

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

REPORT ON THE THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

(6-17 February 1989)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1989

SUPPLEMENT No. 5



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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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CHAPTER I

MATTERS REQUIRING ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

A. Draft resolutions

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

1

Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the numerous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as well as the many political declarations such as those made in Quito, Lima and New York and in particular, the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, 2/ all of which called for the urgent preparation of a convention against illicit trafficking,

Noting that these resolutions and declarations led to the adoption in Vienna on 19 December 1988 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances by a Conference of Plenipotentiaries convened by the United Nations in Vienna from 25 November to 20 December 1988, 3/

Reaffirming the importance of the Convention for improving international co-operation in that field, which, furthermore, will add to the existing instruments for the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 43/214 of 21 December 1988 and the regulations and rules on programme planning and budgeting, as well as resolution 3 adopted by the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances,

Noting the priority assigned by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to matters relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in its report of 22 September 1988,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the excellent preparation of the working document on the draft convention (E/CONF.82/3) which was circulated to States for consideration at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries;
2. Also expresses its thanks to States that participated in the development and adoption of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;
3. Urges States to proceed with the rapid signature and ratification of the Convention, so that it enters into force as early as possible;
4. Further urges States to take the requisite legal and administrative measures and to devote the necessary resources at the national level to achieve the effective implementation of the Convention;
5. Invites States, to the extent that they are able to do so, to apply provisionally the measures provided in the Convention pending its entry into force for each of them;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to modify that section of the annual reports questionnaire regarding the implementation of international treaties so that the Commission, at its regular and special sessions, may review the steps that States have taken to ratify, accept, approve or formally confirm the Convention;
7. Further requests the Secretary-General to provide assistance to enable States, which so request, to establish the legislative and administrative measures necessary for the application of the Convention;
8. Urges all Member States to take appropriate steps in the General Assembly and its financial organs to assign the appropriate priority and approve the budgetary appropriations necessary to enable the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the Secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board to carry out their additional responsibilities under the new Convention;
9. Invites the Secretary-General to identify the financial, technical and human resources required by those bodies to carry out their additional responsibilities in relation to the new Convention and, within existing resources, to make every effort to assign the necessary resources to the drug control units for the 1990-1991 biennium.

II

Intensification and Co-ordination of Measures for Demand Reduction

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 42/112 of 7 December 1987, welcomed the successful conclusion of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and, in particular, the adoption of the Declaration 2/ and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, 5/

Noting that the General Assembly in the same resolution requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control, to identify suitable measures for follow-up to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking,

Seriously concerned at the increasing availability of illicit drugs and the world-wide upward trend in drug abuse causing widespread human suffering, loss of life and social disruption,

Recognizing that measures of prevention, public awareness, early intervention, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration are essential factors in curbing drug abuse,

Aware that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1988/9 of 25 May 1988 has urged Governments to improve measures for demand reduction,

Noting that Article 14 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, adopted on 19 December 1988 in Vienna, 3/ requires parties to adopt measures aimed at eliminating or reducing illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Acknowledging that the specialized agencies concerned with demand reduction initiatives have responded positively to General Assembly resolution 38/93 of 16 December 1983 and the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking 2/ in intensifying their drug-related activities,

Recognizing the important role that international non-governmental organizations play in all aspects of demand reduction, as reflected in General Assembly documents A/C.3/41/7 of 29 October 1986 and A/C.3/42/2 of 21 September 1987,

Mindful of the fundamental need for action at the national, regional and international level to achieve a balanced programme of reduction of supply of and demand for illicit drugs,

Aware that the achievement of these goals requires continuous attention, in-depth analysis, monitoring, co-ordination, follow-up and extensive collaboration,

Noting with satisfaction that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs has included in the proposed agenda for its thirty-fourth regular session an agenda item concerning the prevention and reduction of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, 6/

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in order to assess the level of national and international progress in implementing the seven targets set out in chapter I of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control 5/ adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking:

(a) To issue a succinct questionnaire by 31 December 1989 to all Governments and regional intergovernmental organizations requesting details of action taken at the national and regional levels in implementing these targets, together with details of any practical difficulties they have experienced in fulfilling these targets;

(b) To prepare a report in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization to be issued by 30 November 1990 analysing the information submitted and assessing in particular how best to provide help to States in furthering demand reduction strategies and determining the extent to which each of the seven targets continues to be relevant in this area, for consideration by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-fourth session;

2. Urges all Governments and regional intergovernmental organizations to co-operate fully in the preparation of this report by providing the information required by the questionnaire in good time;

3. Urges all Governments to continue to give higher priority to demand reduction in their national strategies to combat drug abuse through the necessary policy and legislative adjustments including the allocation of appropriate resources and services for prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration;

4. Calls upon the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization and other relevant intergovernmental organizations to intensify relevant activities and accord them higher priority and to collaborate closely with international non-governmental organizations;

5. Calls upon international non-governmental organizations to extend and co-ordinate their activities in developing and executing demand reduction programmes by utilizing their grass-root level contacts with the community, in close co-operation with the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs and other relevant United Nations organizations and agencies, with the aim of effectively complementing and supplementing their work;

6. Encourages the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in the further development of its master plans with due attention to demand reduction activities and the provision of greater resources for related intervention programmes;

7. Urges all Member States to take appropriate steps in the General Assembly and its financial organs to assign the appropriate priority and, within the budget outline already approved by the General Assembly in resolution 43/214 of 21 December 1988, to approve the budgetary appropriations necessary to enable the Division of Narcotic Drugs to carry out the tasks referred to in paragraph 1 above;

8. Invites the Secretary-General to identify the financial, technical and human resources required by the Division of Narcotic Drugs to carry out these tasks and to make recommendations, taking into account resolution 43/214 and the regulations and rules on programme planning and budgeting;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments, specialized agencies and relevant international non-governmental organizations for consideration and implementation as appropriate.

Supply of and Demand for Opiates for
Medical and Scientific Purposes

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1979/8 of 9 May 1979, 1980/20 of 30 April 1980, 1981/8 of 6 May 1981, 1982/12 of 30 April 1982, 1983/3 of 24 May 1983, 1984/21 of 24 May 1984, 1985/16 of 28 May 1985, 1986/9 of 21 May 1986, 1987/31 of 26 May 1987 and 1988/10 of 25 May 1988,

Re-emphasizing the central role of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, in the control of the production of and trade in opiates,

Re-affirming the need to maintain a balance between supply and demand of opiate raw materials for medical and scientific purposes which is an important element in the international control strategy and policy on drug abuse control,

Concerned that the traditional supplier countries continue to face financial and other burdens as a result of their large stocks of opiate raw materials,

Re-emphasizing the fundamental need for international co-operation and solidarity to overcome the problem of excess stocks,

Having considered the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1988, in particular paragraphs 34 to 40 which cover the supply of, and demand for, opiates for medical and scientific needs,

1. Urges all Governments to give serious consideration to ways to resolve the problem of excess stocks and bring about rapid improvement;

2. Commends the International Narcotics Control Board for its efforts and requests the International Narcotics Control Board to pursue the early finalization and implementation of the project referred to in paragraph 40 of its report for the year 1988, which should assess legitimate needs for opiates in various regions of the world hitherto unmet because of insufficient health care, a difficult economic situation or other conditions;

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

Contribution of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control
to the fight against Illicit Traffic in and Abuse of Drugs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the strategic role of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) in the multilateral effort to eliminate the drug problem,

Expressing appreciation to the Executive Director of UNFDAC and his staff for their efforts to develop programmes that meet the needs of countries as well as address the major aspects of the drug problem,

Noting the significant role in guiding the multilateral narcotics control programme of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 1972 Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, 8/ and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, 10/ as well as the adoption on 19 December 1988 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 3/ by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries convened in Vienna,

Recognizing the benefits which will emanate from the entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in strengthening the international narcotics control effort, particularly those activities designed to enhance co-operation between legal, judicial and law enforcement entities,

1. Urges the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) to continue to develop programmes that will address the multifaceted nature of the drug problem;

2. Further urges UNFDAC to continue to use, as guiding tools, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;

3. Recalls that the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances shall not derogate from earlier treaty rights and obligations;

4. Encourages the International Narcotics Control Board, the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to continue to strengthen their co-operation and take whatever measures may be necessary to achieve the aims of the international conventions in accordance with the advice and suggestions from the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and in accordance with the policy directives received from the United Nations legislative bodies;

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

6. Urges Governments to consider continuing and increasing substantially their voluntary contributions to the Fund.

V

Special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Economic and Social Council,

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

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

Aware of the need for the Commission (i) to consider urgently further measures which may be required to facilitate the entry into force of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances or, if the Convention has entered into force in the interval, the measures that are required to ensure implementation of its provisions, (ii) to consider any urgent question of the possible scheduling of substances under the provisions of the international drug control treaties, following receipt of recommendations to that effect from the World Health Organization, (iii) to consider appropriate action to improve regional co-operation in drug law enforcement,

Decides that the Commission shall hold a special session of five working days in 1990 at a time when it will not overlap with other meetings, and within existing United Nations resources, (i) to consider urgently further measures which may be required to facilitate the entry into force of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances or, if the Convention has entered into force in the interval, the measures that are required to ensure implementation of its provisions, (ii) to consider any urgent questions relating to the possible scheduling of substances under the provisions of the international drug control treaties, following receipt of recommendations to that effect from the World Health Organization, (iii) to consider appropriate action to improve regional co-operation in drug law enforcement and (iv) to consider the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1989, an interim report from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, and other relevant matters requiring urgent attention.

Allocation of appropriate resources and priority
to the international drug control programme 11/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 43/122 of 8 December 1988, endorsed resolution 4(S-X) of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, considering that its implementation was essential for the adequate functioning of the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board,

Recalling that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1987/29 of 26 May 1987 requested the Secretary-General to give the sector of international drug control priority, as a matter of urgency, in the allocation of available United Nations resources,

Noting that the General Assembly in its resolution 42/113 of 7 December 1987 requested the Secretary-General to take steps to provide, within existing resources, appropriate support for strengthening the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board, inter alia, through redeployment to those drug control units,

Considering that both the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 3/ which was adopted on 19 December 1988 have mandated new activities to be undertaken by the Division of Narcotic Drugs as secretariat of the Commission and on behalf of the Secretary-General, as well as by the International Narcotics Control Board and its secretariat,

Recalling the conclusion of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 12/ in which the Committee recommended that the Secretary-General, in implementing General Assembly resolution 41/213 of requesting him to reduce the number of posts in the Secretariat by 15 per cent, keep in mind the concerns expressed by Member States regarding the proposed reductions in posts in smaller offices, including those concerned with narcotics affairs,

Deeply concerned that the proposed cuts envisaged for the international drug control programme would adversely affect programmes which the Commission considers to be of priority,

Having considered the draft proposed programme budget for 1990-1991 for the Division of Narcotic Drugs, as outlined in Conference Room Paper 10, distributed to the Commission,

1. Endorses the recommendations on priorities made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-third regular session on the various programme elements contained in the programme of work of the Division of Narcotic Drugs for the biennium 1990-1991;

2. Brings to the attention of Member States that in the light of resource reductions and in spite of the identification of priorities, without additional resources the implementation of many important programme elements will be seriously impaired or prevented;

3. Urges States to implement resolution 3 adopted by the United Nations Conference to adopt a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances by taking appropriate steps in the General Assembly as well as in the financial organs of the Assembly to assign the appropriate priority and approve the necessary budgetary appropriations with a view to providing the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board with the necessary resources to discharge fully the tasks entrusted to them;

4. Invites the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures in conformity with General Assembly resolution 42/113.

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

At its 1,029th meeting, on 15 February 1989, the Commission discussed its programme of future work and priorities under agenda item 9. It drew up the provisional agenda and list of documents for its thirty-fourth session, to be held in 1991, and decided by consensus to submit the following draft decision to the Council for adoption:

1

Provisional agenda for the thirty-fourth session
of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs 13/

At its plenary meeting, on ... 1989, the Economic and Social Council approved the following provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-fourth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

1. Election of Officers;
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work;

Documentation

Provisional agenda
Annotated provisional agenda

3. Implementation of the international drug control treaties;

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General

4. Situation and trends in drug abuse and the illicit traffic;

Documentation

Report(s) of the Secretary-General

5. Further action required in connection with the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

6. Prevention and reduction of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General

7. Action related to international drug control taken at the international level:

- (a) International drug control activities in the United Nations System;

Documentation

Various reports

- (b) International Narcotics Control Board;

Documentation

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1990

- (c) United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

- (d) Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

Documentation

Various reports

8. Implementation of the recommendations of the 1987 International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

9. Programme of future work and priorities;

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General

10. Other matters;

11. Report of the Commission on its thirty-fourth session.

At its 1,032nd meeting, on 17 February 1989, the Commission decided to request that the Council authorize a special session of the Commission in 1990. The Commission established the provisional agenda and list of documents that would be required for that session and decided by consensus to submit the following draft decision to the Council for approval:

II

Provisional agenda and documentation for the
eleventh special session
of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs 14/

At its plenary meeting, on 1989, the Economic and Social Council approved the following provisional agenda and documentation for the eleventh special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

1. Election of Officers;
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work;

Documentation

Provisional agenda
Annotated provisional agenda

3. Urgent matters concerning implementation of the international drug control treaties;

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General

4. Review of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1989;

Documentation

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1989

5. Entry into force and provisional application of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

6. Medium-term plan for the period 1991-1997 concerning the drug control programme;

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General

7. Development and promotion of more effective action against illicit drug trafficking through regional co-operation in drug law enforcement;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

8. Interim report of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

9. Other urgent matters;

10. Report of the Commission on its eleventh special session.

At its 1,027th meeting, on 14 February 1989, the Commission took note of applications from a number of Governments of the region for membership in the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East. At its 1,033rd meeting, on 17 February 1989, the Commission recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

III

Membership of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic
and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East 15/

2. At its plenary meeting, on 1989, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of the report of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East at its twenty-fourth session and the relevant part of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-third session, decided to approve the application for membership in the Sub-Commission of Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and the Yemen Arab Republic.

3. At its 1,025th and 1,026th meetings, on .. February 1989, the Commission discussed the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1988. The comments of the Commission are contained in chapter VII.B. of the present report. The Commission recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

IV

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its plenary meeting, on 1989, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1988.

At its 1,033rd meeting, on 17 February 1989, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its thirty-third session, and requested the secretariat to submit the following draft decision to the Council for adoption:

V

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its plenary meeting, on 1989, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-third session.

CHAPTER II

FURTHER ACTION REQUIRED IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

7. At its 1,021st and 1,022nd meetings on 9 and 10 February 1989, the Commission considered agenda item 3. It had before it the text of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (E/CONF.82/15), the Final Act of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (E/CONF.82/14) and a note by the Secretary-General regarding action required to promote the entry into force and ensure the implementation of the Convention (E/CN.7/1989/13).

8. In introducing the item, the Director of the Division indicated that the elaboration and adoption of the Convention illustrated the success of the international community in the struggle against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. He pointed out that the Division, acting as the secretariat of the Commission and on behalf of the Secretary-General, inter alia, in his role as depositary of the Convention, would be called upon to carry out certain measures for the entry into force and implementation of the Convention. He indicated that the Division had included in its draft proposed programme of work for the next biennium (1990-1991), the provision of legal and technical assistance to States, at their request, in undertaking action under their respective legal systems for the entry into force of the Convention, in particular in drafting or amending whatever legislation might be necessary to comply with their treaty obligations under the Convention. In that connection, he pointed out that the note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.7/1989/13) before the Commission was to be considered as a minimum statement of additional regular budget requirements for the Division in the immediate future. He indicated that the intent of the note was to assist the Commission to identify activities to be taken by its secretariat with respect to specific activities mandated by the Convention as well as related activities which the Commission might identify.

9. Representatives and observers expressed appreciation of the guidance received during the past four years from the Secretary-General and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and commended the Division of Narcotic Drugs on its dedicated and diligent work in the elaboration of the Convention and as secretariat of the plenipotentiary conference. The delegations who participated in the Conference for the adoption of the Convention were similarly praised for their determination and constructive spirit in forging a comprehensive and effective instrument to attack, directly and forcefully, the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Such traffic transcended national borders, cultures, economies and political systems, affected the health and well-being of individuals and families and involved many anti-social activities such as organized crime, bribery, corruption, tax evasion, banking law violations and crimes of violence. In some regions, it constituted a threat to national security as well as to the social fabric.

10. It was noted that the various provisions of the Convention, particularly article 5 on confiscation, article 6 on extradition, article 7 on mutual legal assistance and article 12 on substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, constituted a significant landmark in international law and drug control. Based on the principle of shared responsibility, they would strengthen the foundation for international co-operation in the field of drug law enforcement and criminal justice. The innovative character of the provisions of the new Convention was stressed by a number of representatives. It was further noted that none of its provisions could be construed as a derogation from the obligations incurred under the previous treaties. Several speakers observed that the new Convention together with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, formed an integrated system of control and provided the mechanism to address illicit traffic and drug abuse. Since the success of the drug control régime instituted by the treaties was dependent on the harmonious application of their provisions, it was suggested that efforts should be stepped up in order to achieve universal adherence to the treaties and application of their provisions.

11. Several representatives and observers, referring to the success of the international community in adopting a new convention against illicit traffic as well as to the recommendations of the International Conference against Drug Abuse and Illicit Traffic (ICDAIT), emphasized the importance of the inclusion in the Convention of provisions relating to the reduction of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. It was pointed out that law enforcement activities per se were not sufficient to address the twin problems of illicit traffic and drug abuse. One representative, on behalf of the Member States of the European Community, drew attention to the important role of the "Pompidou Group" as a forum for co-operation and co-ordination of efforts at the European level in the area of drug demand reduction, treatment and rehabilitation. Several other representatives and observers underlined the importance which their Governments attached to demand reduction and described measures adopted to intensify the struggle against drug abuse and trafficking within their borders.

