposes for illicit heroin manufacture. An additional and even more recent trend is to supplement efforts at morphine and heroin manufacture close to the source of raw materials by transporting morphine to areas close to the main markets for illicit drugs and manufacturing heroin in the industrialized countries themselves.

22. Coca bush. The approach, including bilateral and multilateral "food for development" programmes, applied to opium poppy can conceivably be applied to the coca bush, although there has not yet been any experience with long-term efforts to do so. One complicating factor is the reliance on coca leaves by the local population to ward off the effects of fatigue or hunger. Because that is basically a development problem, it is reasonable to conclude that a similar development-oriented approach can lead to a reduction in the supply of illicit coca. There are in fact a number of striking similarities between the opium and coca leaf situations, including geographical remoteness of growing areas, poverty of the population concerned, ethnic concerns, easy marketability for the illicit crop and local demand for the illicit substance in relatively unprocessed form. One distinction, however, lies in the physical character of the coca bush. Having a developed root structure, its eradication requires efforts which are different from and more vigorous than does the annual poppy plant. The similarities between the two situations considerably outweigh the differences, leading to the conclusion that a development-oriented approach to the problem of coca bush cultivation is feasible, if the standard prerequisites of adequate funding and government commitment can be met.

23. The illicit manufacture of coca paste and of cocaine hydrochloride is characterized by the same features as the illicit manufacture of morphine and heroin. Clandestine laboratories are increasingly concentrated close to original sources of supply of the coca leaf. The coca paste may be transported from Bolivia and Peru to neighbouring countries for final processing into cocaine hydrochloride, which is the substance most frequently intercepted in the international illicit traffic outside Latin America.

24. Cannabis. The case of cannabis is complicated by the widespread wild growth of the plant in a large number of countries. The close connection with levels of socio-economic development does not always apply, however, since cannabis is sometimes grown deliberately on plantations in developing countries and by traffickers in small plots in a number of industrialized countries. Similarly, there is not always a positive correlation between the degree of poverty of the individuals involved and the cultivation of cannabis. In any case, cannabis traffic constitutes a major source of revenue for drug traffickers and there is increasing evidence of its harm to abusers, particularly adolescents. The threat of cannabis to the physical and moral health of society must be borne in mind, notably its potential in leading to the abuse of other drugs. It is therefore important that cannabis cultivation receive the attention of law enforcement authorities in countries which have a significant problem. At the same time, measures should be taken, and where necessary strengthened, to reduce illicit demand. It is also

essential that eradication measures be pursued by all available means. For financial and other reasons, measures similar to those applied in connection with opium poppy and coca bush cannot be carried out at present against the cultivation of cannabis. Experience in Mexico shows that highly successful crop eradication efforts can be undertaken with herbicides. The pioneer effort of the Government of Mexico can be adapted to other countries as well.

25. The approach described above for dealing with illicit supply of opium and proposed for dealing with the coca bush is generally feasible, although various eradication methods require a consciousness of and a technological ability to overcome any environmental impacts, for example, those deriving from the use of herbicides or producing soil erosion. The two prerequisites for applying the approach are the commitment of individual Governments and availability of necessary resources. The importance of the first of these cannot be overstressed, particularly in view of the fact that the necessary commitment has far too often been partially or entirely absent. The United Nations system can and should play an important role in encouraging Governments to make the necessary policy commitment, since no attempt to introduce change can succeed without the serious will of the national authorities. As for the necessary resources, the reliance on a technique of basic rural development implies the need for high levels of investment, clearly beyond the means of the countries concerned. Once Governments have demonstrated their commitment to reduce illicit supply of opium or coca, and once the technical details of the approach to be used in the individual country have been worked out, it will be necessary to obtain large-scale financing from interested donor Governments or from the multilateral financial institutions established for that purpose. Over the long term, it should thus be possible to eliminate illicit cultivation of opium poppy and coca bush. To achieve that goal and to avoid the emergence of new areas of supply, appropriate measures to reduce illicit demand and to control illicit traffic must also be taken.

26. Psychotropic substances. The reduction and control of illicit supply of psychotropic substances has two dimensions. The first problem arises from the need for all countries to become parties to the 1971 Convention and shortcomings in the strict application of that Convention. Such shortcomings are permitting a diversion of large quantities of the substances to illicit purposes.

27. A relatively new and rapidly expanding problem arises from the clandestine manufacture of a wide range of psychotropic substances listed in Schedules I and II of the Convention in some countries. The technology for such manufacture is relatively easily acquired. The raw materials are frequently readily available from legitimate sources and indications are that the practice is spreading, especially in industrialized countries and is accentuated at times when narcotic drugs may be in short supply.

Reduction of the illicit drug traffic

28. The combat against the illicit drug traffic has two main aspects: on the one hand, those problems which fall entirely within the responsibility of the United Nations drug control bodies, and, on the other hand, problems

which concern criminal offences (for example, organized crime, theft, the relation between drug traffic and other forms of criminality). The latter problems are also of concern to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and should be dealt with in co-operation with that body. In fighting against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, routine seizures have to be supplemented by other steps designed to identify and dismantle the trafficking organizations. Specialist units must be established. Skilled and persistent investigations must be undertaken. Specialized knowledge of drugs, traffickers, manufacturing processes and raw materials must be improved. Expertise must be obtained from staff engaged in the control of illicit drugs. Contacts with foreign services and their officials must be cultivated. Information networks must be established. Confidential relations must be built up on a basis of mutual trust and respect between officials of various services within a country and between its officials and those of other countries. Secure and quick methods of communication must be provided. Intelligence information must be collected, analysed and exchanged systematically to enable investigators to trace the connections as near as possible to the sources of supply. Law enforcement authorities must work with adequate legal powers, and penalties for criminal offences must be appropriately severe to deter traffickers and their agents.

29. The following policy measures are called for:

- (a) To promote, through the United Nations, the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol) and the Customs Co-operation Council even more effective co-ordinated international law enforcement action;
- (b) To improve the exchange of general and operational information by Governments, at the regional and interregional levels through the United Nations, ICPO/Interpol and the Customs Co-operation Council, including information on changes in the methods of operation of traffickers and the emergence of new routes. Equally, to ensure the direct and timely exchange of operational information between the law enforcement agencies concerned in existing cases where such action is more appropriate;
- (c) To identify financial transactions connected with the illicit drug traffic and to provide that sentences on conviction should ensure the loss of any profits made by traffickers. Other measures should be examined with a view to depriving offenders of the proceeds of their crimes;
- (d) To strengthen by all means the most effective systems of extradition for illicit traffickers and/or, where appropriate, to strengthen the means for ensuring that relevant evidence and witnesses can be made available in the country where an offender is to be brought to trial;
- (e) To destroy or seize illicit drugs and arrest offenders as near as possible to the place where the drugs are illicitly produced, provided that is compatible with exploitation of the maximum law enforcement potential of the detection;

- (f) To detect clandestine laboratories;
- (g) To encourage and facilitate appropriate customs attention to apparently innocent transit freight traffic with a view to detecting consignments of illicit drugs;
- (h) To encourage, at the national level, close co-operation between police and customs and other involved services and the establishment and/or maintenance of a central office for record-keeping and national and international communication;
- (i) To promote, through Governments, the provision of relevant information to magistrates and judges, to officials in drug control positions and regulatory bodies as well as to laboratory staff working in the control system;
- (j) To sustain the attack by Governments on all illicit production and all types of smuggling of cannabis and its preparations, in spite of the pressures from some ill-informed groups to liberalize the view taken of that drug;
- (k) To detect and stop the diversion of essential chemical reagents and precursors for the illicit manufacture of controlled drugs by identifying dubious export orders for substances such as acetic anhydride, in order better to assist the monitoring of these materials to their final destination;
- (l) To monitor, by customs officials in all countries, any importation of at least those psychotropic substances contained in Schedules I and II under the provisions of adequate national laws in order to prevent their diversion to illicit markets;
- (m) To establish and maintain the national control measures necessary for ensuring that legally available narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control are not diverted into the illicit traffic;
- (n) To promote monitoring at the national level of the public health and social problems associated with the use of psychotropic substances for facilitating realistic decisions in scheduling and descheduling those drugs;
- (o) To frame national legislation in accordance with those requirements of the international drug control treaties which provide that serious offences shall be liable to adequate punishment;
- (p) To reduce the time-gap between the commission of an offence and the punishment through establishment of special courts for the trial of drug offences where necessary and possible;
- (q) To give due attention in national and international law enforcement activities to the links between drug trafficking and other organized crime, especially the illegal trafficking in firearms.

Reduction of demand for illicit drugs and prevention
of inappropriate or illicit use of licit drugs

30. The illicit demand constitutes an important aspect of this complex and multi-dimensional problem of drug abuse. It is of utmost importance to intensify the struggle against drug abuse with a view to prevent, reduce and eliminate the illicit demand. Unless the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is diminished, both in developing and developed countries, the reduction of illicit supply will make little impact, since the elimination of one source of supply will continue merely to be offset by another.

31. The phenomenon of increasing consumption of psychoactive substances, together with multiple drug abuse, are matters of concern in many countries. National, regional and international programmes should focus attention upon changing patterns of drug use and abuse among high-risk social groups, the relationship of both illicit and licit psychoactive substances to the dynamic pattern of illicit drug demand, and the identification of points within the distribution and monitoring systems from which control programmes can be feasibly mounted. Increased care should be taken to monitor and control the manufacture and distribution of drugs considered to be liable to abuse. The medical profession is urged to exercise continuing vigilance to avoid the over-prescribing of drugs liable to abuse and to ensure the availability of current research information on abuse liability to its members. Countries are urged to collaborate to ensure a free flow of technical information to permit identification of regional trends and facilitate use of countermeasures as they are developed. Universities should be encouraged to include drug abuse prevention programmes in the curricula offered to medical students and professional health workers.

32. Scientific evaluation should accompany measures to reduce drug abuse in order to assess their effectiveness; concepts and instruments should be developed to encourage gathering and comparability of data. International co-operation and the regular exchange of scientific information are essential if limited resources are to be put to best use. Policy-makers require reliable information on which to base their decisions for planning and implementing preventive and treatment measures. International organizations, as well as individual member countries, should ensure that policy-makers have access to reliable information needed in the process of developing programmes suited to meet the needs of their specific countries. Concerted action at the national, regional and international levels should develop and facilitate the exchange of information on measures to reduce drug abuse and the particular community contexts for which they are suitable. Co-operation is seen as particularly important among countries belonging to the same geographical and cultural areas.

