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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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ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are used in the text:

ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
CCC	Customs Co-operation Council
ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
ICAA	International Council on Alcohol and Addictions
ICPO/Interpol	International Criminal Police Organization
ILO	International Labour Organisation
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNEDAC	United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
1961 Convention	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, signed in New York on 30 March 1961
1971 Convention	Convention on Psychotropic Substances, signed at Vienna on 21 February 1971
1972 Protocol	Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, signed at Geneva on 25 March 1972
1961 Convention as amended	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

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

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

CHAPTER I

MATTERS REQUIRING ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Draft resolutions

I

Submission of annual reports and communication of significant information concerning illicit drug traffic cases 1/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling article 18 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, the same article of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and article 16 of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, concerning information to be furnished by Parties to the Secretary-General,

Emphasizing the importance for international drug control of the fullest possible and timely compliance with this obligation,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1844 (LVI) of 15 May 1974, 1932 (LVIII) of 6 May 1975, and 2002 (LX) of 12 May 1976, as well as resolution 2 (XXVII) of 23 February 1977 of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Noting with concern the Secretary-General's report that during 1977 a large number of Parties to the international treaties did not furnish annual reports on the working of those treaties within each of their territories (E/CN.7/609/Add.1, paras. 6-14),

Bearing in mind that the Commission at its fourth special session adopted a new form for annual reporting and that assistance in the completion of that form is available,

1. Draws the attention of Parties to those Conventions to their obligation to submit such annual reports to the Secretary-General in a complete and timely manner;

2. Reminds Parties to those Conventions also of their obligation promptly to communicate to the Secretary-General information concerning cases of illicit drug traffic which are of international significance and, in this connexion, to specify full particulars of each case of illicit traffic discovered which may be of importance because of the light thrown on the source from which drugs are obtained for the illicit traffic, or because of the quantities involved or the method employed by illicit traffickers, or new trends disclosed;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to communicate the present resolution to Parties to those Conventions for their urgent attention and appropriate action.

1/ See chap. IV below.

II

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board 2/

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the International Narcotics Control Board on its work in 1977 (E/INCB/37),

Noting with satisfaction the Board's assessment that there had been a further increase in practical co-operation, both regionally and bilaterally, as well as interregionally and internationally, among countries confronted with similar drug control problems, and between countries and the competent international organs and organizations,

Endorsing the Board's view that, at the national and international levels, the suppression of the illicit traffic, the eradication of illegal supply and the containing and reduction of demand must be pursued in parallel,

1. Urges Governments to continue to co-operate with the International Narcotics Control Board to enable the Board fully and effectively to carry out its mandate under the treaties;
2. Requests Governments to bring that report to the attention of the competent authorities in their administrations for remedial action where recommended;
3. Supports the Board's appeal to States to improve their reporting machinery, with the assistance of the Board, so that they may provide full and prompt information to the Board, thereby enabling it to perform effectively its functions under the relevant treaties;
4. Urges greater efforts to eradicate illicit or uncontrolled opium poppy cultivation, so as to further ensure a continuing equilibrium between licit supply and licit demand by avoiding unforeseen imbalances caused by the unexpected availability of confiscated opium.

III

World requirements of opiates for medical
and scientific purposes 3/

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind resolution 2067 (LXII) of 13 May 1977 of the Economic and Social Council as well as recommendation 1 (XXVII) of 24 February 1977 of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Having considered the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1977 on the supply of raw materials for the licit manufacture of opiates (E/INCB/37, paras. 121-133),

2/ See chap. VI below.

3/ See chap. VII below.

Noting the Board's assessment that data made available in 1977 indicate that there is currently over-production of raw materials for the licit manufacture of opiates,

Convinced that successful co-operation of the countries concerned with the Board to prevent over-supply is possible, within the framework of the existing conventions and treaties, voluntarily and keeping in view the traditional sources of supply under properly controlled conditions,

Aware of the serious adverse consequences of over-supply which might result in economic dislocations for the traditional producers and potential danger for international control efforts,

Reaffirming the collective responsibility of the international community to regulate and limit the cultivation, production, manufacture and use of drugs to quantities required for medical and scientific purposes,

Bearing in mind that the sale of seized narcotics by Governments except in extraordinary circumstances when world-wide supplies prove inadequate to meet requirements of opiates for medical and scientific purposes, can have the effect both of contributing to the world-wide over-supply of narcotics and of creating dislocations in the international market price for these materials,

Aware that the sale of these seized narcotics as a regular practice by Governments, although not in contravention of the international treaties, may circumvent the intention of these treaties,

1. Calls attention to the recommendation of the International Narcotics Control Board that countries producing raw materials for the licit manufacture of opiates should pay the closest attention to the current over-production of such raw materials when determining their future production plans;

2. Calls upon the Board in this respect to take effective measures to co-ordinate the voluntary co-operation of the Governments concerned and to report the results achieved in balancing the supply and demand positions to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

3. Calls upon Governments to give careful consideration to the implications of regular sales of seized narcotics for the control efforts of the international community, particularly in the present situation of over-production of the raw materials.

IV

Long-term projections for legal opiate supply and demand 4/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2067 (IXII) of 13 May 1977 and the material furnished by Governments in response thereto (E/CN.7/607 and Add. 1-3),

4/ Ibid.

Noting that the International Narcotics Control Board in recent years has made studies designed to enable it to evaluate the current world-wide requirements of opiates for medical and scientific purposes and the position in regard to their supply,

Recognizing that a careful balance between supply of and demand for licit opiates is important in establishing adequate international control,

Noting with satisfaction that Governments of countries producing poppy straw have voluntarily reported the quantities produced, thus making possible total estimates of opiate production for the international trade,

Believing that more detailed and longer-range studies and projections would enable the Governments concerned with the production of narcotic raw materials to establish their production plans to meet world-wide requirements while avoiding over-supply,

Noting with satisfaction that the Board is planning to consult informally with the Governments concerned to determine the best means for proceeding with such studies and projections,

1. Invites Governments to co-operate fully with the International Narcotics Control Board and to supply such information as may be necessary to enable it to make meaningful long-range studies and projections designed to promote the maintenance of a world-wide balance between the supply of narcotic raw materials and the requirements of opiates for medical and scientific purposes;

2. Expresses the hope that countries producing poppy straw for export will continue reporting voluntarily on production levels.

V

Sustained contributions to the United Nations Fund
for Drug Abuse Control 5/

The Economic and Social Council,

Having regard to the resolution adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its second special session, on 2 October 1970, which recommended the Economic and Social Council to invite the Secretary-General to establish the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, and which urged Governments which were in a position to do so to contribute to that Fund,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3278 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974, appealing to Governments for sustained support and voluntary contributions to the Fund,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3446 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, endorsing Economic and Social Council resolution 1937 (LVIII) of 9 May 1975 appealing to Governments for generous and sustained contributions to the Fund and requesting the Secretary-General to communicate this renewed appeal to Governments,

5/ See chap. VIII below.

Noting with concern the growing threat caused by the spread of drug abuse in many parts of the world,

Bearing in mind the results so far achieved through the Fund,

1. Recognizes that sustained and generous support of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control continues to be necessary if the Fund is to give adequate support to projects for the reduction of illicit supplies, the reduction of illicit demand, the strengthening of control measures, and associated research, pursuant to the policy guidance of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

2. Recommends that Governments should contribute to the general resources of the Fund on an annual basis wherever possible;

3. Requests Governments which are able to do so to make additional contributions to the Fund from development aid funds for the execution of projects which have the dual purpose of replacing illicit narcotics production and promoting socio-economic development;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments.

VI

Special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs 6/

The Economic and Social Council,

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

Bearing in mind that drug abuse and illicit production of and trafficking in drugs continue to be a grave international problem,

Recognizing that these circumstances require continuing vigilance by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Decides that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs shall hold a special session of two weeks in 1980 at a time when it will not overlap with other meetings, so that costs will be minimized.

6/ See chap. IX below.

CHAPTER II

ILLICIT TRAFFIC

A. Review of the illicit traffic^{7/}

Illicit traffic in 1976

1. The Commission considered the report entitled "Review of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances during 1976" (E/CN.7/613, parts one and two), based on information supplied by Governments to the United Nations, on reports on illicit traffic prepared by ICPO/Interpol, on reports of individual seizures made to both organizations, and on information from other official sources. Annual reports had been furnished by 112 Governments, 13 of which stated that they had experienced no illicit traffic during the year.

2. The Commission noted that the relevant chapters of Governments' annual reports on illicit traffic had been circulated to Governments in the United Nations document series E/IT/1976 and that individual seizure reports communicated to the Secretariat had been summarized and similarly distributed in the quarterly series E/NS.1977/Summary

3. Reviewing the illicit traffic situation for 1976, the Commission further noted that major sources of supply of the various natural drugs entering the illicit traffic remained substantially unchanged, as did the regions to which those drugs were trafficked.

4. The trafficking pattern thus generally remained the same, but some trafficking routes had become more flexible and less direct, involving an increased number of transit countries. That could be clearly seen in the case of the traffic in heroin from Asia, and in cannabis from the Near and Middle East, to Western Europe.

5. Similarly, more countries which had so far been spared any major impact from illicit drug trafficking had become increasingly conscious of the inherent dangers of drug abuse and of the need to improve and strengthen their capabilities to counter them. That had contributed to closer practical regional and inter-regional co-operation.

6. The Commission noted that the most important trend in the period under review was a marked increase in seizures of all drugs from the illicit traffic world-wide.^{8/} Of particular interest was the quantity of heroin intercepted: the world total reached 2.5 tons, i.e. 50 per cent more than in 1975 and a record for any one year. The increase was mainly due to more seizures, both in producing countries and consumer countries in Asia, and in transit and consumer countries in Europe. That was undoubtedly partly due to improved enforcement, but there were also indications that heroin production itself had grown.

^{7/} Agenda item 3 (a).

^{8/} (For a detailed breakdown of seizures, see annex II to the present report).

7. While the Americas continued to be the area most affected by illicit cocaine traffic, reported seizures in Europe continued to rise. In a pattern that appeared irreversible, seizures of cannabis and cannabis resin world-wide continued to increase steadily. In contrast, world seizures of psychotropic substances were, in terms of weight, lower than they had been in 1975.

8. Illicit manufacturing of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances was reported from all regions except Africa. In the Americas, the overwhelming concentration was on psychotropic substances, followed by cocaine and heroin. In Europe, emphasis was on the illicit production of psychotropic substances and in the Near and Middle East on heroin and morphine tablets. The illicit manufacture of heroin continued unabated in Asia and the Far East, and in Oceania instances of illicit heroin and amphetamine manufacture were reported.

Analysis by regions

Africa

9. As in previous years, trafficking was mainly in cannabis. Total seizures were 50 per cent higher than in 1975. Seizures of psychotropic substances did not indicate more than a moderate illicit traffic in those substances.

The Americas

10. The drug problem in the Americas continued to stem from the illicit production of and traffic in cocaine, cannabis in its various forms and heroin. Seizures of morphine remained at a very low level. The amount of opium reported seized, 188 kg, was well below the average for previous years. The traffic in heroin continued to be a major problem in two countries, Mexico and the United States of America.

11. Seizures of cannabis and cannabis resin were maintained at the level of those for the previous two years. Cannabis resin appeared to be confined to the traffic in Canada, Guyana, Mexico and the United States. Only two countries, Canada and Mexico, reported seizures of liquid cannabis.

12. A little over 2 tons of cocaine were seized in the region during the year, slightly below the total for 1975. The United States and Mexico were the two countries most affected by illicit traffic in psychotropic substances. In terms of weight, the quantities of stimulants and depressants intercepted dropped sharply.

Europe

13. Of major concern in Europe was the rise in heroin seizures. As in 1975, the total quantity seized during the period under review more than doubled in relation to the previous year; 717 kg were seized compared with 311 kg in 1975. The volume of the illicit traffic in cannabis products continued to be high, nearly 46 tons being seized, of which over 26 tons were of cannabis resin.

14. Total seizures of opium, 243 kg for the region, remained at a low level. There was a reduction in the total quantity of morphine intercepted (61 kg compared with 210 kg in 1975). Seizures of cocaine continued their steady yearly increase, 62 kg being seized compared with 51 kg in 1975. Of the psychotropic substances reported seized, the amount of depressants intercepted remained very low. Seizures of stimulants, however, rose, a total of 224 kg being seized.

Near and Middle East

15. Opium seizures rose from 16 tons in 1975 to 31 tons in 1976, largely owing to a record quantity of 14 tons being seized in Afghanistan. Trafficking routes within the region passed through the Mediterranean and neighbouring countries.

Asia and the Far East

16. The most striking feature was the exceptionally high seizures of morphine and heroin in the region: 614 kg of morphine and 968 kg of heroin, both record totals for any one year. Opium and cannabis seizures also rose, the former from 13.4 tons in 1975 to 19.4 tons in 1976 and the latter from 21 tons to 25.3 tons.

Oceania

17. Major targets for the illicit drug traffic in the region remained Australia and New Zealand. The situation appeared stable in New Zealand but the problem showed signs of escalating in Australia, particularly in respect of heroin.

Illicit traffic in 1977

18. Statements by members of the Commission and observers indicated the following trends and developments.

Africa

19. Cannabis remained the major problem in Africa. The representative of Madagascar reported that the seizures of cannabis had fallen off in 1977. However, seizures of cannabis plants had increased considerably compared with those in 1976.

20. In Morocco, the cultivation of cannabis had been successfully reduced but there had been greater involvement by international traffickers. Co-operation with other countries had been very beneficial and the observer for Morocco called for increased international co-ordination, particularly in respect of a common attitude towards the liberalization of the use of cannabis.

21. In Senegal, cannabis cultivation was spreading to all areas and traffickers were becoming better organized, despite a new law providing for heavy penalties. The number of persons involved in cannabis trafficking was increasing and fear was expressed that the problem would continue to grow unless increased facilities were placed at the disposal of African countries south of the Sahara to counter those deteriorating trends.

The Americas

22. A decrease in seizures of cannabis, owing to stronger interdiction measures, was reported by the representative of Argentina. Coca leaf smuggling had decreased considerably but quantities of cannabis and cocaine entering from neighbouring countries had not diminished. In conformity with the provisions of the 1961 Convention, Argentina ceased to import coca leaf for chewing as from 1 January 1977 and passed a law prohibiting the cultivation of coca leaf and trade therein. Traffic in LSD had increased, the substance coming from the United States and the Netherlands.

23. The Argentine representative proposed that ergot of rye, which was produced locally, should be placed under international control in order to prevent its conversion into LSD.

24. The representative of Brazil reported increased drug seizures and the development of a serious illicit demand problem, particularly among very young people, with a marked spread of cocaine abuse in big cities. Illicit cultivation of cannabis had been detected in some parts of the country. Large seizures of the drug had been made during 1977, three of which totalled 81 tons. Amphetamines and LSD had also been intercepted in the illicit traffic.

25. The representative of Canada stated that, although his Government had a problem involving a number of drugs, action against the heroin traffic remained the first priority of the Canadian authorities. The purity of that drug on the street had fallen during the first nine months of 1977 to its lowest point since 1963, but since then there had been an increase in both availability and purity of the heroin available. 90 per cent of the heroin came from South-East Asia, and very limited quantities occasionally from Mexico.

26. Cannabis remained the drug most prevalent in the traffic, and ton seizures of the drug in its natural form were now commonplace. There had also been an increase in seizures of liquid cannabis.

27. Cocaine presented a major drug problem, with abuse spreading, major trafficking groups becoming involved and supplies being available in greater quantities.

28. Illicit laboratories continued to operate and the indications were that a major abuse problem would emerge, particularly in respect of phencyclidine ("PCP"). In the absence of stricter control over the necessary chemical precursors, it was difficult to counter the present situation.

29. The representative of Colombia stated that the cultivation of cannabis and of coca leaf had expanded in 1977 to a point where technical and economic means were urgently needed to counter the expansion, possibly by aerial spraying. The problem might be reduced if demand in the major illicit markets could be cut down, but in any case the massive increase, backed by powerful international trafficking interests, would need heavy and continuing counter-measures. In 1977, there was an increase in seizures of cannabis and cocaine and 22 laboratories for the processing of cocaine were detected.

30. The observer for Cuba reported that, although there was no internal drug abuse problem in Cuba, seizures had increased during 1977 in Cuban territorial waters and aircraft using Cuban airspace had been found to be carrying cannabis. This had come to the attention of the authorities because several such aircraft had been forced to land in Cuba owing to mechanical difficulties.

31. The representative of Mexico spoke of the permanent campaign by his Government for the eradication of the opium poppy and the cannabis plant and reported that increased areas of illicit cultivation of the two plants had been destroyed in 1977. Measures were also being taken to study the social characteristics of the population participating in such cultivation, so as to introduce effective and licit income substitution sources. Cocaine from South America and heroin from Asia and Europe were being smuggled in transit through Mexico. A sharp increase in seizures of

cannabis products and cocaine and slight increases in opium and heroin seizures occurred during 1977. A total of 22 laboratories for manufacturing heroin and 7 for manufacturing other products had been put out of action.

32. The representative of Panama stated that, although the country had no overriding problem of drug abuse, the Government was very conscious of its vulnerability, because of its geographical position, to the development of transit traffic through its territory. There were instances where amphetamines and barbiturates had been exported to Panama without the authorization required under the international treaties. The representative of Panama appealed in that connexion for more countries to adhere to the 1971 Convention.

33. The representative of the United States of America reported decreased availability of heroin to the lowest point since 1973; the retail purity had dropped by 24 per cent and the street prices had risen by 44 per cent. The eradication measures carried out in Mexico had contributed to the decreased availability of the drug in the United States.

34. The United States representative regarded the possibility of increased traffic in opiates from the Middle East as a cause for concern as supplies from other producing areas decreased, and in that connexion expressed support for the efforts of the Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan in eradicating illicit supplies. A major task now was to identify the source of the heroin reported as coming from that region.

35. As far as cocaine was concerned, seizures in the United States during 1977 were at the same level as in 1976. The United States Government believed that increased regional co-operation in support of the vigorous efforts of the Government of Colombia and the work of Bolivia and Peru in that complex task was the key to the solution of the cocaine problem.

36. The traffic in cannabis gave increasing cause for concern. Seizures had doubled in two years to 991 tons in 1977, and 500 tons had been seized in the last three months alone. Similar escalation had taken place in respect of cannabis resin and multi-ton shipments of those substances were now commonplace.

37. As far as psychotropic substances were concerned, the total amount seized had generally risen, although the number of arrests had remained the same in 1977 as in 1976. A particular cause for concern was the wide availability and abuse of phencyclidine.

38. The United States representative drew particular attention to the extent to which criminal organizations generated funds through the illicit traffic which they then used to purchase controlling interests in legitimate businesses. The United States Government was now convinced that a viable method of attacking the traffickers and disrupting their operations was through their money, paying particular attention to their illicit profits and to the property which they thus acquired.

Europe

39. The observer for Austria stated that traffickers from the Near and Middle East were increasingly passing through that country with cannabis and heroin for the Federal Republic of Germany and elsewhere in Western Europe. While the number of seizures of drugs had declined in 1977, 855 kg of cannabis resin and 6.432 kg of heroin were confiscated; that was more than double the amount of resin and nearly six times the amount of heroin seized in 1976.

40. The representative of Belgium expressed concern at the increased international illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Belgium was involved because of its geographical position, which made it essentially a transit country, and the simplifying of customs controls with five neighbouring States. The traffic in cannabis and its derivatives appeared to have stabilized, but seizures of heroin continued to be considerable. The number of persons involved in the traffic increased annually, with a 64 per cent rise between 1973 and 1977. 85 to 90 per cent of those involved were themselves users of drugs.

41. The representative of France said that, with the exception of products stolen from pharmacies or fraudulently diverted from the licit trade, all drugs abused in France came from abroad. There was, however, a possibility that the line of supply of morphine base, which appeared to originate from opium produced in the Near and Middle East, might be established once more in France. It was a matter of high priority to determine the precise locations of manufacture of that morphine base and of heroin which had, during the last few years, caused an increase in the number of seizures, in several countries in Europe and in the United States, of heroin manufactured in the Near and Middle East.

42. Despite that new threat, the traffic in heroin from South-East Asia remained the primary problem in France. Some slowing down of the traffic had occurred in the second half of 1977, but it had revived again at the end of the year when, during one month, three seizures had taken place involving 25 kg of No. 3 heroin. A direct trafficking route had been established by minor traffickers between Bangkok and Paris. Attempts were also being made to utilize persons formerly involved in the "French Connection" to re-establish a heroin trafficking route from Thailand to the United States via France.

43. The traffic in cannabis and its derivatives continued to escalate inexorably. So far as cocaine was concerned, although there was some tendency towards the increased use of that drug within France, the traffic was essentially in transit, particularly towards the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany.

44. The representative of France emphasized the interdependence of countries and regions and the need for even more international co-operation in the work against traffickers.

45. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany reported that the most important trend was the change in the source of supply of heroin. In 1976, about 80 per cent of this drug seized in the Federal Republic was of South-East Asian origin, whereas in 1977 the figure was only 25 per cent. The Netherlands and Amsterdam in particular, were no longer the focal source of heroin for the illicit market in the Federal Republic, and distribution centres in 1977 were increasingly urban centres within the country and West Berlin. The precise source of the heroin now appearing in the traffic had not been identified. There were no indications of the diversion of supplies of raw material from legal opium poppy cultivation in Turkey, but it had to be assumed that most of the raw opium required to produce the heroin now appearing came from illicit or uncontrolled cultivation in the Near and Middle East. There had been an increased involvement by traffickers of Turkish nationality.

46. Cannabis was still the drug most trafficked in the Federal Republic. Of more than 9 tons seized in 1977, 6 emanated from Lebanon and a flood of that drug appeared to be approaching Western Europe, with internationally organized groups of traffickers increasingly involved.

47. The illicit drug traffic had been accompanied by a rise in thefts from pharmacies, forgeries of prescriptions, and other attempts at diversion from the licit trade.

48. The representative of the German Democratic Republic stated that the minor seizures of cannabis resin, heroin, morphine and pethidine which had taken place in 1976 had been even further reduced during 1977. Illicit traffic was not a problem and that which did occur was predominantly in transit.

49. The observer for Greece stated that in 1976 and 1977 large quantities of cannabis and heroin had been seized, but that the seizures were of drugs in transit, since Greece, because of its geographical position, was naturally vulnerable to that type of activity.