12. The Commission was informed that since the adoption of the Convention on 19 December 1988, it had been signed by 50 States. The high number of signatories in such a short time was a welcome indication of general consensus with respect to the provisions of the Convention. Several speakers indicated that their Governments would be signing the Convention in the near future. Several representatives and observers also informed the Commission of the measures being taken by their Governments to ratify the Convention as soon as possible.

13. Several representatives, pointing to the resolve, unity of purpose and political commitment of Governments in adopting a comprehensive and complex convention to combat drug trafficking in an exceptionally short period of time, stressed the need to maintain momentum by taking the necessary action at the national level to ratify the Convention and expedite its entry into force. In that connection, several representatives referred to resolution 2 adopted by the Conference, which urged States, to the extent that they were able to do so, to sign the Convention at the earliest possible date and to take the necessary steps to ratify the Convention so that it entered into force as quickly as possible. States were also encouraged to apply provisionally the measures provided in the Convention pending its entry into force. Several speakers referred to the administrative and legal measures recently adopted in their own countries to bring about the desirable changes in areas covered by the new Convention which would enable them to apply provisionally some of the measures provided therein.

14. Several representatives and observers referred to new penal provisions recently adopted in their domestic legislation to cover the criminal offences indicated in article 3 of the Convention. The need was stressed by several speakers to harmonize national legislation so that stringent penalties which would constitute an effective deterrent, would be meted out for the grave offences covered in article 3. Bearing in mind the transnational character of the illicit traffic, traffickers should not be afforded the possibility to cross national frontiers and seek refuge in other countries by taking advantage of legal loopholes, or to shift their operations to those areas where penalties were less severe.

15. Several speakers indicated that, in line with the provisions of article 5, their Governments had adopted and were implementing legislation which would enable their judicial authorities to trace, freeze and confiscate

the assets of drug traffickers. Measures were also being taken to allow for prosecution of those involved in the concealment or disguise of property derived from illicit drug trafficking. Courts were also empowered to give effect to confiscation orders issued by courts in other countries. The observer from the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC) pointed to the development, in co-operation with ICPO/Interpol, of model legislation for the investigation of drug trafficking offences and the forfeiture of the proceeds derived from such traffic.

16. Some representatives referred to recent legislation on extradition which would facilitate full compliance with the provisions of article 6 of the Convention. Reference was made to agreements concerning the transfer, to their respective countries, of persons sentenced to imprisonment in order that they might serve the whole or part of their sentences in their own countries, as stipulated in paragraph 12 of article 6. It was indicated that certain multilateral extradition treaties, such as that in existence between the countries of the Andean region, were being reviewed to take into consideration the provisions of the Convention.

17. Several representatives and observers referred to legislation adopted, or being considered for adoption, on mutual legal assistance which would enable them to give effect to article 7.

18. With regard to article 11 concerning controlled delivery, it was indicated that CCC was currently preparing a practical manual on the technique applicable. One representative said that controlled delivery was being introduced in his country on a trial basis; several speakers pointed to legislation being introduced in their countries to facilitate the use of the technique.

19. Several speakers underlined the importance they attached to article 12 which provided an international dimension in the monitoring of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and which was considered essential for the detection of illicit laboratories. It was indicated that the Western European countries, conscious of their responsibility as major manufacturers of those substances, had, under the aegis of ICPO/Interpol, set up an expert group to monitor international trade in those substances. Attention was drawn to the inclusion by the Scientific Sub-Committee of the CCC, of all the substances in Table I and Table II of the Convention, in a list of substances the movement of which was to be closely monitored by customs officers. One representative indicated that his Government would ensure that all exports of substances in Table I of the Convention were notified to those States which had requested, through the Secretary-General, that such information be provided to them.

20. One representative described the measures taken by his Government in line with the provisions of article 14 concerning measures to eradicate illicit cultivation.

21. With regard to article 15 on commercial carriers, attention was drawn to the memoranda of understanding between the CCC, the International Air Transport Association, the International Airline Passengers Association, the International Chamber of Shipping, and the International Federation of Forwarding Agents Associations. Those memoranda contributed to the development of practical guidelines and the establishment of standard

procedures to be taken by customs officials, airline and shipping companies, port authorities or freight forwarders in order to prevent their conveyances from being used to conceal and transport illicit consignments of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Reference was made to the contribution of the technical aviation security programme of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in restricting illicit drug trafficking by air carriers.

22. Two representatives referred to measures being taken to implement article 17 which dealt with illicit traffic by sea.

23. Concerning article 19 on the suppression of the use of the mails for illicit traffic, it was noted that in 1988 CCC and the Universal Postal Union co-sponsored a training seminar for postal officers on techniques to identify drugs concealed in postal items.

24. Some speakers indicated that certain provisions of the new Convention were already covered by penal legislation in their countries. Several other speakers, pointing to the comprehensive, novel and complex nature of the provisions of the Convention, considered that its implementation would require the restructuring of law enforcement and drug control agencies and a thorough review of fiscal, penal and drug control legislation. The process of bringing domestic legislation in line with the provisions of the Convention would thus take time.

25. Many representatives and observers commented favourably on the action identified in a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.7/1989/13), particularly annex II containing an assessment of action to be taken by the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the minimum additional financial resources required to implement the new Convention. Some speakers were of the opinion that the proposals needed further consideration. Several representatives and observers, referring to annex II to the note by the Secretary-General, suggested that appropriate assistance should be provided to developing countries to enable them to adopt the necessary legislative and other measures to become Parties to the Convention and to implement effectively its provisions. Specific mention was made of the need for assistance in techniques for the identification and analysis of drugs of abuse. The view was expressed that the Division should provide assistance in the harmonization of national legislation in order to facilitate co-operation between Parties in implementing the provisions of the Convention.

26. Several speakers stressed the need to train personnel who would be responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the new Convention prior to its entry into force. In that connection, it was indicated that few countries had experience in implementing the more innovative provisions of the Convention, particularly article 5 on the confiscation of property and proceeds derived from drug trafficking which required the co-operation, inter alia, of banks and other financial institutions.

27. Several representatives and observers, noting the crucial importance of international co-operation in attaining the objectives of the new Convention, considered that the fight against illicit traffic and drug abuse should be one of the highest priorities for the United Nations. Emphasis was given to the key role which the United Nations drug control organs and their secretariats had to play in implementing the drug control treaties. Several speakers expressed concern at the recent staffing and budgetary reductions

affecting the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB). It was emphasized that additional resources should be provided to enable them to discharge the new functions mandated to them under the Convention.

28. Several speakers stressed the importance of giving practical effect to resolution 3 of the Conference concerning the provision of necessary resources to the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of INCB to enable them to discharge the tasks entrusted to them under the various international drug control treaties. It was emphasized that States members of the Commission had a fundamental role to play in ensuring that the matter was satisfactorily addressed at the next meeting of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and in other relevant United Nations financial organs. On the other hand, the view was expressed that the additional resources to be allocated to the secretariats of the drug control organs should be provided from available resources within the United Nations budget.

29. Several speakers stressed the overall responsibility accorded to the Commission for the implementation of the new Convention. In that connection, several representatives expressed the view that it was necessary, in spite of the budgetary constraints facing their Governments and the United Nations Secretariat, for the Commission to hold a special session in 1990 in order to review the progress made in the ratification and implementation of the Convention (see also Chapter VIII below).

30. Some speakers considered it both important and appropriate for expert group meetings to be convened prior to the entry into force of the Convention so as to assist States in taking the necessary measures to become Parties to the Convention and in overcoming problems in implementing its provisions. Some other speakers considered it premature at the present stage to convene expert group meetings prior to the entry into force of the Convention.

31. With respect to action to be taken to facilitate the entry into force of the Convention and to assist in its effective implementation, a number of speakers suggested the following:

(a) A detailed legal commentary on the text of the Convention should be prepared and published as soon as possible, drawing on the experience of those most closely involved in the elaboration of the instrument. Work on the commentary should be funded through the regular budget;

(b) The Commission should review annually progress made towards the entry into force of the Convention; the annual reports questionnaire should include a question on progress made by respondents in becoming parties to the Convention;

(c) The Division should provide every possible assistance to States seeking to adopt the necessary administrative and legislative measures to become Parties to the Convention and to implement its provisions. In that connection, the Cumulative Index of Laws and Regulations was mentioned as a useful contribution. The Division should report to the Commission on assistance provided;

(d) In order to enhance the knowledge of the content and the requirements of the Convention and to assist States in implementing the provisions of the Convention, a manual covering the modus operandi of the Convention should be prepared;

(e) Steps should be taken to provide as wide a diffusion as possible of the text of the Convention;

(f) Consideration should be given to providing law enforcement agencies at the second interregional meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) in September 1989 with the necessary information regarding the possibilities offered by the Convention for law enforcement programmes.

32. At its 1,033rd meeting, on 17 February 1989, the Commission approved by consensus for submission to the Economic and Social Council, as orally amended, a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances" (E/CN.7/1989/L.13), co-sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Jamaica, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia. (For the text of the draft resolution, see Chapter I.A., draft resolution I. For the financial implications, see annex II.)

CHAPTER III

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

33. At its 1,015th meeting, on 6 February 1989, the Commission considered agenda item 4, which related to: (a) the possible scheduling of two substances under the provisions of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances (E/CN.7/1989/6 (Part I), paras.1-10); (b) the possible descheduling of two substances under the provisions of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances (E/CN.7/1989/6 (Part I), paras.11-14) and (c) the possible termination of the exemption of three preparations granted by the Government of the United States of America and of seven preparations granted by the Government of Thailand under the provisions of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances (E/CN.7/1989/6 (Part I), paras.15-25). The Commission also considered, under agenda item 4, revision of the annual reports questionnaire (E/CN.7/1989/6 (Part II), paras.1-4) and (E/CN.7/1989/CRP.6); and the Cumulative Index of laws and regulations published in the E/NL. document series (E/CN.7/1989/6 (Part II), paras. 5-10) and (E/CN.7/1989/CRP.7).

A. Consideration of notifications relating to the
international drug control treaties

(a) Recommendations for scheduling

34. The Commission had before it, in document E/CN.7/1989/6 (Part I), two notifications from the Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO) recommending that 2-amino-5-phenyl-2-oxazolin-4-one (or 2-imino-5-phenyl-4-oxazolidinone) (also referred to as pemoline) should be included in Schedule IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances and that 21-cyclopropyl-7-alpha-[(S)-1-hydroxy-1,2,2-trimethylpropyl]-6,14-endo-ethano-6,7,8,14-tetrahydrooripavine (also referred to as buprenorphine) should be included in Schedule III of the same Convention.

35. Document E/CN.7/1989/6 (Part I) also contained summaries of comments received by the Secretary-General from Governments relating to the possible scheduling of the two substances, as well as a substance-by-substance summary of data prepared by the secretariat, as requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1984/23 of 24 May 1984. The representative of WHO made a statement and drew attention to the fact that WHO, in examining the question of the scheduling of those substances, had taken into consideration the wish expressed by the Commission in resolution 2 (S-VIII) of 10 February 1984 and resolution 2 (S-IX) of 14 February 1986, regarding WHO procedures for the review of dependence-producing psychoactive substances for international control. He also drew attention to the fact that the report of the 25th Expert Committee on Drug Dependence was available to the Commission (Technical Report series 775). Additional information related to scheduling recommendations could also be found in WHO document DMP/PND/88.3.

36. Several representatives expressed support for the WHO recommendations and mentioned that both substances were already under national control. Abuse and trafficking of buprenorphine and pemoline were reported by some speakers. With regard to buprenorphine, several representatives drew attention to resolution 2(S-VIII) of the Commission, requesting WHO to revise its scheduling recommendations in respect of narcotic agonist/antagonist analgesics and expressed the opinion that buprenorphine should be scheduled under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended. It was proposed by some representatives that a decision should be postponed until the following session of the Commission. None of the representatives expressed disagreement with the WHO recommendation concerning pemoline.

37. The representative of WHO indicated that in considering the matter of the scheduling of the two substances, the 25th Expert Committee on Drug Dependence had taken into account the new WHO procedures for the review of psychoactive substances for international control. WHO had come to the conclusion, on the basis of information available, that those substances were not appropriate for control under the terms of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended.

38. By a vote of 32 in favour, none against and no abstentions, the Commission decided to include buprenorphine in Schedule III of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances. By a vote of 31 in favour, none against and no abstentions, the Commission decided to include pemoline in Schedule IV of that same Convention. (For the text of the formal decisions drafted by the

Secretariat at the request of the Commission to reflect the results of the vote on the two substances, see chapter X, section B, decisions 1 (XXXIII) and 2 (XXXII).

(b) Consideration of recommendations for descheduling

39. The Commission also had before it two WHO recommendations concerning the examination of the question of the possible descheduling of dl-1-cyclohexyl-2-methylaminopropane (also referred to as propylhexedrine) and dl-1-(4-methylphenyl)-2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-1-pentanone (also referred to as pyrovalerone), which were currently in Schedule IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances (E/CN.7/1989/6 (Part I), paras. 11-14). The 25th Expert Committee on Drug Dependence recommended that pyrovalerone should not be descheduled and should therefore remain in Schedule IV. It also recommended the postponement of consideration of the notification for descheduling propylhexedrine. Thus both substances would remain subject to all control measures applicable to substances listed in Schedule IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances; no further action was called for by the Commission at the present time. One representative drew attention to the fact that the procedure should be shortened by WHO.

(c) Consideration of recommendations for termination of exemptions

40. The Commission also had before it three notifications from WHO concerning the exemption of three preparations by the Government of the United States of America and the exemption of seven preparations by the Government of Thailand (E/CN.7/1989/6 (Part I), paras. 15-25). As explained in those notifications, the 25th Expert Committee on Drug Dependence had come to the conclusion that there was no evidence available of objections to those exemptions; hence no further action was required of the Commission at the present time.

B. Revision of the annual reports questionnaire

41. The Commission had before it in document E/CN.7/1989/CRP.6, a draft of Part A of the annual reports questionnaire prepared by the secretariat. In document E/CN.7/1989/6 (Part II), it was indicated that Part A had been simplified and that several questions had been deleted and others reformulated. Parts B and C required further study in view of the establishment of an international drug abuse assessment system as well as the adoption on 19 December 1988 of the new United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

42. With regard to Part A, some representatives proposed minor changes. It was agreed that Part A, reflecting those changes, would be transmitted to all Governments for the collection of data for 1988. Parts B and C would continue to be used to collect data for 1988 in their present form. (See also paragraph 6 of draft resolution I in Chapter I.A. above.)

C. Cumulative Index of laws and regulations
published in the E/NL series

43. For its consideration of the Cumulative Index of laws and regulations, the Commission had before it the Cumulative Index for the period 1980-1986 (E/CN.7/1989/CRP.7) and an explanatory note by the secretariat (E/CN.7/1989/6) (Part II).

44. A number of representatives and one observer commended the work of the Division in the timely preparation of the Cumulative Index in its new format following the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. The Index would constitute a valuable tool in assisting States in bringing their national laws and regulations in line with the provisions of the new Convention and thereby enhance its early entry into force and effective implementation. It was also noted that the Index would be useful in drug law enforcement training courses as it would enable trainee officers to become acquainted with, and aware of, legislation from different countries available in various fields of drug law enforcement such as extradition, mutual legal assistance and controlled delivery.

45. One representative enquired about the possibility of establishing electronic data processing linkage between Governments and the Division in order to facilitate direct access to the computerized data on national laws and regulations found in the Index. It was pointed out that whereas electronic data processing facilities were used for the preparation of the Index, it was not yet possible for Governments to access the data directly.

CHAPTER IV

SITUATION AND TRENDS IN DRUG ABUSE AND THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC

46. At its 1,016th, 1,017th and 1,018th meetings, on 7 and 8 February 1989, the Commission considered agenda item 5. It had before it a report by the Secretary-General reviewing the illicit traffic (E/CN.7/1989/8); a report by the Secretary-General reviewing the situation with respect to drug abuse and measures to reduce illicit demand (E/CN.7/1989/16); a note by the Secretary-General providing statistical data on illicit traffic seizures in 1987 (E/CN.7/1989/CRP.5). The Commission also considered chapter III of the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) for 1988 (E/INCB/1988/1).

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

47. Most of the representatives and observers who spoke on the issue of the illicit drug traffic reported that the situation seemed to be deteriorating at both the national and regional levels despite increased

efforts to contain the problem. It was emphasized that the negative impact on many countries -- including an actual threat to their political security-- was such that the international community should accord the highest priority to addressing drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

48. The overall picture continued to be profoundly alarming. The illicit traffic was a scourge that threatened the economic and social fabric of many countries. Many representatives spoke of the need for new approaches to the problem, particularly at the multilateral level. Some noted that their countries had signed bilateral accords with other countries directed against the illicit drug traffic, and that many of those accords had been marked by success in terms of seizures of illicit drugs, detection of laboratories and the apprehension of criminals. The illicit traffic was a crime of a transnational nature, it was stressed: no country could fight it alone. Stronger, more effective measures on the part of the international community were needed -- measures that involved commitment, dedication and realism. One representative cautioned, however, against the adoption of a single global strategy which, he said, would prove counterproductive for many countries as it would neglect national, cultural, economic and legal differences.

49. In that context, another representative pointed out that in the Andean region, for example, the illicit use made of the coca leaf broke with the traditions associated with the cultivation of that plant, historically viewed as a stimulant and cultural product and used in a way that in itself did not nor had ever constituted a danger to society. It was pointed out that the new Coca Regulation Law of Bolivia had identified three production zones: first, the traditional zone involving the utilization of coca leaf for licit purposes connected with traditional, cultural and medicinal uses; second, the excess production zone in transition which was to be reduced and a substitute found; and a third, the illicit production zone with recent coca plantations, which was subject to eradication.