33. Prevention of drug abuse. The following policy measures are required:

- (a) To collect, analyse and evaluate, by national, regional and international bodies, data on the incidence, prevalence and other characteristics of illicit or improper drug use in order to identify social groups at risk and psycho-social problems linked with such use;
- (b) To provide, by national authorities, preventive educational programmes which stimulate interest in healthful activities and provide positive alternatives to drug taking which are consistent with the social values of each country;

- (c) To provide, by national authorities, with regional and international support where appropriate, education and training for students, teachers, parents, magistrates and personnel of community welfare services and those dealing with youth problems and family health. Provision should also be made for the provision of information on the intelligent use of licit drugs;
- (d) To promote conservative prescribing practices by physicians and to encourage them to use their influence with patients to support non-drug efforts to cope with psychic and social stress. The efforts of WHO should encourage the sharing of training materials for physicians and others which have been demonstrated to be useful in that field;
- (e) To encourage dissemination of information, including school text books, with a view to promoting understanding among the general public of the harmful effects of drugs and of the risks associated with drug abuse, particularly among young people, as well as to discourage publications which stimulate drug abuse.

Treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug abusers

34. The following policy measures are called for:

- (a) To identify and develop solutions to those problems and conditions which originally contributed to drug abuse;
- (b) To provide primary health care, as recommended by WHO, especially in rural areas, with a view to reducing traditional drug-taking behaviour;
- (c) To assist drug dependent persons to achieve a drug-free state. In some cases it may be difficult to achieve such a state. In planning for treatment and rehabilitation programmes, a range of alternative modalities employing appropriate measures should be provided. Account should be taken of both individual treatment needs and the resources available to meet such needs. The outcome of such efforts can be measured by indicators which include physical and psycho-social health and well-being;
- (d) To foster programmes and services to enable former drug-dependent persons to re-enter society and to participate positively within their community;
- (e) To ensure that treatment, including detoxification, will reduce the negative medical and psychological complications associated with the illicit use of drugs. Treatment is an early step in a much longer process and treatment programmes must be linked from the outset to broader rehabilitation and social reintegration measures;
- (f) To encourage the direct participation of private, voluntary sectors of communities (for example religious groups, private groups, vocational schools, employers' and trade union organizations etc.) in vocational and social rehabilitation programmes for drug addicts;

- (g) To integrate, to the extent possible, drug rehabilitation programmes within existing programmes for the general population and for national development with a view to avoiding unnecessary duplication of expenditure, effort and staffing as well as to facilitate the eventual social integration of former drug addicts;
- (h) To integrate prevention and treatment activities into the most appropriate health care facilities.

Information, training and research

35. The above paragraphs describe the objectives of the present international strategy and identify a series of policy measures aimed at prevention and, where it exists, reduction to a minimum of drug abuse and its harmful consequences. No single measure has proved adequate to attain that objective, and the policies require a co-ordinated approach intended to inform particularly young people about the harmful effects of drug abuse so as to have an impact on the total situation. Information, training and research are further important elements which can usefully be harmonized through United Nations activities in order to make optimal use of the resources, knowledge and expertise available.

Information

36. Appropriate information can be provided to specific target groups. However, such information must never stimulate curiosity which may lead to drug abuse. The United Nations, the specialized agencies and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations play an important role in serving as the focal point for information activities in drug abuse control in their respective areas of competence. The implementation of the strategy will benefit from the following information inputs among others:

- (a) To systematize within the United Nations, on the basis of increasing national and regional input, data on recent developments and on the results of evaluated activities which have demonstrated their utility in order to facilitate improved programme effectiveness;
- (b) To provide printed and audio-visual material on all aspects of the drug problem for the prevention and management of drug abuse, including training programmes;
- (c) To obtain and disseminate advance information on all international meetings dealing with drug control matters in order to prevent duplication of efforts and maximize utilization of resources;
- (d) To increase efforts towards more effective integration and co-ordination of evolving regional and interregional information systems;
- (e) To disseminate information, including scientific data and research findings, to assist individual Governments or regions.

Training

37. In the field of training activities, the following action should prove useful:

- (a) To increase the number of training fellowships to be provided by the United Nations, the concerned international organizations and specialized agencies, and to co-ordinate their implementation;
- (b) To expand the international training effort and its delivery by utilizing the experience of nationals who have received training through the United Nations system and assess the impact of training programmes on drug abuse control;
- (c) To develop, through training courses, a close network of personal contacts among officials of different countries responsible for programmes relating to the reduction of illicit traffic, the expansion of preventive education, the improvement of treatment and rehabilitation activities and to the general strengthening of drug control.

Research

38. Social research studies of, inter alia, the social aspects and determinants of drug-taking behaviour and its consequences are important tools which can also contribute to solutions of problems of drug abuse.

39. The United Nations Narcotics Laboratory is in a unique position to contribute to the implementation of the strategy through a network of national collaborating laboratories and its collections of drug reference samples and of scientific literature on drugs of abuse. An integral part of the strategy is to encourage the contribution of national, regional and international institutions to research on narcotics and drug abuse and to promote co-operation with and among them. International co-operation with the Laboratory should be intensified and the efforts of the Laboratory should be concentrated on measures:

- (a) To co-ordinate national research findings and strengthen national laboratories in developing countries;
- (b) To improve methods for the rapid field identification of substances seized in the illicit traffic and to train fellowship holders, particularly from developing countries, in methods for the identification and analysis of drugs of abuse. Also to improve in particular research in human body fluids as an adjunct to treatment cases as well as to the detection of excessive and indiscriminate drug consumption;
- (c) To develop reliable methods using physical and chemical characteristics of heroin in order to trace its origin and movement in the illicit traffic and to proceed similarly with other substances as appropriate;

- (d) To issue and up-date a multilingual dictionary of narcotic and psychotropic substances under international control;
- (e) To improve awareness at national levels of new developments, new drugs, and new analytical methods through the holding of appropriate seminars and meetings;
- (f) To investigate the biosynthetic pathways of opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis in order to develop substances capable of inhibiting the production of alkaloids/active ingredients by those plants and to study the chemical composition of other plants as appropriate;
- (g) To ensure co-ordination of information on new technological aids for the detection of drugs in the illicit traffic;
- (h) To examine the feasibility of developing regional laboratories which will be better placed to adapt available detection techniques to regional and local needs as well as to provide appropriate training which will make possible the implementation of those techniques by local trainees in their respective countries.

Co-ordination

40. One area which merits greater emphasis is the development of good central management of drug programmes. Countries and international organizations should be encouraged to develop management systems and to provide training in modern techniques. Emphasis on sound management and administration as well as co-ordination in the different fields of drug abuse control should increase efficiency and improve co-ordination both within and between countries. The following policy measures are called for:

- (a) To encourage joint efforts as well as regionalization of efforts and the use of existing facilities not only on an ad hoc basis but by the recognition of certain organizations as leading institutions in the field, willing to assist others around the world by their efforts and from their own resources;
- (b) To encourage activities at the regional level by:
 - (i) Grouping together geographical areas with similar social, economic and cultural characteristics;
 - (ii) Preparing for each geographical area one or more strategies which should be effective in the short term, with special concern for cost-benefit projects;
 - (iii) Studying and defining the structures, the laws and the philosophy of each country in their fight against drug abuse, with a view to utilizing their experiences;
 - (iv) Studying and evaluating the abuse of different types of drugs.

Activities which regional organizations might undertake

41. The primary aim of a regional organization interested in drug control is to promote closer understanding of drug-related problems within the region, a co-ordinated approach to their solution and the development of co-operation among countries of the region. Their activities might aim at:

- (a) Strengthening the effective application of the Conventions by assisting in the formation of national co-ordinating bodies, the harmonization of national policies with internationally agreed strategies, and the promotion of drug control within the general development policies of Governments;
- (b) Studying problems related to drug abuse and illicit trafficking, particularly the appearance of new trends, and encouraging exchange of information within the region;
- (c) Analysing existing legislation within the region and attempting to obtain a degree of harmonization, particularly with regard to criminal offences and penalties;
- (d) Co-ordinating control measures in accordance with treaty obligations and promoting co-operation between police and customs officials to combat illicit trafficking;
- (e) Assisting in the identification of vulnerable social groups and the formulation of programmes for the reduction of demand, including preventive education;
- (f) Promoting training programmes for personnel engaged in preventive education, treatment, the after-care and social rehabilitation of drug abusers;
- (g) Assisting in the formulation, in areas where narcotic drug plants are grown, of rural development programmes designed on a regional basis to raise living standards and to reduce or eliminate economic dependence on such crops;
- (h) Establishing means to monitor, compare and evaluate programmes and publishing data on regional studies and bibliographies;
- (i) Stimulating the provision of bilateral assistance, promoting regional training, and sponsoring regional seminars, study groups and exchange visits.

II. UNITED NATIONS BASIC FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMME
OF ACTION 1982-1986

Activities to be pursued by the Secretary-General

42. In this chapter an attempt is made to set out a programme of action which will contribute to the achievement of the strategy through the policy measures outlined in the previous chapter. During the five-year programme of action, the Secretary-General of the United Nations will continue to discharge existing activities through the Division of Narcotic Drugs on the basis of the international drug control agreements and relevant resolutions of intergovernmental bodies by utilizing the resources allocated through the regular budget of the organization for that purpose. In addition, the secretariat of the Board, the specialized agencies (WHO, ILO, FAO and UNESCO), and other concerned international and regional intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations will continue to perform their regular activities on the basis of the international drug control agreements and relevant resolutions and decisions of their governing bodies. It is understood that they also will utilize regular budget allocations provided for matters related to drug control in their respective budgets.

43. The present regular international drug control activities are summarized in the United Nations medium-term plan for 1980/83.

44. The Division, in accordance with rulings of the General Assembly ^{a/} will "continue publication of national drug control laws and regulations; analysing and summarizing annual reports received from Governments; providing full secretariat services to the Commission; following up, procedurally and substantively, resolutions and decisions of the international drug-control organs; providing legal advice and assistance with regard to international drug control where needed and when requested. The Division will also continue to assist government authorities, particularly of developing countries, in assessing the characteristics of drug abuse in their respective countries, formulating national policies for reduction of illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and planning and implementing appropriate programmes aimed at reducing such demand and to provide national authorities with relevant information on new developments with respect to national and international drug control. The Narcotics Laboratory will continue to respond to the need for the conduct and co-ordination of scientific research on drug-related matters, for international collaboration in scientific research and for a training facility with adequate library and related facilities to which fellows can be sent from developing countries. The expansion of international control to psychotropic substances as a result of the coming into force of the 1971 Convention will give rise to the need for increased research and greater scientific co-operation on these substances."