50. The representative of Italy reported that illicit traffic trends in 1977 continued to show a consistent increase. The total amount of heroin seized in 1977 was indeed 12 per cent lower than the quantity seized in 1976, but the total amount of seizures of illicit drugs over-all had increased by 78 per cent.

51. The majority of seizures of heroin took place at three airports, the drug having been found to be in transit from Far Eastern countries to the Netherlands. The heroin trafficking pattern showed that some traditional South-East Asian sources of heroin were still active, but that new sources in the Near and Middle East were now being developed.

52. Seizures of cannabis and its derivatives continued to escalate, the total amount seized in 1977 being 105 per cent more than 1976, and nearly 300 per cent more than in 1975. The total of 259 kg of liquid cannabis seized in Italy in 1977 was believed to be the highest amount ever seized in any European country in one year. There was a slight increase in 1977 in seizures of cocaine, and there were continued seizures of psychotropic substances, partly from the international traffic and partly following thefts from pharmacies.

53. The observer for Portugal said that the drug most frequently seized from the illicit traffic in his country was cannabis. In addition, diversion by theft or fraud from licit sources accounted for a considerable amount of the internal illicit drug traffic. The greatest volume of seizures took place at frontiers and customs posts.

54. The observer for Spain stated that there had been growth in the illicit traffic in 1977, especially in that of cannabis, which had shown a 100 per cent increase. More than 10 tons of cannabis resin had been seized, including two major individual seizures, destined in one case for France and in another for the United States.

55. Prosecutions for illegal possession of drugs increased by 51 per cent, and there had been a wave of thefts of opiates from pharmacies. There had also been an increase in seizures of cocaine, which amounted to a total of 23 kg in 1977 compared with 14 kg in 1976. This drug was in transit from the Americas through Spain to other parts of Western Europe. The traffic in amphetamines from Spain to the Netherlands and Switzerland, however, had virtually ceased.

56. The representative of Sweden reported that, as was the case in many other European countries, cannabis was the drug most prevalent in seizures, and there was seldom any shortage of supply. Heroin seizures had levelled off during 1977, following closer co-operation with the authorities of the Netherlands and with other Scandinavian countries. The source of supply of the heroin was now shifting from South-East Asia to the Middle East although, so far as Sweden was concerned, there had been no sign of any leakage from the licit cultivation of the opium poppy in Turkey. Seizures of cocaine showed a worrying increase during 1977. Traffic in that drug appeared to emanate from South America and to enter Western Europe through Spain and possibly Portugal. Increased co-operation with those two countries was desirable to counter the new trend.

57. The representative of Turkey emphasized the importance of timely and comprehensive reports on the illicit traffic from Governments to ensure a realistic assessment of world trends. The trends for 1977, as reflected in figures already available, were alarming.

58. The Government of Turkey continued to reinforce and modernize control and enforcement agencies to ensure that there was no diversion from unlicensed-opium-poppy cultivation licensed in Turkey. The Turkish representative emphasized categorically that there had been no leakage into illicit channels of any opium or heroin in Turkey from unlicensed-poppy cultivation in 1976 or 1977, and that allusions to that effect were unfounded.

59. Turkey faced a new problem of transit traffic by reason of its geographical position as a bridge between Europe and Asia. The Government shared the general concern to trace the sources of heroin of apparent Middle East origin entering the illicit traffic in Western Europe and urged even closer co-operation and collaboration, bilaterally and multilaterally, to that end. The involvement of Turkish nationals in such traffic was deplored by the Government, which wished to end the use of Turkish citizens by trafficking organizations for that purpose.

60. Increased control measures had ensured a fivefold increase in seizures of cannabis in 1977 as compared with 1976.

61. The representative of the United Kingdom reported little change in the over-all pattern of illicit traffic in 1977, apart from some specific increases. There had been a 25 per cent increase in the total amount of heroin seized in 1977 as compared with 1976, and the amount of cocaine seized had increased by the same percentage over the same period. There had also been considerable increases in the total seizures of amphetamines and methylamphetamine powder.

62. Cannabis and its derivatives remained the drug most frequently found in the illicit traffic, although amounts seized in 1977 were 18 per cent below the total for 1976.

63. Sources for the heroin traffic were both South-East Asia and the Middle East, and there were indications that London was being used as a transit point for heroin intended for the rest of Western Europe. The United Kingdom might also be a transit point for morphine tablets which had been seized in a new development in 1977, and which possibly originated in Pakistan.

64. Opiate-type drug abusers in the United Kingdom showed a tendency to try to obtain their supplies by theft or fraud from licit channels when other sources were not available.

65. The United Kingdom representative outlined the successful enforcement operation which had resulted in the closing of two very large-scale LSD laboratories, and emphasized that the success of that operation illustrated the need for combined work between several agencies, whether nationally or internationally, to counter the illicit drug traffic successfully.

66. The representative of Yugoslavia said that there had been an increase of 18.8 per cent in the number of seizures of drugs in 1977 as compared with 1976. The quantity of narcotic drugs seized, however, had decreased. The source of those drugs in the majority of cases was foreign, although some were of a domestic origin, mostly stolen from pharmacies. Those of foreign origin were mainly from the Near and Middle East and, since Yugoslavia was still primarily a transit area from the Near and Middle East to the countries of Western Europe, were destined for the illicit market in those countries.

67. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that strict national controls over the manufacture and use of drugs gave effective results. There was no illicit manufacture in the USSR; there had been some illegal sales of narcotic substances in the past, mainly resulting from thefts from pharmacies, but special control measures and systems had been adopted and the number of such thefts had been considerably reduced.

68. There was no illicit production in the USSR; there had been some abuse of cough medicines which contained preparations of codeine, and therefore a number of substances containing codeine had been brought under stricter control and the problem had now been solved.

69. Heroin, LSD and cocaine had never appeared in the illicit traffic within the country. There had been one substantial seizure of heroin in transit at a Moscow airport from foreign tourists. The guilty parties had been punished in accordance with the law.

70. Wild cannabis growth did occur, and this was quickly destroyed. An over-all prohibition of opium poppy cultivation had led to a decrease in the already small number of opium abusers; opium was no longer used for the preparation of medical drugs, and codeine had been partially replaced by other anti-tussive agents which did not carry a risk of abuse. Those substances were manufactured in Bulgaria, Hungary and the USSR.

Near and Middle East

71. The observer for Egypt described recent legislative amendments enabling stronger enforcement measures to be taken against the illicit traffic, which was mostly in cannabis resin, opium and psychotropic substances.

72. The main source of cannabis resin was Lebanon, and large quantities had entered Egypt from that country over the last two years by sea. The flow had been interrupted and measures were under way to stop traffickers from using the land route across Sinai. About 25 tons of cannabis resin were seized in 1977, roughly equivalent to the total for 1976.

73. Seizures of opium in 1977, of about 980 kg, were three times the quantity seized in 1976 and nine times that in 1975. The reopening of the Suez Canal was a probable contributory factor. The observer for Egypt thanked the Government of Turkey for its efforts to control the drug traffic, and said that a protocol for collaboration to prevent such traffic between the two countries would be entered into shortly.

74. Opium poppy cultivation had been detected recently in remote parts of Egypt and in the islands of the Nile waterway. Egypt might become a source of illicit opium production, and that danger was being countered with all means available, including research into aerial remote-sensing techniques.

75. During the past few years, particularly when illicit opium was in short supply, a growing illicit demand had developed for psychotropic substances. Considerable quantities had been consistently seized in the last two years. The observer for Egypt made a strong plea for industrialized countries to ratify the 1971 Convention in order to establish more regulation and control over the dramatically deteriorating situation.

76. The representative of Iran drew attention to alarming new developments in the heroin traffic. 91 kg of heroin and 65 kg of morphine were seized in 1977, over 60 per cent being seized in the Central Province, where most of the illicit demand was concentrated. Substantial seizures in the north-eastern part of Iran, together with the discovery of clandestine laboratories on the eastern border, clearly indicated a greater emphasis on transformation of opium closer to the source of supply.

77. Opium seizures totalled 6.4 tons in 1977, over 50 per cent also being seized in the north-east. Iran now considered itself in danger of developing into a transit country for opium, morphine and heroin to meet the apparently increased demand for such drugs in Europe. One result was that the enforcement authorities faced greater problems both in the eastern and western parts of the country. The representative of Iran called for greater efforts to pinpoint the sources of origin of opiates in the illicit traffic and for closer collaboration to eradicate those sources. Iran pledged its full co-operation.

78. The observer for Lebanon outlined the long history of control over illicit cannabis which had led to a reduction of cultivation in 1974-1975. Unfortunately, the events which then occurred had allowed the traffickers to build up stocks and to take advantage of the situation to increase cannabis resin production and to introduce cultivation of the opium poppy. There had also been an increase in the number of drugs of all types entering the country. The Government was aware of the problems, was extremely concerned at the introduction of the opium poppy cultivation into areas previously growing cannabis, was determined to adhere to its treaty obligations, and asked for assistance.

79. Meanwhile, the Government itself had made new efforts against the illicit traffic in 1977, which had resulted in seizures from the illicit traffic of cannabis, liquid cannabis, opium, morphine base, heroin, cocaine and amphetamines, together with the detection of one clandestine heroin laboratory. Seizures of most of those drugs were two or three times higher than those which had been achieved annually over the four preceding years.

80. The representative of Pakistan indicated that some new trends had emerged during 1977, including larger seizures of morphine tablets and cannabis resin, with a drop in those of liquid cannabis. The morphine tablets now being seized did not enter the traffic by diversion from licit supply but were the result of manufacture of morphine from opium close to areas of illicit opium production in almost inaccessible parts of Pakistan.

81. More effective enforcement had pressed traffickers to adopt that tactic, and adverse weather conditions had also contributed to a reduction of 10 to 20 per cent in the assessed area of illicit opium poppy cultivation in 1977. The drop had been encouraged by higher prices for other, legal crops.

82. One result was increased prices for both opium and cannabis in the illicit market, which were now about 250 per cent higher than two years ago. There was also greater involvement of foreign nationals in the illicit traffic.

83. The representative emphasized the concern of the Government of Pakistan to trace the precise source of heroin of apparent Middle East origin, and commended an even greater development of the flourishing co-operation between enforcement agencies.

Asia and the Far East

84. The representative of the United Kingdom explained the situation in Hong Kong. The primary source of opiates reaching Hong Kong remained the Burmese-Thai-Lao tri-border area. While total seizures of opium and morphine were substantial, they were lower than those for 1976. However, seizures of heroin had increased, which continued the trend apparent since 1974, when increased smuggling of the drug into Hong Kong began. No bulk consignments of drugs were known to have entered Hong Kong by means of Thai fishing trawlers during the year. Trafficking in cannabis was minimal and largely confined to expatriates. The prices of drugs throughout the year remained at a high level. There was increasing evidence that Hong Kong now played a diminishing role in the export of drugs to other countries.

85. Heroin manufacture continued on a highly mobile basis and in small quantities. There was a tendency towards manufacturing to specific orders only. In 1977, one heroin laboratory was detected. Significant seizures of acetic anhydride were made during the year.

86. Abuse of psychotropic substances was not a problem in Hong Kong, but offences involving amphetamines and methaqualone had been made subject to the same penalties as those involving illicit opiates. During 1977, the authorities uncovered the first amphetamine manufacturing laboratory.

87. The representative of India reported a substantially unchanged situation with regard to sources of drugs entering the illicit traffic. He expressed disquiet over the reported detection in a number of countries of laboratories engaged in the illicit manufacture of psychotropic substances. Of special concern to India was the reported unrestricted poppy growth in some remote areas in Nepal. Some attempts had been made in the past to export Indian opium illegally to Sri Lanka. Closer co-operation between the two Governments concerned, however, had had the effect of reducing the incidence of such traffic.

88. A rather disturbing new development had been the detection of some in-transit illicit traffic in heroin from India. In some of those cases, investigation showed that the heroin had been smuggled into India across the Indo-Burmese border, the intended destination being the West.

89. The representative of Indonesia referred to the vulnerability of the many thousands of islands in Indonesia to the illicit traffic. There was reason to suspect that his country had become a possible target for international drug syndicate operations and that the aim might be to use Indonesian territory as a base for heroin manufacture for the international traffic.

90. The representative of Japan reported slight decreases in the amounts of drugs and psychotropic substances seized in 1977. These mainly comprised stimulants, heroin and cannabis, but the quantities intercepted were not unusually large. Some illicit opium poppy cultivation was detected but it was believed that it had not been carried out with the intention of producing opium.

91. The representative of Thailand reported that, although seizures of heroin and morphine in Thailand were below those recorded for 1976, many important trafficking syndicates involved in the trafficking of those drugs both within the country and outside had been broken. Over 2 tons of opium had been seized and five clandestine heroin laboratories had been detected.

Oceania

92. The representative of Australia indicated that seizures in 1977 were slightly lower than in some other years. The most important trend was, however, towards much larger individual consignments in the illicit traffic, with highly sophisticated methods of concealment. Individual seizures of cannabis resin were now typically of 50 to 200 kg, as opposed to one-kilogram quantities until 1975. Comparable increases were normal for individual seizures of heroin, now frequently seized in individual amounts of one kilogram. Traffickers continued to try to exploit the vulnerable points in the control systems established by the authorities, using small sea and air craft to import large quantities of cannabis through the remote northern parts of the country, employing couriers with no previous record of involvement, and using travel routes which took advantage of low-risk and high-volume tourist countries in the Pacific area.

93. Reviewing the main facts about the illicit traffic in 1977 on the basis of the information available to his organization, the representative of ICPO/Interpol drew attention to a reduction in the amounts of opium and morphine reported seized. With regard to heroin, European countries had reported more seizures than any other region for the second successive year. A major development in the heroin traffic to Europe was the increasing flow from the Near and Middle East, the precise origin of which had not yet been identified.

94. Cocaine remained a problem mainly in the American continent. However, seizures in Europe had risen steadily over recent years. Greater quantities of cannabis than ever before were moving in the illicit traffic, multi-ton seizures rising to unprecedented numbers in 1977.

95. The current extent of the traffic in amphetamines and other central nervous stimulants was hard to assess. Seizures of LSD had decreased, particularly in Europe, since the neutralization of two laboratories in the United Kingdom early in 1977.

Preventive measures

96. Many representatives and observers informed the Commission of recent measures taken by their Governments to repress the illicit traffic. Most speakers emphasized the advantages which had been obtained through closer co-operation, both regionally and bilaterally, and stressed the need to extend this co-operation further at the interregional level. This was proving one of the surest methods of countering international illicit drug smuggling. The posting of liaison officers from countries affected by the illicit traffic to countries from which the traffic emanated had proved particularly beneficial in ensuring more rapid and effective action against traffickers.

97. A number of representatives drew attention to the valuable results which had emerged from various regional meetings organized by the United Nations, ICPO/Interpol, the League of Arab States, the European Economic Community "Pompidou Initiative" Group, the ASEAN countries, and other international organizations and groupings concerned. Some representatives suggested that it was desirable to devise a mechanism to establish closer contact between such meetings.

98. The observer for CCC outlined the International Convention on Mutual Assistance for Prevention, Investigation and Repression of Customs Offences, which had been adopted on 9 June 1977 and would be open for signature until June 1978. Part of the instrument related directly to the prevention of illicit drug traffic. The intention was to complement, and not to compete with, the task of other organizations concerned.

99. Particular emphasis was laid by many representatives on the urgent need for concerted international action to identify the precise sources of supply of heroin of assumed Middle East origin which was now entering the illicit traffic in Western Europe in increased quantities.

100. Some representatives and observers outlined bilateral protocols which had been entered into by their Governments in the course of 1977. Mention was also made of the fact that there had been some recent improvement in the reporting of seizures from the international illicit traffic but that more could be achieved if this was more uniformly pursued.

101. Some representatives spoke of the need to trace international financial transactions by traffickers and their backers. Some successes had already been achieved in that field. More might be done by making illegal profits, including property purchased therewith, subject to confiscation after due legal process.

102. Many representatives and observers outlined major policy evaluations, new or amended legislation and administrative measures which had been brought into force in their countries during 1977. In most cases, these laws and activities provided for increased penalties for drug trafficking, for wider powers to be given to the law enforcement agencies, for the establishment of new national drug control administrations, for new narcotics laboratory services and for more modern equipment to be supplied to enforcement services.

103. Some representatives of countries which had problems with the prevention, control or eradication of illicit production of natural narcotics outlined in detail new and sophisticated methods of aerial surveillance and illicit crop destruction

which were being employed, or were being planned, to prevent the supply of those drugs for the illicit traffic. In that context, some representatives also spoke of the need for internationally financed assistance to enable the authorities concerned to deal with particularly intractable situations involving illicit supply.

104. At its 853rd meeting, on 22 February 1978, the Commission adopted, by 23 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, a draft resolution entitled "International Convention on Customs Enforcement" (E/CN.7/L.426/Rev.1) introduced by Australia and co-sponsored by Belgium, France, Greece, India, Iran and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as orally amended during the discussion. (For the text of this resolution, see chap. XIII, A, below, resolution 1 (S-V).)

105. At its 852nd meeting, on 22 February 1978, the Commission adopted, by 27 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, a draft resolution entitled "Measures against the use of acetic anhydride in the illicit manufacture of heroin" (E/CN.7/L.425), sponsored by Australia, Iran, Pakistan, Sweden, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, as orally amended during the discussion. (For the text of this resolution, see chap. XIII, A, below, resolution 2 (S-V).)

B. Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters
in the Near and Middle East 9/

106. The Commission next directed its attention to the report of the Working Group of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East (E/CN.7/610 - E/CN.7/SUB.1/4).

107. Introducing the report, the Chairman of the Sub-Commission, Mr. E. Yavuzalp (Turkey), recalled that the Commission at its twenty-seventh session had approved the meeting of the Working Group which took place at Teheran from 24 to 30 September 1977.

108. The main purpose of the meeting was to agree on the practical steps needed for closer operational co-operation among national drug enforcement organizations of the member countries and, in particular, to implement recommendations previously made by the Sub-Commission itself and by an earlier Working Group meeting.

109. The Chairman of the Sub-Commission informed the Commission that the report had been approved by the Governments of the member States and by the Sub-Commission. He drew attention to the 20 decisions taken by the Working Group (E/CN.7/610, paras. 70-92) and referred in particular to the one which provided for a report to be made to the Chairman, nine months after the Group's meeting, on progress made in the implementation of the decisions taken (*ibid.*, para. 92).

110. The Sub-Commission considered that the decisions taken were constructive and practical and emphasized the need for them to be effectively implemented and followed up.

9/ Agenda item 3(b).

111. During the debate which followed in the Commission, many representatives spoke of the value of the Sub-Commission's work within the Near and Middle East region. It stimulated and encouraged co-ordination and liaison between member countries. This enabled the drug abuse problem as a whole to be approached collectively and with greater effectiveness.

112. The great majority of the members of the Commission agreed that the work of the Sub-Commission should continue.

113. Several representatives were in favour of establishing a link between the Sub-Commission and similarly constituted groups in the regions dealing with the same subject. It was noted that the Fourth Meeting of Operational Heads of Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region, supported such a relationship.

114. The observer for the Arab Narcotics Bureau of the Arab Organization for Social Defence against Crime, League of Arab States, spoke of the interest of the League of Arab States, and in particular of member States of the League adjoining the countries represented in the Sub-Commission, in the work of the Sub-Commission and of the League's desire to support it. The observer expressed the view that member States of the League of Arab States which were vulnerable to the illicit traffic could play an important role in the region by participating in the work of the Sub-Commission.

115. The Chairman of the Sub-Commission welcomed the expression of support from that observer, and referred the Commission to Economic and Social Council resolution 1776 (LIV), which had established the Sub-Commission and which authorized its Chairman to invite competent international organizations only to participate in the Sub-Commission's work as observers. The Arab Narcotics Bureau was included. While he welcomed the proposal for the participation of individual Arab States in the Sub-Commission's work, the authority vested in him by the Economic and Social Council did not permit him to extend invitations to individual countries.

116. In reply to a question, the Secretariat stated that the cost of implementation of the various recommendations of the Sub-Commission would normally be borne by the budgets of the national Governments concerned. If additional expenditure by the Division was involved, the amounts would be small and an approach would be made to UNFDAC for support.

117. The Commission took note of the report of the Working Group (E/CN.7/610 - E/CN.7/SUB.1/4).

118. At its 852nd meeting, on 22 February 1978, the Commission adopted, by 24 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, a draft resolution entitled "Relations between the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and the Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region" (E/CN.7/L.424), introduced by Turkey and co-sponsored by Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Iran, Pakistan, Sweden, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, as orally amended during the discussion. (For the text of this resolution, see chap. XIII, A, below, resolution 3 (S-V).)

C. Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics
Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region 10/

119. In the absence of the Chairman and other officers elected at the above-mentioned Meeting, the Secretariat introduced the report of the Fourth Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region (E/CN.7/618), held at Pattaya, Thailand, from 28 November to 2 December 1977.

120. It was recalled that the Meeting had been arranged in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1845 (LVI) of 15 May 1974. The same countries were invited to participate as were invited to the Third Meeting, held at Manila in 1976.

121. The countries or territories which took part were Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Observers were also present from CCC, INCB and ICPO/Interpol. The Colombo Plan Bureau was unable to be represented. In addition, and in accordance with the provisions of a decision taken by the Commission at its twenty-seventh session (decision 2 (XXVII)) the following countries were represented by observers: Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands (also acting on behalf of Belgium and Luxembourg), Sweden (also representing Denmark, Finland and Norway), and the United States of America. The total number of persons attending the meeting was 72.

122. The Secretariat noted that the illicit traffic situation in the region and its international repercussions remained of great concern, and further noted that regional and interregional co-operation at the working level between the relevant drug enforcement services continued to expand. It drew attention to the presence in the region of narcotics liaison officers both from other countries within the region and from outside the area.

123. The Commission's attention was drawn to the measures which had been taken to strengthen national drug enforcement capabilities and legislation to permit more effective action to be taken in the region both against traffickers and the illicit traffic generally.

124. The Commission was informed that the Meeting had expressed its concern over the situation with regard to the production of heroin and the problems which stemmed from that activity within the region and in other parts of the world, especially in Western Europe. It had stressed the importance which acetic anhydride played in maintaining the availability of that drug. The Meeting wished to convey that concern to the Commission, with a request that the Commission consider drawing the attention of Governments to article 2, paragraph 8, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and to appeal to them to take all steps as might be practicable to prevent that chemical from being used in the illicit manufacture of heroin (see para. 105 above).