50. Several speakers referred to the new smuggling routes which were being opened up and new methods of concealment used to move illicit drugs from producing to consuming areas or within national and regional markets. At the same time, abuse and trafficking seemed to be on the rise in areas which earlier had been used almost exclusively for production, manufacture or transshipment of drugs. That was particularly true of areas where there was illicit cultivation of cannabis. There was a significant increase in the number of clandestine laboratories detected, and new cultivation zones seemed to be increasingly exploited. Drug-related offences were generally reported to be of major concern to law enforcement authorities.

51. 1988 had witnessed significant variations in the patterns of trafficking as well as fluctuations in the quantities of the various drugs seized as compared to previous years. Whereas the traffic in opium, for example, had appeared to be on the decline -- the tendency was for the producing regions to convert it into more easily transportable morphine and heroin -- there had been a recent resurgence in opium traffic. Seizures in 1988 had doubled those of 1986, which might be explained by the increased production of opium resulting from bumper illicit harvests in the Golden Triangle and the Golden Crescent. One observer said that there was no poppy cultivation or opium production in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

52. During the year under review, heroin, cocaine, cannabis and psychotropic substances continued to flood markets throughout the world. As regions of cultivation of narcotic plants and production and manufacture of narcotic drugs, the Near and Middle East, South-East Asia and Latin America retained their supremacy. The Caribbean islands and some countries south of the Sahara, however, were rapidly becoming major sources of cannabis. Countries in that latter group were particularly in need of multilateral assistance. The observer from one sub-Saharan country pointed out, for example, that cannabis cultivation had appeared in certain areas of his country where law enforcement could only be applied with difficulty and where the climate was particularly conducive to cannabis growing. Moreover his country, officially classified as least developed by the United Nations, had common borders with no less than eight other countries and did not have the means to patrol them effectively. Thus, another source country had come into existence, which also showed signs of becoming a transit country for shipments moving from east to west, through the Gulf, to Europe.

53. Among the opiates, heroin continued to be the most popular drug of abuse. Growth in demand and continued profitability resulted in production and manufacture on a large scale, particularly in the Near and Middle East and south-west and South-East Asia. A major new development in heroin manufacture in South-East Asia was the use of glacial acetic acid and ethylidene diacetate in the manufacturing process. Over 60 per cent of the heroin seized in Europe in 1988 had come from south-west Asia via the Balkan route. Another popular heroin smuggling route was the India-Africa-Europe route, involving commercial air transport.

54. Traffic in cocaine, which had been escalating at an alarming rate, was often accompanied by violence, corruption and the spread of organized or syndicated crime. The principal destination remained North America, but demand was increasing rapidly in other areas, particularly in Europe where 6 tonnes were intercepted in 1988 as against 3 in 1987 and 1.5 in 1986. Western Europe was seen to offer a unique market for the drug cartels. The progressive reduction of controls at internal borders, one representative stated, had to be countered by the erection of a protective shield at the borders of the European Economic Community.

55. Cannabis continued to be the most widely abused illicit drug worldwide, with Europe and North America providing the principal markets. Illicit cultivation of the cannabis plant to supply those markets occurred primarily in Africa and South America. That cultivation also supplied the local markets, particularly in Africa where escalating seizures had been reported. Cannabis resin from Asia and the Near and Middle East was consumed both locally and smuggled to North America and Europe where seizures were on the rise.

56. Strong demand continued to encourage the trafficking of psychotropic substances in various parts of the world. In Europe, Scandinavia remained the primary consumer of amphetamines produced illicitly mainly in Europe itself. In 1988, major seizures of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) were reported in several Western European countries. In the Far East, demand for illicit amphetamines in some countries led to large-scale traffic in those substances, mainly from South-East Asia and Europe. It was reported that a growing traffic in fenetylline continued from Europe to the Near and Middle East. Deep concern was expressed in that respect by a number of speakers who pointed

out that the scheduling of fenetylline in 1986 did not seem to have had any positive effect on the problem. The clandestine manufacture of methaqualone also remained a problem. In 1988, the illicit traffic in that substance moving along the trafficking route leading from clandestine laboratories in the Indian sub-continent to southern Africa continued unabated. Trafficking of ephedrine, secobarbital and amphetamine, apparently diverted from legal stocks in Europe, was reported from countries on Africa's western coast.

57. Whereas the seizure figures for 1987 and the still largely incomplete figures for 1988 were impressive and signified a laudable degree of success on the part of law enforcement authorities, one representative pointed out that they could also be taken as a measure of stepped-up activities on the part of the traffickers. More vigilant enforcement activity, it was pointed out, would not necessarily lead to a reduction in the illicit demand for drugs.

58. It was emphasized that since drug traffickers were continually developing new methods, countermeasures and controls had to be adjusted accordingly. In that respect, a number of representatives described various measures and initiatives undertaken which appeared to have made a positive impact on illicit trafficking and thus achieved some progress in supply reduction. Among the examples cited were intensive eradication campaigns directed against illicit cultivation and more rigorous drug law enforcement activities.

59. Punishment meted out to convicted traffickers ranged from relatively light sentences or fines to the death penalty, depending on the laws and social customs of the land in which the traffickers were apprehended. Representatives and observers from many different cultures, however, spoke in favour of measures to confiscate the illegally acquired assets of traffickers and one spoke of plans to use assets so seized for the treatment and rehabilitation of addicts. The mainspring of international organized drug traffic was the enormous profit to be gained. Prison sentences, even lengthy ones, might not be a sufficient deterrent if traffickers could look forward to enjoying that profit after their release from prison. Drug laws presently entering into force in many countries, however, provided new powers for tracing, freezing and confiscating the proceeds of trafficking and the Commission was informed of instances when those new laws had been applied very successfully, resulting in the confiscation of large sums.

60. At the conclusion of the discussions on the illicit traffic, the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs thanked all Governments who had submitted yearly reports on seizures of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances from illicit traffic during 1987. The content of those reports, together with additional information covering 1988 presented verbally to the Commission during discussion of the item, provided the elements necessary for the Commission to make an up-to-date appraisal of the situation and trends concerning illicit traffic. In order to maintain up-dated knowledge throughout the year, it was, he emphasized, important for Governments to report significant seizures to the United Nations on a regular basis. Presently about 50 countries were providing such data regularly and the Director encouraged others to do likewise, preferably by means of telex or telefax services. The reports received, which were called for under the provisions of article 18 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and of article 16 of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, would be included in the quarterly publications on seizures issued by the Division and would facilitate a constant monitoring of national, regional and world-wide trends in illicit traffic.

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

61. Although the extent, patterns and trends in respect of drug abuse and its associated problems varied from country to country, the reported data clearly showed that the drug abuse situation had continued to deteriorate in most parts of the world. The most striking feature of the problem was the continued escalation of heroin and cocaine abuse, although the abuse of cannabis, amphetamine-type substances, benzodiazepines and sedative-hypnotics had also reached high levels in many countries. Most countries reported that drug abuse had spread to all social strata and age groups, but was predominant among youth. While the majority of abusers were males, the proportion of female abusers continued to grow. Children and adolescents were often involved with drugs at a much earlier age than in the past; their initial involvement frequently led to experimentation with potent drugs and established dangerous patterns of abuse.

62. Multiple drug abuse of easily obtainable drugs in various combinations, often taken together with alcohol, was a widespread pattern in many countries which in turn aggravated the overall problem. Personal and social dysfunction, impairment of health, crime and other problems were often associated with drug abuse. The problems relating to drug dependent pregnant women and drug dependent babies were increasing in a number of countries as was the incidence of drug-related deaths.

63. Intravenous drug abuse had contributed significantly to the increasing spread of infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and hepatitis viruses. Where such abuse was common, a high proportion of intravenous drug abusers were infected with HIV. They were recognized in a number of countries as a major vector for the spread of HIV infection to the population at large. In some countries, more than half of the adult cases of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) were related to intravenous drug abuse where HIV had spread rapidly mainly through shared contaminated needles and syringes -- a common practice among a very high percentage of intravenous drug abusers -- and subsequent transmittal of the virus to sexual partners, who might not be involved in drug abuse. Prostitution among intravenous drug abusers compounded the problem. In some parts of the world, a large proportion of babies with AIDS were born to mothers injecting drugs.

64. It was reported that the level of heroin abuse had increased in a number of countries in all regions and continued to be a serious problem in North America, in a number of countries of Asia and the Far East, in most countries of Western Europe and in Oceania while in the Near and Middle East and Africa, with the exception of a few countries, the problem was limited. Abuse of other opiates, particularly codeine and home-made preparations from opium poppies, such as the decoction of poppy straw, was reported as a problem by certain countries of Eastern Europe. By and large, however, the abuse of other opiates remained on a relatively small scale. Opium consumption had generally remained stable, or had even declined slightly, in those countries of Asia and the Far East and the Near and Middle East in which it had traditionally been abused.

65. Cocaine abuse continued to escalate dramatically in most regions of the world, particularly in the Americas and Europe. The smoking of coca paste was a growing problem in a number of South American countries while the smoking of cocaine base ("crack") continued to pose a serious problem in North

America. Cannabis remained the most widely abused illicit drug in most parts of the world, with the abuse of more potent forms of the cannabis plant and its preparations.

66. The abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants had increased in a number of countries, covering most regions. Benzodiazepines, minor tranquillizers, barbiturates and non-barbiturate sedative-hypnotics were abused worldwide, often in combination with alcohol or other substances. The abuse of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) had declined, but remained a problem in some countries. Phencyclidine (PCP) continued to be abused in North America. Some countries reported an increasing abuse of hallucinogenic mushrooms. Volatile solvents were increasingly abused by children and young adolescents in all regions.

67. Regarding measures to reduce the illicit demand for drugs, many representatives and observers stated that various governmental and private agencies, services, institutions and commercial enterprises, as well as non-governmental organizations, religious and civic groups were involved in developing and carrying out programmes for demand reduction. The involvement and co-operation between the governmental and non-governmental sectors were essential in ensuring optimal utilization of resources for the prevention and reduction of drug abuse.

68. It was recognized that an appropriate assessment of both drug abuse problems and the resources necessary to cope with them was imperative in order to help determine the precise goals, objectives, tasks and activities of a drug demand reduction programme as well as to evaluate its effectiveness. In that connection, it was noted that the Division of Narcotic Drugs was implementing a project for the establishment of an international drug abuse assessment system, which should assist Governments in promoting the collection, analysis and evaluation of data on drug abuse in their countries and territories, as well as government reporting of such data to the United Nations.

69. Most representatives and observers described prevention programmes, which were usually targeted at youth, parents and others who dealt with the problems of children and youth. The public was usually informed through the mass media while various target groups were reached through the dissemination of printed materials. Several countries used audio-visual methods for education or training purposes. A number of countries conducted training courses for professionals in drug abuse prevention techniques and had incorporated drug education into the regular school curriculum.

70. Some representatives considered that success in prevention programmes was, to a large extent, dependent upon the full involvement of all concerned individuals, high-risk groups, families and communities - and that it was essential to generate at all levels in society the maximum input from non-governmental organizations and civic groups. In that connection, it was noted that the Division of Narcotic Drugs, in co-operation with Governments and with financial support from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC), had organized a number of seminars and follow-up workshops on a regional basis since 1981 to promote the use of community resources for the prevention and reduction of drug abuse.

71. A number of representatives and observers described initiatives and programmes at the grass-roots level, which took the form of broad-based activities geared to the prevailing socio-cultural conditions and designed to make optimal use of local resources for the reduction of drug demand. Those programmes encouraged the participation of youth in local prevention activities, which in turn facilitated their social integration. Importance was placed on de-glamourizing drug abuse and encouraging the involvement of youth in developing the communities in which they lived.

72. An increasing effort to target drug information to specific groups was reported. Although information was the basis for any prevention activity, in isolation it provided no opportunity for dialogue and could be ineffective or even counterproductive if it was not designed to meet the needs of the target population. Such was the case of programmes that aroused curiosity and lead to experimentation with drugs. Successful programmes emphasized the advantages of a drug-free life-style rather than merely concentrating on the hazards and hopelessness of drug abuse, and helped identify drug abuse at an early stage.

73. The school, community and workplace were the usual settings for educational programmes which should be developed in accordance with the perceived needs of target groups, such as the family, parents, schoolchildren, college students, teachers, religious groups and employees. Drug education was increasingly accepted as a normal part of school curricula and emphasis was placed on the importance of the involvement of parents, teachers and other groups able to influence youth. The best results appeared to be obtained when young people participated in providing educational programmes for themselves and when drug education took place within the broader context of social disciplines and health. Extracurricular programmes such as games and theatre plays were useful techniques. Successful educational programmes needed to be sustained on a long-term basis since spectacular single actions were unlikely to achieve desired results.

74. It was generally considered that drug educational programmes provided much more than the sharing of facts. The recipients actively participated in programmes that were intended to promote each individual's motivation, attitudes and behaviour in favour of a drug-free life style. Such programmes included not only knowledge related to specific drugs, but also the development of self-respect and respect for others, as well as skills for living such as decision-making, coping with stress, awareness of values, problem-solving and interpersonal communication which, in turn, could help promote the prevention of drug abuse. The countries applying such an approach recognized that drug abuse by youth was often closely associated with other behavioural problems such as dropping out of school. Young people often resorted to drugs because they had failed to cope constructively with life's difficulties and obstacles. Some representatives and observers outlined preventive work being done by encouraging youth groups and communities to promote healthy alternatives to drug use. The involvement of youth in projects supported by the community and in activities that promoted contacts between young people and adults helped to improve the acceptance of youth by the community and to develop constructive peer pressure, enabling young people to see how they could contribute to the well-being of the community.

75. In some countries, it was reported, emphasis was placed on approaches for ensuring a warm and supportive family environment and efforts that brought parents and children together to deal with critical family issues including problems related to drug misuse. Importance was attached to certain programmes aimed at developing support systems for at-risk families, especially those with addicted and adolescent mothers. Some representatives and observers described programmes for the protection of newborn infants from the harmful effects of the mother's drug abuse during pregnancy.

76. Prison and penitentiary inmates were suitable target groups for drug education and other forms of prevention programmes which were especially important to curb the increasing spread of HIV infection in prisons and penitentiaries.

77. "Hot-lines" and other counselling services, often extending to family and peers, were particularly helpful in dealing with the problems of occasional and experimental drug users. Those programmes served as mechanisms for early intervention before drug abuse became far advanced. Some representatives and observers stated that prevention programmes had proved to be successful and that, in recent years the proportion of young people experimenting with illegal drugs had decreased substantially in their countries as a result of such programmes.

78. With regard to treatment, it appeared that in most countries the best results were achieved through a multidisciplinary approach. It was essential to differentiate drug dependent persons according to the type and degree of their drug abuse and their treatment needs, as well as to set realistic objectives that could help to determine the appropriate type and intensity of treatment.

79. For a drug-addicted person whose physical, psychological and social functioning was severely disturbed, the key factor was individual motivation to seek treatment without which the drug addict, usually distrustful of authority and tending to seek anonymity, might reject any offer of treatment or assistance. To cope with the problem, efforts were being made in some countries to develop community-oriented "out-reach" programmes which extended into areas where addicted persons congregated to buy and use drugs. Some representatives pointed out that the effectiveness of "out-reach" work in their countries was substantially increased by offering to intravenous drug users low-threshold aid without demanding that they become drug-free. Such an approach facilitated the establishment of contacts with drug-addicted persons.

80. Most countries provided various forms of behavioural and psychiatric treatment usually on an out-patient basis which included individual, group, family and other therapy and, in a few cases, the use of acupuncture to alleviate withdrawal symptoms. Although those forms of treatment were relatively inexpensive and allowed patients to continue a normal existence, they did not prevent access to drugs.

81. A number of countries reported programmes for maintenance with drugs for opiate addicts, some using opium but most using methadone. Methadone, a synthetic opiate, longer-acting than heroin and almost as potent, was mainly used for the maintenance of heroin addicts for whom total abstinence from heroin was unrealistic in the short-term. Some countries reported that methadone maintenance had decreased illicit heroin use and drug-related

criminality and improved the general health, employment prospects and social responsibility of participants in the programmes. Participants were concurrently provided with support services, such as counselling and legal assistance. A recent study of over 40,000 heroin addicted persons in one country showed that the average illicit opiate use by patients in methadone maintenance was reduced from 30 days per month to 1-2 days per month. Narcotic antagonists such as naltrexone, were also used for the maintenance of opiate addicts, but their use appeared to be effective only for highly motivated persons. As the use of antagonists lacked any euphoric effect, the drop-out rate in antagonist programmes was much higher than in methadone maintenance programmes.

82. Therapeutic communities and other forms of residential treatment were frequently available. A high drop-out rate was usually reported within the first few weeks of treatment, but those who overcame early problems seemed to show a relatively high incidence of successful treatment. Those who completed treatment usually needed long-term support to help them re-enter society, find employment and cope with day-to-day problems. The inadequacy of such services, owing inter alia to the lack of trained staff and facilities, contributed significantly to relapse following treatment.

83. The best results were achieved when rehabilitation, after-care and social reintegration, together with treatment, formed part of a continuum to ensure the successful return of the person to normal community life. Some representatives indicated that the majority of cases following treatment measures could be regarded as successful or considerably improved and that unsuccessful episodes of treatment should not discourage further treatment efforts.

84. A number of representatives and observers stated that their Governments were reconsidering drug abuse prevention and treatment policies and programmes in response to the recent AIDS pandemic. The promotion of prevention programmes and particularly of treatment and "out-reach" programmes for intravenous drug abusers was an important strategy in reducing the risk of HIV infection through drug abuse.

85. A number of representatives and observers stated that needle and syringe exchange programmes were being carried out in their countries to reduce the risk of HIV infection. Evaluation in one country indicated that such a programme had not increased drug use nor injection of drugs.

86. The observer from the World Health Organization (WHO) pointed out the seriousness of the threat of HIV infection in intravenous drug users who shared injection equipment and informed the Commission about the WHO global AIDS prevention and control strategy. He drew the attention of the Commission to the most recent report of a WHO expert group on "Options for the use of methadone in the treatment of drug dependence" (WHO/MNH/DAT/89.2), which had been distributed to the Commission.