45. The Commission stresses, in addition, that the Division should continue to assist Government authorities on request in the strengthening of all relevant aspects of drug law enforcement and control measures, that it should in

^{a/} General Assembly, Official Records: Thirty-third session, Supplement No. 6 (A/33/6/Rev.1), Volume I, pages 12 and 13.

addition assist Governments or groups of Governments at request to develop preventive measures against drug abuse and to mobilize public opinion where it appears to be the best means of achieving that end. The United Nations Narcotics Laboratory should continue to provide assistance to national laboratories and to co-ordinate the results of relevant research.

46. The Board and its secretariat, pursuant to existing international drug control treaties, will continue: to request, collect, and analyse information required of Governments by the treaties in order to limit the cultivation, production, manufacture and use of drugs to amounts required for medical and scientific purposes and to ensure their availability for such purposes; to prevent diversion from licit channels as well as from illicit cultivation, production, manufacture, trafficking in, and use of drugs; to determine the maximum quantities of narcotic drugs which each country or territory may manufacture and import; to conduct dialogues with Governments; and to monitor and analyse information received from Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations with a view to identifying possible or actual cases of serious treaty violations and illicit drug activities. In the case of serious violations, the Board may have to initiate appropriate action to ensure the execution of the provisions and aims of the treaties. The Board will continue: to conduct dialogues with the main producing and consuming countries in order to promote a balance between the supply of and demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes, to disseminate information to Governments to assist them in reporting statistics; and to make recommendations and provide technical assistance to improve their drug control systems. The Board may also have to recommend in suitable cases that technical or financial assistance be provided to Governments in support of their efforts to carry out the aims of the treaties. In addition, the Board will continue to publish reports concerning activities it has undertaken and keep Governments currently advised of estimates of narcotic drugs required worldwide and actual utilization of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use.

47. For the biennium 1980-81, the amounts estimated in the regular budget for the international drug control policy-making organs and for the programmes of activities of the Division and the secretariat of the Board were:

	Amounts (US\$)
Commission on Narcotic Drugs	132 900
International Narcotics Control Board	<u>369 300</u>
Sub total	502 200
Division of Narcotic Drugs	3 337 300
Secretariat of the Board	<u>2 064 700</u>
Sub total	5 402 000
Total	<u>5 904 200</u>

48. To complement regular international drug control activities provided for under the budget described in the preceding paragraph, a number of projects have been formulated to support the implementation of the long-term strategy

during the first five years of its application. Estimated costs for the additional activities are given at the end of this document. It is understood that the execution of the project will be undertaken by the Division, the Board, WHO, FAO, ILO, UNESCO and other specialized agencies either in co-ordination or separately, depending on the nature of the project. The participation of the specialized agencies in the execution of any project will be decided upon, having regard to treaty responsibilities, resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council or the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, or of the governing bodies of the specialized agencies concerned, and the field of competence of the organ or body involved;

49. It is also understood that participation in the execution of appropriate projects will be welcomed from any or all of the many intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, whether operating at a regional level or otherwise, which have offered to participate to the fullest extent of their resources in the common international endeavour to improve drug control. Some of the projects listed will be directed to one or more of the agencies of the United Nations, others may involve or be executed by non-governmental organizations in association with the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs. In each case the most cost-effective and efficient mechanism will be sought.

Activities which the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse (UNFDAC) might support

50. The objective of UNFDAC is to provide funds for the support of technically sound programmes and initiatives designed to have a positive impact on the prevention, control and treatment of drug abuse as well as on the reduction or elimination of illicit narcotic crop production.

51. The Executive Director has received from the Secretary-General the mandate to draw up the annual UNFDAC programme, by deciding which projects will be given financial support and by designating an executing agency to implement each project. The UNFDAC programme is divided into two portions, on the basis of the type of activity to be undertaken. The larger of the two portions consists of a number of country programmes in key countries where illicit production of, traffic in or demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances has led the Governments to request international assistance. Activities under that part of the UNFDAC programme generally take the form of technical co-operation projects, assigned to various executing agencies on the basis of their demonstrated technical expertise. A country programme usually consists of projects in several sectors of activity, including rural development/crop replacement, law enforcement, the treatment and rehabilitation of dependant persons and preventive education;

52. The second part of the UNFDAC programme involves the supplementing of regular programmes of the United Nations system in the area of drug abuse control. The Division receives such support for a wide range of activities executed by its substantive sections and in its laboratory. In addition, the United Nations specialized agencies, particularly UNESCO and WHO, have traditionally received assistance from UNFDAC for programmes and projects within their fields of competence. Projects can also be approved for execution by other sections of the United Nations and by non-governmental organizations. UNFDAC should keep financial support for regular budget activities to a minimum.

53. Within the two-tiered programme supported by UNFDAC, priority is given to the country programmes which, for the most part, consist of technical co-operation projects. There is a greater supply of valid project proposals than of resources, and UNFDAC consequently places considerable emphasis on its catalyst role in generating bilateral and other multilateral support for the country programmes, aimed particularly at the wider application of the results of pilot projects. Financial support for the second tier of the UNFDAC programmes is expected to remain at its 1979-1980 level of approximately \$US 1 million, or even decrease as regular budgets of the United Nations system absorb more and more of the activities financed by UNFDAC on an interim or emergency basis. That trend would reflect the short-term mandate of UNFDAC, as expressed in the Aide-memoire of the Secretary-General issued at the time of the creation of UNFDAC. The higher priority for the development-oriented country programmes is equally a reflection of the Aide-Memoire, specifically of the long-term mandate given to UNFDAC. The programme of UNFDAC is regularly scrutinized by the Commission, which has also endorsed the priorities established in recent years. Furthermore, Economic and Social Council resolutions have underlined the link between narcotics control and development.

54. In selecting projects for funding, UNFDAC examines the likely impact of the project on illicit supply, demand and illicit traffic. A project must be technically sound and economically feasible. It must also benefit from adequate Government commitment, in the case of country programmes. Since the resources of UNFDAC are limited, priority is given to projects considered to be urgent, based on the recommendations of the Commission or the INCB. In view of its very nature as a supplementary resource, UNFDAC is not intended to fund projects for which resources could be made available from elsewhere. Within the framework of those general criteria, each project is judged on its own merit as a viable component of the UNFDAC programme, and all are subject to regular evaluation.

Activities to be undertaken in 1982 under the basic five-year
programme of action according to order of priorities
and source of financing

55. The Commission approved the five-year programme of action but agreed to implement activities only during the first year, i.e. 1982, as that would provide more flexibility. Accordingly, the following 22 projects were retained for implementation; 11 funded by the United Nations regular budget, and 11 funded by extra-budgetary resources.

A. Projects Financed by the United Nations Regular Budget

Priority and Project Title

A.1. Working of the drug control Conventions

A technical group to study the functioning, adequacy and enhancement of the 1961 Single Convention in order to find remedies, as appropriate, to this Convention.

A.2. Drug abuse reduction

To convene a working group to explore those approaches to reduction of drug abuse which have proved most useful, so that experience can be more widely available.

A.3. Control of psychotropic substances

To provide the necessary resources to ensure the activities of international monitoring and control by INCB in relation to the scheduling or rescheduling of substances under the 1971 Convention.

A.4. Expert group to study possibility of an international buffer stock

To establish an expert group to explore the feasibility of creation of an international buffer stock of opiate raw materials or transfer of these stocks to the manufacturers stocks or to special stocks in the consuming countries as suggested in the INCB report for 1980 so as to improve the management of accumulated stocks which have built up at great expense in the traditional supply countries.

A.5. Production of printed and audio-visual material

To produce printed and audio-visual material on drug abuse and related problems for identified target groups for use at international level and at the national level, taking into special account socio-cultural aspects.

A.6. Feasibility study on computerized data base

Feasibility study on the possibility of establishing a computerized system in the Division for the storage, retrieval and diffusion of existing scientific, technical, legal and general information on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

A.7. Introduction of an estimates system for psychotropic substances

Governments should be urged to report voluntarily to INCB on their estimated requirements for Schedule II psychotropic substances preparatory to the possible introduction of a treaty-based estimates system and might also be encouraged to furnish quarterly statistics on a voluntary basis.

A.8. Study on the characteristics of seized heroin to trace its origin

Co-ordination of research by the Narcotics Laboratory on the physical and chemical characteristics of seized heroin to trace its origin and movement in the illicit traffic.

A.9. Collaborative research on the chemical composition of drugs of abuse

A.10. Identification and analysis of psychotropic substances

A.11. Feasibility study on the possibility of developing a network of collaborative laboratories and appropriate analytical techniques in areas most affected by problems of drug abuse

B. Projects Financed by Extra-budgetary Resources

Priority and Project Title

B.1. Multisectoral country programmes

Implementation in various regions of the world of country programmes, upon request from Governments, aimed primarily at reducing the illicit supply of narcotic raw materials through income substitution, rural development, primary health, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, law enforcement or other effective and meaningful approaches.

B.2. Coca bush pilot project

To conduct a feasibility study in co-operation with the Governments concerned on the possibility of introducing an income substitution project in a coca-leaf producing country, with special consideration to regional implications.

B.3. Technical assistance in drug abuse reduction

To provide technical assistance, upon request by Governments, in the design and evaluation of drug abuse reduction programmes.

B.4. Pilot projects in the utilization of community resources

To provide assistance, upon request by Governments, in setting up pilot projects on the involvement and utilization of community and other local resources for low-cost demand reduction programmes.

B.5. Strengthening of national laboratories

Provision by the Narcotics Laboratory of equipment and technical advice to national laboratories in developing countries affected by the illicit traffic.

B.6. Fellowships and study programmes

Training of fellows, particularly from developing countries, in the following areas: (a) laboratory techniques; (b) treaty implementation; (c) drug law enforcement; (d) reduction of drug abuse; (e) eradication of illicit supply of drugs.

B.7. Courses for law enforcement personnel

Organization of regional and inter-regional training courses for law enforcement personnel with particular emphasis on the skills of those who train so that the trainees become the trainers.