125. The Commission took note of the report of the Fourth Meeting (E/CN.7/618).

10/ Agenda item 3(c).

CHAPTER III

DRUG ABUSE AND MEASURES TO REDUCE ILLICIT DEMAND^{11/}

126. At the outset of the deliberations on this agenda item, the Special Assistant to the President of the United States of America for Drug Abuse and Mental Health communicated to the Commission a personal message from President Carter. In his message, the President recalled his confidence in international co-operation to achieve success in the difficult task of reducing illicit traffic and lessening the suffering caused by drug abuse. He said that in the coming years the United States would continue to work closely with other nations and with international organizations, particularly through crop and income substitution programmes, law enforcement and the exchange of prevention and treatment expertise. Political and ideological differences should be put aside in the common task of reducing drug abuse. The President pledged the full commitment, co-operation and support of the United States in those efforts.

127. This chapter comprises two sections: section A dealing with the drug abuse situation in the world, and section B with the measures undertaken to reduce illicit demand for drugs.

128. The Commission examined and took note of the following documents: (a) Note by the Secretary-General entitled "Drug abuse: extent, patterns and trends" (E/CN.7/612 and Add.1), (b) Progress report on the study on measures to reduce illicit demand for drugs (E/CN.7/616), and (c) Survey of national programmes aimed at reducing illicit demand for drugs (E/CN.7/603 and Corr.1).

129. Abuse liability and/or actual abuse of phencyclidine, tilidin, anileridine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, diethylpropion, pentazocine and cocaine paste were brought to the attention of the Commission. Although it was recalled that the Commission was not empowered under international drug control treaties to consider alcohol-related problems, it was indicated that alcohol abuse, particularly when combined with other psychoactive substances, continued to create severe public health and social problems.

130. Several representatives pointed out the need for clarification of terms relevant to the implementation of international drug control treaties.

131. The Commission was of the opinion that the documents were effectively presented in a concise and succinct manner.

A. Drug abuse: main patterns and trends in the world

132. The principal trends and patterns of drug abuse could be summarized as follows: (a) a continuing spread of heroin abuse; (b) increased deaths due to drug overdose, primarily of heroin and barbiturates; (c) a further increasing abuse of psychotropic substances, particularly amphetamines, sedative-hypnotics

^{11/} Agenda item 4.

and, to a lesser extent, tranquillizers; (d) expanded cocaine abuse, primarily in the Americas and, to a lesser extent, in Europe and other regions; (e) abuse of hallucinogens, mainly LSD, in many countries, although the magnitude of the problem seemed to be less marked; however, augmented abuse of phencyclidine in North America gave cause for concern; (f) the continued widespread abuse of cannabis; (g) a general tendency towards multiple drug abuse; (h) persistence of traditional opium consumption which was a severe problem in a number of countries; (i) increasing abuse of more potent drugs; and (j) a tendency towards a change in the mode of drug taking, such as from oral administration to injection.

133. Opiate type. The majority of countries were facing serious problems owing to the abuse of opiates. Heroin abuse was spreading rapidly in some countries of South-East Asia and the Far and Middle East, primarily among young persons in the cities; it was also spreading continuously in many countries of Europe and Oceania. The addiction was a grave problem in North America, although recently it had shown a tendency to remain static. Traditional opium consumption persisted in a number of countries of Asia, the Far East, and the Near and Middle East, principally in rural areas among middle-aged and elderly people of the lower-income groups. Abuse of morphine and other opiates, as well as synthetic narcotics, such as methadone and pethidine, was also spreading in most regions, though to a much lesser extent. An increase in the number of offences involving those drugs and in the size and number of seizures also indicated an increase in illicit demand for heroin and other opiates.

134. Cannabis type. Cannabis had continued to lead as the major drug of abuse in most regions. While its abuse had recently traversed new geographical, social and cultural boundaries, affecting mainly the young population in urban areas, its traditional consumption persisted in many countries in both rural and urban areas among people of different age groups. The impressive number and size of seizures, especially of liquid cannabis, and the great number of offences involving the drug also pointed to the magnitude of cannabis-related problems.

135. Cocaine type. The chewing of coca leaves was still widespread in some Andean countries of South America, where the traditional and deep-rooted habit presented serious social, economic and public health problems. Abuse of cocaine had increased in a number of countries of the Americas. It had spread to some countries of Europe, although to a lesser extent, and interest in such abuse was also being noted in other regions.

136. Psychotropic substances. There was a continuing tendency towards an increase in the abuse of psychotropic substances in most regions of the world. That was particularly true with regard to the abuse of amphetamine-type drugs, mainly by young persons. Sedative-hypnotics such as methaqualone, barbiturates such as secobarbital, and tranquillizers (e.g. some benzodiazepines) were widely abused in populations of varying age groups. LSD was also abused by young people, but to a lesser extent. However, the recent augmented abuse of phencyclidine in North America caused particular concern, as the drug could easily be synthesised.

137. Multiple drug abuse. Multiple drug abuse or abuse of a drug in combination with other substances, such as alcohol, with the exception of traditional opiate abuse, was emerging as the principal pattern of drug-taking in most regions of the world. Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as other psychoactive substances and alcohol, were abused in various combinations. Such use was often employed to experience a stronger effect or as a substitute for a drug of choice which was not available.

138. The most common problems associated with drug abuse. Frequent drug-related deaths, as well as health, social and economic problems such as psychosis, hepatitis, accidents, crime, prostitution, violent behaviour, deterioration of family and social relationships, increased social costs and other serious effects were associated with drug abuse.

The main characteristics of drug abuse by regions of the world

139. Africa. Abuse of cannabis was prevalent, and seemed to be spreading among the population in some countries, while in others it remained confined to certain social groups. Cannabis was frequently combined with other substances, in particular with alcohol. In a number of countries, it was abused by young people. An increasing abuse of amphetamine-type drugs, and of sedative-hypnotics (especially methaqualone), taken in combination with other substances, mostly alcohol, was indicated. A general tendency towards multiple drug abuse was observed in a number of countries. Abuse of opiates was reported by a few countries.

140. The Americas. Significant socio-economic costs were related to drug abuse, especially in the North American countries, in particular the United States. In some Andean countries, important socio-economic changes appeared necessary in order to reduce the widespread abuse and production of coca leaves. There was general abuse of cannabis in the whole region; it was most widespread in North America and in a number of South American countries. Abuse of opiates, particularly heroin, continued to be a serious problem in North America, although the trend had remained static. Some countries in South America had also reported abuse of opiates but the problem was much less serious. There was an upward trend in the abuse of stimulants (amphetamine-type drugs and cocaine) in a number of North and South American countries. A number of South and North American countries reported increasing abuse of barbiturates, methaqualone and tranquillizers, such as diazepam. In the United States, sedative-hypnotics, including barbiturates, had recently been implicated in nearly 2,000 confirmed drug-related deaths. Hallucinogens and volatile solvents continued to be abused to varying degrees in different countries. Phencyclidine abuse in the North American countries had increased tremendously and was a source of great concern for the authorities. Multiple drug abuse was a common pattern in most countries.

141. Asia and the Far East. The continued increasing spread of heroin abuse, principally among young people in cities, was the most prominent feature of drug abuse in the region. Traditional opium abuse was persistent and prevalent among the middle-aged and older population in the lower-income groups, largely in rural areas. Cannabis continued to be widely abused by young people, chiefly students, and also by plantation and industrial workers in the lower-income groups in some

countries. A noticeable increase in the abuse of non-barbiturate sedatives, barbiturates, amphetamines, tranquillizers and, to a lesser extent, hallucinogens was also reported by many countries. One country was confronted with a severe problem of stimulant abuse. There was an increasing tendency towards multiple drug abuse, which had become the principal pattern of drug-taking in several countries. The large number of persons involved in drug offences and a substantial increase in the amount of heroin and other drugs seized also illustrated a growing illicit demand for drugs.

142. Europe. In the majority of countries, the drug abuse situation had either remained static or deteriorated. A decrease in the abuse of drugs had, however, been reported in a few countries. Abuse of opiates, especially heroin and synthetic narcotics, had increased in several countries. Increasing heroin abuse and deaths due to heroin overdose had been observed in a number of countries. It appeared that opiates were frequently abused by young people, mostly males. The large amounts of heroin and other opiates which had been seized in a number of Western European countries were consistent with an increase in the demand for those drugs. Abuse of pentazocine and tilidin had been indicated by several countries. Abuse of cannabis was widespread in most countries and this drug was generally taken by young people. Abuse of sedative-hypnotics seemed to have increased and, as in the case of opiates, a number of sedative-hypnotics were diverted from legal sources. A number of countries pointed out that those drugs were frequently abused by adolescents. Some countries, however, noted that those drugs were taken by older persons. In some instances, sedative-hypnotics were the preferred drugs of "hard-core" addicts. Abuse of methaqualone, methaqualone in combination with diphenhydramine (Mandrax) diazepam and chlordiazepoxide was indicated by a number of countries. Amphetamine abuse was becoming more widespread and serious in several countries, and was sometimes associated with the criminal underworld. There was continued abuse of hallucinogens, particularly LSD, in a certain number of countries. Abuse of substances related to atropine and scopolamine had been indicated by two countries. Sporadic cocaine abuse was reported by a number of countries. One country, however, had shown concern about the possible widespread abuse of that drug. Multiple drug abuse was a common pattern, practically all kinds of drugs being combined.

143. The Near and Middle East. Abuse of opiates and cannabis (hashish) remained a serious problem in many countries. In some countries, such as Egypt, cannabis abuse prevailed, while in others, such as Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan, abuse of opiates was dominant. Traditional opium consumption still remained a problem in several countries. Abuse of amphetamines, also barbiturates, non-barbiturate sedatives (particularly methaqualone) and tranquillizers had increased in a number of countries. There was an increasing tendency towards multiple drug abuse. Opium addiction was prevalent, primarily in rural areas among middle-aged people in lower-income groups; in contrast, heroin abuse, showing an upward trend in one country, was predominant among young people in the cities. Other indications, for example, the large number of drug offences and the amounts of drugs seized, also denoted an increased illicit demand for drugs in most countries. Drug abuse was primarily associated with health problems and considered a menace to social and economic development.

144. Oceania. Heroin and other opiates, synthetic narcotics and amphetamines were the major drugs of abuse. In this region there was widespread abuse of cannabis and also a further increase in seizures of cannabis oil and resin in some

countries. Abuse of barbiturates and non-barbiturate sedatives and tranquillizers constituted a problem. An increase in cocaine abuse was indicated. Multiple drug abuse was the predominant pattern in Australia. Traditional opium consumption was confined to a small number of older people in a few countries. In Australia, heroin, amphetamines, cannabis and hallucinogens were predominantly abused by young persons, mainly males, while barbiturates were more commonly abused by women in the middle-aged group. The substantial number of drug offences in several countries, a widespread diversion of both narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances from licit sources and an increase in the quantity and number of seizures of some drugs were also features related to drug abuse.

B. Measures to reduce illicit demand for drugs

145. The Division of Narcotic Drugs, in co-operation with other international organizations concerned and with the financial support of UNFIDAC, continued the study on measures to reduce illicit demand for drugs, with the objective of preparing a resource book in that field (E/CN.7/616). The resource book was being prepared for use by national authorities as a practical and simple reference book for dealing with such questions as drug information and education, community and social efforts in prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration, and other relevant issues. On the basis of the knowledge and experience accumulated so far, the book would, in a concise form, present the various approaches and techniques in that field which had been used effectively in different parts of the world. In its preparation, particular attention was being paid to the needs of those developing countries facing severe drug abuse problems. It was pointed out that the book was not intended to give ready-made answers to drug problems which might be observed in each country, but it was hoped that it would facilitate the work of national authorities in reducing drug abuse, since it would make accessible to them, in a practical manner, current knowledge available in various countries of the world.

National programmes aimed at reducing illicit demand for drugs

146. On the basis of the results of a survey carried out by the Division of Narcotic Drugs (E/CN.7/608 and Corr.1) and the statements of representatives at the fifth special session of the Commission, it was clear that government authorities were making increasing efforts to develop appropriate prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes to reduce drug abuse in their respective countries. Such programmes varied from one country to another. For example, in some countries, drug information was provided mainly through the mass media, emphasizing the hazards inherent in drug use, while in others the dissemination of information to various population groups was organized on a community basis. Various forms of drug education programmes had been implemented by national authorities to create awareness of the magnitude and nature of drug addiction and the factors associated with it, and to generate individual, group and community involvement in programmes for the prevention of drug abuse and the social reintegration of persons addicted to drugs.

147. There was a tendency to incorporate drug education in programmes in a wider social context, such as school curricula, community development and discussion groups on the maladjustment problems of adolescents and young adults. In some

countries, school was considered an appropriate place to commence drug education as part of general studies or health education. It was affirmed that such programmes should place emphasis on the developmental needs of young persons rather than merely focus attention on drugs. It was also affirmed that drug education for children and adolescents should reinforce positive values, as well as the development of appropriate attitudes, the capacity for decision-making and the ability to cope with adolescent problems. It seemed that drug education programmes which encouraged discussion in small groups were favoured and were designed for the benefit of any community groups concerned with drug-related problems, such as young persons, parents, teachers, health personnel and police.

148. Many countries emphasized the need for the expansion of programmes utilizing community resources. A number of developing countries pointed out the lack of financial resources and trained personnel to design and implement appropriate demand reduction programmes. In that respect, it was reaffirmed that United Nations assistance in this field was needed for Governments requesting it.

149. Treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration were provided on either a voluntary or a compulsory basis. They were applied in different settings, ranging from psychiatric and other health (out-patient and/or in-patient) welfare and social facilities to specialized centres, various forms of residential facility and prisons. The modalities of treatment and rehabilitation also varied from one country to another, though one or more of the following types of treatment were often utilized: detoxification, maintenance programmes, rehabilitation procedures (including vocational rehabilitation), psychotherapy (including group therapy), social support measures, therapeutic communities and others. It was intended that different facilities and modalities of treatment and rehabilitation should meet different therapeutic needs. To respond to such needs, many countries were placing emphasis on the provision of community-based treatment programmes, as well as on the provision of different treatment modalities.

Main characteristics of preventive, treatment and rehabilitation programmes by regions of the world.

150. Africa. Drug education programmes directed at specific target groups had been carried out in a number of countries. Information was often provided by doctors and sometimes by law enforcement officers. In one country, one such programme had been directed to cultivators in zones where cannabis was illicitly cultivated in order to make them aware of the need to replace cannabis by other cash crops. The authorities had also met leaders of youth organizations in an attempt to adopt appropriate measures to reduce the abuse of cannabis and alcohol among young people. An Interministerial Commission on Narcotics had recently been established in Morocco; programmes to prevent the abuse of drugs would be implemented within the global five-year plan. Information on drug abuse was sometimes disseminated through the mass media. In one country, drug information to the public at large was provided within the health education programmes, while another country had developed specific drug information and education programmes for ethnic groups. In general, treatment of persons abusing drugs was provided at psychiatric or general hospitals. In certain countries, however, specific treatment and rehabilitation services had been developed. In one country, vocational rehabilitation programmes provided jobs for former addicts. However, a lack of resources to implement programmes aimed at reducing demand for drugs had been pointed out.

151. The Americas. A number of countries had established co-ordinating committees or national commissions, including representatives from various ministries, to control the abuse of drugs. Those bodies were responsible for developing a national strategy and set priorities regarding preventive, treatment and rehabilitation programmes. In some countries with a federal system, responsibility for drug education, treatment and rehabilitation rested mainly with provincial or State governments. In Canada and the United States prevention, treatment and rehabilitation were also federally supported.

152. A large number of countries had developed drug information and education programmes. Such programmes might be directed at specific population groups (mostly young people) or at persons who were in constant touch with young people, such as parents, teachers, law enforcement officers, etc. In some cases, programmes had also been designed for doctors. Drug education programmes had been introduced, in some countries, into the curricula of primary and secondary schools. Seminars on drug information for pupils and students, when not given by the teacher, were provided in some instances by interdisciplinary teams and on occasion by law enforcement officers. It was observed that "scare tactics" aimed at children and young people had been counter-productive, having stimulated curiosity about drugs. Several countries had developed drug education programmes for children and students within a wider socio-cultural context. The objectives of such programmes were not to focus on drugs but to develop in children and young persons positive values and appropriate attitudes. The programmes were designed to cater for the broad developmental needs of children and youth and to take into account problems affecting them. Some drug education programmes utilized peer group influence to inculcate in young people the right attitudes towards drugs; other programmes used group dynamics. A few countries had carried out information campaigns at the national level through the mass media. Training materials had been devised in a number of countries to provide doctors, teachers, parents, etc. with the necessary conceptual framework and information regarding drug abuse. When the training materials were developed in the country and geared to the specific needs of the community, the results appeared to be positive. Conversely, when the training material was brought from another culture without it having been adapted to the specific needs of the community, the results did not appear to be satisfactory.

153. A certain number of countries had developed specific facilities to treat persons abusing drugs. However, a large number of countries continued to treat drug-addicted persons in psychiatric or general hospitals and some treated them in prison. In some countries, there was a wide range of treatment facilities; services for persons abusing drugs had been developed as alternatives to traditional institutions (prisons, psychiatric hospitals). In most countries, it seemed that persons abusing drugs were treated without regard to the type of drug they abused. However, a certain number of countries had established criteria to treat such persons according to the type of drug(s) consumed, in an effort to give them the right type of treatment and to refer them to the appropriate centre. Counselling was available in a number of countries and one country mentioned a programme of counselling and treatment of the person who abused the drug(s) within the family environment. A number of countries used detoxification in their treatment programmes; a few had reported the use of maintenance. Some countries provided drug-free treatment and, in some cases, therapeutic communities had been

set up. In general, difficulties in the follow-up of persons after discharge were mentioned. It was reported by one country that follow-up studies had indicated that improvements achieved during treatment had continued for several years after the persons were discharged.

154. In a few countries, interdisciplinary research was being conducted to gain a better understanding of the results of treatment programmes in a given community. A few countries indicated the establishment of a network of treatment and rehabilitation facilities. In the United States, treatment capacity had levelled off to accommodate 250,000 persons abusing drugs after a decade of rapid growth. It appeared that some countries had developed the necessary technical and administrative infrastructure and provided financial resources to carry out drug demand reduction programmes. Many countries, however, were faced with a lack of trained personnel and funds to implement such programmes.

155. A series of measures had been undertaken in Mexico to control psychotropic substances, and they had resulted in a notable reduction of the illicit traffic in those substances. They included: (a) the updating and publication of Schedules II, III and IV of the 1971 Convention; (b) the issuing of special prescription forms for narcotics and for psychotropic substances included in Schedule II; (c) the training of pharmacists; and (d) the elaboration of rules governing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

156. Asia and the Far East. There was a general tendency to strengthen the legal control of drugs. An effort was being made by the countries concerned to eliminate in the near future the use of raw opium, except for scientific and medical purposes. A few countries maintained registers of drug-addicted persons. In some countries, drug information was mainly provided through the mass media, emphasizing the dangers inherent in drug use, while in others the dissemination of information to various groups was organized on a community basis. Campaigns were also organized in some countries to create public awareness of drug abuse problems and encourage community participation in intervention programmes. Drug education programmes were usually directed to various target groups, such as students, teachers and parents. In some countries, drug education was integrated within community development and social amelioration programmes; the programmes included seminars for the education of parents, the training of community leaders, and the in-service training of professionals who dealt with drug-related problems. They were carried out by governmental or voluntary agencies.

157. Compulsory or voluntary treatment and rehabilitation were carried out in various facilities which varied according to country. However, treatment and rehabilitation were most often provided in the following facilities: psychiatric in-patient or out-patient institutions and other health facilities, including general hospitals, special treatment and rehabilitation centres, prisons and residential facilities. Various approaches to treatment were also employed. They usually included detoxification, the multidisciplinary team approach, vocational rehabilitation, counselling, therapeutic community treatment, recreational therapy, psychotherapy and other types of treatment. Maintenance was used in several countries. In some countries, there was a tendency to focus attention on the psycho-social problems of individuals and their individualized treatment. Several countries indicated a shortage of information material, trained personnel and facilities for treatment and rehabilitation.

158. Europe. Preventive measures included increased penalties for illicit drug-related activities and a greater tendency to distinguish between an offence for illicit drug trafficking and the use or possession of a drug for personal consumption; also, increased control over the prescribing of drugs. In an attempt to prevent abuse, some countries carried out drug monitoring surveys on the legal consumption of drugs. There was a greater tendency to be prudent in communicating drug information through the mass media and to avoid sensationalism. Some countries organized special campaigns. In general, attention was focused on the appropriate selection of publications for general distribution. In that connexion, information to doctors, pharmacists and other professionals was provided. Drug education for young people was often aimed at reinforcing positive values and preparing them to face daily life with a sense of responsibility. In some countries, attention was given to providing alternatives to drug abuse, such as educational opportunities, participation in youth clubs, and to the early identification of behavioural disturbances through schools and "street-corner" work. Drug education in many countries was incorporated in the school curricula. It was indicated that education on drugs could best form part of a wider discussion on health issues and problems in personal relationships. To increase the understanding of drug abuse and its related problems, discussion groups or meetings were often held by young people and/or parents and teachers, and others concerned. Educational programmes were most often directed to target groups, such as schoolchildren, parents, teachers, etc. The need for the improved training of professionals dealing with drug-related problems was strongly emphasized.

159. Approaches to treatment and rehabilitation ranged from detoxification, through various forms of psychotherapy, psychosocial approaches, maintenance, counselling, work therapy, vocational and/or social rehabilitation, to the organization of therapeutic communities and other community-oriented activities. In one country, methadone was too widely prescribed and a decision was recently reached to restrict the prescription of methadone. Treatment was provided mostly on a voluntary basis and was less often compulsory. There appeared to be a consensus that the motivation for treatment was of the highest importance for a successful outcome of treatment.

160. Treatment, rehabilitation and social integration were usually seen as a long-term process requiring continuity and flexibility. It was considered that the method of treatment should be tailored to the individual needs of each person. Treatment and rehabilitation were provided in different facilities, which most often included psychiatric (out-patient and in-patient) and other health, welfare and social institutions; in some countries, treatment was also provided in psychopedagogical institutions and, in others, in residential facilities or prisons, etc. In a number of countries, there was a shift from in-patient to out-patient treatment and to community-based programmes. However, treatment in hospital was viewed generally as indispensable in certain situations. In one country, a comprehensive national programme aimed at reducing drug abuse had recently been formulated and it was likely that the programme would be launched in 1978.