87. At its 1,029th meeting, on 15 February 1989, the Commission approved by consensus for submission to the Economic and Social Council, as orally amended, a draft resolution entitled "Intensification and co-ordination of measures for demand reduction" (E/CN.7/1989/L.8/Rev.1), co-sponsored by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. (For the text of the draft resolution, see Chapter I.A., draft resolution II.)

CHAPTER V

DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF MORE EFFECTIVE ACTION AGAINST ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING THROUGH REGIONAL CO-OPERATION IN DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT

88. At its 1,027th meeting, on 14 February 1989, the Commission considered item 6 of its agenda, on the basis of the reports of its subsidiary bodies (E/CN.7/1989/2, E/CN.7/1989/3, E/CN.7/1989/4 and Corr.1 and E/CN.7/1989/20) as well as a background note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.7/1989/14).

89. In his introductory remarks, the Director of the Division recalled that, on the recommendation of the Commission at its tenth special session, item 6 had been placed as a separate item on the agenda by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1988/118, bearing in mind paragraph 4 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/15.

90. The reports of three regional meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), held during 1988 in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and in Latin America and the Caribbean, were introduced by the representatives of the countries which had hosted them: Senegal, Thailand and Peru, respectively. The report of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East was introduced by its Chairman, the representative of Turkey.

91. Following the presentation of the report on HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Commission took note of the fact that the title of that meeting should in future be translated into Spanish as "Reunión de Jefes de los Organismos Encargados de Combatir el Tráfico Ilícito de Drogas", which was a more faithful rendering of the meaning of the original English title. It was suggested that the title in French might also be modified to bring it more closely into alignment with the English sense.

92. One representative observed that the inclusion of the present item 6 as a permanent item on the agenda would greatly facilitate the work of the Commission in its consideration, collectively and individually, of the reports and recommendations of its subsidiary bodies. Many speakers voiced support for the recommendations of the subsidiary bodies. Satisfaction was also expressed at the successful results of the work of those bodies, which provided a unique avenue for the identification of, and solution to, common problems and was a concrete means for the expression of regional collective will and shared responsibility in the field of drug control. Moreover, it was noted that the active participation of regional members and the presence of observers from countries outside the region at HONLEA meetings attested to the usefulness of those meetings.

93. In connection with the forthcoming series of meetings of HONLEA in 1990 and 1991, the Commission was informed of a number of invitations received from Governments, namely: Egypt, to host the third meeting of HONLEA, Africa; China and Australia, to host the fifteenth and sixteenth meetings, respectively, of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific; and Aruba in the Netherlands

Antilles and Bolivia, to host the third and fourth meetings, respectively, of HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean. The observer from Ghana expressed the interest of his Government to serve as host to one of the forthcoming meetings of HONLEA, Africa, and stated that an official communication to that effect was being addressed to the Division. The representative of Turkey extended an invitation from his Government to act as host for the forthcoming twenty-fifth session of the Sub-Commission to take place in October 1989.

94. One observer expressed the need for, and proposed the establishment of, meetings of HONLEA for Europe, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 43/122 of 8 December 1988 which recommended that consideration be given to the convening of regional meetings of HONLEA in regions where they did not yet exist. Although one representative considered the proposal to be commendable and worthy of consideration, several representatives expressed reservations about the proposal: in that connection it was pointed out that highly developed forms and mechanisms for regional co-operation in the field of drug control already existed in Western Europe and were yielding successful results through the "Pompidou Group" of the Council of Europe, CCC and ICPO/Interpol, the activities of which should be further reinforced. Moreover, the proposal would require additional resources at a time of financial constraints. On the other hand, one observer reminded the Commission that not all Eastern European countries were members of the organizations referred to; another expressed surprise at the reference to financial considerations since many law enforcement officers from the Western European region regularly participated in HONLEA meetings in other regions. Still another representative considered that the proposal might fulfil a need for better co-operation between Eastern and Western European countries, although the question required more time for reflection and consultations within the region.

95. It was emphasized that drug trafficking was a transnational problem and its solution warranted a transnational response. There was a constant need to develop and strengthen co-ordination and co-operation both bilaterally and multilaterally. Such co-operation opened communication channels and enhanced the overall efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement operations.

96. The observer for the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs informed the Commission that drug-related crime was one of the major topics to be considered by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in 1990 and that model treaties on co-operation in criminal justice matters, extradition and transfer of criminal proceedings had been prepared for approval by the Congress.

97. Several speakers noted the outstanding achievements of the international law enforcement community with respect to investigations and seizures which had succeeded in disrupting major criminal networks engaged in drug trafficking by means of close liaison, the timely passage of intelligence and the use of controlled delivery across national borders. Large amounts of money were being traced and seized as a result of co-ordinated efforts. Reference was also made to the practice of outposting liaison officers in foreign countries, particularly in the most important production and transit areas. One of their tasks was to co-operate with national authorities to gather as much information as possible about the drug situation at the place of stationing, and to facilitate the exchange of intelligence.

98. In that respect, it was acknowledged that in order to counteract the devastating effects of illicit drug traffic, much remained to be accomplished both within and between regions on such issues as joint anti-drug operations, customs interdictions, the linking of communication networks and mutual legal and judicial assistance. In that connection, one representative emphasized the need for timely transmittal of data particularly when nationals of a country were involved or suspected of involvement in criminal activities in other countries and when collaboration was advisable between countries.

99. Many speakers underscored the critical need for improved drug law enforcement training to which the reports of the subsidiary bodies bore testimony. Such training was considered crucial as a means for upgrading and strengthening law enforcement activities against the illicit trafficking operations of powerful criminal syndicates and for bringing traffickers to justice.

100. In the context of the establishment of a long-term international drug law enforcement training strategy, as requested by the Council in its resolution 1988/12 of 25 May 1988, it was proposed that the Division of Narcotic Drugs could serve as a central co-ordinating agency, in close co-operation with ICPO/Interpol, CCC, the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre (ASSTC) and other interested organizations.

101. Several delegations also advocated the establishment of new, and the maximum use of existing, regional centres for the training of drug law enforcement officers and other criminal justice personnel. The observer for CCC drew attention to the establishment of new regional structures in that organization. One representative, expressing his Government's concurrence with the usefulness of regional training centres, indicated that several government agencies had been active in organizing international drug law enforcement conferences in various regions of the world. Of special relevance to current training needs were training modules in the use of modern law enforcement techniques, including controlled delivery, the handling of evidence, inspection of containers, monitoring of postal services and air passenger travel, and the use of drug-scenting dogs. Several speakers referred to the need for the training of trainers, with its multiplier effect, in order to reach a larger number of concerned personnel.

102. At the close of discussions, the Director of the Division emphasized that the establishment of a HONLEA, Europe, with the participation of both Western and Eastern European States, would complete the HONLEA global network, facilitate interaction among all regions and provide an additional forum for co-operation in international drug control. There was a considerable amount of traffic in narcotic drugs coming from the Near and Middle East and passing through Eastern Europe to Western Europe; at the same time, there was traffic in psychotropic substances in the reverse direction, passing from Western Europe to the Near and Middle East, transiting through Eastern Europe. He pointed out that while ICPO/Interpol meetings dealt with other police matters in addition to drugs, the HONLEA meetings focused exclusively on combatting illicit drug traffic with the participation not only of the police but also of other law enforcement agencies such as customs and the coastguard, as well as representatives of ministries of justice and foreign affairs.

103. In the course of the discussion of the agenda item, the observers from Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates stated that their Governments also wished to become Members of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, in addition to the applications for membership from Lebanon, Oman, Saudi Arabia and the Yemen Arab Republic contained in draft recommendation I in the report of the twenty-fourth session of the Sub-Commission.

104. In considering the various recommendations contained in the four reports of subsidiary bodies before it, the Commission decided to refer a number of the recommendations to the second interregional meeting of HONLEA, currently scheduled for September 1989. It considered the remaining recommendations at its 1,033rd meeting, on 17 February 1989.

105. At its 1,033rd meeting on 17 February 1989, the Commission adopted by consensus the draft resolutions contained in recommendations I and II in chapter I of the report of the second meeting of HONLEA, Africa (E/CN.7/1989/2). (For the text of those resolutions, see chapter X.A below, resolutions 1(XXXIII) and 2(XXXIII).)

106. At its 1,033rd meeting on 17 February 1989, the Commission approved by consensus the recommendation to amend the Spanish translation of the title of the meeting contained in paragraph 53 of the report of the second meeting of HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean (E/CN.7/1989/3) and decided to refer the recommendations in subparagraphs 14(d), 28(b), (c) and (d) and 47 to the second interregional meeting of HONLEA. (For the amended title in Spanish see paragraph 91 above.)

107. At its 1,033rd meeting on 17 February 1989, the Commission considered the three recommendations contained in chapter I of the report of the fourteenth meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific (E/CN.7/1989/4). The first recommendation proposed the convening of two expert group meetings to consider, respectively, (i) ecologically and environmentally safe methods of destruction of seized drugs or other substances; and (ii) legal implications of pre-trial destruction of seized drugs or other substances to be used for evidentiary purposes. In the course of the discussion, the Commission suggested that the Division of Narcotic Drugs should undertake preliminary work (i) to determine the type of drugs which might require such destruction and the methodologies currently in use for such destruction and (ii) to study any current laws which addressed the question. With respect to recommendations II and III, it was decided to refer them to the second interregional meeting of HONLEA. In the interval, as far as recommendation II was concerned, the Division was requested to make a preliminary survey of the training requirements of the island nations of the South Pacific and of possible contributions from countries of the region.

108. At its 1,033rd meeting on 17 February 1989, the Commission considered the three recommendations in the report of the twenty-fourth session of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East (E/CN.7/1989/20). It approved the draft decision in recommendation I as amended (see paragraph 103 above) for submission to the Economic and Social Council. (For the text of the draft decision, see chapter I.B above, draft decision III; for the financial implications see annex II.) In considering recommendation II, the Commission approved the draft decision contained therein amended to reflect that the Division should carry out the

request "with the assistance of the INCB secretariat". (For the text of the decision, see chapter X.B below, decision 3 (XXXIII).) The Commission next adopted the draft resolution contained in recommendation III. (For the text of that resolution, see chapter X.A below, resolution 3 (XXXIII).)

CHAPTER VI

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 1987 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

109. At its 1,019th and 1,020th meetings, on 8 and 9 February 1989, the Commission considered agenda item 7. It had before it a note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the 1987 International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (ICDAIT) 2/ (E/CN.7/1989/17), and a booklet including the Declaration of ICDAIT as well as the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control (CMO) 5/ (ST/NAR/14).

110. In an introductory statement, the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs stressed that although the ICDAIT Declaration and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline had been adopted by consensus, they were not mandatory and that the lack of allocation of appropriate resources was hindering progress in the implementation of recommendations. A few priority activities from the CMO had been identified by the Economic and Social Council in the annex to its resolution 1988/9 which had requested the Secretary-General to carry them out "within available resources". The Director recalled that at the time of the adoption of the draft resolution by the Commission, he had stressed that the Division would not be in a position to carry out all activities requested if the then proposed reduction of posts were to become effective.

111. Unfortunately, reductions of the Division's resources had been even more extensive than originally envisaged. Several activities had nevertheless been initiated while others regrettably had had to be deferred owing to a lack of resources. Another priority activity, which had not been included in the CMO, was the development of an information strategy called for in paragraph 7 of the above-mentioned resolution, and the Director outlined the Division's plans to develop such a strategy. A joint working group composed of representatives of UNFDAC, the INCB secretariat and the Division of Narcotic Drugs could be established to define the information needs of the international drug control programme as well as the substantive and technical constraints, and prepare a development plan of the information strategy including a cost estimate. The conclusions of the working group could be reported to the Commission at its eleventh special session to be held in February 1990, if approved by the Council, enabling the Commission to decide on a realistic platform on which to build an information strategy. The Director stressed, however, that if the initial study was to be successful, additional resources would have to be made available. Extrabudgetary resources, recently made available by the United States through UNFDAC, would enable action to be taken shortly in response to several other requests. Those

requests included the development of an international drug abuse assessment system, the identification of environmentally safe methods for the eradication of narcotic plants, as well as the evaluation of methodology and eventual use of such technologies as high-resolution satellite imagery and aerial photography for the detection of illicit crops.

112. Several representatives praised the effort made by the three United Nations drug control units as well as by specialized agencies to implement the recommendations of the CMO despite the financial constraints facing the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of INCB. Many representatives reaffirmed the determination of their Governments to implement the recommendations of the CMO at the national level. Some speakers emphasized the primary importance of national action since decisions on priorities and timing were at the discretion of each country, while the international drug control bodies and agencies played a supporting role through the provision of consultancy services and financial assistance. Many representatives and observers described the national strategies adopted in their countries, which included information campaigns with the involvement of community groups, research and collection of data on drug abuse, the adoption of administrative and legislative measures against illicit drug trafficking and the establishment of national co-ordination bodies. One representative reported on the adoption of a national CMO while another mentioned that working groups had been established to study the four chapters of the CMO. It was generally considered that the CMO had a positive impact at the national level as a source of inspiration for a multidisciplinary and balanced approach to the national fight against drug abuse. Several representatives described regional co-operation, indicating that their Governments had concluded bilateral or multilateral agreements providing for the exchange of information or co-operation in law enforcement along the lines defined by the CMO.

113. Some representatives pointed out that most of the CMO recommendations were directly or indirectly included in the scope of the international drug control treaties and that the focus should rather be placed on promoting adherence to those treaties and implementation of the obligations arising from them. It was noted that the CMO could be considered an expanded index for the international conventions and that it provided detailed guidance for their implementation.

114. With regard to the follow-up to ICDAIT at the international level, several representatives advocated that activities for the prevention of drug abuse and the reduction of demand should be given a prominent place in international drug control programmes. One representative noted that the action taken in the area of demand reduction was falling short of what was required; another pointed out that positive results could be achieved in that area at a relatively low cost. With reference to the programmes of specialized agencies such as the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) or WHO, it was also noted that initiatives in demand reduction by Governments at the national level were likely to attract international support.

115. Some speakers pointed out that only an integrated approach to drug abuse could prove effective in demand reduction activities. Economic and social factors such as poverty or unemployment had to be considered. In their view, the CMO approach was too sectoral since it singled out drug abuse as a social evil dissociated from other factors. Some representatives said that

treatment and rehabilitation, though dealt with in a separate chapter in the CMO, belonged under the heading of demand reduction, since they prevented recidivism.

116. One representative outlined a proposal for a programme of action in the area of demand reduction at the international level which would support and complement national and regional efforts. The programme included the revision of the annual reports questionnaire prepared by the Division of Narcotic Drugs: part B of the questionnaire should contain questions on demand reduction, in line with the targets of chapter I of the CMO. Through an analysis of replies, countries needing assistance in demand reduction activities could be identified and an annual report presented to the Commission. Several representatives supported the suggestion that demand reduction be made a substantive agenda item of the Commission.

117. In the field of supply reduction, several representatives referred to the expert group meetings on satellite detection of illicit narcotic crops and on environmentally safe methods for the eradication of narcotic plants planned by the Division, and expressed interest in the conclusions and recommendations of such meetings. It was pointed out that Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/9 of 25 May 1988 requested the Division to support survey and crop monitoring efforts in consultation and agreement with the Governments concerned. One representative stressed that crop eradication projects should comply with the provisions of article 14 of the new United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances which protected fundamental human rights and the environment; the same representative added that in his country the use of chemical methods and defoliants were prohibited by law. Another representative focused on initiatives taken with respect to the legal supply of drugs and emphasized the need for more technical expertise in the area of control of drugs for medical and scientific needs.

118. Several representatives expressed their support for the development of an integrated information strategy as outlined by the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs. The formulation of such a strategy was considered a matter of priority by several representatives, since information was the basis for decisions taken by the Commission and constituted the raw material for the operation of the three drug control units. A rigorous analysis of the information needs of the three units was required as a first step.

119. One observer reported on the data-collection and study activities of his organization and noted that the results of such research, in particular with respect to reliability and comparability of data, could prove valuable within the framework of the international information strategy. The Executive Director of UNPDAC pointed out that the issue of information had two aspects. The first related to the need to obtain immediate information required for designing and conducting interventions in the field; in such cases, information had to be collected through ad hoc procedures and its validity was related only to the intended action. The second aspect referred to the setting up of a central international data collection and processing apparatus. That concept was highly questionable because the reliability and therefore the usefulness of the information depended on the quality of the data, which in turn depended on the quality of the sources. It was well known that homogeneity of sources and data coupled with the indispensable element of the reliability of the sources were basic prerequisites. Since the United

Nations could not have effective control over the sources and since what was considered as "data" were information provided by national sources, the proposed system could result in an expensive and sophisticated collection of subjective statements rather than objective facts. The Executive Director concluded by stressing that those observations suggested that the issue might be reconsidered.

120. One representative stated that the resource issue should not dominate the thinking of the Commission nor should it be used as a convenient excuse for not taking action when that action might require only a modest injection of additional resources. One observer suggested that resources could be saved through the suppression of the special sessions of the Commission, but at the same time noted that such sessions were useful when the urgent scheduling of substances had to be considered.

121. Several representatives and observers considered that recourse to extrabudgetary resources was only a temporary solution and that resources from the regular United Nations budget should be increased. It was widely agreed that the international drug control programme should become an item of higher priority within the United Nations system. Several representatives pointed out that while the Commission was able to approve programmes and assess its needs for resources, the allocation of those resources was dependent on the relevant financial organs of the General Assembly.

122. In his concluding statement on agenda item 7, the Director of the Division recalled that the situation of the Division regarding the follow-up to ICDAIT was paradoxical. The CMO included 35 targets entailing numerous courses of action to be taken. The Division was making every effort to respond to the expectations of Member States; noteworthy was the fact that action had been undertaken on most of the priority activities singled out in Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/9 with, in several instances, the financial support of the United States. Nevertheless, the hopes vested in ICDAIT could in no way be fulfilled without resources. Since 1987, the resources of the Division had been declining and the already scarce resources had to be entirely redeployed for the preparation and servicing of the Plenipotentiary Conference for the adoption of the new Convention. Such areas as demand reduction, on which the CMO had put emphasis and which needed to be developed, had accordingly suffered.