B.8. Inhibition of the alkaloid biosynthesis in the opium poppy, the coca bush and cannabis

Collaborative research by national laboratories co-ordinated by the Narcotics Laboratory on the inhibition of the alkaloid/active ingredients biosynthesis in the opium poppy, the coca bush and cannabis, leading to the production of an environmentally safe spray for use on illicitly cultivated fields.

B.9. Meetings of operational heads of law enforcement agencies

To arrange as required meetings of operational heads of law enforcement agencies in various regions or inter-regionally to plan concerted action against illicit traffic. Particular attention to be given to major identified trafficking routes, to traffickers' financial assets and to acetic anhydride.

B.10. Drug control regional and inter-regional co-ordination officers

(a) Eastern Mediterranean area

To assist in combating illicit traffic and to arrange inter-regional operational meetings of law enforcement officers, particularly with reference to the main trafficking routes between the Near and Middle East and Europe.

(b) Central America and Caribbean and South America

To assist in co-ordinating regional drug control activities, including seminars, in conjunction with the Permanent Secretariat of the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

(c) South East Asia, Far East and Oceania

To initiate an evaluation of the role and function of the Regional Co-ordination Office and, based on these findings, to design its appropriate Terms of Reference in order to continue this activity and to ensure that regional needs are adequately addressed.

(d) Africa south of the Sahara

To help strengthen and promote co-ordination of control systems and to ensure the holding of training seminars.

B.11. Drug identification or quick-testing kits

The preparation of low-cost, practical, portable kits to assist law enforcement officials in identifying drugs of abuse, and particularly seized drugs.

Provisional cost estimates for the 1982 activities
and United Nations regular budget financial
implications for the biennium 1982-1983

56. The implementation of the 22 projects set out below would entail expenditures in the biennium 1982-1983 amounting to \$16,812,400. An amount of \$16,044,000 is expected to be provided by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, which would cover the costs of the following projects: (II. Projects Financed by Extra-budgetary Resources, numbers 1-11).

57. The costs of the remaining projects, namely (I. Projects Financed by the Regular Budget, numbers 1-11) amounting to \$768,000 for the biennium would be covered by resources expected to be provided under the regular budget. Part of these costs are expected to be met through redeployment of resources available under the regular budget for the implementation of the ongoing programme of international drug control. These are estimated at \$464,700.

58. The balance of the total costs, amounting to approximately \$303,700, would represent additional requirements under the regular budget.

(all figures in US\$)

A. Projects Financed by the Regular Budget b/

<u>Priority and project title</u>	<u>1982 estimated cost</u>	<u>Additional requirements to be requested for the 1982-83 biennium</u>
<u>A.1. Working of the Drug Control Conventions</u>		
Estimated requirements:		
4 m/m P.4	21 680 <u>c/</u>	
4 m/m G.S.	8 000 <u>c/</u>	
Consultants 4 m/m and travel	25 000	40 000
One group meeting of one week and for 10 persons	28 000	50 000
Interpretation	30 000 <u>d/</u>	
Documentation and secretarial assistance	<u>4 000 d/</u>	
	<u>116 680</u>	<u>90 000</u>
<u>A.2. Drug abuse reduction</u>		
Estimated requirements:		
1 m/m P.4	5 420 <u>c/</u>	
3 m/m consultants and travel	19 500	15 000
1 week meeting 10 participants	28 000	25 000
Documentation and secretarial services	<u>4 000 d/</u>	
	<u>56 920</u>	<u>40 000</u>
<u>A.3. Control of psychotropic substances</u>		
Estimated requirements:		
2 m/m P.4	10 840 <u>c/</u>	
3 m/m P.2	10 230 <u>c/</u>	
8 m/m G.S.	<u>16 000 c/</u>	
	<u>37 070</u>	

b/ Resources expected to be available from the 1982-1983 United Nations regular budget either from redeployment of existing resources for ongoing regular activities or from additional requirements to be requested if and when ECOSOC and the General Assembly approve the basic five-year programme of action.

c/ Redeployment of existing resources.

d/ For interpretation and conference documentation, precise financial implications will be decided upon when actual circumstances of meetings are known.

<u>Priority and project title</u>	<u>1982 estimated cost</u>	<u>Additional requirements to be requested for the 1982-83 biennium</u>
A.4. <u>Expert group to study possibility of an international buffer stock</u>		
Estimated requirements:		
4 m/m P.4	21 680	21 700
4 m/m G.S.	8 000	8 000
1 week meeting for 10 persons	28 000	25 000
Interpretation	30 000 d/	
Documentation and secretarial services	<u>4 000 d/</u>	
	<u>91 680</u>	<u>54 700</u>
A.5. <u>Production of printed and audio-visual material</u>		
Estimated requirements:		
3 m/m P.4	16 260 c/	
Production of material	<u>40 000</u>	<u>40 000</u>
	<u>56 260</u>	<u>40 000</u>
A.6. <u>Feasibility study on computerized data base</u>		
No financial implications.	---	
A.7. <u>Introduction of an estimate system for psychotropic substances</u>		
Estimated requirements:		
1 m/m P.4	5 420 c/	
3 m/m P.2	10 230 c/	
1 m/m G.S.	<u>2 000 c/</u>	
	<u>17 650</u>	
A.8. <u>Study on the characteristics of seized heroin to trace its origin</u>		
Estimated requirements:		
1 m/m P.4	5 420 c/	
1 m/m G.S.	2 000 c/	
1 meeting of experts	25 000	25 000
12 m/m P.3	<u>53 800</u>	<u>54 000</u>
	<u>86 220</u>	<u>79 000</u>
A.9. <u>Collaborative research on the chemical composition of drugs of abuse</u>		
Estimated requirements:		
2 m/m P.4	10 840 c/	
2 m/m G.S.	<u>4 000 c/</u>	
	<u>14 840</u>	

<u>Priority and project title</u>	<u>1982 estimated cost</u>	<u>Additional requirements to be requested for the 1982-83 biennium</u>
A.10. <u>Identification and analysis of psychotropic substances</u>		
Estimated requirements:		
2 m/m P.4	10 840 c/	
2 m/m G.S.	<u>4 000 c/</u>	
	<u>14 840</u>	
A.11. <u>Feasibility study on the possibility of developing a network of collaborative laboratories and appropriate analytical techniques in areas most affected by problems of drug abuse</u>		
Estimated requirements:		
Travel	<u>5 000 c/</u>	
TOTALS	<u>497 160</u>	<u>303 700</u>

B. Projects financed by extra-budgetary resources

Priority and Project Title

B.1. Multisectoral country programmes

Estimated requirements:		
10 m/m P.4	54 200	
UNFDAC financing as of 1981	7 000 000	<u>7 054 200</u>

B.2. Coca bush pilot project

Estimated requirements:		
3 m/m P.4	16 260	
3 m/m G.S.	6 000	
Socio-economic survey	60 000	
Development of topographical and resource data and maps	30 000	
Experts' services, total 6 m/m, including travel	40 000	
Printing and translation	5 000	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	15 000	<u>172 260</u>

B.3. Technical assistance in drug abuse
reduction

Estimated requirements:		
3 m/m consultants and travel	20 000	<u>20 000</u>

<u>Priority and project title</u>	<u>1982 estimated cost</u>	<u>Additional requirements to be requested for the 1982-83 biennium</u>
<u>B.4. Pilot projects in the utilization of community resources</u>		
Estimated requirements:		
3 m/m consultants and travel	20 000	<u>20 000</u>
<u>B.5. Strengthening of national laboratories</u>		
Estimated requirements:		
Equipment	40 000	<u>40 000</u>
<u>B.6. Fellowships and study programmes</u>		
Estimated requirements:		
4 m/m P.4	21 680	
5 fellowships for 3 months	36 000	
Supplies and materials	15 000	<u>72 680</u>
<u>B.7. Courses for law enforcement personnel</u>		
Estimated requirements:		
3 m/m P.4	16 260	
5 courses at \$25,000 each	125 000	<u>141 260</u>
<u>B.8. Inhibition of the alkaloid biosynthesis in the opium poppy, the coca bush and cannabis</u>		
Estimated requirements:		
1 m/m P.4	5 420	
1 m/m G.S.	2 000	
1 meeting of experts	25 000	
Research grants	30 000	
Travel	12 500	
12 m/m P.3	56 800	<u>131 720</u>
<u>B.9. Meetings of operational heads of law enforcement agencies</u>		
Estimated requirements:		
1 m/m P.4	5 420	
1 m/m G.S.	2 000	
1 meeting	20 000	<u>27 420</u>

<u>Priority and project title</u>	<u>1982 estimated cost</u>	<u>Additional requirements to be requested for the 1982-83 biennium</u>
<u>Drug control regional and inter-regional co-ordination officers</u>		
B.10. (a) <u>Eastern Mediterranean area</u>		
Estimated requirements:		
12 m/m L.4	50 000	
12 m/m G.S.	14 000	
Travel	10 000	
General operating expenses	7 000	
One seminar on cost-sharing basis with host government and other organizations and bodies for 30 participants including 15 nationals of the host country	25 000	<u>106 000</u>
(b) <u>Central America and Caribbean and South America</u>		
Estimated requirements:		
12 m/m L.4	57 800	
12 m/m G.S.	13 600	
Travel	10 000	
General operating expenses	7 000	
One seminar on cost-sharing basis with host government and other organizations and bodies for 30 participants including 15 nationals of the host country	25 000	<u>113 400</u>
(c) <u>South East Asia, Far East and Oceania</u>		
Estimated requirements:		
12 m/m L.5	54 700	
12 m/m G.S.	7 900	
Travel	10 000	
General operating expenses	7 000	
One seminar on cost-sharing basis with host government and other organizations and bodies for 30 participants including 15 nationals of the host country	25 000	<u>104 600</u>
(d) <u>Africa south of the Sahara</u>		
Estimated requirements:		
12 m/m L.4	51 000	
12 m/m G.S.	9 200	
Travel	10 000	
General operating expenses	7 000	
One seminar on cost-sharing basis with host government and other organizations and bodies for 30 participants including 15 nationals of the host country	25 000	<u>102 200</u>

<u>Priority and project title</u>	<u>1982 estimated cost</u>	<u>Additional requirements to be requested for the 1982-83 biennium</u>
<u>B.11. Drug identification or quick-testing kits</u>		
Estimated requirements:		
1 m/m P.2	3 410	
600 kits	12 000	<u>15 410</u>
Total extra-budgetary financing required		<u><u>8 121 150</u></u>