161. In the United Kingdom, a "White Paper" entitled "Prevention and Health", concerning government policy on health topics, had been presented to Parliament: a section of the document dealt with the misuse of drugs. Also two reports dealing with reduction of demand had been issued by the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs.

162. The Near and Middle East. The legal control of drugs had been strengthened. A few countries had increased their restrictions on the prescribing and dispensing of drugs with abuse potential. Registers of drug-addicted persons were maintained in some countries. Efforts were being made to decrease traditional opium consumption in those countries where it constituted a problem. In several countries, drug information, chiefly on the hazards of drug taking, was disseminated through the mass media. Some countries provided drug education for various target groups. In one country, prevention efforts, including drug education, were organized on a community basis. Treatment and rehabilitation were provided on either a compulsory or a voluntary basis; they were provided in different facilities, which often included psychiatric in-patient or out-patient institutions, general hospital, private clinics, other health, welfare or social facilities, and prisons. Two countries had specialized out-patient treatment and rehabilitation centres and one country provided specialized hospitals and counselling programmes. The modalities of treatment and rehabilitation also varied and usually comprised detoxification, rehabilitation procedures, psychotherapy and therapeutic community activities. Three countries operated maintenance programmes (mainly on opium). In one country, a treatment and rehabilitation programme (including vocational rehabilitation) had been implemented on a large scale, predominantly on an out-patient basis, and the results were encouraging. A lack of special treatment programmes was recognized in some countries.

163. Oceania. Activities in drug abuse prevention were co-ordinated by national bodies. Greater attention was being focused on developing demand-reduction programmes, as well as on controlling the availability of drugs of abuse. There was a tendency to incorporate drug education programmes in a wider social context. One country had indicated that school was an appropriate place to commence drug education as part of health education or general studies and, accordingly, it was incorporated in the curricula of its educational institutions. In some countries, discussion programmes and seminars were organized for target groups; an in-service training programme was also being carried out. Emphasis was no longer on drugs but rather on the individual in a social context. Small discussion groups were used rather than lectures. Programmes utilizing community resources had been expanded. Drug education was conducted in one country within "Education for Living", attention being focused on fostering skills and decision-making abilities. Innovative programmes, with techniques such as role-playing during class sessions in schools, were also implemented, as well as special programmes such as those for industry and community development projects, with the objective of improving the quality of life. Appropriate alternatives to drug use were regarded as an important element of preventive programmes. Treatment and rehabilitation facilities included in-patient and out-patient institutions and those provided by voluntary agencies. Varying types of treatment and rehabilitation were utilized, ranging from counselling, detoxification and maintenance to vocational guidance and therapeutic community activities. Emphasis was being placed on community-based treatment programmes. It was intended that the various facilities and modalities of treatment should meet varying therapeutic needs.

Regional and interregional co-operation to reduce illicit demand for drugs

164. At the end of its discussion on measures to reduce illicit demand, the Commission, at its 853rd meeting on 22 February 1978, adopted, by 26 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, a draft decision entitled "Convening regional meetings of experts in response to United Nations General Assembly resolution 32/124" (E/CN.7/L.429/Rev.1), introduced by Iran and co-sponsored by Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Pakistan, Thailand and the United States of America, as orally amended during the discussion. (For the text of this decision, see chap.XIII, B, below, decision 1 (S-V).)

CHAPTER IV

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TREATIES ON THE
CONTROL OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES 12/

A. General

(E/CN.7/609, paras. 1-13)

165. The Commission considered, under agenda item 5, the note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.7/609), as well as the twenty-first report of the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence 13/ and the report on a WHO "Consultation on the Convention on Psychotropic Substances - Review of articles 3 and 10". 14/ The documents were introduced by the Secretariat and by the representative of WHO.

Ratifications, acceptances, accessions and successions concerning the multilateral treaties on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (E/CN.7/609, paras. 1 - 2)

166. The Commission noted that, since its twenty-seventh session, the following countries had ratified, accepted, acceded to or succeeded to the treaties as follows:

1972 Protocol: Bahamas, Mexico and Peru.

1961 Convention, as amended by the 1972 Protocol: Austria.

1971 Convention: Argentina, Guyana, Monaco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Senegal and Zaire.

167. The Commission further noted that the number of States which had so far ratified, accepted, acceded to or succeeded to the most recent treaties dealing with international drug control was as follows:

	<u>No. of States Parties</u>
1961 Convention	108
1972 Protocol	58
1961 Convention, as amended by the 1972 Protocol <u>15/</u>	2
1971 Convention	50

12/ Agenda item 5 (see E/CN.7/SR.844 - 845)

13/ WHO Technical Report Series, 1978, No. 618; transmitted to the Commission under the symbol E/CN.7/620.

14/ WHO.MNH/78.1.

15/ Under this title, only those countries are listed which adhered directly to the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, it being understood that all the countries listed as Parties to the 1972 Protocol are also Parties to the 1961 Convention as amended by that Protocol.

168. Opening the discussion on the status of the above-mentioned treaties, the Chairman stated that the rate of adherence to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances was extremely slow. That concern was shared by many representatives and observers, who made appeals for speedier adherence by Governments, in particular by those of countries manufacturing psychotropic substances. Several delegations, however, drew attention also to various substantive, administrative and technical difficulties which Governments were encountering in that respect. They suggested that the reasons for the slow rate of adherence should be carefully studied and that measures might be envisaged to remedy the present unsatisfactory situation, in particular by giving more information to States regarding the benefits that would be gained from adherence to the Convention.

169. During the discussion on that subject, many representatives and observers reported to the Commission on the control measures taken or envisaged in their respective countries with regard to psychotropic substances, which were subject to stricter national control measures than those provided for in the 1971 Convention. Some delegations informed the Commission of the steps taken by their Governments to speed up the procedure to adhere to that Convention.

Texts of conventions and legal commentaries (E/CN.7/609, paras. 3-6)

170. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the text of the 1961 Convention, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and that of the 1971 Convention were now available as United Nations publications in English, French, Russian and Spanish. It also noted that the legal commentary on the 1971 Convention had been issued in English and Spanish, that the French version would be published in March 1978, and that the legal commentary on the 1972 Protocol was available in English, French and Spanish.

171. Several representatives and observers from Arab States called for the publication of the texts of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and of the 1971 Convention, as United Nations publications in Arabic, since the availability of such working documents would be of great assistance to Arab countries in speeding up their procedure for adherence to those conventions.

172. A draft decision entitled "Publication of texts of Conventions in Arabic" (E/CN.7/L.437) was introduced by Tunisia and co-sponsored by Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon and Morocco. A note by the Secretary-General on the financial implications of that draft decision (E/CN.7/L.439; see also annex III to the present report) was also submitted to the Commission. After having taken note of those financial implications, the Commission, at its 854th meeting, on 23 February 1978, adopted this draft decision by 25 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. (For the text of this decision, see chap. XIII, B, below, decision 2 (S-V)).

National laws and regulations communicated in accordance with the international treaties on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (E/CN.7/609, paras. 7-12)

173. The Commission noted that 60 legislative texts had been communicated to the Secretary-General in 1976 by various Governments and that the Division of Narcotic Drugs had edited and prepared for publication more than 100 legislative texts in the E/NL.1976/... series, which, in accordance with the Commission's decisions 4 (XXVII) and 5 (XXVII), now also included the texts of national laws and regulations concerning the control of psychotropic substances.

174. For the reasons given in the note by the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, paras. 10-12), the Commission agreed with the suggestion contained therein and requested the Secretary-General to approach States which up to now had not received the E/NL.../... series of legal texts to communicate the addresses of at least one government agency and one central library, possibly the Government's depository library for United Nations documents, to which - from the E/NL.1977/... series onwards - copies of those texts could be mailed on a continuing basis.

Legal assistance (E/CN.7/609, para. 13)

175. The Commission noted that the Division of Narcotic Drugs had continued to deal with legal requests and to give legal advice and assistance requested by Governments with regard to the international treaties on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their implementation at the national level.

176. The representative of the United States of America noted that UNFIA/C had allocated resources for that purpose, suggested that use should be made of consultants in that respect if the Division, owing to lack of time and manpower, could not meet requests received for legal assistance, and expressed the hope that Governments needing such legal and administrative assistance would request it from the Division and the Board's secretariat.

B. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

(E/CN.7/609, paras. 14-22)

177. The Commission took note of the material submitted for its consideration in the note by the Secretary-General regarding international shipments of small quantities of drugs seized in the illicit drug traffic for the purpose of examination in foreign laboratories or of evidence to be provided in the course of court proceedings (*ibid.*, paras. 15-22).

178. In the debate on that subject, most delegations expressed their agreement with the legal opinion of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs (*ibid.*, para.17) and the conclusions of INCB (*ibid.*, paras. 18-19; see also E/INCB/37, paras. 34-35). Several delegations declared themselves in favour of a speedy, secure and simple procedure for such international shipments. A number of delegations drew attention, however, to the various problems involved and in particular to the difficulty of defining the term "small quantities".

179. The United Kingdom delegation challenged the view expressed in paragraph 21 of document E/CN.7/609 to the effect that the opinion of the Office of Legal Affairs would be regarded as likely to be applicable to substances in Schedules II and III of the 1971 Convention but not those in Schedule I. In his view, the opinion applied equally to the substances in all the three Schedules, and the reference in article 7 to the application of the provisions of article 12 to Schedule I substances could not be interpreted as applying to transactions other than those involved in international trade.

180. A small informal Working Group was set up by the Commission in order to study the matter in detail, to report to the Commission during the session, and to submit to it an appropriate recommendation. The meeting of the Working Group was attended by representatives of Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as by the Secretary of INCB, representatives of the Division of Narcotic Drugs and observers for ICPO/Interpol and CCC.

181. The Working Group reported to the Commission its unanimous agreement with the legal opinion of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs and the conclusions of INCB on that question and its consensus on the need for secure arrangements between Governments for the speedy exchange of small samples for laboratory examination, which would, according to the experience and the opinion of the Group, involve about one to three grammes, depending on the type of drug. As to ways and means of making such arrangements, the Group felt that in some cases the system of certificates and authorizations for import and export applicable to commercial trade - permitting transport via commercial carriers - might be possible, whereas in other cases use could be made of official police courriers or of diplomatic channels. The general feeling of the Group was that new forms of procedure might prove more cumbersome than the ways and means described above. The representative of INCB stated in the Group that it would not be necessary to inform INCB immediately of each individual transfer of small samples for laboratory examination when it took place, since Governments would include that information in their quarterly statistics of import and export to be furnished to the Board in accordance with article 20 of the 1961 Convention. He also drew attention to the possibility that Governments, under article 18, paragraph 1 d, of that Convention might consider permitting the appropriate police or narcotics enforcement agencies to issue import/export authorizations for the exchange of such samples.

182. In its conclusions, the Working Group recognized the need for the rapid exchange of drug samples for laboratory examination as an important element of co-operation in the efforts to suppress the illicit drug traffic, and unanimously recommended to the Commission the adoption of a draft resolution on the matter.

183. At its 353rd meeting on 22 February 1978, the Commission adopted unanimously the draft resolution submitted by the Working Group and entitled "International shipments of small quantities of drugs seized in the illicit traffic". (For the text of this resolution, see chap. XIII, A, below, resolution 4 (S-V)).

Prohibition of the use of heroin

184. With regard to the control of heroin under the 1961 Convention, a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the manufacture, export and import of heroin and the use of heroin on human beings" (E/CN.7/L.440) was introduced by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and co-sponsored by the German Democratic Republic and Hungary. At its 854th meeting, on 23 February 1978, the Commission adopted this draft resolution, as orally amended during the discussion, by 25 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. (For the text of this resolution, see chap. XIII, A, below, resolution 5 (S-V)).

C. 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances

(E/CN.7/609, paras. 23-60)

Amendments to Schedules (*ibid.*, paras. 23-29)

Inclusion of salts in Schedules I-IV (*ibid.*, paras. 23-25)

185. The Commission took note of the result of the vote by correspondence, conducted pursuant to Commission decision 6 (XXVII), which had led to the inclusion in Schedules I-IV annexed to the 1971 Convention, at the end of each Schedule, of

the following wording: "The salts of the substances listed in this Schedule whenever the existence of such salts is possible."

Amendment to Schedule I concerning "tetrahydrocannabinols, all isomers" (ibid., paras. 26-29)

186. The Commission took note of the notification 16/ of 3 November 1977 addressed by the Director-General of WHO to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the above subject (E/CN.7/609, para. 26) and of the relevant parts of the twenty-first report of the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence.

187. All the delegations which referred to this matter were in favour of an amendment to No.10 of the list of substances in Schedule I of the 1971 Convention concerning "tetrahydrocannabinols, all isomers" as recommended by WHO. At its 844th meeting, on 16 February 1978, the Commission unanimously adopted a draft decision entitled "Amendment to No.10 of the list of substances in Schedule I annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances" (E/CN.7/L.433), submitted by the Secretariat at the Commission's request. (For the text of this decision, see chap. XIII, B, below, decision 3 (S-V)).

188. The representative of Sweden suggested that, in addition to the seven specific double bond isomers of tetrahydrocannabinol, other cannabinoid compounds might show high psychotomimetic activity. Thus, it might be desired in future to consider the inclusion of, for example, homologues of the seven specified double bond isomers carrying C₅-C₁₀ side chains and mono-oxygenated analogues thereof.

Other cannabinoids might also be psychotomimetic. However, further experience with regard to the therapeutic potential of such cannabinoid-related compounds, as well as to their abuse potential, would have to be gained before further suggestions could be made.

Guidelines for the exemption of preparations from certain control measures (article 3) (E/CN.7/609, paras. 30-37)

189. In addition to paragraphs 30 to 37 of the note by the Secretary-General the Commission considered in that connexion the WHO report entitled "Consultation on the Convention on Psychotropic Substances - Review of articles 3 and 10" (referred to in paragraph 165 above), in particular paragraphs 3 to 12 thereof.

190. The representatives and observers who spoke on the subject were of the opinion that the guidelines contained in paragraphs 9 to 13 of the report submitted by WHO should be used by the Secretariat as the basis for a proposal to be submitted by the Secretariat to the Commission at its next session. The Commission also agreed to request the Secretary-General to approach Governments requesting them to communicate to him notifications concerning their decisions to exempt preparations from certain control measures provided for in the 1971 Convention (see para. 203 below).

191. In that connexion, the matter of revising Schedules I to IV annexed to the 1971 Convention was raised by several delegations. The view was expressed that the time had come to review and enlarge the Schedules. It was pointed out that, at the time of the adoption of the 1971 Convention, the Plenipotentiary Conference at Vienna had made it quite clear that the list of substances included in the Schedules was not complete. They were only the first substances which in 1971 could be covered by that Convention. Countries should evaluate what kind of substances, other than those listed in the Schedules, should come under the control of the Convention. It was therefore held that both the States Parties to the Convention and WHO should give special and urgent attention to any amendments which in their opinion might be required and should notify the Secretary-General in accordance with article 2 of that Convention.

192. In that connexion, a draft resolution entitled "Notifications concerning the scope of control of substances under the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances" (E/CN.7/L.450) was introduced by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and co-sponsored by France, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama and Sweden. At its 854th meeting on 23 February 1978, the Commission adopted this draft resolution by 26 votes to none, with 1 abstention. (For the text of the resolution, see chap. XIII, A, below, resolution 6 (S-V)).

Prohibition of and restrictions on import and export (article 13) (E/CN.7/609, paras. 38-41)

193. After having taken note of the observations submitted to it by the Secretariat, the Commission decided to request the Secretary-General to ask the Parties to the 1971 Convention to notify all the other Parties, through him, of any existing prohibition of the import of certain substances listed in Schedules II, III or IV of that Convention, or of any preparations containing such substances (see para. 203 below).

Carrying by international travellers of small quantities of preparations for personal use (article 4(a)) (E/CN.7/609, paras. 42-44)

194. The Commission agreed with the procedure outlined in the note by the Secretary-General and decided accordingly (see para. 203 below).

Warnings on packages and advertising (article 10) (E/CN.7/609, paras. 45-46)

195. On that subject, the Commission commented on the recommendations made in paragraphs 14 to 20 of the WHO report entitled "Consultation on the Convention on Psychotropic Substances - Review of articles 3 and 10".

196. Several delegations expressed doubts as to whether a package leaflet accompanying a product would be an effective means of conveying information to the practitioner or to the user and made reference to existing practice in their countries. There was a need to improve methods of communication with practitioners. It would be best for the patient to be given information by the physician or the pharmacist, who should draw his attention to the appropriate cautions and warnings on the label. It was also pointed out that leaflets could arouse an undesirable interest in the substance and that it might be preferable to limit the information given to the user. Furthermore, it was stated that there would be many preparations which contained only a small quantity of a substance, i.e. codeine, and that it would be difficult to indicate that it would be dangerous to take too much of those preparations.

197. In general, however, the Commission commended WHO for the recommendations mentioned in paragraph 195 above and invited WHO to circulate those recommendations to Governments, in particular to the Parties to the 1971 Convention, which should take them into account in their respective laws and regulations.

Recommendations regarding safeguards for first-aid kits (article 14, para. 2)
(E/CN.7/609, paras. 47-55)

198. During the discussion in the Commission on this subject, the suggestion submitted in the note by the Secretary-General (in particular in paras. 49 and 53-55 thereof) met with the approval of the Commission and the hope was expressed that, in consultation with the various international organizations concerned, practical and effective recommendations would be elaborated. The Commission decided to request the Secretary-General to submit such recommendations to it at its twenty-eighth session (see para. 203 below).

199. The Commission was informed that the subject was also being considered in the European Economic Community, which was issuing directives concerning medicines, including narcotic drugs, to be carried by ships.

Records (article 11) (E/CN.7/609, paras. 56-57)

200. It was pointed out during the debate on this subject that information on the record-keeping requirements existing in various countries might be helpful for a country in its consideration of its possible adherence to the 1971 Convention. The provisions of article 11 on record-keeping were essential, but some Governments considered them difficult to implement. For those reasons, the Commission agreed to request the Secretary-General to gather such information and to bring it to the Commission's attention as soon as possible (see para. 203 below).

Communications and gathering of information concerning the implementation of the 1971 Convention (E/CN.7/609, paras. 58-60)

201. For the reasons submitted to the Commission in paragraph 58 and 59 of the note by the Secretary-General, the Commission decided to request the Secretary-General to address his communications in connexion with the gathering of information not only to the Parties to the 1971 Convention but also to non-Parties, as this would ensure broader and better information, on which any possible action by the Commission could be based (see para. 203 below).

202. In general, the Commission agreed that the Secretary-General should take all appropriate action and measures required under the Convention in order to ensure the best possible implementation of the 1971 Convention (see para. 203 below).

Decision on the implementation of the international treaties on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

203. At its 855th meeting, on 23 February 1978, the Commission adopted, with oral amendments, by 27 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, the draft decision entitled "Implementation of the international treaties on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances" (E/CN.7/L.442), submitted by the Secretariat at the Commission's request and covering various issues dealt with in paragraphs 190, 193, 194, 198, 200-202 above. (For the text of this decision, see chap. XIII, B, below, decision 4 (S-V)).

Limitation of the use of LSD

204. With regard to the control of LSD under the 1971 Convention, the Commission, at its 855th meeting, on 23 February 1978, adopted, with oral amendments introduced during the discussion, by 29 votes to none, with 1 abstention, the draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the use of LSD on human beings" (E/CN.7/L.444), introduced by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and co-sponsored by the German Democratic Republic and Hungary. (For the text of this resolution, see chap. XIII, A, below, resolution 7 (S-V)).

D. Annual reports of Governments

205. Pursuant to a recommendation made at its twenty-seventh session, 17/ the Commission examined the summary of annual reports of Governments, not as a separate agenda item, but rather as a part of the item dealing with the implementation of the international treaties.

206. The Commission had before it the summary of annual reports for 1976 (E/NR.1976/SUMMARY), the list of national authorities empowered to issue certificates and authorizations for the import and export of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (E/NA.1976), the list of manufactures of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (E/NF.1976) and a note prepared by the Secretariat (E/CN.7/609/Add.1) analysing those parts of the annual reports which dealt with new legislation, control measures applicable to production, manufacture and trade, new prohibitions applied to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and social measures taken during the year in the field of drug abuse.

207. The representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Italy and the United Kingdom spoke to clarify certain points in the annual reports of those States.

208. The observer for Senegal drew attention to the fact that delay in reporting was sometimes due to the tardy transmission of the Secretariat's questionnaire by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the reporting authority. The Secretariat informed the Commission that it now sent copies of its request to submit the annual report to other ministries as well - when they were known to it - and suggested that Governments which desired to have the questionnaire sent directly to a ministry other than the ministry of foreign affairs could notify the Secretariat.

209. The observer for Lebanon mentioned that it had unfortunately not been possible to prepare an annual report for 1976 because of the situation in his country. He felt that, because of force majeure, his country should not have been included among those countries which had failed to comply with that treaty obligation. All other treaty obligations had been fulfilled.

210. The observer for South Africa stated that the inspection system applied to manufacturers of psychotropic substances had been made even more stringent than before, in view of the significant amount of diversion of such substances from pharmaceutical manufacturers into illicit channels.

17/ See report, twenty-seventh session, para. 242.

211. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics explained that his Government had not used the latest questionnaire 18/ in preparing the annual report for 1976, but he felt that all the important points were adequately covered in that report. He also informed the Commission that his delegation was of the opinion that the Federal Opium Section of the Federal Health Office of the Federal Republic of Germany should not appear in an official United Nations document, as was the case in document E/NA.1976 19/ of 15 August 1977, because the presence of that office in the western sectors of Berlin was contrary to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971.

212. The representative of the United Kingdom, speaking also on behalf of France and the United States, stated that the establishment of the Federal Health Office in the western sectors of Berlin was approved by those Governments and that neither its location there nor its operations in any way contravened the Quadripartite Agreement of 1971. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany supported that statement. The representative of the German Democratic Republic supported the view of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (For the declarations made in that connexion, see the summary record of the 845th meeting).