123. Contrary to the situation in WHO where decisions on both programmes and finances were taken by a single organ - the Executive Board - the Director pointed out that, in the case of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, there was a dichotomy: the Commission was anxious to intensify drug control programmes but was not in a position to take the corresponding financial decisions, which were under the jurisdiction of the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly.

CHAPTER VII

ACTION RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL TAKEN AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

A. International drug control activities in the United Nations system

124. At its 1,023rd meeting, on 10 February 1989, the Commission considered agenda item 8(a). It had before it a report of the Secretary-General for 1988 containing data on the co-ordination of drug control activities within the United Nations system as well as reports on activities of United Nations bodies and programmes and those of specialized agencies (A/43/770, E/CN.7/1989/11 and E/CN.7/1989/CRP.9).

125. The Commission also had before it under agenda item 8(a) the report of an expert group convened by the Division of Narcotic Drugs on recommended methods for testing LSD, methaqualone/mecloqualone and benzodiazepine derivatives under international control (E/CN.7/1989/5) and the working manuals relating to the topics discussed by the expert group (ST/NAR/15, ST/NAR/16 and ST/NAR/17). In addition, the first addendum to the Multilingual Dictionary of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances under International Control (ST/NAR/1/Add.1) was presented to the Commission for consideration.

(a) Scientific Research and Technical Assistance

126. During the introduction of the item, the Commission was informed that while the reformulation of the activities of the laboratory of the Division had continued in line with the recommendations of the Committee for Planning and Co-ordination (E/AC.51/1988/5 and A/43/16) and in accordance with the wishes of the Commission at its previous sessions, its traditional activities were vigorously pursued and extended into new areas. Those activities included the development of national laboratory services and training of staff, the provision of reference samples of controlled drugs and of scientific and technical information and assistance to national law enforcement agencies through the provision of field testing kits.

127. The Commission expressed support for, and emphasized the growing importance of, scientific and technical elements within the overall drug control programme. In that connection, it noted with satisfaction that the laboratory was coping with the new responsibilities and mandates given to it in the Declaration of ICDAIT and in the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances adopted on 19 December 1988.^{3/}

128. While endorsing the recommendations of the expert group outlined in E/CN.7/1988/5, the Commission underlined the timeliness of the extension of the Section's activities into the area of forensic toxicology as a support activity to national demand reduction efforts.

129. All speakers welcomed the Division's initiative in proposing specific subjects for international collaboration with benefits for each party, and a number of representatives offered the participation and support of their national services.

(b) Specialized agencies

130. The observer for ILO reported that his organization was undertaking a major new thrust in the form of a comprehensive prevention programme to be carried out in collaboration with the trade unions, which would create awareness and dissuade workers from the use and abuse of drugs at the workplace. Simultaneously, a population and family welfare programme would be developed to encourage attitudinal change for the benefit of the whole family. ILO had prepared a report stressing the need for the considerable expansion and intensification of demand reduction programmes and outlining future directions and action through which the organization could contribute to the fight against drug abuse.

131. The observer for WHO pointed out that his organization had decided to strengthen its programme in the area of drug abuse, by giving special attention to activities related to the treatment of drug dependence. A new unit of psychotropic and narcotic drugs had been created to fulfil the mandates given to WHO in international drug control treaties, and additional resources had been allocated to promote demand reduction. A resolution had been adopted by the Executive Board of WHO at its 83rd session, on health policies to combat drug and alcohol abuse. Two new WHO publications had been issued on the rational use of psychoactive substances, while another report described the possible unintended effects of scheduling substances, some of which could run counter to the aims of the Conventions, and a study was initiated using benzodiazepines as an example. Methods used to examine the impact of scheduling benzodiazepines could later be used in exploring other categories of substances.

132. The observer for ICAO referred to the measures taken by his organization to implement the ICDAIT recommendations, particularly targets 4, 24, 26, 27 and 28 identified in the CMO relating to the suppression of the illicit transport of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by commercial carriers and general aviation.

B. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1988

133. At its 1,025th and 1,026th meetings, on 13 and 14 February 1989, the Commission considered the report of INCB for 1988 (E/INCB/1988/1). It also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.7/1989/9).

134. In introducing the INCB report, the President stated that the assessment made by the Board in its reports for the last several years remained valid for 1988: the serious abuse of a variety of drugs continued to threaten all countries and all segments of society. He pointed out that illicit cultivation, manufacture and traffic involved an increasing number of countries. Illegal activities carried out by international criminal organizations were so pervasive and generated such vast amounts of capital that national economies were disrupted, legal institutions menaced and the security of states threatened.

135. With respect to the control of narcotic drugs for licit purposes, the Board was able to attest that on the whole the system worked satisfactory. With reference to psychotropic substances, the President stated that the controls set forth in the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 10/, supplemented by the voluntary measures recommended by the Board, appeared to be effective as far as substances under Schedules I and II of that Convention were concerned.

136. He also stated that if the existing drug scenario of illicit production, manufacture and traffic in drugs, underpinned by a wide variety of demand patterns and abuse profiles seemed discouraging, the acquisition of enhanced capabilities of implementation and enforcement appeared promising. The momentum generated in 1987 at ICDAIT, followed by the adoption in December 1988 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, should enable those engaged in the fight against drug abuse to make substantial progress towards at least a containment of the problem, if not its elimination. The President underlined that under the 1988 Convention, the Board was entrusted with additional functions. The Board felt confident that the international community, which had demonstrated its commitment to step up actions against drug abuse, would ensure the availability of resources to carry out the additional functions foreseen in the new Convention.

137. Many representatives and observers praised the INCB report for 1988 as a comprehensive and accurate assessment of the current situation with regard to drug abuse and the illicit traffic and expressed support for the Board as an institution of international stature. Most speakers highlighted action taken by their own Governments at the national level and in co-operation with other States, to address the increasing problems arising from drug abuse and the illicit traffic. Many expressed concern at the gravity of the drug control situation and supported the Board's recommendations to improve controls. Authorities were urged to seek new forms of co-operation to fight production, trade and trafficking.

138. Most representatives and observers expressed increasing concern at the deteriorating situation with regard to illicit traffic and drug abuse which together with the added responsibilities created by ICDAIT and the 1988 Convention, including new activities related to substances in Tables I and II of that Convention, had increased the workload of the Board. A number of representatives called for increased regular and extrabudgetary resource allocations to the secretariat of the Board and other drug units to enable them to carry out their growing responsibilities in an effective manner. One representative, while acknowledging the importance of additional resources, raised the question of whether existing resources could not be utilized more efficiently. To that end, it was suggested that there should be greater co-operation between the Board, the Division of Narcotic Drugs and UNFODC, so as to augment those units' input and effectiveness.

139. Several representatives expressed concern at the suggestion that the secretariat of the Board and the Division of Narcotic Drugs be merged and supported separate secretariats for the drug control units because of their substantively distinct mandates. A call was therefore made to safeguard the independence of the Board and enlarge its staff beyond pre-1985 levels in view of its increased responsibilities. One representative expressed his confidence that the Board would discharge its expanded responsibilities under

the new 1988 Convention with its usual effectiveness. To that end, he found it highly desirable that the membership of the Board should include experts in such fields as medicine, pharmacy, pharmacology, diplomacy, drug-control administration, economics as well as international law and law enforcement.

140. With regard to the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs, producer countries recalled the efforts they had made to reduce production and improve security in an attempt to prevent diversion into the illicit traffic. They lamented the lack of resources available to implement past resolutions of the Economic and Social Council requesting the identification of practical and effective solutions to ease the burden of excess opiate stocks. In particular, one representative requested the Commission to consider the implementation of the recommendation of the 1985 Expert Group on the Reduction of Excessive Stocks of Licit Opiate Raw Materials which envisaged involving international development assistance organizations in supporting an assessment of agro-economic issues related to opiate raw material stocks and production. In order to contribute to alleviating the problem of excess opiate stocks, one country had further restricted poppy cultivation. Several representatives expressed support for the forthcoming study which INCB would undertake with WHO to assess global medical needs for opiates, including potential legitimate needs hitherto unmet. It was hoped that such a step would result in improved health care and contribute to resolving the problem of excessive opiate stocks.

141. One representative, while noting that the Board's report had taken into account the difficulties faced by his country, pointed out that according to figures available to him and communicated to the Board, the 1986 opium poppy crop in Pakistan had yielded 130 tonnes while that of 1987 had yielded 120 tonnes. The Board had reported approximately 80 tonnes in 1986 and estimated at least 160 tonnes in 1987. He requested that those corrections be noted.

142. A number of representatives expressed concern at the illicit movement of psychotropic substances from Europe to other parts of the world. One representative pointed out that stocks of fenetylline, which had accumulated to a very high level, were a cause of serious concern to his Government. He suggested that international co-operation was essential in order to stop the new flow of fenetylline from west to east. Several representatives noted with concern the world-wide abuse and diversion of methaqualone. One representative informed the Commission on Narcotic Drugs that his Government had requested manufacturers of methaqualone to withdraw those products voluntarily from the market, with only one such product remaining on sale in his country. Another representative, referring to paragraphs 147-152 of the INCB report, pointed out that psychotropic substances were to an increasing extent being diverted to African countries. He therefore supported the suggestion of the Board that the European Governments concerned should promptly enact the necessary legislation to monitor more effectively the international trade in psychotropic substances and accede to the 1971 Convention.

143. One representative observed that the Board's report highlighted some lapses on the part of Governments with respect to the movement of psychotropic substances through certain free ports and zones. The same representative stated that such activity constituted a breach of treaty obligation. Another lapse was the disrespect shown for the legislation in force in recipient countries of the developing world when medicines containing psychotropic substances were donated.

144. In the discussion on the diversion of licitly-produced psychotropic substances into the illicit traffic, several representatives called for countries which had not yet acceded to the 1971 Convention to do so, and supported the Board's appeal for a strict implementation of import and export authorizations, the reduction of excessive stocks and increased collaboration in the control and monitoring of substances in Schedules III and IV and in particular detailed reporting on international trade. One representative suggested the use of article 13 of the 1971 Convention to prevent unwarranted imports. Several speakers recounted their experiences in preventing diversions of psychotropic substances in collaboration with the Board.

145. Several representatives and observers reported on measures implemented recently to reinforce national drug control obligations. A call was made for a balanced approach to drug policies at the national and international levels meeting both political and public concerns. An appeal was also made for comprehensive multilateral collaboration, involving legal and financial institutions, in order to be able to dismantle drug trafficking syndicates.

146. Some representatives noted with satisfaction the intention of the Board to publish a manual which would provide further guidance to national administrations in carrying out drug control tasks. The manual would assist in enhancing their capability to comply with the obligations of the international drug control treaties. With extrabudgetary resources, the Board planned to continue to organize training seminars for drug control administrators.

147. One representative said that the yearly reports by the Board were, in his opinion, the single most important documents before the Commission, since they lent themselves to a political analysis of successes and failures in the common struggle against drug abuse and illicit trafficking. It was incumbent upon the Commission to undertake such an analysis in its reports to the Economic and Social Council. Maintaining the credibility of national and international policies in the political and public arenas was essential. Commenting upon recent criticisms of current international policy which had appeared in generally respected journals, he said that legalization could only open the gate to promotion and commercialization of drugs for all consumption purposes with ensuing public health and social dangers of unforeseeable magnitude. On the other hand, declaring war on drugs should likewise be rejected. A balanced approach was necessary and strict law enforcement against trafficking was essential. A punitive approach to abuse was, in his opinion, counterproductive. Prevention, treatment and social reintegration should be the preferred instruments to reduce demand. There were no quick and easy solutions. Success of policy and implementation depended upon broad public support and continuity of effort which had been demonstrated by past and current experience. He agreed with the statement in paragraph 6 of the INCB report, that progress in the field of demand reduction was central to the success of the control effort. He therefore suggested that the Board might wish to expand the attention devoted in its report to reduction of demand.

148. In his concluding statement, the President responded to a number of specific questions which had been raised, including those relating to the Board's resource constraints. He indicated that the INCB secretariat no longer had any staff dealing with administrative matters since two staff members had been redeployed to the central administrative services. Referring

to the observation that greater attention should be given to demand reduction in the Board's reports, the President stressed that that Board had always taken into consideration matters relating to drug demand reduction; future reports would review more extensively action taken to reduce the demand for drugs. In respect of the illicit production of opium in Pakistan, the President pointed out that the figure of 80 tons in 1986 was based on that country's own estimates and it was so reflected in the Board's report for 1987. The President upheld the Board's estimate of increased production in 1987 and proposed consultations between the Government of Pakistan and the Board as envisaged under article 14 of the Single Convention. Expressing appreciation for the encouragement and support received, the President emphasized that the Board remained open to suggestions to improve its work and would continue its on-going dialogue with Governments.

149. At its 1,029th meeting, on 16 February 1989, the Commission approved by consensus for submission to the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution entitled "Supply of and demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes", co-sponsored by Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Poland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia (E/CN.7/1989/L.3). (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I.A. above, draft resolution III.)

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C. Report of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC)

150. At its 1,024th and 1,025th meetings, on 13 February 1989, the Commission considered agenda item 8(c). It had before it an introductory note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.7/1989/10) and a report prepared by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) on its programme and fund-raising activities during 1988 (E/CN.7/1989/7), as well as two reports containing detailed accounts of operations financed in 1988 (E/CN.7/1989/CRP.3 and E/CN.7/1989/CRP.4 and Corr.1 and 2).

151. In his introductory statement, the Executive Director stated that the work programme of UNFDAC had continued to grow rapidly during 1988. For the first time in its history, the Fund was able to draw up a programme budget of US\$ 60.4 million, representing an increase of 52 per cent over 1987 or a fivefold increase in five years. During that time over 120 projects had been developed in 40 countries. The activities of UNFDAC in 1988 were characterized by the geographical expansion of its programmes, the intensification of activities in key areas and the improvement in the quality of the services delivered.

152. The Executive Director pointed out that UNFDAC, with its valuable experience of field operations in some of the most difficult areas, was in a position to spot particularly worrisome changes in the behavioural pattern of organized crime. There was considerable cause for the alarm in some countries where operators of illicit trafficking employed serious forms of intimidation against the duly constituted authorities and often resorted to assassination. He expressed the hope that the Commission would provide guidance in order to meet the new challenges presented by organized crime. The Executive Director also reported on progress achieved by UNFDAC in the design and implementation of new masterplans and programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, the Near and Middle East and Africa.

153. Responding to the need to adapt remedial measures to the continuous changes which were taking place in many areas of drug abuse, the Executive Director described two new approaches currently being explored by UNFODAC in an attempt to elicit the more active involvement of judiciary systems and parliamentary institutions in the fight against drug problems. He also referred to an UNFODAC document on the role of the Fund vis-à-vis law enforcement activities. The Executive Director concluded his introductory remarks by appealing to all States to provide adequate resources to the Fund to enable it to implement an effective and world-wide drug control strategy.

154. All 44 representatives and observers who addressed the Commission on agenda item 8(c) commended the Executive Director and his staff for the achievements of the Fund and expressed satisfaction at the successful fund-raising efforts of UNFODAC. They also praised the dynamic performance of the Fund, stressing in particular the rapid expansion of its activities to new regions and countries, particularly in Africa; the growth in its resources, expertise and political support; and the value of its innovative programming methodologies which had drawn on the experience gained in the application of the master-plan approach. Several speakers emphasized the important role played by UNFODAC in ensuring an active involvement of potential donors and recipient countries in all stages of the identification of needs, project design and implementation.

155. A number of representatives and observers welcomed the growing recognition of the Fund as the main source of multilateral financing for drug control technical co-operation programmes. One representative and one observer pointed out the catalytic and co-ordinating role of UNFODAC in multilateral operational activities. Several speakers provided information on the level of their contributions to UNFODAC and reiterated the intention of their Governments to strengthen financial support for the Fund. They also encouraged other States to increase substantially their contributions to the Fund. One observer noted that 90 per cent of UNFODAC's present resources came from only six countries. At the same time he stressed that the resources made available to UNFODAC were still insignificant in comparison to world-wide needs.

156. One representative informed the Commission that his Government had prepared a draft resolution reflecting the current interest of Member States in the positive achievements of UNFODAC. The purpose of the resolution was to express recognition for the work accomplished by the Fund and renew support for its activities which should be intensified. He indicated that several countries had agreed to co-sponsor the resolution and expressed the hope that others would join that initiative.

157. Several representatives and observers encouraged UNFODAC to continue its policy of a balanced programme which addressed all aspects of drug control. The position of UNFODAC, that no contradiction existed between development and law enforcement, was widely accepted, and it was emphasized that there was a need to complement rural development activities with appropriate law enforcement measures. In that connection, it was stressed that although there was an urgent need to increase budget allocations for law enforcement efforts, most of the contributions to the Fund came from development assistance sources and, in many cases, could not be used to support law enforcement projects. One representative stated that his Government had identified distinct sources of funds to finance law enforcement activities and invited other donor countries to follow a similar approach. Several representatives stressed the need for further discussion of the concept of law enforcement in the overall strategy of UNFODAC.

158. Some speakers welcomed the initiative taken by UNFDAC in developing a programme of action to encourage judicial systems from developed countries to assist their counterparts in developing countries. One representative expressed his Government's appreciation for steps taken by UNFDAC with parliamentary institutions.

159. Representatives and observers from countries where major UNFDAC programmes were under way described progress achieved in those programmes and the impact of activities on the overall drug abuse situation in their countries. They stressed the importance of UNFDAC's presence in the field and praised the contribution of the Fund in stimulating and enhancing national and regional drug control policies. One observer, noting that his Government was attending the Commission for the first time, described his Government's policy on the prevention of drug abuse and the reduction of illicit narcotic cultivation and indicated that steps had been taken for the development of a programme of co-operation with UNFDAC.