Annex III

QUANTITIES OF DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED

Table 1

Quantities of drugs reported seized annually, 1977-1979

Regional breakdown

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
OPIUM (Raw and prepared)			
Africa	506 g	32 kg	53 kg
Americas	272 kg	155 kg	87 kg
Europe	119 kg	51 kg	524 kg
Near and Middle East	25 794 kg	29 865 kg	49 267 kg
Asia and the Far East	12 225 kg	13 523 kg	7 395 kg
Oceania	5 kg	2 kg	185 g
TOTAL	38 416 kg	43 628 kg	57 326 kg
=====			
MORPHINE			
Africa	-	-	-
Americas	3 kg	11 g	497 g
Europe	84 kg	52 kg	136 kg
Near and Middle East	119 kg	164 kg	253 kg
Asia and the Far East	358 kg	305 kg	207 kg
Oceania	299 g	96 g	390 g
TOTAL	564 kg	521 kg	597 kg
=====			
HEROIN			
Africa	-	-	3 g
Americas	704 kg	505 kg	284 kg
Europe	547 kg	611 kg	743 kg
Near and Middle East	96 kg	80 kg	359 kg
Asia and the Far East	1 007 kg	1 219 kg	648 kg
Oceania	23 kg	26 kg	33 kg
TOTAL	2 377 kg	2 441 kg	2 067 kg
=====			

(continued)

Table 1 (continued)

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
COCAINE			
Africa	1 g	30 g	-
Americas	3 879 kg	5 202 kg	6 955 kg
Europe	89 kg	186 kg	196 kg
Near and Middle East	8 kg	3 kg	106 g
Asia and the Far East	327 g	149 g	180 g
Oceania	625 g	206 g	4 kg
TOTAL	3 977 kg	5 391 kg	7 155 kg
=====			
COCA LEAF			
Africa	-	-	-
Americas	24 742 kg	35 725 kg	14 767 kg
Europe	255 g	467 g	529 g
Near and Middle East	-	-	-
Asia and the Far East	-	-	-
Oceania	-	-	-
TOTAL	24 742 kg	35 725 kg	14 768 kg
=====			
CANNABIS			
Africa	140 797 kg	95 469 kg	290 581 kg
Americas	2 876 792 kg	6 094 964 kg	2 176 904 kg
Europe	26 773 kg	16 185 kg	35 464 kg
Near and Middle East	4 720 kg	36 kg	867 kg
Asia and the Far East	91 327 kg	92 747 kg	122 422 kg
Oceania	5 929 kg	66 446 kg	766 kg
TOTAL	3 146 338 kg	6 365 847 kg	2 627 004 kg
=====			

(continued)

Table 1 (continued)

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
CANNABIS RESIN			
Africa	8 709 kg	2 579 kg	37 kg
Americas	14 929 kg	13 005 kg	21 778 kg
Europe	69 981 kg	41 302 kg	54 365 kg
Near and Middle East	68 857 kg	109 649 kg	48 699 kg
Asia and the Far East	2 076 kg	3 333 kg	1 538 kg
Oceania	273 kg	2 476 kg	131 kg
TOTAL	164 825 kg	172 344 kg	126 548 kg
=====			
LIQUID CANNABIS <u>a/</u>			
Africa	5 kg	3 kg	-
Americas	18 kg	260 kg	701 kg
Europe	805 kg	250 kg	579 kg
Near and Middle East	180 kg	84 kg	207 kg
Asia and the Far East	37 kg	2 kg	2 kg
Oceania	39 kg	100 kg	76 kg
TOTAL	1 084 kg	699 kg	1 565 kg
=====			
OTHER OPIATES <u>b/</u>			
Africa	-	-	-
Americas	-	-	13 kg
Europe:	2 kg	3 kg	10 kg
Doses	1 307	2 560	947
Near and Middle East:	715 g	-	-
Doses	30	-	-
Asia and the Far East:	229 g	330 g	337 kg
Doses	2 795	244	484
Oceania:	18 g	1 kg	37 g
Doses	-	-	201
TOTAL	3 kg	4 kg	360 kg
Doses	4 132	2 804	1 632
=====			

(continued)

Table 1 (continued)

SYNTHETIC NARCOTICS ^{b/}		<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Africa		-	-	-
Americas:		7 kg	100 g	27 kg
	Doses	137	9 601	27 925
Europe:		7 kg	5 kg	3 kg
	Doses	6 087	18 177	11 182
Near and Middle East:		-	-	-
	Doses	5 923	3 097	14 086
Asia and the Far East:		4 g	309 g	2 kg
	Doses	7 089	7 582	688
Oceania:		1 kg	534 g	209 g
	Doses	-	-	1 791
TOTAL		15 kg	6 kg	32 kg
	Doses	19 236	38 457	55 672
=====				
STIMULANTS ^{b/}				
Africa:		-	-	-
	Doses	-	-	228
Americas:		99 kg	42 kg	114 kg
	Doses	14 174 806	22 096 912	14 216 835
Europe:		616 kg	150 kg	140 kg
	Doses	247 861	52 410	73 415
Near and Middle East:		94 kg	254 kg	796 g
	Doses	-	2 548	126
Asia and the Far East:		97 kg	138 kg	238 kg
	Doses	5 143	-	677
Oceania:		842 g	33 g	186 g
	Doses	208	461	781
TOTAL		907 kg	584 kg	493 kg
	Doses	14 428 018	22 152 331	14 292 062
=====				

(continued)

Table 1 (continued)

		1977	1978	1979
DEPRESSANTS ^{b/}				
Africa:		-	6 kg	1 kg
	Doses	2 178	3 640	35 883
Americas:		3 kg	334 g	39 kg
	Doses	1 005 896	465 556	7 168 918
Europe:		8 kg	3 kg	4 kg
	Doses	13 183	22 325	31 421
Near and Middle East:		2 115 kg	3 848 kg	58 kg
	Doses	6 901	8 043	2 791
Asia and the Far East:		15 g	4 kg	13 kg
	Doses	5 053	14 308	348 330
Oceania:		1 kg	11 g	-
	Doses	3 223	3 800	6 756
<hr/>				
TOTAL		2 127 kg	3 861 kg	115 kg
	Doses	1 036 434	517 672	7 594 099
<hr/>				
HALLUCINOGENS: LSD ^{b/}				
Africa:		-	-	-
	Doses	-	-	3
Americas:		6 kg 790 g	1 kg 618 g	3 kg 516 g
	Doses	40 511	5 398 249	145 913
Europe:		1 kg 616 g	30 g	513 g
	Doses	37 169	71 474	71 440
Near and Middle East:		-	-	-
	Doses	-	77	27
Asia and the Far East:		-	-	-
	Doses	1 029	260	345
Oceania:		32 g	-	2 g
	Doses	17 208	97 103	10 342
<hr/>				
TOTAL		8 kg 438 g	1 kg 648 g	4 kg 31 g
	Doses	95 917	5 567 163	228 070
<hr/>				

(continued)

Table 1 (continued)

OTHER HALLUCINOGENS ^{b/}	1977	1978	1979
Africa	-	-	-
Americas:	14 kg 910 g	24 kg 28 g	62 kg 342 g
Doses	4 128 070	18 107 479	9 890 634
Europe:	901 g	396 g	5 kg 826 g
Doses	967	1 133	573
Near and Middle East	-	-	-
Asia and the Far East	-	-	155 g
Oceania:	15 g	1 kg 60 g	502 g
Doses	291	296	9 305
TOTAL	15 kg 826 g	25 kg 484 g	68 kg 825 g
Doses	4 129 328	18 108 908	9 900 512

Notes: 1. Poppy plants and capsules, cannabis plants and seeds, and miscellaneous minor quantities of ampoules, phials, solutions etc. are omitted.

2. Figures for 1979 are provisional.

^{a/} Including amounts reported in litres.

^{b/} Doses include ampoules, injections, phials, tablets etc.

Table 2

World totals of quantities of drugs reported seized annually, 1947-1979

Yearly average	Raw and prepared opium	Morphine	Heroin	Cocaine	Cannabis		Synthetic drugs ^{e/}	Other narcotic drugs ^{f/}		Stimulants ^{f/}	Depressants ^{f/}	L.S.D. ^{f/}	Other hallucinogens ^{f/}
					Herb ^{b/}	Resin		Other opiates ^{f/}	Synthetic narcotics ^{f/}				
1947-1966	kg 41 845	kg 264	kg 187	kg 41	kg 342 370 ^{e/}	kg 721 ^{e/}							
1967-1974	kg 44 162	kg 1 072	kg 953	kg 625	kg 2 335 354 ^{e/}	kg 45 877	kg 336 ^{e/}	22 kg Doses: 148 033 ^{e/}	241 kg Doses: 5 775 978	193 kg Doses: 849 960 ^{e/}	1 kg 126 g Doses: 137 310	89 kg 600 g ^{b/} Doses: 3 845 020 ^{e/}	
Year													
1975	kg 31 220	kg 399	kg 1 708	kg 2 406	kg 3 138 292	kg 60 942	kg 451	6 kg Doses: 249	4 783 kg Doses: 8 266 552	4 826 kg Doses: 804 113	10 kg 802 g Doses: 206 283	106 kg 715 g Doses: 2 492 120	
1976	kg 50 969	kg 695	kg 2 586	kg 2 419	kg 1 904 650	kg 77 309	kg 508	171 kg Doses: 12 443	281 kg Doses: 6 579 941	12 kg Doses: 1 366 514	11 kg 636 g Doses: 197 365	19 kg 277 g Doses: 1 924 350	
1977	kg 38 416	kg 564	kg 2 377	kg 3 977	kg 3 149 912	kg 164 825	kg 1 084	3 kg Doses: 4 132	907 kg Doses: 14 428 018	2 127 kg Doses: 1 036 434	8 kg 438 g Doses: 95 917	15 kg 826 g Doses: 4 129 328	
1978	kg 43 628	kg 521	kg 2 441	kg 5 391	kg 6 367 362	kg 172 344	kg 699	4 kg Doses: 2 804	584 kg Doses: 22 152 331	3 861 kg Doses: 517 672	1 kg 648 g Doses: 5 567 163	25 kg 484 g Doses: 18 108 908	
1979	kg 57 326	kg 597	kg 2 067	kg 7 155	kg 2 656 646	kg 126 548	kg 1 565	360 kg Doses: 1 632	493 kg Doses: 14 292 062	115 kg Doses: 7 594 099	4 kg 31 g Doses: 228 070	68 kg 825 g Doses: 9 900 512	

Notes: 1. Poppy plants and capsules, coca leaf, cannabis seeds and miscellaneous minor quantities of ampoules, phials, solutions etc. are omitted.