213. The Secretariat informed the Commission that the matter was currently under study in the Secretariat.

214. The Commission next directed its attention to the question of whether it wished to review the annual report questionnaire (E/NR.FORM/Rev.4) at the present session. 20/ It decided that such review would be premature for the time being and that it would not review the questionnaire until after receipt of the annual reports for 1978.

215. With reference to its debate on annual reports of Governments, the Commission, at its 853rd meeting on 22 February 1978, unanimously recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council the draft resolution entitled "Submission of annual reports and communication of significant information concerning illicit drug traffic cases" (E/CN.7/L.427), sponsored by Australia, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, as orally amended. (For the text of this draft resolution, see chap. I above, draft resolution I).

E. Concluding observations

(E/CN.7/609, paras. 61-62)

216. At the end of its debate on agenda item 5, the Commission took note of the documents submitted to it (see para. 165 above). Realizing the considerable increase in the work to be carried out by the Division of Narcotic Drugs on behalf of the Secretary-General, the Commission expressed its full support for the allocation of

18/ E/NR.FORM/Rev.3.

19/ National authorities empowered to issue certificates and authorizations for the import and export of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

20/ See report, twenty-seventh session, para. 239.

the necessary resources to international drug control in the United Nations regular budget, in order to enable the Secretariat to carry out this increased work, due in particular to the implementation of the 1971 Convention.

217. In that context, the representative of the United States, in the light of the dramatic increase in drug trafficking and abuse, urged the other representatives to work within their own Governments to obtain support in the appropriate United Nations organs and bodies for increased financial and personnel resources to be allocated to the Secretariat units entrusted with the work to be carried out in international drug control.

218. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressed his full understanding of the difficulties with which those Secretariat units were faced, but felt that the resources needed by them should be met within the existing United Nations regular budget and that that could be done if the available resources therein were properly distributed, but without increasing the United Nations budget.

CHAPTER V

ACTION RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL
TAKEN AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL 21/

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

219. In its report for the period March to November 1977, which was orally amended by the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs to cover the period up to the fifth special session of the Commission, the Division informed the Commission of the various measures taken by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Division itself (E/CN.7/617 and Add.1-2). The Commission was also informed by its Secretary of the decision of the Economic and Social Council, taken on 13 January 1978 at the latter's organizational session for 1978, by which it referred to the Commission, at its fifth special session, General Assembly resolutions 32/124 entitled "Narcotic drugs: international co-operation in treatment and rehabilitation", and 32/59 entitled "Report of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders".

220. In his introductory statement, the Director of the Division referred in particular to the steps undertaken by the Division to implement Economic and Social Council resolution 2065 (LXII) entitled "Special attention to be devoted to African countries in preventing and combating abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances". With specific reference to the various problems facing the African countries south of the Sahara, the Director assured the Commission that the report of the expert consultant, which had been submitted to the Division in December 1977 (cf. E/CN.7/617, paras. 24-26), would be thoroughly studied by the Division and that the Division, in co-operation with the specialized agencies and other international and non-governmental organizations, would take all possible measures to assist those countries in their efforts to cope with the drug problem. He called upon the African countries to inform the Division, as well as UNFEDAC, of the assistance needed by them.

221. All delegations which made statements expressed their full satisfaction with the Division's report.

Economic and Social Council (E/CN.7/617, paras. 1-14)

222. The Commission noted the various resolutions and decisions adopted by the Council at its sixty-second session (ibid., paras. 1-7) and at its sixty-third session (ibid., paras. 8-14).

223. With regard to the resources allocated to international drug control in the United Nations regular budget and to the relevant decisions taken by the competent organs of the United Nations (ibid., paras. 4 and 10-14), many representatives expressed their concern about the unsatisfactory situation in which the Secretariat units in charge of international drug control would remain until 1980, as it had been decided that serious consideration of the absorption of their increased workload within the United Nations regular budget should only be given during the examination in 1978 of the 1980-1983 medium-term plan. Most delegations expressed their strong conviction that the increase in the work, related to the regular and statutory obligations, required additional financial and personnel resources to be allocated to these units, which should be met by the United Nations regular budget

and not by extrabudgetary resources, namely those of UNFDAC, which was designed to finance other complementary activities and operations related to international drug control. Ways and means would have to be found to provide these units with such necessary resources from the regular budget within the limits of the credits approved. It was realized that co-ordination at the intergovernmental level was necessary in order to ensure that the needs which the Commission agreed were indispensable would also be followed up by the Governments of member States of the Commission in those competent organs and bodies of the United Nations which finally decide upon budgetary matters, in particular, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

224. The representative of Canada proposed that a programme and budget document in an abbreviated form, concerning the budgetary situation of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, should be presented by the Secretariat to the Commission at its next session. The Commission was the appropriate forum to study that matter but could do so only when provided with the necessary information. This proposal did not meet with any opposition in the Commission.

225. With regard to the budgetary resources allocated to international drug control in the United Nations regular budget, a draft resolution entitled "Necessary resources for international drug control from the United Nations Regular Budget" (E/CN.7/L.436) was introduced by Sweden and co-sponsored by Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Thailand, Turkey and the United States of America. At its 854th meeting on 23 February 1978, the Commission adopted this draft resolution by 25 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. (For the text of this resolution, see chap. XIII, A, below, resolution 8 (S-V)).

Division of Narcotic Drugs (E/CN.7/617, paras. 17-50 and annex)

226. The Commission commended the Division for the considerable work carried out since its last session. With regard to co-ordination in the various activities carried out at the international level in the field of drug control, the role of the Inter-Agency Advisory Committee on Drug Abuse Control was considered useful and several delegations expressed their appreciation of the summary of the Committee's report submitted to the Commission (ibid., para. 29 and annex).

227. The Commission agreed with the comments submitted by the Division under the heading "Compilation - with classification according to subject - of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations drug control organs (from 1946 to date)" (ibid., paras. 39 and 49).

228. In that connexion, the Commission at its 855th meeting on 23 February 1978, adopted unanimously the draft decision entitled "Compilation - with classification according to subject - of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations drug control organs (from 1946 to date)" (E/CN.7/L.441), submitted by the Secretariat at the Commission's request. (For the text of this decision, see chap. XIII, B, below, decision 5 (S-V)).

229. The Commission took note of the informal consultation which had taken place on the clarification of terms relevant to the international drug control treaties (ibid., para. 50). It agreed that this work should be continued with possible financial assistance from UNFDAC. At its 854th meeting, on 23 February 1978, the draft decision entitled "Clarification of terms relevant to the implementation of international drug control treaties" (E/CN.7/L.438) was introduced by Yugoslavia

and co-sponsored by Algeria, Canada, France, India and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted this draft decision, as orally amended, by 24 votes to none with 4 abstentions. (For the text of this decision see chap. XIII, B, below, decision 6 (S-V)).

General Assembly (E/CN.7/617, paras. 15-16, and E/CN.7/617/Add.1-2)^{22/}

230. The Commission noted with appreciation the four most recent resolutions which the General Assembly had adopted at its thirty-second session in December 1977 and which dealt either directly with international drug control or were related thereto (E/CN.7/617/Add.1-2).

231. Of the two General Assembly resolutions specifically referred by the Economic and Social Council to the Commission for study and action (see para. 219 above), special emphasis was placed by the Commission on resolution 32/124 entitled: "Narcotic drugs: international co-operation in treatment and rehabilitation", by which the General Assembly requested the Commission to study, at the present session, the possibility of launching a meaningful programme of drug abuse control strategy and policies, including the possibility of integrating therein existing policies or envisaged development assistance programmes.

232. All representatives and observers who took part in the discussion welcomed that request by the General Assembly and considered it timely to launch such a programme through the Commission as the main policy-making organ in international drug control. The Commission discussed both procedural and substantive aspects, with a view to the best possible implementation of that request of the General Assembly.

233. Many delegations drew attention to the close relationship between that resolution and the work actually being carried out in the various programmes and projects undertaken by the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the specialized agencies and the other international organs and organizations. The elaboration of such a programme of international drug control strategy and policies was considered a major step towards even better streamlining and co-ordination of the various activities undertaken at the international level. The need was stressed for greater information and co-ordination, and the view was expressed that a working paper to be prepared on the subject should include not only information but also an evaluation of current activities. The importance of the regional and interregional approach in international drug control was also underlined, as was the need for avoiding overlapping and duplication.

234. A draft decision entitled "The procedure to be adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in connexion with its response to General Assembly resolution 32/124" (E/CN.7/L.428) was sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iran, Pakistan, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Yugoslavia. At its 853rd meeting on 22 February 1978, the Commission adopted, by 27 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, this draft decision, as orally amended. (For the text of this decision, see chap. XIII, B, below, decision 7 (S-V)).

235. With regard to the second General Assembly resolution referred by the Economic and Social Council to the Commission for consideration, namely, resolution 32/59

^{22/} See E/CN.7/SR.846.

entitled "Report of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders" (E/CN.7/617/Add.2), an objection was raised to the statement in paragraph 65 of the conclusions contained in the report of the Congress that "it was agreed that alcohol was a drug" (see E/CN.7/617/Add.2, para. 4). It could not be denied that alcohol played an important role in crime, but alcoholism represented a special problem and the difference between alcohol, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances covered by the international treaties would have to be stressed from the legal, social and medical points of view. A campaign against crime would have to take into account measures concerning both alcoholism and drug abuse, but a clear distinction would have to be made and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs was concerned only with the problems related to the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

236. The observer for Norway, who was supported by the representatives of Canada and Sweden, emphasized the importance of General Assembly resolution 32/125 entitled "United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and its programmes related to economic and social development". With reference to the Norwegian contribution to UNPDAC for the United Nations/Burma Programme for Drug Abuse Control (see E/CN.7/611/Add.1), he stressed the importance of responding to the appeals launched in that resolution of the General Assembly, as drug control-related programmes would contribute to the general economic and social development of the areas and regions covered by them. In his Government's view, the appeals of the General Assembly merited full support by Governments, the international or multilateral organizations and institutions concerned with providing economic and social development aid.

237. Referring to General Assembly resolution 32/126 entitled "Intensified and co-ordinated efforts to fight the illicit traffic in, and the illicit demand for, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances", the Secretary-General of ICPC/Interpol, supported by several delegations, expressed his Organization's full concurrence with that resolution. He stressed the need for the most efficient co-ordination and for avoiding any duplication in law enforcement efforts, as such duplication resulted in lack of efficiency.

B. Specialized agencies and international organs and organizations

238. Under this heading, the Commission took note of documents E/CN.7/615 and Add.1, containing the reports received from United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and international organs and organizations on their activities in the field of drug abuse control.

239. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the suitable and useful manner in which the documents under consideration had been compiled as a separate report, in accordance with the procedure approved by it at its twenty-seventh session. The Commission noted that the number of reports submitted had now risen to 24 and felt that both their content and presentation had been improved. This permitted the Commission to gain a wider and more thorough understanding of the activities undertaken by the organizations concerned.

240. Several representatives of specialized agencies and international organs and organizations took the opportunity to add details to their reports or to up-date the information contained in them.

241. The representative of the Arab Narcotics Bureau of the Arab Organization for Social Defence against Crime, League of Arab States, described the ongoing activities and projects of his organization and underlined the recommendations issued by various conferences held in 1977.

242. The representative of FAO mentioned the continuing willingness of FAO to provide assistance on request with the agricultural aspects of drug abuse control programmes. Such assistance had so far taken the form of technical advice to Governments and to the Division with respect to field projects, and of arrangements for the procurement of agricultural supplies and equipment under trust fund agreements with the Division of Narcotic Drugs. FAO had also encouraged the active and continuing consideration by its staff of possible solutions in the agricultural field of the problem of illicit production of narcotic-producing crops. Assistance provided to rural communities to find substitute crops should be seen within the context of integrated rural development and should form part of larger programmes to include adequate infrastructures ensuring the availability of technical advice, credit, storage, marketing, appropriate technology, etc.

243. The representative of the ILO highlighted the main activities of the International Labour Office for the past year in the area of the vocational rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug-dependent persons. He explained that an ILO vocational rehabilitation expert was now attached to the UNFDAC-assisted Pakistan project and that planning was well advanced for establishing pilot workshops at Karachi and Hyderabad. Details were also provided of ILO consultancy assistance to the United Nations/Burma programme, and of ad hoc assistance provided by ILO regional experts to Governments and rehabilitation facilities in Burma, Thailand and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

244. The representative of ICAA welcomed the participation of the Division of Narcotic Drugs at its international conferences, which provided an opportunity for contacts and for presenting the activities of the Commission and the Division to a much wider professional audience. The Council would continue to promote co-operation between non-governmental organizations, both national and international, as well as with regional bodies concerned with drug dependence.

245. The representative of ICPO/Interpol stressed the necessity of establishing one national co-ordinating police authority, as well as the value of adhering to the ICPO/Interpol world-wide communications network. ICPO/Interpol now had several outposted liaison officers, had held a number of regional ad hoc meetings on illicit drug traffic, and would continue its co-operation with the Division's Central Training Unit in the training of police and customs officials.

246. The representative of WHO informed the Commission that the major emphasis of the current work in WHO was on the development of effective treatment programmes in developing countries, using operational research and pilot projects to optimize the use of resources. Flexible and dynamic management systems needed to be developed at national and local level, through the training of key personnel, through the assessment of problems in rural and urban communities, and through the introduction of the systematic evaluation of treatment programmes. WHO was planning to organize three regional workshops in 1978 and 1979. The number of centres designated as WHO collaborating centres for research and training in drug dependence would be increased. Furthermore, WHO was undertaking an analytical review of various approaches to treatment and rehabilitation and their evaluation and adaptability to various socio-cultural situations. Within the framework of the WHO research and

reporting project on the epidemiology of drug dependence, two data-collecting methodologies had been finalized in 1977. The first had involved the testing of a common case-reporting form for drug users, and the second the testing of a self-administered student survey questionnaire containing comparable data items.

247. The representative of UNESCO emphasized the regional approach adopted for some of the activities undertaken by UNESCO in order to respond to the diversity of drug-related problems. Recent examples were meetings for Nordic countries on adult education and drug education, for French-speaking industrialized countries on education of educators and parents, and for Asian countries on education in prevention and rehabilitation. She also referred to follow-up activities being carried out in Latin America and Africa, to new action in the Arab States and to the UNESCO participation in UNFDAC-financed national crop substitution programmes. The increased attention given by the Commission to the social and human aspects of drug problems would permit UNESCO to play an increasingly effective part in that field.

248. The representative of the Colombo Plan Bureau reviewed the Bureau's activities in the drug field, which had started in 1973 and had combined meetings, workshops and fellowship seminars. He noted with satisfaction that an increasing number of countries in the region had adhered to the international drug treaties and had established central narcotics control administration for the co-ordination of all related activities in the country and as the control body for international liaison and co-operation.

249. The representative of Turkey first noted the rather modest and disappointing amount contributed by UNDP to drug abuse control, by comparison with its vast resources and activities. When responding to assistance requests, and when guiding Governments in the establishment of their priority requirements, UNDP might well use the technical expertise available through the Division of Narcotic Drugs and channel financial resources through UNFDAC and its executing agencies. He commended the Portugal programme and asked about the reason for holding a Southern European seminar on the prevention and early containment of drug abuse.

250. The representative of Sweden mentioned regional Western European co-operation (Pompidou Initiative) in drug abuse control and the representative of Iran expressed his satisfaction with the progress achieved during the period under review.

251. The representative of Canada stated that the reports, which were being submitted in an increasingly satisfactory form, should assist in persuading Governments that their investments in UNFDAC were bearing fruit, and he endorsed the view expressed by the Turkish representative with regard to the modest UNDP contribution to drug abuse control.

C. Scientific research

252. The Commission noted the progress made in the United Nations scientific research programmes as outlined in document E/CN.7/614. Supplementary information was provided by the Chief of the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory.

253. In accordance with the wishes of the Commission,^{23/} international collaboration in research had been broadened. Important investigations were being carried out in

^{23/} Report, twenty-seventh session, para. 300.

many countries and there had been significant advances in various fields. The Commission felt that international collaboration in the research was of great importance and urged that this should be further expanded. Several representatives described the research being carried out in their respective countries and offered increased collaboration with the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory.

254. The representative of the United States of America described progress in research programmes in that country. Recent significant achievements had been the discovery in the brain of specific opiate receptors and of naturally occurring opiate-like substances. These findings were of particular importance, because they might explain the fundamental addiction process, provide new means for treatment of addicts and possibly permit the development of new non-addictive analgesics. Advances had also been made in the treatment of addiction using LAAM, 24/ a longer-acting alternative to methadone in maintenance therapy. Narcotic antagonists, particularly Naltrexone, 25/ showed promise of being useful therapeutic tools. Other projects included the use of animal models for detecting the abuse potential of drugs, the development of reliable methods for the quantification of drugs in biological specimens and the synthesis of psychoactive components of cannabis. Psychosocial research techniques had also been developed. High priority had been given to studies of the mechanism of action and patterns of abuse of relatively new substances, such as phencyclidine and various inhalants. In those areas, scientists in the United States were working in close collaboration with their colleagues in other countries.

255. In the Federal Republic of Germany, a project had been developed to co-ordinate research on drug abuse and dependence. Ongoing research was aimed at providing a broad knowledge of the pharmacological properties of substances with possible abuse potential. A comprehensive survey was being undertaken of the investigations being carried out on drug abuse in Belgium and the Commission was informed of continuing research programmes on cannabis in Morocco and Senegal. Several representatives stressed the need for intensive research on the mechanism of action of drugs of abuse and on the effects of the chronic use of such drugs.

256. The United Nations Narcotics Laboratory had continued its research on the chemical composition of khat (*Catha edulis* Forsk.), as requested by the Commission. 26/ During 1977, special attention had been given to the preparation of adequate quantities of the nitrogen-containing components for pharmacological testing. Priority had been given to cathinone and related compounds, because it was likely that those might be responsible for the characteristic stimulant-like activity of khat. The work of the Laboratory in that area had included the isolation of those substances from the plant material, as well as their chemical synthesis. 27/

257. The isolation and characterization of hitherto unknown khat alkaloids had continued. The definite structure of one of the high-molecular-weight alkaloids had been established, and that had provided the key for elucidating the definite structures of a whole series of khat alkaloids.

24/ Levo-alphaacetylmethadol.

25/ 17-(cyclopropylmethyl)-4,5- α -epoxy-3,14-dihydroxymorphinan-6-one.

26/ Report, twenty-seventh session, para. 318.

27/ See MNAR/3/1978.

258. The Laboratory had prepared substantial amounts of certain khat components, and these had been made available to laboratories in several countries for pharmacological testing. It was hoped that the preliminary results from those studies would be available within some months and it was noted that the Laboratory collaborated closely with WHO in that field.

259. It had been requested earlier^{28/} that a study be made of the khat grown in Madagascar. During the period under review, a mission had been undertaken to Kenya and Madagascar, and considerable quantities of various khat types had been freeze-dried or extracted for further studies. The mission had been greatly facilitated by the interest, co-operation and assistance of the Kenyan and Malagasy authorities.

260. The Commission was informed that research was being carried out in Spain on a plant species closely related to khat and indigenous to the Iberian peninsula.

261. It had been suggested earlier^{29/} that it would be appropriate to convene an expert group to review present knowledge of the chemical composition of khat and to prepare guidelines for such research as might still be needed. The representative of Madagascar offered facilities in his country for such a meeting of experts.

262. The representative of ICAA drew attention to the need for field studies on the socio-economic consequences of the habitual chewing of khat leaves. Such studies were essential should khat come within the purview of international control.

263. In noting the considerable progress that had been made in the relatively short time since the initiation of the research on khat, the Commission hoped that adequate information on the pharmacological effects of khat would be available within a reasonable time. Such information was essential for national and international authorities in their consideration of questions related to possible control measures.

264. At its fourth special session,^{30/} the Commission had requested the Laboratory to undertake a study to determine the feasibility of using chemical and physical characteristics of heroin to help to identify its source and to track its movement in the illicit traffic. With the financial support of UNFDAC, an Expert Group had therefore been convened to consider the question. Through the courtesy of the Commissioner for Narcotics, and government departments concerned, the meeting had been held at Hong Kong in October 1977. ^{31/}

265. The Expert Group had been of the opinion that the tracking of heroin appeared feasible, but that much further research was needed. The following points had been considered to be of primary importance for progress in that field: adequate numbers of samples of established history, a system for the rapid exchange of samples, the development of technology, and the correlation of significant data. The Group had stressed the role of the Laboratory in co-ordinating the development of such activities.

^{28/} See report, twenty-seventh session, para. 321.

^{29/} Ibid., para. 318.

^{30/} See report, fourth special session, para. 163.

^{31/} See MNAR/8/1977.

266. The Commission felt that the tracking of heroin was of great importance and it urged that the Laboratory should give priority to research in that field. It was hoped that the necessary resources could be provided by UNFDAC to enable the proposed investigations to proceed in accordance with the recommendations of the Expert Group. It was noted that the co-operation of Governments would be an essential factor in such research and several representatives offered the collaboration of their respective national laboratories. It was further noted that ICPO/Interpol would collaborate fully in the project and in the exchange of relevant information on seizures.

267. Collaborative research on the chemistry of cannabis and cannabis smoke had continued. Considerable progress had been made at the Department of Biological Chemistry of the University of Athens, Greece, on the isolation and characterization of the components of the smoke inhaled by smokers. Research would subsequently be carried out to determine which of those components were biologically active.

268. Several representatives urged that research on cannabis should be continued. In particular, it was felt that considerable data were still needed on the effects of the chronic use of cannabis. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics emphasized that such data were especially important at the present time, because of the unfounded current tendency of public opinion in several countries to minimize the dangers associated with the use of cannabis.

269. In accordance with the wishes of the Commission^{32/} and with the financial support of UNFDAC, the Laboratory had continued to implement programmes of assistance for the strengthening of national narcotics laboratories in areas directly affected by the illicit traffic. Such laboratories would act primarily as centres for the analysis of drugs seized in the illicit traffic and for the training of personnel for that purpose. The Commission noted that the Laboratory had furnished technical information, advice, scientific text books and reference samples to narcotics laboratories in many developing countries. Furthermore, the Laboratory had also provided equipment and chemicals for national laboratories which had requested such aid.

270. As in previous years, an important part of the work of the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory had been the provision of technical assistance in the form of training in methods for the analysis of drugs seized in the illicit traffic. Since the twenty-seventh session of the Commission, it had received fellowship-holders from Bolivia, Egypt, India, Nepal, Mexico, Pakistan and Turkey. The observer for Spain offered to continue and expand the training facilities that had been provided in his country for United Nations fellowship-holders.