160. One representative noted the need to continue to strengthen collaboration between UNFDAC and other agencies and bodies of the United Nations system. It was also essential to maintain and strengthen the Fund's autonomy, flexibility and capacity for action. In that respect, another representative stressed that UNFDAC had turned into an important and effective entity within the United Nations system. Several speakers also praised the Fund's action-oriented approach in extending its programme worldwide, its low administrative costs, its rapid responsiveness to appeals for assistance and its efforts to ensure a continuous monitoring and assessment of activities.

161. Observers from specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as one non-governmental organization, also expressed their appreciation of support received from UNFDAC and reiterated their readiness to expand collaboration in the development of drug abuse control activities. The representative of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs stressed the need for the international community to pay attention to the changing pattern of organized crime and its close links with drug trafficking. He pointed out that organized crime was one of the items on the agenda of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to be held in 1990. The Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs noted that close co-operation between the Division and the Fund had continued to grow and pledged the Division's readiness to seek new formulas which would facilitate the strengthening of that collaboration still further.

162. In response to statements made during discussion of the agenda item, the Executive Director underlined the importance of guidance received. He stressed UNFDAC's longstanding co-operation not only with the Vienna-based drug control units, but with other entities of the United Nations system which were involved in the execution of UNFDAC's expanding activities. He informed the Commission that UNFDAC had encouraged all United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to examine closely the Fund's projects with a view to considering the most appropriate manner to complement those projects with their own expertise. He emphasized the particular attention paid by the Fund in the evaluation of its activities and the steps taken by UNFDAC in strengthening the assessment of the quality of the assistance provided. Referring to a recent press article on the increase in trafficking problems faced by Turkey and the successful countermeasures currently being undertaken

by the Government, the Executive Director appealed to Member States for increased assistance to that country. He further welcomed the participation in the Commission, for the first time, of the observer from the Lao People's Democratic Republic and expressed satisfaction at the negotiations between that country and UNFDAC which had led to the approval of a programme of co-operation. He concluded by drawing the attention of the Commission to the current situation of Afghanistan and the need to assist farmers to enjoy improved living conditions without resort to opium poppy cultivation. He urged Member States to support programmes planned by UNFDAC to prevent illicit opium poppy cultivation in that country.

163. At its 1,030th meeting, on 16 February 1989, the Commission approved by consensus for submission to the Economic and Social Council, as orally amended, a draft resolution entitled "Contribution of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to the fight against illicit traffic in and abuse of drugs" (E/CN.7/1989/L.5/Rev.1). The resolution was co-sponsored by Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Italy, Malaysia, Norway, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, draft resolution IV.)

D. Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

164. At its 1,023rd meeting, on 10 February 1989, the Commission considered agenda item 8(d) and had before it a note by the Secretary-General regarding the reporting procedure for intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (E/CN.7/1989/12). It also had before it a report containing updated information on action related to international drug control taken by intergovernmental organizations (E/CN.7/1989/CRP.8) as well as various statements submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.7/1989/NGO.1-6).

(a) Intergovernmental organizations

165. The observer for ASSTC reported that the Centre continued to provide higher study programmes in the field of drug abuse control and training of trainers. Some other activities, such as the development of a drugs data base, the production of informative television films, a museum for drugs and methods of drug trafficking and short-term training courses of a practical nature on drug abuse control had been carried out. The Centre was enjoying closer co-operation with Western European Governments, as well as with the Council of Europe, ICPO/Interpol and CCC, in addition to the United Nations bodies and specialized agencies. Further, it also continued to provide policy guidance and technical assistance to Governments of the region and could eventually act as a regional branch of the laboratory section of the Division of Narcotic Drugs.

166. The observer for the Permanent Secretariat of the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (ASEP) reported that ASEP had continued its drug-related activities in the field of training. A regional plan had been drawn up covering the areas of prevention of drug abuse and education and treatment of drug abusers, eradication and crop substitution

programmes and the destruction of seized goods. Implementation of that plan would be discussed in the near future. A number of seminars and meetings continued to be held in the region particularly for drug law enforcement officers and legal experts. Plans were under way for the establishment of a regional drug data bank.

167. The observer for the Organization of American States (OAS) reported that the membership of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission had increased from 11 to 20 States. Since September 1987, its programme of action had focused on two main issues: demand reduction and drug abuse and the development of a legal system to harmonize laws and procedures among Member States. It was pointed out that several workshops had taken place in the region on educational programmes which would also involve the private sector. In support of its programme of action, the OAS had set up a documentation centre. A data bank and regional training centres would be established at a later date.

168. The observer for the Commission of the European Communities reported that the Community had increased its activities to combat drug addiction and to improve co-ordination between Member States. He described three areas of co-operation: North-South, health and customs. Within the framework of the North-South co-operation plan, 18 projects had been set up in 1987. Two-thirds of those projects focused on prevention, treatment and rehabilitation schemes, while the remainder were used to encourage alternative local production. In the field of intra-community co-operation on health, the Commission focused on four areas: prevention of drug abuse, treatment and rehabilitation, basic comparative and statistical studies and medical research. Within the framework of customs co-operation, the information network "System Customs Enforcement Network" was introduced, as well as a computerized list of airport customs to increase communication channels between services in their fight against illicit drug trafficking.

169. The observer for CCC, which represented 104 customs administrations, described CCC's activities relating to the training of trainers in the fight against the illicit traffic. Some 20 training modules had been produced to date by CCC experts from investigation services and customs schools, each one dealing with a particular enforcement topic, such as the search of passengers' baggage and the search of motor vehicles and ships. The Council's new training strategy involved teaching how best to use such modules; CCC thus promoted a standard form of teaching and at the same time ensured that the basic elements contained in the training modules were passed on to the maximum number of officers at minimum cost. UNFDAC had indicated its support for such a programme and had agreed to finance the course for trainers from French-speaking countries in West Africa scheduled to take place in May 1989 in Dakar.

(b) Non-governmental organizations

170. The observer for the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions (ICAA) reported that ICAA was continuing to develop and implement programmes in the area of demand reduction, taking into account the various targets contained in the CMO. Training courses in the African continent were extended to French-speaking countries and programmes modified and broadened to include new professional groups such as media specialists. Training courses were also set up in Latin America, particularly in the Andean Region. A world-wide

study on demand reduction had been conducted by ICAA and the report was available to the Commission. There was increased co-operation between the United Nations drug control bodies and ICAA, which had also intensified its relationships with various national and regional non-governmental organizations.

171. The observer for the New York NGO Committee on Narcotics and Substance Abuse indicated that following ICDAIT, a report had been published reflecting the growing interest and involvement of the NGO community in the global problems arising from drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Special focus had been given during the past year to the subject of exploitation of children in illicit trafficking and the rehabilitation of those who become drug-dependent as well as the examination of the problem of the spread of AIDS through intravenous drug use. Future action would focus on demand reduction. It was reported that membership of the New York and Vienna NGO Committee had increased to 57 organizations.

172. The observer for the International Catholic Child Bureau (ICCB), reported on the establishment of a street children project which focused on job training programmes aimed at protecting children from exploitation by drug trafficking. Another project was set up to deal with the intercultural needs and education of refugee children, including a drug abuse prevention component. Further, the observer for ICCB underlined the important role played by the family in preventing drug abuse and fully supported the idea of an International Year of the Family, which could mobilize families to attack the drug abuse evil.

173. During deliberation on agenda item 8(c), the observer for the Italian Centre of Solidarity stressed the importance of the role of NGOs and expressed his concern that Governments and NGOs should increase co-operation in their future fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

CHAPTER VIII

PROGRAMME OF FUTURE WORK AND PRIORITIES

A. Provisional agenda of the thirty-fourth session

174. At its 1,029th meeting, on 15 February 1989, the Commission examined agenda item 9, which dealt, *inter alia*, with the provisional agenda for its thirty-fourth session, prepared for it by the secretariat, as well as a list of documentation requested for that session, as required by Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/41 of 10 May 1979 (E/CN.7/1989/18). During the discussion of the matter the Commission agreed that the length and number of documents should be kept to the strict minimum and that the six-week rule 16/ should also apply to the annotated provisional agenda requested by the Commission in the same manner as it applied to the basic provisional agenda. The wish was also expressed that the sequence of items in the provisional agenda should, as far as possible, be followed in the establishment of the provisional timetable. The Commission, following a proposal by the Steering Committee, decided in future to include a regular agenda item at its regular

sessions entitled "Prevention and Reduction of Illicit Demand for Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances". Following its discussion of the matter, the Commission approved the provisional agenda for submission to the Economic and Social Council. (For the text of the relevant decision, see chapter I.B, draft decision I.)

B. Provisional agenda of the eleventh special session

175. In the course of its discussions on various agenda items, several delegations had suggested the need for an eleventh special session to be held in 1990. In that connection, it was pointed out that the Commission should be monitoring closely the early stages of follow-up activities resulting from the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. 3/ The Commission would also have to review the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1989. Several speakers felt that it was imperative that the consideration of the draft medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 concerning the drug control programme should be included in the Commission's discussions, since such consideration during the next regular session in 1991 would be too late to have the necessary impact. The draft would need revision to take account of the comments made on the priorities to be pursued. The Director of the Division agreed with the views expressed on that issue. One delegation expressed reservations with respect to the proposed eleventh special session.

176. At its 1,032nd meeting, on 17 February 1989, the Commission approved by consensus for submission to the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution entitled "Special Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs" (E/CN.7/1989/L.4), which had been drafted by the secretariat at the request of the Steering Committee for possible consideration by the Commission. (For the text of the draft resolution see chapter I.A, draft resolution V. For the financial implications of holding the special session, see annex II. For the provisional agenda see chapter I.B, draft decision II.)

177. The Commission also had before it a draft resolution (E/CN.7/1989/L.7) concerning the enlargement of the membership of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs from 40 to 50 members (co-sponsored by Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nigeria, Panama, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan and the United Arab Emirates). Many delegations were unable to take a position on that matter in the absence of instructions from their Governments and it was accordingly decided to consider the draft resolution further under agenda item 9 ("Other urgent matters") of the eleventh special session, if authorized, or agenda item 10 ("Other matters") of the thirty-fourth session.

C. Draft programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 and draft medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997

178. At its 1,028th to 1,033rd meetings on 15, 16 and 17 February 1989, the Commission considered that part of agenda item 9 which dealt with the draft programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 and the draft medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997. It had before it a note by the Secretary-General entitled "Programme of future work and priorities"

(E/CN.7/1989/18) and a conference room paper entitled "Programme of work and priorities: draft programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, draft medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997" (E/CN.7/1989/CRP.10).

179. In introducing the item, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and co-ordinator of all United Nations drug control-related activities stressed that the proposed programme of work of the Division of Narcotic Drugs for the biennium 1990-1991 was tentative since it had not yet been reviewed by the Programme Planning and Budgeting Board. She pointed out that the General Assembly had already taken a decision on the total expenditures for that biennium, reflecting the post reductions it had mandated earlier. At that stage of preparation of the programme budget, which she had a week previously forwarded to Headquarters, the reductions envisaged for the Division of Narcotic Drugs were approximately 15.7 per cent for Professional posts and 20 per cent for General Service posts. She indicated that the reduced staffing precluded the fulfilment of a number of existing mandated work programmes, including some treaty obligations. Onerous new responsibilities had, however, arisen as a result of additional mandates given by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (ICDAIT) and the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1988/9 as well as the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

180. Given the level of increased activities to be undertaken both by the Division and the secretariat of INCB, it was clear that they could not be absorbed within existing resources. That situation could only be rectified if Member States were to take the necessary steps in the financial organs of the General Assembly to assign the same high priority to international drug control as they had resolved at ICDAIT and at the conclusion of the 1988 Plenipotentiary Conference to adopt the Convention. There were three ways in which the regular budget provisions could be modified, namely: (i) redeployment of existing resources from lower priority areas within the overall approved budget; (ii) an exceptional increase in the overall budget to accommodate the increased drug control programme, and (iii) the allocation of additional resources from the small contingency fund. Extrabudgetary resources could also help but could not adequately replace regular budget funds for mainline functions such as those required for the follow-up to ICDAIT and the implementation of the 1988 Convention.

181. The Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs stated that the General Assembly had invited intergovernmental bodies, during their consideration in 1989 of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, to give due attention to the identification of the most appropriate structure for the major programmes, programmes and subprogrammes submitted for their consideration. International drug control, which used to be a major programme on its own, was now being proposed for inclusion under a separate major programme entitled "International Co-operation for Social Development". While drug control did have social components, it also had political, economic, legal and judicial, health and medical, public security, chemical and pharmacological elements. To restrict such a multidisciplinary subject to the field of social development alone might do it an injustice from the conceptual point of view. The Commission should review that matter and recommend an appropriate structure setting for international drug control either as a separate major programme, which was the situation up to the present time, and the best formula, or, at the very least, included in the title of a major

programme such as "International Co-operation for Social Development and International Drug Control". To go from the broader perspective of a major programme to the narrower one of a subordinate programme could impair attempts to secure necessary resources for international drug control. The Director invited the Commission to provide comments on the proposed work programme and priorities of the Division of Narcotic Drugs for the biennium 1990-1991 as well as on the objectives and strategies proposed for the forthcoming medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997.

182. The Executive Director of UNFODAC expressed his support for the statement of the Director of the Division and pointed out that the proposed new structure might prevent the drug control programme from receiving the priority attention and funding it deserved. It would be both contradictory and ironical if, two years after ICDAIT, the drug issue were to be downgraded to the status of a component of another programme while in fact drug control ought to be more visible and specific. He observed that when a given social body or organization attached particular relevance to a need that could be described as an emergency, then immediately a special ad hoc structure was prepared to respond to that need. The drug units were exceptional bodies responding to an exceptional need.

183. Several representatives and observers who addressed the item, commended the secretariat for having produced complex documentation under considerable time pressure. They also commended the Division on its long-term approach in setting priorities as indicated in the draft medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, and expressed satisfaction at the allocation of priority to treaty implementation, the provision of assistance to States in connection with the entry into force of the new Convention and the consideration given to the follow-up to ICDAIT. The inclusion of a new subprogramme on an information strategy as a follow-up to the recommendation of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council was supported by many speakers. It was noted that with the adoption of the new Convention, a major recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination had been implemented.

184. Referring to the draft programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 and the draft medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, several speakers considered that the Commission was not able to review in depth the work programme of the Division of Narcotic Drugs in the context of the programme budget or the medium-term plan owing to the lack of detailed financial and other information concerning the activities covered in the programme.

185. Several speakers expressed their reservations with regard to the text of paragraph 67 of the introduction to the medium-term plan contained in the annex to General Assembly document A/43/329, since it failed to reflect accurately the content of the international drug control programme. It was pointed out that the drug control treaties which constituted the basis for drug abuse control were not mentioned in that paragraph and that the essence and balance of the Declaration of ICDAIT had been omitted. It was accordingly recommended that the paragraph be redrafted in its entirety in order to encompass the basic principles contained in the preambular paragraphs of the Single Convention, 1961, that Convention as Amended by the 1972 Protocol as well as the preambular paragraphs of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, to reflect the purpose and intent of the Parties

to the international drug control treaties. Such redrafting was considered essential in order to establish the proper priority of the drug control programme as a component of the envisaged new structure of the medium-term plan.

186. All speakers stressed that the programme of work of the Division, that of the INCB secretariat and of UNFDAC were essential to multilateral efforts in drug abuse control.

187. Several representatives and observers expressed the view that in order to give appropriate consideration to the international drug control programme, they would not only have to review the programme of work of the Division of Narcotic Drugs but would also need to consider, at the same time, those of the INCB secretariat and UNFDAC. The Commission would thus be able to identify possible areas of overlap and consider whether the best use was being made of personnel resources available to those units. One representative suggested that due consideration be given to the restructuring of the drug control units in order to meet the needs of the future.

188. Several speakers stressed that because of their importance to States, the work programme of the Division of Narcotic Drugs and of the INCB secretariat should be entirely financed from the regular budget. Referring to the negative impact of a reduction in available resources from the regular budget on the programme of work of the Division and of the INCB secretariat, several speakers expressed their concern that some of the programme elements which were considered to be of priority would not be financed from the regular budget and would be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

189. With a view to making as much progress as possible in the limited time at its disposal, the Commission referred further discussion of the agenda item to an open-ended informal working group. The working group was requested to review the structure of the proposed work programme for the Division of Narcotic Drugs for the biennium 1990-1991, consider the list of existing programme activities that could not be carried out because of resource reduction and to assign priorities to the different elements of each subprogramme.

190. One representative, on behalf of the working group, reported to the Commission on the outcome of consultations. The working group considered that it was not the role of the Commission to assign some parts of the programme of work of the Division of Narcotic Drugs to other organizations which had established their own priorities within their respective mandates. Such a step would be counterproductive since the organizations concerned would have to set up the machinery and develop the expertise needed to undertake the assigned activities.

191. The group further considered that the following programme elements contained in the programme of work of the Division of Narcotic Drugs should be assigned the highest priority: programme element 1.1: Implementation of treaties and related resolutions and decisions of legislative organs; programme element 1.4: Assistance and advice to Member States with regard to the entry into force and implementation of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances; programme element 2.1: Establishment and/or strengthening of national and/or regional narcotics laboratories; programme element 2.2: Training of

laboratory personnel in methods for the identification and analysis of drugs of abuse; programme element 3.1: Monitoring illicit drug traffic and facilitation of co-ordinated international countermeasures; programme element 3.4: Prevention and reduction of illicit demand for drugs; and programme element 4.2: Information strategy.

192. It was considered, however, that not all the components of the programme elements identified as having the highest priority were of equal importance. With regard to subprogramme 1.1, one representative expressed the view that some of that work concerning the E/NL document series of national drug control laws was of a lesser priority. Another representative was of the view that the components of subprogramme 1.1 formed a package and that all its components should be assigned equal importance. It was also agreed that national drug control laws were a necessary part of the information strategy recommended by the General Assembly.