2. Figures for 1979 are provisional.

a/ Including plants and resin.

b/ Including plants where seizures are reported by weight.

c/ Including plants under international control other than opium, morphine, heroin, cocaine and cannabis. Quantities of such drugs, including psychotropic substances, reported seized after 1966 are shown in the succeeding columns.

e/ This figure represents the average for three years, no seizures having been reported before 1971.

f/ Doses include ampoules, injections, phials, tablets etc.

g/ This figure represents the average for seven years, no seizures having been reported for 1967.

h/ These figures represent the average for six years, no seizures having been reported for 1967 and 1968.

Annex IV

PARTIES TO THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961, THAT
CONVENTION AS AMENDED BY THE 1972 PROTOCOL, AND THE
1971 CONVENTION ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES,
AS AT 30 JANUARY 1981

1961 Convention a/

Afghanistan; Algeria; Argentina; Australia; Austria; Bahamas; Bangladesh; Barbados; Belgium; Benin; Brazil; Bulgaria; Burma; Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Canada; Chad; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Cyprus; Czechoslovakia; Denmark; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt; Ethiopia; Fiji; Finland; France; Gabon; German Democratic Republic; Germany, Federal Republic of; Ghana; Greece; Guatemala; Guinea; Haiti; Holy See; Honduras; Hungary; Iceland; India; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Ireland; Israel; Italy; Ivory Coast; Jamaica; Japan; Jordan; Kenya; Kuwait; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Lebanon; Lesotho; Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Madagascar; Malawi; Malaysia; Mali; Mauritius; Mexico; Monaco; Morocco; Netherlands; New Zealand; Nicaragua; Niger; Nigeria; Norway; Pakistan; Panama; Papua New Guinea; Paraguay; Peru; Philippines; Poland; Portugal; Republic of Korea; Romania; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; Singapore; South Africa; Spain; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Sweden; Switzerland; Syrian Arab Republic; Thailand; Togo; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Turkey; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; United Republic of Cameroon; United States of America; Upper Volta; Uruguay; Venezuela; Yugoslavia; Zaire; Zambia.

1961 Convention, as amended b/

Argentina; Australia; Austria; Bahamas; Bangladesh; Barbados; Benin; Bolivia; c/ Brazil; Canada; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Cyprus; Denmark; Ecuador; Egypt; Fiji; Finland; France; Germany, Federal Republic of; Guatemala; Haiti; Holy See; Honduras; Iceland; India; Indonesia; Iraq; Ireland; Israel; Italy; Ivory Coast; Japan; Jordan; Kenya; Kuwait; Lesotho; Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Luxembourg; Madagascar; Malawi; Malaysia; Mexico; Monaco; Niger; Norway; Panama; Papua New Guinea; Paraguay; Peru; Philippines; Portugal; Republic of Korea; Romania; Senegal; Singapore; South Africa; Spain; Sweden; Syrian Arab Republic; Thailand; Togo; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; United Republic of Cameroon; United States of America; Uruguay; Yugoslavia; Zaire.

a/ Entry into force: 13 December 1964.

b/ Entry into force: 8 August 1975.

c/ Adhered directly to the 1961 Convention as amended.

1971 Convention d/

Algeria; Argentina; Barbados; Benin; Brazil; Bulgaria; Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Chile; Costa Rica; Cuba; Cyprus; Denmark; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt; Ethiopia; Finland; France; German Democratic Republic; Germany, Federal Republic of; Greece; Grenada; Guatemala; Guyana; Holy See; Hungary; Iceland; India; Iraq; Jordan; Kuwait; Lesotho; Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Madagascar; Malawi; Mauritius; Mexico; Monaco; Morocco; Nicaragua; Norway; Pakistan; Panama; Papua New Guinea; Paraguay; Peru; Philippines; Poland; Portugal; Republic of Korea; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; South Africa; Spain; Sweden; Syrian Arab Republic; Thailand; Togo; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; United States of America; Uruguay; Venezuela; Yugoslavia; Zaire.

Annex V

LETTER TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF
THE TWENTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON
NARCOTIC DRUGS CONCERNING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
COUNCIL REVIEW OF COMMISSION DECISION 1 (S-VI)
OF 14 FEBRUARY 1980 a/

The Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, N.Y.
USA

Sir,

With reference to your Note of 28 November 1980 (NAR/CL.28/1980 - DND 421/11(1-2)) concerning the request by the Government of Spain that the Economic and Social Council should review the decision of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to include dextropropoxyphene in Schedule II of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, I have the honour to inform you that the Commission examined the content of your Note and annexes at its twenty-ninth session, held in Vienna from 2 to 11 February 1981.

The subject of the request for review and the grounds for the Commission's original decision to include dextropropoxyphene in Schedule II of the Single Convention were discussed at the Commission's 898th and 899th meetings. That discussion is reflected in paragraphs 169-174 of the Commission's report on its twenty-ninth session.

At the close of its deliberations, the Commission proceeded to a roll-call vote. In that vote, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, the United States of America and Yugoslavia were of the opinion that there was insufficient additional evidence or cause to reverse Commission decision 1 (S-VI) of 14 February 1980 and that, accordingly, the decision should stand.

The Federal Republic of Germany, India, Spain and the United Kingdom did not agree with the majority opinion and the Commission invited the representatives of those countries to submit a short written comment on their respective positions.

Statements from the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Spain and the United Kingdom are accordingly annexed to this letter.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Police Major General Chavalit Yodmani
Chairman (twenty-ninth session)
Commission on Narcotic Drugs

a/ See chapter V above, paras. 169-174.

Statement by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany
on the subject of the review by the Economic and Social Council
of decision 1 (S-VI) of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Federal Republic of Germany supports the notification of Spain to review the decision of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to place dextropropoxyphene on Schedule II of the 1961 Convention. The toxicological data of dextropropoxyphene do not justify scheduling this substance under the international narcotics control measures provided for in the 1961 Convention. The inclusion in Schedule II of that Convention is only justified if data of dependence-producing properties have been established.

Cases of deaths which are caused by the simultaneous administration of dextropropoxyphene and alcohol do also not justify scheduling of this substance under international narcotics control. The prevention of such simultaneous administration can only be the object of national drug legislation.

Statement by the representative of India on the subject of the
review by the Economic and Social Council of decision 1 (S-VI)
of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Dextropropoxyphene preparations have been marketed in India for over 12 years. The preparations marketed are for oral use and do not contain more than 100 milligrammes of dextropropoxyphene in dosage form. No reports regarding either the abuse of dextropropoxyphene preparations or cases of death due to over-dosage with the drug have been reported. It is therefore considered that there is no need to exercise any control over preparations of dextropropoxyphene under the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961. In those countries where abuse of dextropropoxyphene is widespread and poses a problem, strict measures at the national level to control such abuse could be taken.

Statement by the representative of Spain regarding the
matter of the review by the Economic and Social Council of
decision 1 (S-VI) of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

In accordance with what was agreed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its 898th plenary meeting held on 4 February 1980, the delegation of Spain respectfully wishes to make the following statement.

(1) Article 3, paragraph 8, of the 1961 Single Convention stipulates that the parties, the World Health Organization (WHO), and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs may bring to the attention of the Economic and Social Council such comments as they consider relevant on previous decisions taken by the Commission.

(2) WHO, in its communication of 27 January 1981 in document E/CN.7/659/Add.7, has informed the Commission of its view that the substance known as dextropropoxyphene should remain in Schedule II of the Single Convention.

(3) In accordance with what has been stated in the preceding paragraphs, the delegation of the Government of Spain respectfully submits the following comments to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration.

All of what follows is in support of the Spanish Government's request that the Council review the decision adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its sixth special session to include dextropropoxyphene in Schedule II of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.

The Secretariat has distributed to the delegates a report from WHO in reply to the Spanish Government's request for a review of the Commission's decision to include dextropropoxyphene in Schedule II of the 1961 Single Convention. This report bears the symbol E/CN.7/659/Add.7. The reply reaffirms WHO's previous recommendation for the inclusion of dextropropoxyphene in Schedule II.

WHO's reply deals with a number of the points put forward to substantiate the request for review in the documentation submitted. Nevertheless, it fails to address adequately the two key points on which the request is based, namely:

(1) That dextropropoxyphene, whatever clinically speaking may be its pharmacological properties in the laboratory, has not been linked to any significant problem of dependence or addiction;

(2) That there is no significant concrete evidence to suggest that there has been any problem of illicit international traffic, diversion or "street abuse" with dextropropoxyphene.

In these circumstances, the international control of this drug under the Single Convention would not serve the intended purpose.

We shall seek, in the paragraphs below, to reply to the points raised in the corresponding paragraphs of the WHO report.

1. Clinically speaking, dextropropoxyphene does not have significant "dependence-producing" properties, nor are these properties qualitatively similar to those of codeine or propiram. Extensive laboratory studies involving the administering of dextropropoxyphene to animals and humans have shown, as indicated in the documentation accompanying the Spanish Government's request for a review of the decision in question, that the risk of developing a dependence on dextropropoxyphene is considerably smaller than for codeine. As far as propiram is concerned, the most recent edition of the American Medical Association's publication "AMA Drug Evaluations" (4th edition, 1980, p. 72) indicates that the possibility of producing dependence is greater than with dextropropoxyphene. It is true that dextropropoxyphene produces analgesia and other opiate-like effects which can be reversed by nalaxone.

Pharmacologically speaking, dextropropoxyphene is an opiate compound. But many compounds having opiate properties, such as, for example, etoheptacine, butorphanol, and nalbufine, are not regulated by the Single Convention. A criterion of degree needs to be established. For those compounds which, from a clinical point of view, do not entail significant problems of dependence or the possibility of such dependence, no control is justified.

The assertion that when administered by the parenteral route dextropropoxyphene substitutes for morphine may be misleading. Although this route has been mentioned in a few reports, this abuse has been self-limited by the irritant effects of the drug on the tissues.

Similarly misleading is the statement that dextropropoxyphene, when administered over prolonged periods, can produce dependence.