271. The Commission felt that the strengthening of national narcotics laboratories and the training of scientists were essential for the effective control of drugs of abuse and it was hoped that those activities of the Laboratory would be continued and expanded. In that connexion, several representatives expressed their appreciation of assistance received from the Laboratory.

272. The Laboratory's collection of scientific literature on drugs of abuse had been expanded during the period under review. In 1977, an important contribution had been made by the Netherlands of a large number of scientific papers. A donation

^{32/} See report, twenty-seventh session, para. 335.

to UNFDAC by the Government of Norway had been earmarked for the development of the collection of scientific literature and for providing scientific reference books and information material to national laboratories. The Commission stressed the importance of the collection of scientific literature and it was hoped that it could be further expanded. Several representatives expressed their appreciation of the information material provided for their respective national laboratories and it was suggested that such assistance should be broadened.

273. The Commission was informed that the Laboratory's research on Papaver somniferum and Papaver bracteatum with a view to maximizing the output of phenanthrene alkaloids per unit of cultivated area would be considered under item 7 of the agenda for the current session.

274. The Commission warmly commended the substantial achievements of national institutions in their research on drugs and drug abuse. It was noted with great satisfaction that the Laboratory had effectively carried out the directives of the Commission and it was urged that the Laboratory should be provided with adequate resources for the continuation of its research and training activities. The Commission expressed a high degree of appreciation of the considerable progress achieved in the United Nations scientific research programmes on drugs of abuse and of the work accomplished by the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory during the period under review.

275. However, the delegation of Canada also raised the question of the priorities for the various projects in the work of the laboratories and indicated that, in its opinion, first priority should be given to training in the Laboratory, to the possibility of establishing regional laboratories, as indicated by the representative of Iran, and to work directed to reaching a decision on whether khat was to be included in the Schedules of the 1971 Convention.

D. Publications of the Division of Narcotic Drugs

276. During 1977, the Bulletin on Narcotics had continued to appear in English, French and Spanish (with some selected articles in Russian). The Spanish edition appeared in the same form as the English and French editions and, in accordance with Commission resolution 1 (S-IV), its cost was charged to the regular budget. In this context, the Commission expressed its appreciation, to the Spanish Translation Section and the Division of Narcotic Drugs, of the high quality of the Spanish edition. The Commission also reiterated its opinion on the usefulness of the Bulletin, and commented on the wide range of topics covered by this publication. It was suggested that possible articles on research on khat and more articles on the illicit drug traffic would be of interest to its readers.

277. The Information Letter, which was a publication financially supported by UNFDAC, and a channel for the co-ordination and dissemination of current information on drug abuse control activities, had continued to appear regularly during 1977 in English, French and Spanish. Following Commission decision 7 (XXVII), the Division made the necessary arrangements to publish the Information Letter in Arabic and the first issue was published in January 1978. In that connexion, UNESCO pointed out the increasing number of requests it received each time an article about UNESCO publications was published in the Information Letter. The Commission commended the important role being fulfilled by the Information Letter. It was suggested that at least once a year a list be issued of publications available from Governments, the United Nations, specialized agencies and other international organizations, on

reduction of illicit demand for drugs. Also, short articles on positive and negative experiences gained from programmes carried out by Governments, as well as by the United Nations and specialized agencies, aimed at controlling drug abuse, should be published in the Information Letter. Such information should be disseminated at the earliest possible stage of development of the programme, in addition to its evaluation, once the programme was completed. At the 853rd meeting, on 22 February 1978, the Commission adopted, by 27 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, the draft resolution entitled "Exchange of information concerning programmes aimed at reducing illicit demand for drugs", (E/CN.7/L.431) which had been co-sponsored by Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Iran, Mexico, Sweden, the United States of America and Yugoslavia. (For the text of this resolution, see chapter XIII, A, below, resolution 9 (S-V)).

278. The Commission welcomed the publication by the Division, with financial support from UNPDAC, of a booklet entitled The United Nations and Drug Abuse Control in Arabic, English, French and Spanish, as well as the Arabic edition of the publication entitled A Manual on Drug Dependence. The Commission expressed the view that those publications were very useful and informative; the data contained in them should be updated regularly.

CHAPTER VI

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD FOR 1977^{33/}

279. The Chairman of the Commission opened the discussion on the report of INCB for 1977 (E/INCB/37) by suggesting that the section of the report entitled "Supply of raw materials for the licit manufacture of opiates" (ibid., paras. 121-133) should be discussed separately.

280. The President of the Board, introducing the first report submitted by the Board with its new membership, noted that, despite some improvements, illicit production of opium might be increasing in certain regions. Elsewhere, intensified regional and interregional co-operation and national integrated rural development efforts showed signs of improving the situation.

281. Regionally, Western Europe remained vulnerable to a steady increase in the traffic in and abuse of heroin. The emergence of heroin from the Near and Middle East was an important new factor. Uncontrolled and illicit cultivation of opium in parts of the latter region, with the emergence of new sources of supply in Lebanon and even recently in Egypt, remained difficult to control and eradicate. More positive changes had taken place in East and South-East Asia, and it was hoped that illicit opium poppy eradication programmes would be gradually but resolutely expanded with continued help from UNFDAC and with other international assistance. In the Americas, strong action by the Mexican Government had destroyed much illicit opium poppy and cannabis cultivation. Nevertheless, drug traffic was serious in most Latin-American countries, and the establishment of effective controls over coca cultivation would remain difficult. Africa was still partially free from major problems, but abuse of cannabis and some psychotropic substances existed, and vigilance was necessary to prevent this from spreading.

282. The President of the Board emphasized the Board's willingness to help Governments, within its means, to furnish complete data in due time. Nearly 90 per cent of the statistical reports which were expected on narcotic drugs were received in 1977, but this result had not been achieved without occasional problems arising.

283. In conclusion, the President of the Board emphasized the need for sustained efforts against drug abuse by the international community, and cited the determination of Governments, including the resources which they allocated, as key factors in reducing drug abuse.

284. All representatives and observers who spoke expressed to the Board their appreciation of the quality of its report. Some suggested that the part of the report which dealt with illicit traffic might in future be discussed when the Commission was considering the agenda item on that subject.

285. Most representatives and observers shared the concern expressed in the report over the difficulty of achieving a final solution to the over-all problems of drug abuse control, and over the tendency for new sources of illicit supply to emerge as soon as others had been brought under control. They also emphasized the need to maintain constant vigilance and to concentrate, not only on the improvement of

^{33/} Agenda item 7.

national measures of control, in which connexion the continuing dialogue between the Board and individual countries was important, but also on further strengthening regional, interregional and international co-operation.

286. Many representatives and observers emphasized the need for greater concentration by the Board on the control of psychotropic substances. In that connexion, several speakers stated that their Governments would be willing to support the allocation of greater resources to the Board, if that was necessary to enable the concentration to take place. Some speakers dealt with the growing number of clandestine laboratories engaged in the manufacture of psychotropic substances, and emphasized the need to continue to detect and eradicate them. Others, while supporting that view, also called for a greater allocation of resources for training purposes, in order to assist competent national authorities to take measures against the diversion of psychotropic substances from licit to illicit channels. Some representatives also mentioned the desirability of establishing controls over the precursors of psychotropic substances.

287. A number of representatives and observers expressed concern over the constantly growing production of, and traffic in, cannabis. They suggested that care must be taken to ensure that different approaches to the penalties imposed for trafficking and those imposed for the use of the drug did not encourage a more permissive attitude which might have the effect of encouraging traffickers.

288. One representative expressed strong support for the Board's view that any proposal for the pre-emptive purchase of opium would delay a final solution to the problem of illicit production. Another representative, with reference to the same part of the Board's report, expressed concern at the growing amount of seized opium which was now being sold to manufacturers. He suggested that the continuance of that practice would adversely affect the supply and demand equation, and asked the Board to take up the issue at its next session.

289. A number of representatives expressed concern over the increasing importance of heroin of Middle East origin in the illicit traffic, and pledged their Governments' full co-operation in any international efforts to trace the precise source of supply.

290. Some representatives agreed with the Board that much remained to be done to discover the real nature, extent and location of illicit demand, and outlined measures proposed in their countries towards that end.

291. A number of representatives and observers welcomed the approach taken by the Board on the question of movement between countries of small quantities of drugs seized in the illicit traffic.

292. The President of the Board, in response to observations and questions which had been raised, expressed the thanks of all those who had worked on the report and said that they were very grateful for the Commission's welcome encouragement. He thanked those representatives who had shown concern over whether the Board had at its disposal the material and financial means to carry out its task to the extent required and said that this was a serious matter which was already under consideration. Finally, he emphasized that effective international control over psychotropic substances depended primarily on comprehensive domestic legislation. That was a first necessity for all concerned, whether producers, consumers or possible transit countries.

293. At the conclusion of the Commission's consideration of the Board's report for 1977, a draft resolution for submission to the Economic and Social Council, entitled "Report of the International Narcotics Control Board" (E/CN.7/L.446) was introduced by Turkey and co-sponsored by Australia, Canada, Colombia, France, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Togo, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. At its 855th meeting, on 23 February 1978, the Commission adopted this draft resolution, as orally amended, unanimously. (For the text of this draft resolution see chap.I above, draft resolution II.)

CHAPTER VII

WORLD REQUIREMENTS OF OPIATES FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC
PURPOSES AND THE POSITION IN REGARD TO THEIR SUPPLY 34/

294. Opening the discussion on this subject, the Secretariat outlined the events which had occurred since the Commission, at its twenty-seventh session, recommended that INCB, in co-operation with the Division of Narcotic Drugs and UNFEDAC, carry out a thorough economic and technical study on this subject and adopted its recommendation 1 (XXVII) entitled "Restriction of cultivation of poppy". The Economic and Social Council had subsequently adopted resolution 2067 (LXII) entitled "Restriction of the cultivation of the poppy". Under the authority of that resolution, the Secretary-General, in June 1977, communicated the Commission's recommendation, the Council's resolution and other relevant texts to all Governments and invited Member States to submit, through him, comments on the issue for submission to the Commission at its fifth special session and to INCB. The need for additional information, felt by INCB after discussions at its twentieth session in May 1977, was also similarly conveyed to Governments. Comments had now been received from 27 countries, and all were published in the note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.7/607 and Add. 2-4) before the Commission at the current session.

295. The President of INCB, introducing the analysis contained in paragraphs 121-133 of the report of INCB for 1977 (E/INCB/37), said that greater interest in licit supply and demand for opiates had begun with the possibility of a shortage six years previously, but all were now concerned for the opposite reason, that is, the possibility of excessive availability. The presentation of a complete balance-sheet had not been possible because inaccuracies would have crept in, largely owing to the increased role of poppy straw in total licit production. Nevertheless, established capacity and actual production indicated that the morphine which could now be manufactured from opium and poppy straw would much exceed annual world morphine requirements, while still enabling stocks of raw materials to be built up.

296. Over-supply, even if for only one year, raised problems, including those of the storage of bulky poppy straw and of the tying up of capital. Such temporary problems could be overcome, but not if over-supply became chronic.

297. The Board therefore now invited Governments of producing countries to take measures to limit spring planting and to plan appropriately for the 1978/79 season. The Board suggested the need for international co-operation to avoid frequent changes in measures designed to correct either a threatened shortage or possible over-production. It was also willing to explore the possibility of multilateral consultations. All Governments would benefit from more forward information on requirements of consuming and manufacturing countries. A good knowledge of the opiates market was essential to its smooth functioning.

298. Finally, licit opiates and their raw materials were part of an international market, which could not be subject merely to the laws of supply and demand. It was a market which should aim solely at serving world health and thus prevent the degradation of human beings.

299. Several representatives and observers, in supporting the final remark by the President of INCB, thanked the Government of the United States of America for its decision not to permit the domestic cultivation of Papaver bracteatum and urged that this example should be followed by all countries which might be facing similar decisions regarding the production of raw materials for licit opiates during a period of apparent over-supply. The majority of representatives and observers who spoke emphasized the need for voluntary restraints and commended the device whereby informal exchanges of views took place under the auspices of the Board.

300. In discussing the reports sent by a large number of countries at the request of the Secretary-General on the technical factors affecting opiate production, it was recommended by one delegation that those valuable comments should be combined in an information paper for Governments by INCB, in collaboration with the Division of Narcotic Drugs. That would be a matter of lower priority only if all countries continued to abide by Economic and Social Council resolution 2067 (LXII) entitled "Restriction of the cultivation of the poppy".

301. In that connexion, the representative of India pointed out that, whereas the quantities of legal opium available for export had increased, in response to persistent demands for enhanced supplies from traditional sources producing opium under properly controlled conditions, from 912 tons in 1974 to about 1,085 tons in 1977, i.e. by about 14 per cent in a period of 3 to 4 years, morphine manufacture from poppy straw sources, which according to INCB statistical data was about 60 tons in 1976, had risen to 85 tons in 1977 and was likely to reach 96 tons in 1978, in addition to the accumulated large reserves of poppy straw. Once the extraction plants planned in some countries went on stream, the total production of poppy straw concentrate expressed as anhydrous morphine alkaloids (AMA) was likely to be around 160/165 tons, as against 110/120 tons from opium, although until about 1976 the share of opium-based morphine in the total morphine production was around 65 per cent. Against that situation of increasing supply, codeine consumption during 1976 had remained at a level of 152 tons, the same as in 1975, and was likely to be around 185/190 tons by 1980 according to INCB projections. Such a situation of over-supply might even come to threaten the very system of international control, unless determined efforts were made to regulate production levels.

302. In connexion with poppy straw production, the representative of Turkey emphasized the importance of ensuring adequate stocks to avoid the kind of fluctuations in supply which his country, in planning its future production of alkaloids for licit medical purposes, had encountered over the last three years. The opium poppy was extremely sensitive to weather conditions and crop losses might be as high as 25 per cent in an average year. Certainly no surplus of capsules was expected in the 1978 harvesting season. He also laid emphasis on the responsibility of Governments of countries which were not legal producer countries, although some countries where illicit production of, or trafficking in, opium existed were preparing plans to build new alkaloid factories or selling seized drugs. The legal producers alone could not, under those circumstances, carry the responsibility for assuming the world balance of supply and demand. It was unjust to ask for further sacrifices from legal producers. Those countries where opium was being illicitly produced should be encouraged to stop that production. Those who sought to benefit therefrom should realize the dangers of their actions.

303. The great majority of representatives and observers who spoke emphasized the need for more facts, for more detailed studies and for more complete analysis of the information that became available. A number of representatives stated that their Governments had already independently reached the conclusion that there was considerable over-production and they expressed concern. Some representatives suggested that a closer study, obtained through a wider range of consultations, might reveal that the swing from threatened shortage to over-supply was not as marked as might now be feared. The representatives of Belgium and the USSR said that their countries had experienced problems in obtaining the particular opiates they needed, and they expressed doubts as to the existence at present of licit over-production of opium. Most delegations agreed, however, that it was essential to have a balanced assessment and that the first priority was to achieve completeness of information. One representative, however, emphasized that the first priority should be to meet the present situation by discussion with countries concerned and then to develop estimates for long-range projections.

304. Many representatives urged all countries concerned to provide full data so that the required information would be available, and suggested that the next step should be to move, under the auspices of the Board and in particularly close co-operation with major producing, manufacturing and consuming countries, towards contingency planning to deal with possible over-supply. The third step should be to prepare long-term projections. Those steps should become part of a continuing reappraisal and some representatives urged that the Board should move the process ahead with all due speed. The representative of Turkey stated that his Government would prefer multilateral consultations first, followed by discussions with individual countries, rather than the reverse formula suggested by the President of INCB.

305. A number of speakers commended present legal producers for the full reporting which they provided on opium and on poppy straw. Both in their reports on technical factors affecting opiate production and in the discussion, a number of representatives also suggested that consideration be given to the inclusion of poppy straw and Papaver bracteatum within the ambit of the 1961 Convention, so that there would be complete reporting on all sources of opiates affecting the international market. That was essential to enable individual countries to assess their own plans. One representative recommended that, in accordance with the request of the Commission made in 1977, the Board, as a matter of some priority, should give the Commission advice in that matter. In that connexion, two representatives reported that their national legislation already dealt with the control of poppy straw in precisely the same way as it dealt with that of opium.

306. A number of speakers raised the matter of sales of opium seized from the illicit traffic and pointed out that, although that practice might be justified in times of shortage of raw materials for licit use, it appeared to be contrary to the spirit of the Convention when there was a threatened or actual over-supply. It was suggested that the Board should take an unequivocal position on that matter. One representative also emphasized the danger of a proliferation of national alkaloids factories which might eventually discourage measures to reduce the illicit or uncontrolled production of opium in the regions concerned.

Scientific research

307. The Commission had before it the document entitled "Scientific research to ensure adequate supplies of codeine for medical and scientific purposes" (E/CN.7/607/Add.1) and the Chief of the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory provided supplementary information on the international scientific programme in that field.

308. It was noted that, during the period under review, there had been considerable progress in the research, which included investigations on the opium poppy, Papaver somniferum and on Papaver bracteatum, a perennial species of poppy elaborating thebaine.

309. Improved analytical methods for determining the morphine, codeine and thebaine content in straws of both Papaver species were in use in collaborating laboratories, but further research was being carried out to develop a suitable and more rapid analytical method.

310. The Laboratory had continued to make extensive germplasm collections. It had received 352 samples of opium poppy seed from 26 countries. A limited collection of Papaver bracteatum seed was also maintained in the Laboratory's seed bank.

311. Significant progress had been made in breeding Papaver somniferum and Papaver bracteatum to improve phenanthrene alkaloid content in capsules, seedling vigour, cold tolerance and capsule size, number and position on the plant. Capsules from more than 10,000 selected Papaver somniferum plants were evaluated for alkaloid content in 1977. Research was being carried out in Turkey on the breeding of a variety of Papaver somniferum with a grooved capsule which would make lancing, and thus the illicit harvesting of opium, impracticable.

312. An important part of the research was the development of better cultural, harvesting and storage practices. Benefits from improvements in fertilization, time of sowing, plant spacing, irrigation and weed control could mean a considerable increase in codeine production efficiency per unit area.

313. In India, research on the use of anti-oxidants to reduce the loss of morphine in opium immediately following harvesting showed that the addition of certain compounds would arrest the decomposition of that alkaloid.

314. Investigations on the biosynthesis of phenanthrene alkaloids had indicated that the application of precursors or other rate-limiting compounds at certain stages of plant development would increase the alkaloid content in capsules. A preliminary study of the practical application of leaf precursor sprays indicated a significant increase in the alkaloid content in capsules.

315. Research was under way in the United States of America to elucidate the differentiation and cytochemistry of laticifer cells in both Papaver species. Information from that study would not only aid in increasing the production efficiency of alkaloids per unit area but might also provide technical data on substances which could be applied to illicit cultivations of opium poppy. Such substances could deactivate the cellulose enzymes and thus prevent the formation of the laticifers.

316. The Commission was informed that every effort was being made to complete each part of the research programme as efficiently as possible, and that all collaborative research projects were evaluated and reviewed annually. When the necessary data were available, the projects would be terminated and the resources assigned to other priority research.

317. The Commission expressed particular interest in intensive investigations on the biosynthesis of phenanthrene alkaloids, which would enhance the production efficiency of codeine and would in addition identify inhibitors that could be useful in controlling alkaloid synthesis in poppy capsules.

318. The majority of members of the Commission expressed satisfaction with the international codeine research programme, designed to maximize the production of raw materials per unit area and thereby permit the phenanthrene alkaloids needed for medical and scientific purposes to be produced on the minimum land area to facilitate control. The Commission urged that this research programme should be continued. Priority should be given to implementing investigative work towards developing insect and disease resistance and the elucidation of the biosynthesis, metabolism and cytochemistry of alkaloids in both Papaver species, relevant to increasing production efficiency and to providing data on inhibitors that would be useful in controlling the illicit harvesting of drugs of abuse.

319. However, the delegations of Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany questioned the emphasis on improving opiate yields in the light of the present circumstances of over-supply. The delegation of Canada suggested that the work of the laboratories be reoriented and that priority be given to control measures (e.g. detection of sources of heroin) and certain aspects of the agricultural work (e.g. disease control) but leaving to countries producing opiates for the world market the further application of the excellent agricultural research initiated with the aid of the Fund.

Conclusions

320. Concluding its discussion on the world requirements of opiates for medical and scientific purposes and the position in regard to their supply, the Commission took up two draft resolutions recommended to the Economic and Social Council for adoption.

321. The first draft resolution, entitled "World requirements of opiates for medical and scientific purposes" (E/CN.7/L.447) was introduced by Canada and co-sponsored by Colombia, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. At its 855th meeting, on 23 February 1978, the Commission adopted this draft resolution, as orally amended, by 27 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. (For the text of this draft resolution, see chap. I, above, draft resolution III.)

322. The second draft resolution, entitled "Long-term projections for legal opiate supply and demand" (E/CN.7/L.448) was introduced by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and co-sponsored by Australia, Canada, Colombia, France, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey and the United States of America. At its 855th meeting, on 23 February 1978, the Commission adopted this draft resolution, as orally amended, unanimously. (For the text of this draft resolution, see chap. I, above, draft resolution IV.)

CHAPTER VIII

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR DRUG ABUSE CONTROL AND REPORTS
RELATED TO OPERATIONS FINANCED BY IT 35/

A. Introduction by the Secretariat

323. The Commission considered and took note of the report of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control for 1977 (E/CN.7/611) and its addenda (E/CN.7/611/Add.1 and Corr.1 and E/CN.7/611/Add.2). In its account of programme developments and priorities during the past year, the report presented a summary description and assessment of Fund-financed operations by order of activity. Also, in keeping with suggestions made by the Commission at its twenty-seventh session, the Fund's report, in addition to addendum 1 containing individual progress reports for the period from July 1976 to June 1977 on all projects financed by the Fund, included this year detailed financial presentations of expenditures for 1976 and 1977, as well as projections for 1978 by object of expenditure.

324. Reviewing the financial situation of the fund, the report indicated that a total of \$US 35,200,000 had been contributed to date to the Fund, including \$7,520,800 contributed in 1977. Expenditure in 1977 was estimated at \$7,000,000, with a budget of \$10,300,000 projected for 1978. While present financing was adequate to meet 1978 projected expenditure, the financing of projects in 1979 still depended on future contributions. The Fund welcomed the fact that some Governments had for the first time contributed development aid funds to UNFDAC projects and expressed the hope that that example would be followed by other Governments, as called for by Economic and Social Council resolution 2066 (LXII).