193. With regard to the overall proposed programme of work of the Division for the biennium 1990-1991, it was considered that programme elements 1.1 and 1.4 were of the highest priority and subprogramme 2.5 of the lowest priority.

194. Concerning the existing programme of activities which could not be carried out because of reduced resources, the group considered that, with the possible exception of subprogramme 4.2 of the 1988-89 programme budget, all programme elements were essential to the implementation of drug control programmes. In that connection, it was considered that programme elements 2.3 and 2.4, which were not regarded as having the highest priority within subprogramme 2, should nevertheless be maintained because of their importance for the effective work of the Commission with respect to scheduling under the respective provisions of the drug control treaties.

195. Programme element 3.5 was considered essential for the implementation of treaties and the execution of the mandate which the Commission had given to the Division to continue and intensify its work in the field of demand reduction. It was also necessary in order to implement the recommendations of ICDAIT and General Assembly resolution 43/122. The group considered that of the activities which could not be carried out because of resource reductions, the publication of the Bulletin on Narcotics was of the lowest priority.

196. Commenting on the priorities established by the informal working group, several representatives considered that programme element 3.2 should also be assigned the highest priority. Recalling the traditions attached to the publication of the Bulletin on Narcotics, some representatives expressed their disagreement with the lack of priority assigned to that publication by the group.

197. A draft resolution prepared by the working group entitled "Allocation of appropriate resources and priority to the international drug control programme" was presented to the Commission for its consideration at its 1,032nd and 1,033rd meetings on 17 February 1989 (E/CN.7/1989/L.17). The Commission approved the draft resolution, as orally amended, for submission to the Economic and Social Council. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I.A above, draft resolution VI.)

CHAPTER IX

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

A. Opening and duration of the session

198. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its thirty-third session at Vienna from 6 to 17 February 1989. Twenty plenary meetings were held (1,014th-1,033rd meetings). 17/ On behalf of the Secretary-General, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and co-ordinator of all United Nations drug control-related activities opened the thirty-third session and addressed the Commission. The Division of Narcotic Drugs served the Commission as secretariat.

B. Attendance

199. The session was attended by the representatives of 38 States members of the Commission (Madagascar and Mali were not represented), by observers from 43 other States and by representatives of 5 specialized agencies, 11 intergovernmental organizations and 33 non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (annex I).

C. Election of officers

200. At its 1,014th meeting, on 6 February 1989, the Commission elected the following officers by consensus:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Dilshad Najmuddin (Pakistan)
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>	E.A. Babayan (USSR)
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u>	R.J. Samsom (Netherlands)
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	F. Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)

201. In a statement underlining the world-wide impact of drug abuse, and with particular reference to the high-risk situation of youth, the newly elected Chairman emphasized the importance of a historical perspective, both with respect to recent achievements as well as the ongoing search for solutions to problems which had resisted solution for long periods of time. The Director of the Division also addressed the Commission.

202. At the same meeting, a Steering Committee was set up consisting of the representatives of Argentina, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yugoslavia. The Committee held four meetings on 7, 8, 10 and 15 February 1989 to examine how best to plan the Commission's business. Prior to the session, on 3 February 1989, the outgoing Steering Committee of the thirty-second session had held an informal organizational meeting.

D. Adoption of the agenda

203. At its 1,014th meeting, the Commission adopted by consensus the provisional agenda (E/CN.7/1989/1 and Add.1) agreed on by the Commission at its thirty-second session and approved by the Economic and Social Council (decision 1987/124), amended upon recommendation of the Steering Committee to reflect that the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances had been adopted on 19 December 1988 and that, accordingly, reference should no longer be made to a draft convention. The agenda was as follows:

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

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

204. The Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East held its twenty-fourth session at Vienna on 31 January and 1 February 1989. Erdem Erner (Turkey) and Ghodratollah Assadi (Islamic Republic of Iran) were elected by consensus to the offices of Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, for the twenty-fourth session of the Sub-Commission. Of the eight States members, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Pakistan, Sweden and Turkey were present; Afghanistan was not represented. Observers from Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the Yemen Arab Republic were also present. The Arab Security Studies and Training Centre, the Colombo Plan Bureau, the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, the Gulf Co-operation Council and the International Criminal Police Organization were represented by observers, as was the International Road Transport Union, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. The International Narcotics Control Board was represented at the meeting, as were the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the International Narcotics Control Board secretariat and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

F. Additional matters considered by the thirty-third session

Sessional working group on transit traffic

205. At its 1,029th meeting, the Commission considered how best to respond to the recommendation contained in General Assembly resolution 41/127 of 4 December 1986 that the Commission consider convening, within available resources, a sessional working group to facilitate the exchange of information on experience gained by States in combating the illicit transit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. At its thirty-second session the Commission had suspended a plenary meeting during part of an afternoon in order to supply interpretation services for the working group. In view of the continuing financial constraints, it would again be necessary to suspend a plenary meeting at the thirty-third session if such a group were to be convened. One observer pointed out that the issue of illicit transit traffic in drugs was very important. It was noted that that issue was referred to under the agenda item dealing with trends in the illicit traffic. Since the new United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances contained specific provisions on the matter of transit traffic, the agenda item on the follow-up to the Convention would also allow ample possibilities for discussion of the issue. Under the circumstances, the Commission decided that discussion of the illicit transit traffic should not be undertaken by an ad hoc working group but would in future be considered in plenary when dealing with the agenda items on illicit traffic or implementation of the new Convention unless the Commission decided otherwise.

Review of recurrent documentation

206. At its 1,029th meeting, on 15 February 1989, in considering agenda item 10, the Commission had before it a note by the Secretary-General which, following Economic and Social Council decision 1988/101, reviewed recurrent publications and other documentation of the Division of Narcotic Drugs (E/CN.7/1989/19).

207. Some representatives expressed the view that there was neither sufficient information nor time available to assess the usefulness of and interest in each publication, study or report. It was suggested that the Commission submit an interim report to the Economic and Social Council and that an in-depth study and evaluation be carried out in the current year by Members of the Commission for consideration at its next session.

208. One representative suggested that a short questionnaire on the relevance of publications and documentation be circulated among concerned Governments and that the results be communicated to the Commission at its next session.

209. At its 1,032nd meeting, on 17 February 1989, the Commission adopted by consensus a draft resolution entitled "Review of recurrent publications and other documentation" (E/CN.7/1989.L.12). (For the text of the resolution see chapter X.A below, resolution 4 (XXXIII).)

CHAPTER X

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

A. Resolutions

1 (XXXIII)

Co-operation in the strengthening of action against the illicit drug traffic through training in the African region

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Aware of the growing threat that illicit drug traffic and abuse constitute to mankind in compromising the health and development of the peoples of the world, particularly those in the African region,

Considering that training in drug law enforcement is an important factor in stepping up the fight against illicit drug traffic and abuse,

Considering also that some States in the African region, such as Egypt, Kenya and Morocco, possess facilities well suited for training,

Noting the need unanimously expressed by the African States for the training of their drug law enforcement personnel,

Taking into consideration the wish expressed by a majority of delegations attending the second meeting of HONLFA, Africa, held at Dakar in 1988, to organize national and regional training programmes under the auspices of the Division of Narcotic Drugs,

1. Recommends that consideration be given to the creation of three drug law enforcement training centres, possibly in Egypt for the Arabic-speaking countries, in Kenya for the English-speaking countries and in Morocco for the French- and Portuguese-speaking countries;

2. Requests the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to give favourable consideration to the financial requests made by the Division of Narcotic Drugs for the organization of training courses in these centres;

3. Invites the Division of Narcotic Drugs to examine, together with ICPO/Interpol, the Customs Co-operation Council and all other national or international bodies interested in matters concerning training, the possibility of co-ordinating training policies and resources in the region so as to enhance their efficiency;

4. Requests States to ensure that the personnel thus trained serve, as far as possible, in the services responsible for the fight against the illicit drug traffic;

5. Recommends that technical aid for the establishment of laboratories for identification of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances be extended to those countries which do not yet possess any such facilities;

6. Recommends further that the Division of Narcotic Drugs assist in the preparation of training programmes as well as in their implementation by the centres;

7. Recommends, moreover, that each country establish a training unit within its relevant services to ensure that the officers trained are employed in drug law enforcement.

2 (XXXIII)

Activities to be undertaken in Africa

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Aware of the urgent need to identify specific activities which could be undertaken by African States to co-ordinate their actions against the illicit drug traffic,

Having taken note of the report of the second meeting of HONLEA, Africa,

Recommends to all African States that they make every effort:

(a) To develop effective and comprehensive systems for the rapid exchange of information at the national and regional levels;

(b) To obtain appropriate equipment for the detection, identification and analysis of substances suspected to be narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances;

(c) To undertake epidemiological studies on the extent of drug abuse and illicit traffic in their territories so that scarce resources can be used judiciously;

(d) To enact national drug control laws aimed at reducing drug abuse and combating the illicit traffic;

(e) To consider taking steps, if they have not already done so, to adhere as soon as possible to the international drug control treaties;

(f) To establish a special national administration responsible for the application of the provisions of the international drug control treaties;

(g) To establish organizational structures at the regional level to co-ordinate drug control programmes.

3 (XXXIII)

Drug law enforcement training activities

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind the urgent need to develop as soon as possible the long-term drug law enforcement training strategy and programme requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1988/12,

Recognizing the concern expressed by many States of the Near and Middle East region that urgent consideration should be given to the development and co-ordination of a region-wide drug law enforcement training programme,

Taking note of the report of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East at its twenty-fourth session,

1. Requests Governments to consider making or increasing contributions to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control with the specific provision that such contributions should be used for the development and co-ordination of a region-wide drug law enforcement training programme in the Near and Middle East, or in other regions which express a similar interest;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-ordination with the International Criminal Police Organization, the Customs Co-operation Council, the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre and other interested intergovernmental organizations to identify the drug law enforcement training requirements in the region of the Near and Middle East and to make specific proposals thereon to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-fourth session.

Review of recurrent publications and other documentation

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Aware that many publications of the Division of Narcotic Drugs find their basis in treaty obligations or past decisions and resolutions adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing that such treaties, decisions and resolutions constitute an integral part of the functioning of the international drug control system,

Considering that an in-depth analysis should be made of the publications of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, taking into account the criteria set forth in the document entitled "Review of recurrent publications and other documentation" (E/CN.7/1989/19),

1. Requests States members and observers of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to review the usefulness for them of the publications and documentation of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, bearing in mind current resource constraints;

2. Further requests States members and observers to submit their findings to the Division of Narcotic Drugs by 30 June 1989, for review by the Commission at its next session.

B. Decisions

1 (XXXIII)

Inclusion of buprenorphine in Schedule III
of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances

At its 1,015th meeting, on 6 February 1989, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 21-cyclopropyl-7-alpha-[(S)-1-hydroxy-1,2,2-trimethylpropyl]-6,14-endo-ethano-6,7,8,14-tetrahydro-orphine (also referred to as buprenorphine) should be included in Schedule III of that Convention.

2 (XXXIII)

Inclusion of pemoline in Schedule IV
of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances

At its 1,015th meeting, on 6 February 1989, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 2-amino-5-phenyl-2-oxazolin-4-one (or 2-imino-5-phenyl-4-oxazolidinone) (also referred to as pemoline) should be included in Schedule IV of that Convention.

The problem of abuse of and illicit traffic in
fenetylline in the Near and Middle East

At its 1,033rd meeting, on 17 February 1989, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs took note of paragraphs 32-35 of the report of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East at its twenty-fourth session and of those parts of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1988 (E/INCB/1988/1) and of the Statistics on Psychotropic Substances for 1987 (E/INCB/1988/3) relating to fenetylline, and, in view of the absence of positive results following the inclusion of that substance in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances in 1986 with respect to the deteriorating situation of its abuse in the Near and Middle East, decided to request the Division of Narcotic Drugs, with the assistance of the INCB secretariat, to examine with the Governments of (a) all countries manufacturing, importing, exporting or maintaining stocks of fenetylline or preparations containing fenetylline and (b) all countries in the Near and Middle East affected by the problem of the abuse of and illicit traffic in that substance, the advisability of preparing a special report on the problems associated with the abuse of and illicit traffic in fenetylline in the region for presentation at the next regular or special session of the Commission.

Notes

- 1/ See chapter II.
- 2/ Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chapter I, section B.
- 3/ E/CONF.82/15.
- 4/ See chapter IV.B.
- 5/ Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chapter I, section A.
- 6/ See chapter I.B.
- 7/ See chapter VII.B.
- 8/ United Nations, Treaty series, vol. 976, No. 14152.
- 9/ See chapter VII.C.
- 10/ United Nations, Treaty series, vol. 1019, No. 14956.
- 11/ See chapter VIII.B.

12/ Report of the Committee on Programme and Co-ordination (A/43/16),
paragraph 37.

13/ See chapter VIII.A.

14/ See chapter VIII.B.

15/ See chapter V.

16/ Rule 6 of the Rules of Procedure of the Functional Commissions of
the Economic and Social Council.

17/ In compliance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/69,
no summary records were taken.

Annex I

ATTENDANCE

MEMBERS

<u>Argentina</u>	Roberto D. Palarino, Carlos A. Hernández
<u>Australia</u>	M.J. Wilson, David de Souza, Darryn Jenkins, Christopher J. Fogarty, Jeffrey Hart, William J. Stoll, Julian Green, William J. Hemmings, Louise Hand
<u>Belgium</u>	André Pauwels, Luc Carbonez, Victor Wei, Jan Dewilde
<u>Bolivia</u>	Huáscar Cajías Kauffmann, Orlando Donoso Torres, Jaime Aparicio, Esther Ashton, Roberto Calzadilla
<u>Brazil</u>	Maria Dulce Silva Barros, Cícero Martins Garcia, Ricardo Pires Ribeiro da Silva, Nicoletta Viale Tavares
<u>Bulgaria</u>	Alexandrina Nentcheva, Christo Paskalev, Todor Staikov
<u>Canada</u>	Michael Shenstone, Jacques LeCavalier, Barbara Ouellet, Frederick G. Bobiasz, Vince Casey, Dan Livermore, Philippe Cousineau, Don Waterfall, Abe Snidanko, Jillian Stirk
<u>China</u>	Xuetian Pan, Xilin Zhang, Zhimin Liu, Qiu Yue Xu, Ligin Zhu, Xiao Yi Li
<u>Côte d'Ivoire</u>	Gondo Tro Emile, Assi Sopia Rosalie
<u>Denmark</u>	Jorgen H. Koch, Henning Fode, Keld Meier Olsen, Karsten Petersen, Elisabeth Thomsen, Mogens Bjoernbak-Hansen, Henriette Orholm, Hugo Ostergaard-Andersen, Mogens Bruhn
<u>Ecuador</u>	Fernando Flores Macías, María del Carmen Gonzáles
<u>Egypt</u>	Mervat Tallawy, Abd El Wahed Ismail, Mervad Ahmed Salem, Hassan El-Ebiary, Ahmed Nada, Nabil Zaki, Mahmoud Allam, Zein El Abidin Mobarak, El Sayed Hassan Fathy
<u>France</u>	André Baeyens, Catherine Trautmann, Bernard Frahi, Tony Francfort, Jean Galinier, Jean-Paul Lassou-Fillol, Bernard Leroy, Jean Thebaud, Catherine Franc
<u>Germany, Federal Republic of</u>	Helmut Butke, Hans von Hengstenberg, Hans-Ulrich Gleim, Günter Krause, Mathias von Brodow, Manfred Gerwinat, Joachim Bierbaum, Peter-Hannes Meyer, Rainer Buchert, Ekkehart Mast

<u>Hungary</u>	László Molnár, István Bayer, Tamás Paál, György Balogh, Endre Zádor, Margit Kis-Lukács, Károly Nagy, László Kiss, Károly Balla, Mihály Dihen, Vilmos Cserueny
<u>India</u>	Appunni Ramesh
<u>Indonesia</u>	S. Wiryono, Dadang Sukandar, Zulkarnain Afri Pane, Abdullah Nawawi, Jacky D. Wahyu
<u>Italy</u>	Giorgio Postal, Corrado Taliani, Vittorio Pennarola, Lorenzo Ferrarin, Paolo Faiola, Maria Letizia Puglisi, Ennio Di Francesco, Pietro Soggiu, Giustino Di Santo, Emanuele Marotta, Elisabetta Belgiorno, Marisa Zotta, Gioacchino Polimeni, Pierpaolo Piva, Anna Maria Tatarelli, Romano Capasso, Emanuela De Jacobis, Umberto Filibeck
<u>Japan</u>	Takanori Kazuhara, Toshiki Hirai, Minoru Kurata, Yutaka Takehana, Teruo Nobori, Kazutaka Nakazawa
<u>Lebanon</u>	Yahya Mahmassani, Ishaya El-Khoury
<u>Malaysia</u>	Wan Sidek Haji Wan Abdul Rahman, Abdul Halim Ali, Zainuddin Abdul Bahari, Liew Kee Hooi, Hsu King Bee, Chung Tsu Tuan
<u>Mexico</u>	Francisco Cuevas Cancino, Luis Octavio Porte Petit Moreno, Enrique Arenal Alonso, Cristina de la Garza Sandoval, José Piña Rojas, Javier Ramón Brito Moncada, Adriana Aguilera de Rodríguez
<u>Netherlands</u>	Robbert J. Samsom, L.H.J.B. van Gorkom, Euwe L. Engelsman, Robert J.J.Ch. Lousberg, Theodoor P.L. Bot, David A.H. van Iterson, Jeanette Oosthoek, S.I.M. Kuip
<u>Nigeria</u>	Etienne Enobong Essien, Moses Chiedozi Azuike, Mahmud Bauchi, I. Jack
<u>Pakistan</u>	Dilshad Najmuddin, Kalim Dil Khan, Saiyed Mohib Asad, Iftikhar A. Arain
<u>Peru</u>	Alejandro San Martín, Mario Muñoz Malaver, Walter Negreiros Portella
<u>Poland</u>	Witold Wieniawski, Aleksander Czepurko, Marianna Czerniejewska-Durkiewicz
<u>Senegal</u>	Diaraf Farba Payé
<u>Spain</u>	Eloy Ybáñez, Antonio Bullón, Félix Calderón Moreno, Luis Domínguez Arques
<u>Switzerland</u>	Jean-Pierre Bertschinger, Erika Schmidt, Rudolf Wyss, Raymund Kunz

<u>Thailand</u>	Chavalit Yodmani, Prija Champaratna, Tri Sangthongtong, Nikom Krsisanarungkun, Tanita Nakin, Thanee Sucharikul
<u>Turkey</u>	Erdem Erner, Aykut Berk, Ahmet Ozgunes, Ayse Esen Ogüt, Namik Kemal Atalan, Kemalettin Akalin, Adil Cengiz, Namik Evren, Ismet Tashan, K. Gökhan Yapan
<u>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</u>	Edward A. Babayan, Guennady N. Babkin, Viacheslav M. Shumakov
<u>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</u>	P. Edwards, G.E. Clark, D.W. Fall, Leonard Hay, Barry Price, Douglas F. Tweddle, Graham L. Minter, Gareth Mulloy, Dorothy Black, Jill B. Helke, Christopher J.A. Denne, K.C. Moss, Peter Beedle
<u>United States of America</u>	Michael Newlin, Jerrold Mark Dion, Irene Barrack, James Cooper, Allen B. Duncan, Norman Frisbie, Dianne H. Graham, Stephen H. Greene, Lee Ann Howdershell, Charles Saphos, Gregory Sprow, David P. Stewart
<u>Venezuela</u>	Reinaldo Pabón García, Maruja E. Vivas de Hartmann, Oscar Fornoza-Fernández, Jacqueline Petersen Parra
<u>Yugoslavia</u>	Petar Dzundev, Milan Skrlj, Miroljub Savic
<u>Zambia</u>	Wezi Kaunda M.P., Peter Lesa Kasanda, K.G. Mwale, Muyambo Sipangule

STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTED BY OBSERVERS

Algeria, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, Norway, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Yemen Arab Republic.

STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTED BY OBSERVERS

Holy See, Republic of Korea.

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

Secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board;
United Nations Office at Vienna; United Nations Centre for Social Development
and Humanitarian Affairs; United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

UNITED NATIONS BODIES

International Narcotics Control Board; United Nations Conference on Trade and
Development; United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia;
United Nations Social Defence Research Institute.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation; United Nations Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization; International Civil Aviation Organization; United
Nations Industrial Development Organization; World Health Organization.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

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

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

Category I International Council of Women; International Organization of
Consumers Unions; Soroptimist International; World Muslim Congress; Zonta
International.

Category II All India Women's Conference; Baha'i International Community;
Baptist World Alliance; Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation
of Catholic Charities); Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations; Disabled
Peoples' International; General Arab Women Federation; International
Abolitionist Federation; International Air Transport Association; International
Association of Lions Clubs; International Catholic Child Bureau; International
Council on Alcohol and Addictions; International Federation of University
Women; International Federation of Women Lawyers; International Road Transport
Union; International Social Service; Italian Centre of Solidarity; Medical
Women's International Association; Pax Romana; World Association of Former
United Nations Internes and Fellows; World Association of Girl Guides and Girl
Scouts; World Federation of Methodist Women

Roster (A) European Union of Women; International Association of Airport and Seaport Police; International Council on Public Relations in Rehabilitation; International Union of Police Federations.

Roster (C) International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations; International Union for Health Education.

Annex II

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS

1. Programme budget implications of draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances"

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

A. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. In operative paragraph 6 of the draft resolution, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council that it request the Secretary-General:

"to modify that section of the annual reports questionnaire regarding the implementation of international treaties so that the Commission, at its regular and special sessions, may review the steps that States have taken to ratify, accept, approve or formally confirm the Convention".

2. In operative paragraph 7 of the draft resolution, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs also recommends to the Economic and Social Council that it urge the Secretary-General:

"to provide assistance to enable States, which so request, to establish the legislative and administrative measures necessary for the application of the Convention".

3. In operative paragraph 9 of the draft resolution, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs calls upon the Secretary-General:

"to carry out their additional responsibilities in relation to the new Convention and, within existing resources, to make every effort to assign the necessary resources to the drug control units for the 1990-1991 biennium."

B. Relationship of requests to approved programme of work

4. The proposed activities fall under chapter 7, paragraph 7.18 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1991 as modified by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (A/43/16) and adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 43/219, and is related to activities contained in programme elements 1.1 (Implementation of treaties and related resolutions and decisions arising from resolutions and decisions of legislative bodies) and 1.4

(Assistance and advice to Member States with regard to the entry into force and implementation of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances) of the 1988-1989 programme budget and draft proposed programme budget 1990-1991, respectively for section 20B (Division of Narcotic Drugs).

C. Activities required to meet the requests

5. A revision of the annual reports questionnaire will be undertaken following the adoption of the 1988 United Nations Convention. A thorough legal analysis of the Convention will be made by consultants in order to facilitate application of its provisions and to clarify several legal points which will ease the accession of parties to the Convention and the fulfilment of their obligations. Legal advice will be provided to requesting States to enable them to ratify, accept, approve or formally confirm the Convention.

D. Modifications to the approved programme of work, 1988-1989 and 1990-1991

6. The Secretary General's proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 is currently under preparation at Headquarters. Should the Economic and Social Council adopt draft resolution I, it is assumed that a modification to the proposed draft programme of work for 1990-1991 will be required.

E. Requirements at full cost

	<u>United States dollars</u>	
	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990/91</u>
Consultants for legal advice including travel (25 w/m)	25,000 (5 w/m)	100,000
Consultants and staff travel to Headquarters/Office of Legal Affairs	5,000	5,000
GS (8 w/m)	<u>12,100</u>	<u>12,100</u>
	52,100	117,100

F. Potential for absorption

7. There is no potential for absorbing these costs under section 20B of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 since this activity was not foreseen and current resources under section 20B are fully committed due to the 1988 Plenipotentiary Conference. The cost of \$52,100 arising from the activity envisaged in draft resolution I will therefore need to be sought from extrabudgetary resources or be postponed to the 1992-1993 biennium.

8. The proposal enumerated in draft resolution I is not contained in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 which will be presented to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session. Under the procedure

established by the General Assembly in resolution 41/213 to come into effect at the start of the 1990-1991 biennium, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget. Under the same procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed resources available within the contingency fund, these activities can only be implemented through redeployment of resources from low priority areas or the modifications of existing activities; otherwise such additional activities will have to be deferred until a later biennium. A consolidated statement of all activities that would be eligible for resources from the contingency fund will be submitted to the General Assembly towards the end of its forty-fourth session.

9. In the event that it does not prove possible to finance the activities proposed in draft resolution 1 from the contingency fund, these activities will have to be deferred to the 1992-1993 biennium.

10. The adoption of draft resolution 1 will therefore be subject to the provision mentioned above and its implementation will have to await a decision by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

2. Programme budget implications of draft decision entitled
"Membership of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic
and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East"

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

A. Request contained in the decision

11. In draft decision III entitled "Membership of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East" contained in chapter I.B of the report of the thirty-third session of the Commission, reflecting the recommendation contained in E/CN.7/1989/20, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council that it:

"approve the membership of Lebanon, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen Arab Republic in the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East".

B. Relationship of proposed request to approved programme of work

12. Activities related to those envisaged in the draft decision are contained in programme element 1.2(i) (Commission secretariat services and related activities arising from resolutions and decisions of legislative organs) of section 20B (International drug control, Division of Narcotic Drugs) and to paragraph 20.4(b) of section A (International Drug Control, Policy-making organs) of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

C. Activities required to meet the request

13. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs will invite representatives from Lebanon, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and the Yemen Arab Republic to participate in the meetings of the Sub-Commission.

D. Modifications to the approved programme of work,
1988-1989 and 1990-1991

14. No modification to the approved programme of work for 1988-1989 will be required since the activities envisaged in the decision are provided for under subprogramme 1 (Treaty Implementation and Commission Secretariat) of section 20B (International drug control, Division of Narcotic Drugs).

E. Requirements at full cost

15. The travel of representatives from Lebanon, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and the Yemen Arab Republic are estimated as follows:

United States dollars

Travel of representatives	28,500
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F. Potential for absorption

16. Since the above activity was foreseen in the programme of work proposed by the Division of Narcotic Drugs for the biennium 1990-1991, it is assumed that the estimated costs of \$ 28,500 could be covered by resources expected to be appropriated by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

3. Programme budget implications of draft resolution entitled
"Special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs"

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

A. Request contained in the draft resolution

17. In the draft resolution V contained in chapter I.A, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council that it decide that:

"...the Commission on Narcotic Drugs shall hold a special session of five working days in 1990 at a time when it will not overlap with other meetings, and within existing United Nations resources..."

B. Relationship of request to approved programme of work

18. The activities related to those envisaged in the draft resolutions are contained in subprogramme 1 (Treaty Implementation and Commission Secretariat) of section 20B (International drug control, Division of Narcotic Drugs), in section 20A (International drug control, Policy-making organs) and in section 29C (Conference and Library Services, Conference Service, Vienna) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.

C. Activities required to meet the request

19. A five-day meeting will be convened in Vienna in 1990 in accordance with the request contained in draft resolution V.

D. Modifications to the approved programme of work, 1990-1991

20. The Secretary-General's proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 is currently under preparation at Headquarters. Should the Commission adopt draft resolution V, it is assumed that no modification to the proposed draft programme of work for 1990-1991 would be required since the special session has already been foreseen programme element 1.2 (Commission secretariat services and similar services arising from resolutions and decisions of legislative organs.) under section 20B (Division of Narcotic Drugs).

21. With regard to the request that such a special session be scheduled at a time when it will not overlap with other meetings, it will be recalled that the 1990 calendar will be established by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session in 1989 and that the necessary action to ensure appropriate scheduling would be taken at that time.

E. Requirements at full cost

22. The travel and conference-servicing requirements for the holding in 1990 of the special session envisaged in the draft resolution are estimated as follows, on a full-cost basis:

A. <u>Section 20A</u>		<u>United States</u> <u>dollars</u>
Travel of representatives		84,000.00
B. <u>Section 29C</u>		
(i) Pre-session documentation (300 pages, 15 documents, languages: A, C, E, F, R, S)		369,400.00
(ii) Meeting servicing (10 meetings) (Languages: A, C, E, F, R, S)		64,300.00
(iii) In-session documentation (120 pages, 25 documents, languages: A, C, E, F, R, S)		150,000.00

B. <u>Section 29C (contd)</u>		<u>United States</u> <u>dollars</u>
(iv)	Post-session documentation (80 pages, 1 document, languages: A, C, E, F, R, S)	97,500.00
(v)	Requirements of the office of General Services	2,500.00
(vi)	General operating expenses	<u>3,100.00</u>
Conference servicing total:		<u>686,800.00</u>

F. Potential for absorption

23. For the past several biennia, the programme budgets under section 20 have included resources for either a regular or a special session of the Commission in each year of the biennium.

24. In accordance with established practice, these conference-servicing requirements were calculated on a full-cost basis for information purposes. It is the intention of the Secretary-General to make provision in his programme budget proposals for the biennium 1990-1991 not only for meetings already known at the time of budget preparation but also for meetings that may be authorized subsequently, based on the pattern that has been experienced over the past five years. Consequently, should the Commission decide to recommend for adoption by the Economic and Social Council draft resolution V, and on the assumption that the number and level of meetings held in the past five years would not be exceeded, no request for additional resources will need to be made.

Annex III

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<u>Document</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>
E/CN.7/1989/1	Provisional agenda	2
E/CN.7/1989/1/Add.1	Annotated provisional agenda	2
E/CN.7/1989/2	Report of the Second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Africa	6
E/CN.7/1989/3	Report of the Second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Latin America and the Caribbean	6
E/CN.7/1989/4 and Corr.1	Report of the Fourteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Asia and the Pacific	6
E/CN.7/1989/5	Report of the Expert Group on recommended methods for testing LSD, methaqualone/mecloqualone and benzodiazepine derivatives under international control	8(a)
E/CN.7/1989/6 (Part I) and (Part II)	Implementation of the international drug control treaties. Report by the Secretary-General	4
E/CN.7/1989/7	Report of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control for 1988	8(c)
E/CN.7/1989/8 and Corr.1	Review of the illicit traffic. Report by the Secretary-General	5
E/CN.7/1989/9	International Narcotics Control Board. Note by the Secretary-General	8(b)
E/CN.7/1989/10	United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control. Note by the Secretary-General	8(c)
E/CN.7/1989/11	International drug control activities in the United Nations system. Note by the Secretary-General	8(a)
E/CN.7/1989/12	Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. Note by the Secretary-General	8

<u>Document</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>
E/CN.7/1989/13	Action required to promote the entry into force and ensure the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Note by the Secretary-General	3
E/CN.7/1989/14	Reports from subsidiary bodies concerning the illicit traffic. Note by the Secretary-General	6
E/CN.7/1989/15	Status of adherence to the international drug control treaties. Note by the Secretary-General	4
E/CN.7/1989/16	Review of drug abuse and measures to reduce illicit demand. Report of the Secretary-General	5
E/CN.7/1989/17	Implementation of the recommendations of the 1987 International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. Note by the Secretary-General	7
E/CN.7/1989/18	Programme of future work and priorities. Note by the Secretary-General	9
E/CN.7/1989/19	Review of recurrent publications and other documentation. Note by the Secretary-General	10
E/CN.7/1989/20	Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, Report on twenty-fourth session	6
E/INCB/1988/1	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1988	8(b)
E/CN.7/1989/CRP.1/ Rev.1	Provisional timetable	2
E/CN.7/1989/CRP.2	Provisional list of documents (E/F/S)	2
E/CN.7/1989/CRP.3	Comprehensive review of activities of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in 1988	8(c)
E/CN.7/1989/CRP.4 and Corr.1 and 2	Financial report on operations financed by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control for 1988 (E only)	8(c)
E/CN.7/1989/CRP.5	Data on the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances during 1987 (E only)	5

<u>Document</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>
E/CN.7/1989/CRP.6	Implementation of the international treaties on the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Draft annual reports questionnaire Part A	4
E/CN.7/1989/CRP.7	Implementation of the international treaties on the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Cumulative index 1980-1986	4
E/CN.7/1989/CRP.8 and Add.1	Reports by intergovernmental organizations (E/F only)	8(d)
E/CN.7/1989/CRP.9	Activities of UPU related to combating the abuse of drugs and psychotropic substances	8(a)
E/CN.7/1989/CRP.10	Draft programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. Draft medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997	9
E/CN.7/1989/L.1 and Add.1-11	Draft report on the work of the thirty-third session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	11
E/CN.7/1989/L.2	Decisions for inclusion in Chapter X of the Report	4
E/CN.7/1989/L.3	Supply of and demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes: draft resolution submitted by Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republic	8(b)
E/CN.7/1989/L.4	Special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs: drafted by the Secretariat at the request of the Steering Committee	9
E/CN.7/1989/L.5/ Rev. 1	Contribution of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to the fight against illicit traffic in and abuse of drugs: draft resolution submitted by Canada, China, Denmark, Hungary, Italy, Malaysia, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States	8(c)
E/CN.7/1989/L.6	Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guatemala, Hungary, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, USSR, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia	3

<u>Document</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>
E/CN.7/1989/L.7	Enlargement of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs: draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nigeria, Panama, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, United Arab Emirates.	10
E/CN.7/1989/L.8/ Rev.1	Intensification and co-ordination of measures for demand reduction: draft resolution submitted by Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.	5
E/CN.7/1989/L.9	Programme budget implications of draft resolution contained in document E/CN.7/1989/L.4	9
E/CN.7/1989/L.10	Programme budget implications of draft resolution contained in document E/CN.7/1989/L.7	10
E/CN.7/1989/L.11	Programme budget implications of draft resolution contained in document E/CN.7/1989/20	6
E/CN.7/1989/L.12	Review of recurrent publications and other documentation: drafted by the Secretariat at the request of a working group	10
E/CN.7/1989/L.13	Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Jamaica, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.	3
E/CN.7/1989/L.14	Programme budget implications of draft resolution contained in document E/CN.7/1989/L.13	3
E/CN.7/1989/L.15	Programme budget implications of draft resolution contained in document E/CN.7/1989/4	6
E/CN.7/1989/L.16	Programme budget implications of draft resolution contained in document E/CN.7/1989/4	6

<u>Document</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>
E/CN.7/1989/L.17	Allocation of appropriate resources and priority to the international drug control programme: drafted by the Working Group established by the Commission	9

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Reference documents and miscellaneous papers

<u>Document</u>	<u>Title</u>
E/CN.7/1989/INF.1	Information for participants
E/CN.7/1989/INF.2/ Rev.2	Provisional list of participants
E/INCB/1988/2	Estimated world requirements of narcotics for 1989
E/INCB/1988/3	Statistics on psychotropic substances for 1987
ST/NAR/3/1989/1 (E/NA)	National authorities empowered to issue certificates and authorizations for the import and export of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (multilingual)
ST/NAR/4/1989/1 (E/NF)	Manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control (E/F/S)

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Documents issued by the World Health Organization
before the Commission for information

<u>Document</u>	<u>Title</u>
HHH/PAD/88.3	Programme Planning Working Group Report of the fifth meeting. Geneva, 29 February-5 March 1988 (E only)
DMP/PND/88.2	Report of the second meeting of the WHO Advisory Group on the Study on the Impact of Scheduling Benzodiazepines. Geneva, 19-25 October 1988 (E only)
DMP/PND/88.3	Review of WHO Activities related to Scheduling Recommendations for Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances since the 1971 Psychotropic Convention came into force. (E only)
EB83.R8	Action in respect of International Conventions on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Report by the Director-General
EB83.R10	Resolution: Prevention and Control of Drug and Alcohol Abuse.