When administered in the recommended dosages, the chronic use of this drug (in some instances over many years for the treatment of arthritis pain) has not been observed to be habit forming. Experiments have shown that the administering of large overdoses (four or more times the recommended dosage) for a period of two months or more inevitably produces withdrawal symptoms when discontinued, but these are not severe. The statement that the possibility of producing dependence with dextropropoxyphene is smaller than with morphine is correct, but the difference should be emphasized. Experiments with humans have shown that the potential dependence produced by dextropropoxyphene is from 1/24 to 1/40 of that of morphine. Are not "convulsions", which occur only in the case of overdose, a limiting factor? A factor limiting the size of dosage before severe dependence results is the dysphoria accompanying the chronic use of the drug. This dysphoria is a major factor in discouraging the "recreational" abuse of the substance.

In the studies with monkeys, dextropropoxyphene was self-administered by the animals up to a certain point, but we know of no published study in which the drug continued to be self-administered until "toxicity in the heart" or "convulsions" resulted. Some slight cardiac effects have been encountered in prolonged toxicological studies (not involving self-administration) with dogs and rabbits, in which convulsions occurred as an overdose symptom. The WHO report perhaps refers to these studies which have nothing to do with drug dependence, or with other studies designed to assess the risk of drug dependence.

2. This paragraph of the WHO reply is based on the assumption that dextropropoxyphene possesses habit-forming properties similar to those of codeine and propiram, an assumption with which we do not agree. It is important to emphasize that, unlike dextropropoxyphene, codeine must be produced as an opium derivative and that it has been linked to serious problems involving illicit traffic, diversion, and/or clandestine production. All these factors constitute a compelling reason for the inclusion of codeine (for which there is only a minor problem of direct abuse) in Schedule II of the Single Convention and for the direct and indirect international controls to which it has been subject for a long time now.

3. This paragraph of the WHO report is rhetorical in nature and requires no special comment.

4. WHO acknowledges that the level of "street abuse" of dextropropoxyphene has been "low". The documentation accompanying the Spanish request for review demonstrates that the "street abuse" problem with this drug is really insignificant.

In the discussions that took place last year during the session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs the delegations of the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Canada, Finland and the United Kingdom reported that there were few or no problems of dextropropoxyphene abuse in their countries and that there was no need to include this drug in the international Schedule. A number of representatives spoke in favour of the need for control as a "gesture of international solidarity" although there was no significant problem of abuse in their particular countries.

The fact that some countries have imposed domestic controls on dextro-propoxyphene is not necessarily relevant to the question of international control, where the main concern is with illicit cross-border traffic and with other problems which have in fact not arisen in the case of dextro-propoxyphene.

5. This paragraph of the reply repeats the assertions made elsewhere in the report. The argument that there are "pharmacological data" to show that dextropropoxyphene is significantly habit-forming is unproven in the light of the clinical experience with this drug. From the point of view of the market, one of the major producers of dextropropoxyphene has sold 20 billion doses of the drug over a 23-year period, and up to now there have been only 240 reports of dependence, many of them poorly documented.

6. International controls are not designed to prevent intentional overdosage. If the mere risk of overdosage were sufficient reason for the inclusion of a drug in the Schedule international control would also be appropriate for aspirin and acetaminophene. The answer does not lie in international control, but in educational programmes for doctors and patients. The special reference here to "developing countries" is inappropriate in the circumstances, as no problem with dextropropoxyphene exists. The suggestion that international control would decrease the availability of the drug for "street abuse" naturally presupposes that such abuse is now occurring to some significant degree. No documented evidence has been presented to indicate that this is true.

In summary then, no concrete evidence has been submitted which would justify the imposition of international controls on dextropropoxyphene.

The representative of Spain would like to point out that the delegates of countries with extensive experience in the medical use of dextropropoxyphene also voted in favour of reviewing the Commission's decision to include this substance in Schedule II.

Among these delegates are those of the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and India.

It should also be kept in mind that, at this same session, the Commission adopted the decision 1 (XXIX) to reduce controls on certain dextropropoxyphene preparations (documents E/CN.7/659, paragraphs 14-16 and Add.2). This does not indicate that there is any great concern regarding this substance.

The representative of Spain does not believe that the burden of international control procedures and their cost to the signatory countries ought to be imposed for drugs which, like dextropropoxyphene, are of low abuse potential.

Statement by the representative of the United Kingdom on the subject
of the review by the Economic and Social Council of decision 1 (S-VI)
of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Commission did not, in the view of the United Kingdom, give adequate consideration to distinguishing between the two evident sources of concern to the Commission, that is, dependence potential and toxicity. There is undoubtedly a large number of deaths from dextropropoxyphene, often taken in a fixed combination with other analgesics, resulting from deliberate or accidental overdose, which is due to the inherent toxicity of the ingredients. Such toxicity is enhanced when taken concomitantly with alcohol. The United Kingdom questions whether toxicity in overdose should be regarded as a major factor in considering control under the Single Convention, which has previously been concerned primarily with control of those substances capable of causing addiction constituting a serious evil for the individual and social and economic danger for mankind.

The United Kingdom suggests that the Economic and Social Council might wish to consider this aspect carefully, and to consider whether it is appropriate that the complex provisions and controls of the Single Convention should be applied to a substance that does not, in the experience of the United Kingdom, give rise to serious or widespread addiction.

Annex VI

ATTENDANCE

MEMBERS a/

- Algeria: Smail Bouzar; Amar Ouzzane; */ Mustapha Habi; **/ Mustapha Krechiem; **/ Mohamed Messaid; **/ Mustapha Benramdane **/
- Argentina: Juan Carlos García Fernández; Horacio Rolando Cattani; */ Francisco Lalanne; **/ Walter Justo Antonio Rezza; **/ Jorge Ramón Aguero Corvalan **/
- Australia: A.D. Campbell; K.W. Edmonson; */ B. Bates; */ Edward Williams; **/ F. Potts; **/ S.C. Whitlam **/
- Belgium: B. Huyghe
- Brazil: Arthur Pereira de Castilho Neto; Lauro Solero; */ Roberto T. de Mesquita **/
- Colombia: Roberto Herrera Vergara; Orjuela Bermeo Guillermo */
- France: Albert Tigner; Christiane Barrau; */ Jeanne de la Batut; **/ François le Mouel; **/ Jean Bompeix; **/ Tony Francfort; **/ Jean-Pierre Castella **/
- German Democratic Republic: Ulrich Schneidewind; Dietmar Singer */
- Germany, Federal Republic of: Oskar Schroeder; Günter Dahlhoff; */ Peter-Hannes Meyer; **/ Hans-Ulrich Gleim; **/ Gero Hoffman; **/ Erich Rebscher; **/ Erhard Völzke **/
- Hungary: István Bayer; Imre Soós; */ Béla Majorossy; **/ Lajos Kopetty; **/ György Balogh; **/ János Czeglédi **/
- India: B.B. Gujral; M.M. Bhatnagar; */ Sharad Shripad Gothoskar; */ Shivshankar Menon; **/ A. Sreenivas **/

*/ Alternate.

**/ Adviser.

a/ Members whose term of office expires on 31 December 1981: Algeria; Australia; Belgium; Brazil; German Democratic Republic; Indonesia; Iran; Japan; Mexico; Panama; Togo; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Members whose term of office expires on 31 December 1983: Argentina; Colombia; France; Germany, Federal Republic of; Hungary; India; Italy; Madagascar; Malawi; Norway; Pakistan; Spain; Thailand; United States of America; Yugoslavia.

Indonesia: Sukardjo Subadi; Johan Frederik Mambu; Sirad Atmodjo; Suhadibroto; Benny Lirungan; Dalindra Aman; A. Satari; Christiadi Mangkuseputro

Iran: Seyed Hossein Fakhr; Ahmad Mohit */

Italy: Guisepe Di Gennaro; Francesco Pocchiari; */ Roberto Falaschi; */ Alberto Sabatino; **/ Romano Capasso; **/ Ustik Avico; **/ Guido Ditta; **/ Franco Testa; **/ Enrico Guicciardi **/

Japan: Tsutomu Shimomura; Takahiro Yamada; Toshihiro Araki

Madagascar: Jean Randresiarison

Malawi: Patrick Simon Peter Tembo

Mexico: Fernando Baeza Melendez; Jesús Yañez-Orviz; */ Francisco Olguín Uribe; */ Arturo Galindo

Norway: Torbjørn Mork; Bjørn Jøldal; Hermann Berger; Arne Huuse; Oddvar Saether; Ketil Bentzen; Inge Staalesen

Pakistan: Mairaj Hussein; Aziz Ahmad Khan */

Panama: Laura Torres de Rodriguez

Spain: Luis Enrique Ildefonso y Romo; Félix Calderón Moreno

Thailand: Chavalit Yodmani; Xujati Pramoolphol; ***/ Panya Vanasatit; Vichai Poshyachinda; Aran Suwanbubpa; Abinant Na Ranong;

Togo: Amouzouvi Kuevi-Beku

Tunisia: Ahmed Ghezal; Khereddine Abdelali; */ Mohamed Fekih; Slaheddine Fourati; Monji Kaouache; Mondher Mami

Turkey: Ecmel Barutçu; Mesut Orsa; Tahsin Tarlan; Hayrettin Hanagasi; Adnan Coşkun; Uygur Tazebay; Şule Soysal; Atilla Aytek; Numan Baycin; Gürsu Okurer

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Edward Armenakovich Babaian; Pavel Dzioubenko; */ Feliks Nikolaevich Strok

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: B.O. Bubbear; D.J. Hardwick; */ B.W. Mackenzie; */ P.D. Cutting; **/ B. Hunt; **/ P.E.I. Lee **/

United States of America: Roger Kirk; Clyde D. Taylor; */ Dianne Hurley Graham; **/ Gene Haislip; **/ Walter V. Hall; **/ Victor Jacobson; **/ Stuart Nightingale; **/ Jean-Paul Smith; **/ John Warner; **/ Mark Golubock **/

Yugoslavia: Petar Džundev; Milan Skrij; Vido Popadić; Milivoj Mihić

*/ Alternate.
**/ Adviser.
***/ Special adviser.

STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTED BY OBSERVERS

Austria; Bahrain; Bulgaria; Burma; Canada; Chile; China; Czechoslovakia; Denmark; Ecuador; Egypt; Finland; Greece; Ireland; Israel; Jamaica; Kenya; Kuwait; Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Malaysia; Morocco; Netherlands; Nigeria; Peru; Philippines; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Saudi Arabia; South Africa; Sweden; United Arab Emirates; Uruguay; Venezuela; Yemen

STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTED BY OBSERVERS

Holy See; Republic of Korea; Switzerland

UNITED NATIONS BODIES

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control; United Nations Development Programme; United Nations Industrial Development Organization; United Nations Social Defence Research Institute; United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

World Health Organization; International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

ORGANIZATION HAVING A SPECIAL AGREEMENT WITH ECOSOC

International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol)

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Pan-Arab Organization for Social Defence against Crime, League of Arab States; Colombo Plan Bureau; Council of Europe; Customs Co-operation Council; Permanent Secretariat of the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category I: International Council of Women; World Federation of United Nations Associations.

Category II: Bahá'i International Community; International Commission of Jurists; International Council on Alcohol and Addictions; World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations.

Roster: International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations.

Annex VII

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<u>Document</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>
E/CN.7/655	Provisional agenda	2
E/CN.7/655/Add.1	Annotated provisional agenda	2
E/CN.7/655/Add.2	List of documents	2
E/CN.7/655/Add.3/Rev.2	Provisional time-table	2
E/CN.7/656 E/CN.7/656/Add.1	Action taken by international drug control and related organs and bodies of the United Nations	3
E/CN.7/657	Report and recommendations of the Meeting on Drug Trafficking and Other Crime	8
E/CN.7/657/Add.1	Report on the Meeting on Measures Against the Use of Acetic Anhydride and Acetyl Chloride in the Illicit Manufacture of Heroin	8
E/CN.7/657/Add.2	Report on the Meeting on Financial Assets and Transactions Related to Illicit Drug Trafficking	8
E/CN.7/657/Add.3	Report on the Seventh Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region	8
E/CN.7/657/Add.4	Supplement to the report and recommendations of the Meeting on Drug Trafficking and Other Crime	8
E/CN.7/657/Add.5	Report on the Meeting of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters In the Near and Middle East	8
E/CN.7/658 (Part one) E/CN.7/658 (Part two) and Corr.1	Strategy and policies for drug control	4
E/CN.7/659 and Corr.1	Implementation of the international treaties on the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	5
E/CN.7/659/Add.1	Status of multilateral treaties on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances that are deposited with the Secretary-General	5

<u>Document</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>
E/CN.7/659/Add.2	Note by the Secretary-General of 8 September 1980 (NAR/CL.20/1980)	5
E/CN.7/659/Add.3	Note by the Secretary-General of 20 August 1980 (NAR/CL.19/1980)	5
E/CN.7/659/Add.4	Note by the Secretary-General of 28 November 1980 (NAR/CL.28/1980)	5
E/CN.7/659/Add.5	Possible ways of improving the annual reports questionnaire	5
E/CN.7/659/Add.6	Notification received from the Government of Yugoslavia pursuant to article 3, paragraph 3 of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances	5
E/CN.7/659/Add.7	Implementation of the international treaties on the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	5
E/CN.7/659/Add.8 and Corr.1 <u>a/</u>	States Parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances	5
E/CN.7/660 (Part one) E/CN.7/660 (Part two)	Review of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances during 1979	7
E/CN.7/660 (Part one)/ Add.1	The use of technological aids for improved enforcement against the illicit drug traffic	7
E/CN.7/660 (Part one)/ Add.2	Recommendations of a meeting on drug law enforcement training arranged by the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs in co-operation with the International Criminal Police Organization/Interpol and the Customs Co-operation Council at ICPO/Interpol Headquarters, St. Cloud, France, 16-17 June 1980	7
E/CN.7/661 and Add.1	Review of drug abuse and measures to reduce illicit demand	7
E/CN.7/662/Rev.1 and Corr.1 <u>b/</u>	Scientific research	9

a/ E/CN.7/659/Add.8/Corr.1 in English, Spanish and Russian only.
b/ E/CN.7/662/Rev.1/Corr.1 in Spanish only.

<u>Document</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>
E/CN.7/662/Rev.1/ Add.1 and Add.2 and Corr.1 <u>c/</u>	Multilingual dictionary of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control	9
E/CN.7/663 (Part one) and Add.1 E/CN.7/663 (Part two) and Add.1	Reports of United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and international organs and organizations on drug related activities	10
E/CN.7/664	Report of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, 1980	11
E/CN.7/664/Add.1	Financial data on operations financed by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control	11
E/CN.7/665 and Add.1	Programme of work and priorities	12
E/CN.7/666 and Corr.1	Review of the draft medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989	13
E/CN.7/667	Letters addressed to the Chairman of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs from the heads of the delegations of the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America	5
E/CN.7/L.507 and Add.1-15	Draft report of the twenty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	14
E/CN.7/L.508	Maintenance of a world-wide balance between the supply of narcotic drugs and the legitimate demand for these drugs for medical and scientific purposes: draft resolution submitted by Algeria, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Mexico, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia	6
E/CN.7/L.511	Voluntary reporting of statistics on the cultivation of <u>Papaver bracteatum</u> and the manufacture of thebaine derived from <u>Papaver bracteatum</u> : draft resolution submitted by Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Mexico, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America	6

<u>Document</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>
E/CN.7/L.513	Prevention of the introduction of low-quality or falsely labelled drugs into developing countries: draft resolution submitted by Algeria, Belgium, Brazil, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mexico, Norway, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	7
E/CN.7/L.515	Inclusion of certain preparations containing dextropropoxyphene salts in Schedule III annexed to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and to that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol: draft decision prepared by the Secretariat at the request of the Commission	5
E/CN.7/L.517	Inclusion of benzphetamine in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances: draft decision submitted by the Secretariat at the request of the Commission	5
E/CN.7/L.518	Inclusion of mazindol in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances: draft decision submitted by the Secretariat at the request of the Commission	5
E/CN.7/L.519	Inclusion of phendimetrazine in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances: draft decision submitted by the Secretariat at the request of the Commission	5
E/CN.7/L.520	Inclusion of phentermine in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances: draft decision submitted by the Secretariat at the request of the Commission	5
E/CN.7/L.521/Rev.1	Implementation of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances: draft resolution submitted by Egypt, Hungary, Iran, Pakistan, Sweden, Turkey, United States of America	5
E/CN.7/L.522	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs: draft decision submitted by the Secretariat at the request of the Commission	11
E/CN.7/L.523	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board: draft decision submitted by the Secretariat at the request of the Commission	11

<u>Document</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>
E/CN.7/L.524	Provisional agenda and documentation for the thirtieth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs: draft decision submitted by the Secretariat at the request of the Commission	12
E/CN.7/L.525	Provisional agenda and documentation for the seventh special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs: draft decision submitted by the Secretariat at the request of the Commission	12
E/CN.7/L.526/Rev.1	Strategy and policies for drug control: draft resolution submitted by the Secretariat at the request of the Commission	4
E/CN.7/L.527	Special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs: draft resolution submitted by the Secretariat at the request of the Commission	12
E/CN.7/L.528	Measures against the abuse of drugs: draft resolution submitted by Iran, Pakistan, Sweden, Turkey	8
E/CN.7/L.530	Financial implications of draft resolution E/CN.7/L.527: note by the Secretariat	11
E/CN.7/L.530/Add.1	Financial implications of draft resolution E/CN.7/L.527: note by the Secretariat	11
E/CN.7/L.531	The promotion of understanding of the problems of drug abuse by the general public: draft resolution submitted by Iran, Pakistan, Turkey, Sweden	8
E/CN.7/L.532	Measures to strengthen the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control: draft resolution submitted by Malaysia, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Norway, United States of America	11
E/CN.7/L.533	Calendar of conferences for 1982 and 1983: draft decision submitted by the Secretariat at the request of the Commission	12
E/CN.7/L.534	Financial implications of draft resolution E/CN.7/L.533: note by the Secretariat	12

<u>Document</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>
E/CN.7/L.535	Strategy and policies for drug control: provisional cost estimates of draft resolution E/CN.7/L.526/Rev.1 regarding the basic programme of action for 1982 according to order of priorities and source of financing	4
E/CN.7/L.536	Fund allocation for United Nations drug control activities: draft resolution submitted by the Secretariat at the request of the Commission	4 and 12
E/INCB/51	Estimated world requirements of narcotic drugs in 1981	6
E/INCB/52	Report of the INCB for 1980	3,6,7
E/INCB/53	Statistics on narcotic drugs for 1979 and maximum levels of opium stocks	6
E/INCB/54	Statistics on psychotropic substances for 1979	3
E/INCB/55	Comparative statement of estimates and statistics on narcotic drugs for 1979 furnished by Governments in accordance with the international treaties	6
E/IT/1978/91-93	Part C of annual reports of Governments for 1978	7
E/IT/1979/1-90,92	Part C of annual reports of Governments for 1979	7
E/IT/1979/91	Alphabetical list of Part C for 1979	7
E/NA.1979 (trilingual)	List of national authorities empowered to issue certificates and authorizations for the import and export of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	5
E/NF.1979	Manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: list of authorized manufacturers	5
E/NR.1979/Summary	Summary of Annual Reports of Governments relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (1979)	5
E/NS.1979/Summary 4	Quarterly summary of illicit transactions and seizures	5

<u>Documents</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>
E/NS.1980/Summary 1 + 2 E/NS.1980/Summary 3/4	Quarterly summaries of illicit transactions and seizures	7
MNH/80.1 <u>d/</u>	Study on guidelines for the exemption of preparations under article 3 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971	5
MNH/80.3 <u>d/</u>	Report of WHO inter-regional workshop II on prevention and treatment of drug dependence, Bangkok, Thailand, 5-9 November 1979	7
MNH/80.13 <u>d/</u>	Report of WHO inter-regional workshop III on epidemiological and intervention programmes for rural opium using populations, Chiang-Mai, Thailand, 12-16 November 1979	7
MNH/80.15 <u>d/</u>	National response to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971: Argentina	5
MNH/80.28 <u>d/</u>	Review of psychoactive substances for international control 22-24 September 1980	5
ICP/MNH/001 <u>d/</u>	Regional workshop on psychotropic drugs, Manila, Philippines 7-12 August 1980	7
MNH/80.31 <u>d/</u>	Drug-related problems and their definitions	7

Documents withdrawn

E/CN.7/L.509
E/CN.7/L.510
E/CN.7/L.512
E/CN.7/L.514
E/CN.7/L.516
E/CN.7/L.529

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