325. In his opening statement, the Acting Executive Director of the Fund informed the Commission of new developments which had taken place in the last months of 1977. In particular, these comprised the conclusion of a programme agreement with the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the holding of consultations with the Governments of Tunisia and Nepal, and the undertaking of technical assistance missions in Malaysia and in three countries of Africa south of the Sahara.

326. The Acting Executive Director thanked those Governments which had contributed to the Fund, pointing out that, as at the end of 1977, a total of 74 Governments had contributed since the establishment of the Fund. Referring to the needs for long-term assistance, he stated that the Fund was prepared to respond favourably to requests from the Governments of Thailand and Afghanistan for assistance in planning and implementing large-scale development programmes aimed at the replacement of illicit poppy cultivation in those countries, provided that the resources needed could be obtained from interested Governments and international financial institutions.

327. The Deputy Director for Operations, Division of Narcotic Drugs, noted the considerable increase in operational activities carried out by the Division in 1977. He underlined the greater effectiveness at the planning and delivery stages of projects, due to closer co-operation in programming between the Fund and the Division. Reviewing the experience gained by the Division in multisectoral country programmes, he stressed the necessity of introducing basic socio-economic development in disadvantaged poppy-growing regions in order to achieve significant and lasting reductions in illicit opium production. He welcomed the strengthening

of co-operation with the competent United Nations specialized agencies, as well as the preliminary consultations which had taken place with UNDP and the regional offices of ESCAP and ECWA in order to develop a more effective collaboration in the implementation of field projects at the national and regional levels.

328. The Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs described the activities of the Division's Central Training Unit since its creation in 1972. He recalled that the Central Training Unit had been the object of an outside evaluation in 1977 and that the latter had confirmed the Unit's responsiveness to training needs in various parts of the world. Valuable recommendations were made in that evaluation, in particular the one suggesting a greater regionalization of the training effort.

B. Discussion by the Commission

329. The Commission first expressed its gratitude to the outgoing Executive Director of the Fund, Mr. de Beus, for his leadership during his term of office with the Fund. It presented its congratulations and best wishes to the newly appointed Executive Director, Dr. Rexed.

330. The Fund and the Division were strongly commended for the quality of the reports presented to the Commission and for the noteworthy results obtained in 1977. The new format of reports permitted a much clearer understanding and appraisal of the Fund's activities and it was hoped that the presentation in that form would continue in the future.

331. Many delegations noted with satisfaction the improved financial situation of the Fund since last year. Special tribute was paid in that respect to the Nordic countries and to the Netherlands for having taken the initiative in contributing resources from development aid funds to the Fund's financed programmes and for their action in promoting such a step. The Commission urged other countries to follow that example. In response to the request for the announcement of contributions, 14 countries announced pledges of approximately US\$3,700,000; other contributions were under consideration.

332. Several delegations stressed the catalytic role of the Fund, and the need to maintain the flexibility and effectiveness which had characterized the Fund's activities so far. Careful attention should be given to the definition of the boundaries between the role of the Fund and that of other organizations, particularly in the difficult task of applying the results of pilot projects on a wider scale. In that respect, it was noted by some delegations that, while Fund assistance remained important in ensuring the follow-up of projects, greater responsibility for the follow-up should be assigned to other national or international aid-giving agencies. Recipient countries were likewise encouraged to assign priority to drug control in their development programmes in order to qualify for development assistance available bilaterally or multilaterally.

333. The Acting Executive Director of the Fund stated in his reply that the Fund had no intention of interfering in other agencies' fields of competence. UNFDAC was appealing for additional resources for specific drug-related activities. Furthermore, it recognized that it could only assume financial responsibility for the feasibility study phase of large-scale follow-up projects.

334. The wish was expressed by some delegations that the Fund might now engage in medium-term programme planning and formulation on the basis of available and expected resources, and that stronger emphasis should be given to goal setting and project monitoring when projects were reviewed for financing. Attention was drawn in that connexion to the need for providing the Fund with adequate staff with expertise in programme planning and development, and the suggestion was made that the maximum standardization of the Fund's administrative procedures should be achieved.

335. A large number of delegations supported the Fund efforts to reduce personnel administration costs and expressed the view that the costs incurred for full-time staff in the executing agencies dealing with regular and statutory activities in the field of drug abuse control should be transferred to the regular budgets of the organizations concerned. A few delegations, on the other hand, felt that it would be unfair to expect regular budget funds of the United Nations and its specialized agencies to cover administrative and personnel costs rendered necessary by the steady increase in Fund-financed projects.

336. Referring to the need for evaluation, several delegations welcomed the announcement by the Acting Executive Director of the Fund that the Joint Inspection Unit would undertake in 1978 an evaluation of projects executed by the Division of Narcotic Drugs. Several stressed the necessity of carrying out outside evaluation with a view to involving technical expertise as required and ensuring a wider and more independent appraisal, while others felt that internal evaluation had the advantage of being more effective and less costly.

337. Several delegations welcomed the greater allocation of funds made in 1977 and projected for 1978 for activities in the field of the reduction of illicit demand. Assistance to the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory for the preparation of the multilingual list of psychotropic substances under international control was further welcomed as a first allocation to a sector requiring increased attention as a result of the entry into force of the 1971 Convention. In response to questions, the Division stated that the Laboratory was planning to convene in 1978 an expert group, in order to provide guidelines on the type of information to be included in the list so that it would be most useful to enforcement authorities, the medical profession and others concerned with drug abuse.

338. The delegations of Afghanistan, Argentina, Pakistan, Thailand and Turkey referred to the progress achieved by Fund-financed projects in their respective countries. They thanked the Fund and the Division for their valuable support, and expressed the hope that such assistance would continue in the future, so as to consolidate or expand the results obtained so far. With regard to government counterpart contributions, which were listed for the first time in the Fund's report, two among those delegations remarked that such contributions were often considerably higher than those made by many industrialized countries to the Fund.

339. The delegations of Brazil, Egypt and Malaysia announced their intention to seek the Fund's assistance for the first time. The Fund indicated that the requests would receive expeditious consideration.

340. Concern was expressed in various quarters with regard to reports of a marked increase in cannabis and opium poppy cultivation in Lebanon. Some delegations called on the Fund to resume assistance to that country. The representative of Lebanon stated that, owing to the political situation in the country, it had not

been possible for the Lebanese authorities to control the illicit production and consumption of drugs. He stressed, however, his Government's determination to use all means at its disposal to bring the problem under control and, in view of its insufficient resources, its need to call on external assistance. In response, the Acting Executive Director of the Fund recalled the close attention paid by the Fund and the Division to the situation in Lebanon, and confirmed the Fund's willingness to examine any formal request for assistance presented by the Government concerned.

341. With respect to the suggestion made by the Arab Organization for Social Defence against Crime of the League of Arab States, that under its sponsorship, a small committee of experts should be established to serve as liaison between the League and the United Nations on matters relating to narcotics, several delegations of Arab States expressed reservations about the proposed mechanism. The Acting Executive Director, in his reply, stated that the Fund did not view the proposal as precluding direct communications between Arab States and the Fund.

342. Several delegations commended the Fund and the Division for their involvement in preparatory activities for the International Year of the Child, which would take place in 1979. They emphasized the importance of using the Year as a means to promote greater awareness and action with respect to the multiple dangers for children resulting from increasing drug abuse. The representative of the secretariat of the International Year of the Child recalled the objectives of the Year and underlined the consensus between the Commission and the organizations taking part in the activities connected with the Year, calling for increased co-operation.

343. The Acting Executive Director of the Fund thanked the Commission for the positive and helpful remarks made on the Fund's activities. He also thanked those delegations which had announced contributions, pointing out, however, that the amount pledged during the current session represented only half the expenditure projected for 1978. It was particularly encouraging for the Fund to notice increasing support for the use of development aid funds.

344. In response to questions from several African delegations as to the follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolution 2065 (LXII), he stated that the Fund would give every consideration in 1978 to, inter alia, supporting fully the regional seminars in Africa planned by INCB and the Central Training Unit for national administrators and law enforcement officers respectively.

345. During the discussion on document E/CN.7/611/Add.2, the Commission examined the proposal submitted by the Acting Executive Director of the Fund and the Director of the Division for the improvement of the machinery for the issuing of policy guidelines by the Commission to the Fund. In keeping with the wish of the Commission expressed in its decision 8 (XXVII) to find a "pragmatic and inexpensive solution", it was proposed that consultations take place at Geneva, whenever needed, between UNFDAC and representatives of the Permanent Missions in Geneva of member States of the Commission and other interested Governments. Many delegations spoke in favour of the proposal, stressing the informal character of the proposed consultations and the opportunity it would provide for the Fund to review programme proposals and options, at different stages during the year, with a wide range of interested Governments. It was suggested that adequate notice of the agenda be given to the Missions in advance of those meetings. Other delegations, on the other hand, felt that the proposed mechanism might result in

the diversion of important policy decisions away from the Commission. Furthermore, not all delegations had Permanent Missions or experts in their Missions at Geneva and that would place some countries at a disadvantage. In response to those reservations, it was pointed out that there was no question of creating a special committee of the Commission, and that the Commission would retain full responsibility for issuing policy guidelines to the Fund. As expressed by the Director of the Division, the consensus of the Commission was that informal consultations as initiated by the Fund should be continued, the views and suggestions expressed above being taken into account. However, the Fund and the Division, on the basis of the total data in their possession, should continue to provide the Commission with comprehensive background information on projects and country programmes. That should comprise detailed budgetary statements for both projects in course of execution and those contemplated for future implementation, in order to enable the Commission to give any possible policy guidelines during its sessions.

C. Observations by international organizations

346. The representative of WFP stated his organization's readiness to assist, at the request of Governments, in multidisciplinary drug abuse control programmes when input in the form of food aid would be desirable, both as an incentive to farmers to replace illicit crop cultivation and as an instrument for the development of rural infrastructure in the form of "food for work" projects. While WFP participation so far was limited, he recalled that projects for WFP assistance were being evolved in Pakistan and Burma, and that a request was under consideration for assistance to rehabilitation activities undertaken by the Division in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

347. The representative of the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT indicated that, thanks to a generous contribution by the Government of the Netherlands, assistance was being provided by the Centre in the field of marketing advice to the Thailand programme. Studies conducted in 1977 concerned seeds and medicinal plants, and various other replacement crops would be examined in 1978.

348. In response to questions, the representative of UNFSCO stated that her organization was allocating to drug abuse programmes from its regular budget a sum equivalent and even slightly superior to the UNFDAC contribution, and the representative of the Division of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat provided information on the Portugal programme and on a planned Southern European seminar on the early containment of drug abuse.

D. Conclusion

349. Concluding its discussion on agenda item 8, the Commission, at its 853rd meeting, on 22 February 1978, adopted, with oral amendments, by 25 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, the draft resolution entitled "Programmes of assistance to developing countries" (E/CN.7/L.432), which had been introduced by Panama and co-sponsored by Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and the United States of America. (For the text of this resolution, see chap. XIII, A, below, resolution 10 (S-V)).

350. Thereafter, at its 855th meeting, on 23 February 1978 the Commission adopted, with oral amendments, by 25 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, the draft resolution entitled "Sustained contributions to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control" (E/CN.7/L.443), which had been introduced by Sweden and co-sponsored by Canada, Pakistan, Turkey and the United States of America, for submission to the Economic and Social Council. (For the text of this draft resolution, see chap. I, above, draft resolution V).

CHAPTER IX

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES 36/

351. The Commission considered the information provided in the note by the Secretariat (E/CN.7/619) and, at the suggestion of the Chairman, considered the issues raised under two headings: the twenty-eighth session of the Commission (see chap. XI below), and the possible special session in 1980.

The matter of a special session in 1980

(E/CN.7/619, paras. 6-8)

352. Seventeen representatives and one observer spoke on this issue. One representative, making reference to financial considerations, supported the principle of biennial sessions and therefore did not support the holding of a special session in 1980. Two representatives stated that, in general, they were in favour of biennial sessions, but that, in view of the present special circumstances, they agreed with the need for a special session. All other speakers supported without reservation the holding of a special session in 1980. They mentioned the need to respond to General Assembly resolution 32/124, the increasing severity of the world-wide problem of drug abuse, the growing number of drugs subject to abuse, and, generally, the need to monitor even more closely a deteriorating situation. One representative and one observer suggested that the special session should concentrate in depth on specific issues which would form the basis of future policy formulation and strategy.

353. In reply to a question by one representative, the Director of the Budget Division of the United Nations Office at Geneva stated that there had been no new developments regarding the transfer of the Division to Vienna. It was still scheduled to take place in mid-1979. With regard to the venue for the 1980 special session, under normal circumstances, in accordance with a General Assembly ruling, the session would take place at Vienna. However, that was a matter to be considered by the Committee on Conferences and would be decided in due course in the context of the over-all pattern of conferences. The United Nations Office at Geneva was therefore preparing a document on financial implications covering two possible alternatives. The document, which would be submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, would cover the possibility of Vienna, as well as Geneva, as meeting places.

354. A draft resolution entitled "Special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs" (E/CN.7/L.430), for submission to the Economic and Social Council, was sponsored by Argentina, Canada, Colombia, Iran, Mexico, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia and the United States of America. As referred to in paragraph 353, a note by the Secretariat containing the financial implications of that draft resolution (E/CN.7/L.451; see annex III to the present report) was submitted to the Commission.

355. After having taken note of the financial implications, the Commission adopted the draft resolution by 22 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. (For the text of this draft resolution, see chap. I, above, draft resolution VI.)

Selection of candidates for election to INCB

356. The representative of Canada referred to the next election of members to INCB, which would begin in the autumn of 1978 with nominations of candidates by Governments. In a procedure set up by the Economic and Social Council, but not required under the treaties, an ad hoc selection committee would normally meet at Geneva early in 1979 in order to reduce the large number of candidates so nominated to twice the number of vacancies to be filled. The Council would then proceed in May 1979 to fill the vacancies, as prescribed under the treaties. On the last occasion on which that had happened, in May 1976, the Council had agreed to additions to the list of selected candidates, which might have indicated some lack of confidence in the selection procedure. The representative of Canada sought the Commission's reaction to the possibility that the Council might ask the Commission to act as the selection committee, but did not suggest that its reaction should be conveyed to the Council by way of a formal resolution. In effect, the Commission might offer its good offices to the Council in that matter.

357. Many representatives and some observers spoke on that matter. Practical difficulties were outlined. The procedure would be concerned with personalities and the free exchange of views might be inhibited because of the public nature of Commission meetings. The Commission had the necessary expertise and was the best repository of knowledge concerning the problems of drug abuse, but it was questionable whether selection by the Commission would be more acceptable to the Council than the present procedure. The Commission could not expect to circumscribe the Council's choice of potential candidates. The possible function of selection was not, of course, written into the treaties as being within the competence of the Commission.

358. The representative of Canada, having heard the unfavourable views expressed, suggested that the knowledge and experience of the Commission might be made available by having the selection committee meet at the same time as the Commission during its twenty-eighth session. The Secretariat pointed out that it acted on behalf of the Secretary-General in the matter of elections to INCB. The work of the selection committee was onerous and it would be very difficult to provide satisfactory services simultaneously to the Commission and the selection committee, particularly since there was no possibility of any increase in the regular budget being allocated to the Division before 1980.

Change of name of the Commission and other bodies

359. The possibility of changing the nomenclature of the various organs and bodies responsible for international drug control, including the name of the Commission itself, was raised. The representatives and observers who referred to that suggestion indicated that it would be best not to pursue the matter at present and to await in the first instance the results of the work which had already been agreed on definitions and terms currently in use (see para. 229 above).

360. In this connexion, the Commission, at its 856th meeting, on 24 February 1978, adopted, by 21 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, a draft decision entitled "Change of name of the organs and bodies entrusted with international drug control", submitted by the Secretariat at the Commission's request, as orally amended. (For the text of this decision, see chap. XIII, B, below, decision 8 (S-V).)

Restructuring plans for the United Nations system

361. The representative of the Office of Inter-Agency Affairs spoke at the invitation of the Chairman and drew attention to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/197 entitled "Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system". He said that, although the procedure had not yet been decided on, that was to be discussed between 27 and 31 March 1978. He outlined the factors involved, which dealt primarily with the proposed assumption by the Council of the duties of some of its subsidiary organs. A document had been prepared which would be placed before the Council. It was suggested that delegations to the Commission might wish to consider it in consultation with their delegations to the Council itself.

362. The Chairman pointed out that the whole existence of the Commission might come into question and, in view of the important, complex and technical services which the Commission had rendered to the world community over so many years, he suggested that delegations might wish to pursue the matter with their Governments as a matter of priority, with due regard in particular to the functions conferred on the Commission by virtue of the international treaties.

CHAPTER X

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

A. Opening and duration of the session

363. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with resolution 2001 (LX), adopted on 12 May 1976 by the Economic and Social Council, met for its fifth special session at Geneva from 13 to 24 February 1978. Twenty plenary meetings were held (838th to 857th meetings). 37/

364. The session was opened by the Commission's retiring Chairman, Dr. E. Babaian (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics). Following his opening statement, in which he emphasized the work carried out and the results and successes achieved by the Commission, he paid tribute to, and called for a minute of silence to honour the memory of the late Dr. V.V. Vassilieva, former representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Khun Chitr Posayanonda, former representative of Thailand. During the session, the Chairman of the Commission also paid tribute to, and called for a minute of silence to honour the memory of, the late Dr. H. Danner, former representative of the Federal Republic of Germany.

365. On behalf of Mr. L. Cottafavi, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva, Mr. E. Jensen, Chef de Cabinet, welcomed the participants in the session and pointed to the significant work to be accomplished by the Commission, which had always had the reputation of being a hard-working and practically-oriented organ of the United Nations.

366. Dr. George M. Ling, Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, highlighted a number of acute problems in the present drug control situation and gave a general account of the Division's work since the Commission's last session.

B. Attendance

367. The session was attended by the representatives of all 30 States members of the Commission, by observers for 33 other States and by representatives of specialized agencies and of other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. (For the list of participants, see annex I to the present report.)

C. Election of officers 38/

368. The Commission, at its 838th meeting on 13 February 1978, elected the following officers by acclamation:

Chairman:	Prof. B. Rexed (Sweden)
First Vice-Chairman:	Dr. D.M. Smith (Canada)
Second Vice-Chairman:	Mr. B. Shahandeh (Iran)
Rapporteur:	Dr. O. Schröder (Federal Republic of Germany)

37/ E/CN.7/SR.844-846 and 849 (see para. 373 below).

38/ Agenda item 1.

369. At the same meeting, a Steering Committee was set up consisting of the officers and the representatives of France, Hungary, India, Mexico, Thailand, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Yugoslavia.

D. Secretariat

370. Dr. George M. Ling, Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, represented the Secretary-General during the session. The Division of Narcotic Drugs served the Commission as secretariat; Mr. A. Noll was the Secretary of the Commission and Mr. P.K. Bailey and Miss C. Bocobza acted as Assistant Secretaries.

E. Adoption of the agenda 39/

371. The Commission, at its 839th meeting on 13 February 1978, adopted the provisional agenda (E/CN.7/606) drawn up by the Secretariat in accordance with the decision taken by the Commission at its twenty-seventh session. 40/ The agenda contained the following items:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Illicit traffic
 - (a) Review of the illicit traffic
 - (b) Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East
 - (c) Meeting of Operational-Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region
4. Drug abuse and measures to reduce illicit demand
5. Implementation of the international treaties on the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including annual reports of governments
6. Reports of international organs, organizations and bodies on their activities in the field of drug control
 - (a) United Nations (report submitted by the Division of Narcotic Drugs, including information on its publications)
 - (b) Reports of specialized agencies and international organs and organizations
 - (c) Report on scientific research, in particular on the work of the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory and collaborating national institutions and scientists, including the problems of cannabis and khat

39/ Agenda item 2.

40/ See report, twenty-seventh session, para. 546.

7. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1977 and world requirements of opiates for medical and scientific purposes and the position in regard to their supply
8. Report of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and reports related to operations financed by it
9. Programme of work and priorities
10. Report of the Commission on its fifth special session

372. At its 839th meeting, the Commission adopted the provisional time-table for the session suggested by the Secretariat and proposed by the Steering Committee (E/CN.7/L.422).

F. Restriction of summary records

373. With due regard to General Assembly resolutions 3415 (XXX) of 8 December 1975, entitled "Meeting records of United Nations bodies", and 32/71 of 9 December 1977, entitled "Pattern of conferences", and to decision 137 (ORG-76) taken on 15 January 1976 by the Economic and Social Council, the Commission, at its 839th meeting, decided, upon the recommendation of its Steering Committee and in view of the substantive importance of the matters to be discussed during the session, that for agenda items 5, 6(a) as far as the implementation of resolution 32/124 of the General Assembly was concerned, and the second part of item 7, dealing with world requirements of opiates (see para. 371 above), summary records should be issued.

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

374. During the Commission's fifth special session, the Chairman of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East convened a meeting of the Sub-Commission on 13 February 1978.

375. Mr. E. Yavuzalp (Turkey) was re-elected Chairman and Mr. S. Raoof Ali (Pakistan) was elected Vice-Chairman. Also present were Mr. B. Shahandeh (Iran), Mr. C.E. Sturkell (Sweden), representatives whose appointment had been approved by the Economic and Social Council. Mr. N.Y. Maroofi (Afghanistan) was unable to be present. CCC, INCB, the International Road Transport Union, ICPO/INTERPOL, the Colombo Plan Bureau and the Arab Narcotics Bureau of the Arab Organization for Social Defence against Crime, League of Arab States, were represented as observers.

376. After consideration of the report of the Working Group of the Sub-Commission on its meeting held at Teheran from 24 to 30 September 1977, 41/ which had been approved by governments of member States, the Sub-Commission decided that the Chairman should present to the Commission the report and the decisions and recommendations of the Working Group, 42/ which were endorsed by the Sub-Commission (see also paras. 106-118 above).

41/ E/CN.7/610-E/CN.7/SUB.1/4.

42/ Ibid., paras. 70-93.

377. It was further decided that the Sub-Commission should undertake a study tour of the region in October 1978. The Chairman was authorized to approach the Governments of Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan and Turkey to determine whether they were willing to receive the Sub-Commission. It was agreed that, in addition to the organizations mentioned in paragraph 8 of Commission resolution 6 (XXV) on the establishment of the Sub-Commission, 43/ the Colombo Plan Bureau be invited by the Chairman to take part in the Sub-Commission's work as an observer.

378. The Sub-Commission noted that a report on the progress in the implementation of the decisions taken by the Working Group would be due in June 1978. The Sub-Commission stressed the need for effective implementation and follow-up of those decisions and recommended to the Executive Director of UNFIDAC that favourable consideration be given to supporting the implementation and follow-up of those decisions where financial implications might be involved which could not be met by the budgetary resources available to the Division of Narcotic Drugs.

379. The three recommendations made by the Working Group were considered by the Sub-Commission. It commended recommendations Nos. 1 and 2 to member countries for their consideration.

380. Regarding recommendation No. 3, the Sub-Commission agreed in principle that a feasibility study should be carried out by the Division of Narcotic Drugs, taking into account an evaluation of the activities of national laboratories.

381. The Sub-Commission further agreed that a regional training seminar for drug law enforcement instructors would be held at Teheran in June 1978 by the Central Training Unit of the Division of Narcotic Drugs.

382. The Sub-Commission noted that the Fourth Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region, had suggested the desirability of establishing a practical link between that Meeting and the Sub-Commission itself. The Sub-Commission fully agreed with that proposal.

43/ See report, twenty-fifth session, para. 487.

CHAPTER XI

DATE, PLACE AND AGENDA OF THE COMMISSION'S TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION

383. With regard to its next session, the Commission considered the information and proposal submitted to it in the note by the Secretariat entitled "Programme of work and priorities" (E/CN.7/619, paras. 1-5). The Commission noted that its twenty-eighth session was already scheduled for a two-week period from 12 to 23 February 1979.

384. All representatives and observers who spoke agreed that the provisional agenda as submitted was in accordance with the wishes of the Commission. There would be advantage in reversing the order in which items 3 and 4 of the provisional agenda were to be considered at the twenty-eighth session, that is, "Illicit traffic" and "Drug abuse and measures to reduce illicit demand", respectively.

385. It was also desirable, for both those items, that governments should present short summaries of recent developments, in one or two pages, which could be circulated before or during the meeting. They could be supplemented by short oral presentations to highlight main points. That should reduce the time spent on both items and contribute to a greater in-depth concentration on major trends, thus providing the basis for the discussion of future policy.

386. It was also desirable, when dealing with item 4, to arrange the agenda to permit an initial discussion of patterns and trends of drug abuse, and then to provide a pause of one or two days, during which time a global picture of the situation could be prepared. The Commission could then consider this, with a view to formulating over-all policy guidelines.

387. In respect of item 3, it was also desirable, with the concurrence of the President of INCB, to arrange that the part of the INCB report dealing with the illicit traffic be considered under that item. The INCB report as an entity should not, however, be disrupted. That might be achieved by the Secretariat preparing a paper indicating those paragraphs in the INCB report which dealt specifically with the illicit traffic. The same procedure could be followed in respect of the item on drug abuse and measures to reduce illicit demand.

388. The Commission decided that a new agenda item entitled "Programme of international drug control strategy and policies" should be included in the agenda for the twenty-eighth session of the Commission in order to meet the wishes of the General Assembly as expressed in General Assembly resolution 32/124. The item might be inserted between the present items 7 and 8.

389. On the basis of the foregoing discussion, the Commission agreed on the following provisional agenda for its twenty-eighth session:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Drug abuse and measures to reduce illicit demand
4. Illicit traffic
 - (a) Review of the illicit traffic

- (b) Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East
 - (c) Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region
5. Implementation of the international treaties on the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including annual reports of governments
 6. Reports of international organs, organizations and bodies on their activities in the field of drug control
 - (a) United Nations (report submitted by the Division of Narcotic Drugs, including information on its publications)
 - (b) Reports of specialized agencies and international organs and organizations
 - (c) Report on scientific research, in particular on the work of the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory and collaborating national institutions and scientists, including the problems of cannabis and khat
 7. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1978
 8. Programme of international drug control strategy and policies
 9. World requirements of opiates for medical and scientific purposes and the position in regard to their supply
 10. Report of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and reports related to operations financed by it
 11. Programme of work and priorities
 12. Report of the Commission on its twenty-eighth session

390. A number of participants supported a suggestion that the Secretariat should report at the twenty-eighth session on the percentage of agenda items covered by summary records in other functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council (see also para. 395 below). A comparison should also be made between the Commission and other functional commissions in respect of the relative length of their reports to the Council. It was also suggested that the Secretariat might explore the possibility of shortening the body of the report by including more information in tabular form in annexes.

391. The Secretariat was authorized to prepare in future an annotated agenda. This should be circulated well in advance and should elaborate on the provisional agenda, indicating which issues were likely to raise points of particular importance.

392. One representative and two observers indicated the desirability of the Secretariat distributing documents directly to observers, as was done for delegations to the Commission. It was pointed out by the Secretariat that that would produce an impossibly heavy workload and it was suggested that arrangements might more appropriately be made through Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office at Geneva, which in any case received all documents; the same would apply to any additional sets of documents governments of States members of the Commission might wish to obtain through their Permanent Missions, as outlined in paragraph 5 of document E/CN.7/619.

393. The representative of Canada informed the Commission that 1979 would be an important year with regard to international drug control, in view of three anniversaries. On 27 March 1929, Bishop Charles Henry Brent died at Lausanne. He was President of the Shanghai Opium Commission, which met 70 years ago, in February 1909, and was the first conference on international drug control. He was also President of the Hague Opium Conference (1911-1912), which adopted the 1912 International Opium Convention, the first international treaty exclusively devoted to the control of opium and coca. The representative of Canada believed that 1979 would also be the fiftieth anniversary of the first meeting of the predecessor of INCB. In view of those three anniversaries, the representative of Canada, with the consent of the Commission, invited the Secretariat to give special attention to those observations and to study the possibility of marking the anniversaries of those events in an appropriate manner during the Commission's twenty-eighth session.

CHAPTER XII

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON ITS FIFTH SPECIAL SESSION

394. The Commission considered the draft report on its fifth special session, submitted by the Rapporteur (E/CN.7/L.423 and Add.1-19) during its 855th to 857th meetings. After incorporation of several amendments, the Commission, at its 857th meeting, on 24 February 1978, adopted the report on its fifth special session, unanimously, and instructed the Secretariat to finalize and edit it for submission to the Economic and Social Council at the latter's first regular session in 1978.

395. With regard to the very limited number of meetings covered by summary records during the Commission's fifth special session and also the considerable cut in the length of the present report, the representative of India, referring to the preceding discussion and the relevant suggestions made in that respect (see paragraph 390 above), expressed, after the adoption of the Commission's report, some concern felt by many delegations with which he had discussed that matter during the session. He pointed out that the report just adopted was drafted in more general terms, leaving out quite a number of essential details. It was clear that that had been done because of the restrictions imposed by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly for economy reasons. It would undoubtedly be agreed that economy in documentation was generally necessary, but it was equally felt that economy in that particular sector should not be stretched to such an extent that it became counter-productive. The Commission had to deal with complex and delicate matters and had, in hard-working and time-consuming meetings, put all its wisdom and experience together in an effort to seek solutions, which in fact it had found and adopted, to overcome the menace stemming from drug abuse and illicit drug traffic. The report of the Commission was the main reference document embodying the over-all work of the United Nations in that field. In order to be really useful to governments, international organizations and also to individuals working in that field and for evaluation and initiatives to be taken accordingly, it was absolutely necessary that the Commission's report should concisely, clearly and adequately reflect, not only the final outcome of the Commission's deliberations, the resolutions and decisions adopted, but also the underlying thinking and logic. The report should also reflect the various positions of the delegations concerned on important aspects. In conclusion, he believed that the matter was sufficiently important to be pursued further by both delegations and the Secretariat in order to ensure that exaggerated emphasis on the reduction of the number of pages of the Commission's report and of summary records did not result in defeating unintentionally the Commission's basic objectives, which would weaken the impact of the United Nations work in international drug control.

CHAPTER XIII

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS FIFTH SPECIAL SESSION

A. Resolutions

1 (S-V). International Convention on customs enforcement 44/

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind the important role played by customs administrations in combating the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recognizing that the International Convention on mutual administrative assistance for the prevention, investigation and repression of customs offences, adopted by the Customs Co-operation Council at Nairobi on 9 June 1977, and particularly its annex X, provides a valuable measure for improving mutual co-operation between customs administrations in their fight against illicit drug traffic,

Recommends that all States members of the Customs Co-operation Council, having due regard to their constitutional, legal and administrative systems, should consider acceding particularly to annex X of the International Convention on mutual administrative assistance for the prevention, investigation and repression of customs offences, of 9 June 1977, at the earliest possible date.

853rd meeting
22 February 1978

2 (S-V). Measures against the use of acetic anhydride or acetyl-chloride in the illicit manufacture of heroin 45/

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Deeply concerned with the serious and growing heroin addiction problem in many parts of the world and its destructive effects on individuals and societies,

Noting that acetic anhydride or acetyl-chloride is an essential requirement for the manufacture of this drug,

Recalling article 2, paragraph 8, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and the same paragraph of that Convention, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, which calls on all Parties to apply to substances which do not fall under that Convention, but which may be used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, such measures of supervision as may be practicable,

44/ See para. 104 above.

45/ See para. 105 above.

Recognizing that there are practical considerations which make it difficult to place acetic anhydride or acetyl-chloride under strict national legislative control, particularly in countries where acetic anhydride or acetyl chloride is used in large quantities industrially,

Draws the attention of Governments to the usefulness of taking all possible measures of supervision over the manufacture, movement and sale (in particular, in portable containers), as well as the use, of acetic anhydride or acetyl-chloride to prevent their availability for use in the illicit manufacture of heroin.

852nd meeting
22 February 1978

3 (S-V). Relations between the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and the Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region 46/

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling resolution 6 (XXV) of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1776 (LIV), which established a Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, and authorized the Chairman of the Sub-Commission to invite competent international organizations to participate in the Sub-Commission's work as observers,

Recognizing that, in order to be more effective, measures against drug abuse must be co-ordinated at the widest possible international level,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1845 (LVI), which requested the Secretary-General to convene regular meetings of the national narcotics law enforcement agencies of the countries of the Far East region,

1. Authorizes the Chairman of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East to invite an observer designated by the Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region, to participate in the Sub-Commission's work;
2. Further authorizes the Chairman of the Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region, to invite an observer designated by the Sub-Commission to attend the regular Meetings of Operational Heads;
3. Recommends that the additional expenses which this exchange of observers will involve should be borne by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

852nd meeting
22 February 1978

4 (S-V). International shipments of small quantities of drugs seized in the illicit traffic 47/

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing that the International Narcotics Central Board and the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs have expressed the view that international shipments of small quantities of drugs seized in the illicit drug traffic for the purpose of examination in foreign laboratories or as evidence to be provided in the course of court proceedings are not within the scope of article 31 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, but are within the spirit of articles 35 and 36 of that Convention,

Recommends that Member States examine their procedures to ensure that such shipments are performed expeditiously and securely.

853rd meeting
22 February 1978

5 (S-V). Prohibition of the use of heroin on human beings 48/

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind the constantly increasing abuse of heroin (diacetylmorphine) in a number of countries, not infrequently with fatal consequences,

Noting that in most countries of the world, the medical profession does not regard heroin as any longer of any therapeutic value,

Recalling that the World Health Organization, the United Nations Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs have repeatedly urged Governments to prohibit the manufacture, export, import and use of heroin,

Concerned about human health and welfare,

Again urges Governments which have not yet done so to prohibit, if in their opinion the prevailing conditions in their country render it the most appropriate means of protecting the public health and welfare, the use of heroin on human beings.

854th meeting
23 February 1978

47/ See para. 183 above.

48/ See para. 184 above.

6 (S-V). Notifications concerning the scope of control of substances under the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 49/

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Noting that it is seven years since the adoption of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances by the Plenipotentiary Conference held at Vienna in 1971,

Recalling article 2 of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, in particular paragraph 1 thereof, which deals with the obligation of Parties to that Convention and of the World Health Organization to notify the Secretary-General of any amendments or changes which, in their opinion, may be required with regard to the four Schedules annexed to that Convention,

Considering that, during that period, further evidence and experience have become available about the health and social problems associated with the use of psychotropic substances already scheduled, which suggest that some of the contents of the Schedules to the Convention need to be reviewed and that additions to them may need to be made,

Having regard to the fact that methods to evaluate the ratio between the risks and benefits respectively associated with the use of psychotropic substances have been elaborated by the World Health Organization,

1. Invites Parties to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, to notify, in accordance with the requirements of article 2 of the Convention, the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any information which seems likely to require the addition of any psychotropic substances not yet under international control to any of the Schedules of the Convention, for consideration by the World Health Organization;

2. Further invites the Director-General of the World Health Organization to submit to the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as soon as possible, recommendations for the rescheduling of any substance where the Schedule in which it is at present included no longer appears to be appropriate and, where appropriate, for the scheduling of any additional substances in the light of the notifications made by Parties or by the World Health Organization, or in the light of information coming from any other source, in accordance with the requirements of article 2 of that Convention;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Parties to the 1971 Convention and to the Director-General of the World Health Organization.

854th meeting
23 February 1978

49/ See para. 192 above.

7 (S-V). Limitation of the use of LSD to strictly controlled medical and scientific research 50/

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Noting the increase in cases of abuse of LSD (LSD-25, d-lysergic acid diethylamide) in a number of countries,

Recognizing the particular danger which the use of this substance represents for the health and safety of each individual and of society as a whole,

Recalling that the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances prohibits all use of this substance except for scientific and very limited medical purposes,

Considering that this substance has no currently established therapeutic value,

Recommends that Governments, subject to strictly controlled use for the purposes of medical or scientific research, should prohibit all use of LSD (LSD-25, d-lysergic acid diethylamide) on human beings.

355th meeting
23 February 1978

8 (S-V). Necessary resources for international drug control from the United Nations regular budget 51/

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling its resolution 7 (XXVI) of 27 February 1975, resolutions 3445 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 and 31/125 of 16 December 1976 of the General Assembly and resolution 2081 (LXII) of 13 May 1977 of the Economic and Social Council,

Re-emphasizing that the workload involved in the regular and statutory obligations to be carried out in international drug control by the relevant secretariats of the United Nations has considerably increased, in particular through the entry into force and the implementation of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, which has added a new and complex sector to international drug control,

Mindful that the resources needed to carry out this additional and increased workload should be included in, and met by, appropriate allocations for international drug control under the regular budget of the United Nations and should not, as a matter of principle, be taken from extrabudgetary funds (United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control) designed to finance other complementary activities, programmes and projects related to international drug control,

50/ See para. 204 above.

51/ See para. 225 above.

Concerned that the necessary resources for the performance of those increased regular and statutory obligations in international drug control have not yet been allocated under the regular budget of the United Nations,

Welcoming, however, the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its seventeenth session in May/June 1977, which recognized this increased workload in international drug control and agreed to give serious consideration to the absorption of this work within the regular budget from 1980 onwards, when examining in 1978 the medium-term plan for 1980-1983,

1. Appeals to the Member States, as well as to the competent organs and bodies, of the United Nations to ensure that the necessary resources be allocated under the regular budget of the United Nations for international drug control, so that the relevant secretariats may be enabled to carry out efficiently their increased workload in this important field of activities;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures in this respect in the preparation and presentation of the relevant parts of the medium-term plan and the draft programme-budget, and to bring the present resolution to the attention of the competent organs and bodies as well as to the Member States of the United Nations.

854th meeting
23 February 1978

9 (S-V). Exchange of information concerning programmes aimed at reducing illicit demand for drugs 52/

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Aware of the need for persons responsible for programmes aimed at reducing the illicit demand for drugs to be kept informed of experiences being developed in other parts of the world,

Noting that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Economic and Social Council have already entrusted the Secretary-General with the co-ordination of information on international meetings dealing with drug abuse and with the dissemination of this information through the Information Letter of the Division of Narcotic Drugs,

Noting further that the Information Letter also co-ordinates and diffuses other information on matters dealing with the abuse of drugs,

Taking note that the participants in previous United Nations meetings have recognized the role of the Information Letter in diffusing information on drug education programmes and have agreed to use the Information Letter as a channel of communication,

52/ See para. 277 above.

1. Invites Governments to communicate to the Division of Narcotic Drugs relevant information to be disseminated through the Information Letter on both positive and negative experiences gained from programmes aimed at reducing the illicit demand for drugs, which have been carried out in their respective countries, so that persons responsible in other parts of the world can learn from these experiences;

2. Requests all Governments, United Nations organizations and other international organizations to provide the Division of Narcotic Drugs with a listing of publications in this field available to institutions or persons working in drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation and with the sources from which these publications can be obtained, for publication in the Information Letter.

355rd meeting
22 February 1978

10 (S-V). Programmes of assistance to developing countries 55/

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Concerned at the fact that the illicit traffic in cocaine and cannabis is growing daily in a number of countries,

Observing that the growing illicit world demand for these substances is giving rise to a proportional increase in the production of, and/or traffic in, such drugs, particularly in the developing countries,

Taking into account the fact that the increase in the production of, and/or traffic in, cocaine and cannabis in some of the developing countries is creating for those countries situations which, because of their seriousness, are very difficult to remedy, since they require constantly increasing efforts that in some cases are beyond the capacity of those countries,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3145 (XXVIII) which, in particular, recognizes the technical and financial difficulties that developing countries face in exercising due control over illicit traffic in narcotic drugs,

Recommends that Governments, and especially those of the developed countries, should intensify their programmes of assistance to those developing countries for the suppression of illicit traffic in these substances.

355rd meeting
22 February 1978

55/ See para. 349 above.

B. Decisions

1 (S-V). Convening of regional meetings of experts in response to General Assembly resolution 32/124 54/

At its 853rd meeting on 22 February 1978, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs took the following decision:

(a) Regional and interregional co-operation is basic to progress in all aspects of drug control. This approach has been recognized and fostered by the United Nations in its sponsorship of useful activities directed at the control of illicit trafficking. Examples are the work of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and the Meetings of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region;

(b) It would be timely for the United Nations, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/124 of 16 December 1977, to sponsor similar activities designed to assist Governments in their efforts to reduce illicit demand;

(c) An appropriate starting point would be for the United Nations, through its intervention programmes in drug abuse control, in collaboration with the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and appropriate non-governmental organizations, to convene regional meetings at which experts, preferably individuals actually engaged in carrying out programmes, would exchange information on the results achieved through demand reduction programmes relating to prevention, rehabilitation and treatment, with a view to improving techniques in their respective regions;

(d) Such United Nations-sponsored regional meetings are an appropriate activity for financing by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

2 (S-V). Publication of texts of conventions in Arabic 55/

At its 854th meeting on 23 February 1978, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided, in order to make available to the Arab countries working instruments containing the texts of the international conventions and to permit their speedier adherence to those conventions, that the Division of Narcotic Drugs, in collaboration with other units concerned of the Secretariat, should issue, as soon as possible, in Arabic as United Nations publications, the texts of the following:

(a) Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961;

(b) Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961;

(c) Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971

in a form similar to that of the United Nations publications already issued in English, French, Russian and Spanish (cf. Sales Nos.: 62.XI.1, 77.XI.3 and 78.XI.3).

54/ See para. 164 above.

55/ See para. 172 above.

3 (S-V). Amendment to No. 10 of the List of Substances in Schedule I annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 56/

At its 844th meeting on 16 February 1978, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided that No. 10 of the List of Substances in Schedule I annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances be amended as follows:

(a) The text of No. 10 in the second column ("Other non-proprietary or trivial names") shall read:

"tetrahydrocannabinol, the following isomers:
△6a(10a), △6a(7), △7, △8, △9, △10, △9(11), and their stereochemical variants";

(b) The chemical formula in the third column ("Chemical Name") of No. 10 shall be deleted.

4 (S-V). Implementation of the international treaties on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances 57/

At its 855th meeting on 23 February 1978, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs took the following decision with regard to the implementation of the international treaties on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances:

(a) The Secretary-General is requested to ask Governments to communicate to him notifications concerning their decisions to exempt preparations from certain control measures, provided for in the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, and to submit to the Commission at its twenty-eighth session a proposal for guidelines for the exemption of a preparation from such control measures; the guidelines contained in document MNH/78.1 of the World Health Organization shall serve as the basis for that proposal;

(b) The Secretary-General is requested to ask the Parties to the 1971 Convention to notify, through him, all the other Parties to that Convention of any existing prohibition of the import of certain substances in Schedules II, III or IV of that Convention, or of any preparation containing such substances;

(c) The Secretary-General is requested to continue the gathering of information from Governments as to their implementation of article 4 (a) of the 1971 Convention, with the aim of submitting proposals for possible uniform rules to the Commission;

(d) The Secretary-General is requested to ask Governments for information concerning their practice and experience with regard to safeguards in first-aid kits, and in particular as to their implementation of resolution 770 E(XXX) of the Economic and Social Council; to elaborate, in consultation with the various

56/ See para. 187 above.

57/ See para. 203 above.

international organizations concerned, a single set of practical and effective recommendations for such safeguards, as outlined in the note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the international treaties on the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (E/CN.7/609, paras. 47-55) and to submit it to the Commission at its twenty-eighth session;

(e) The Secretary-General is requested to gather information from Parties to the 1971 Convention on their rules concerning the implementation of article 11, paragraph 4, of that Convention and to inform the Commission thereof at its twenty-eighth session;

(f) The Secretary-General is requested to address his communications in connexion with the gathering of information concerning the implementation of the 1971 Convention not only to Parties to that Convention but also to non-Parties;

(g) The Secretary-General is authorized to take all appropriate action and measures required under the 1971 Convention in order to ensure the best possible implementation thereof.

5 (S-V). Compilation - with classification according to subject - of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations drug control organs (from 1946 to date) 58/

At its 855th meeting on 23 February 1978, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided that the Division of Narcotic Drugs, with financial assistance from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, should publish as soon as possible the compilation - with classification according to subject - of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations drug control organs (from 1946 to date), as outlined in the note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the international treaties on the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (E/CN.7/617, paras. 45-49).

6 (S-V). Clarification of terms relevant to the implementation of the international drug control treaties 59/

At its 854th meeting on 23 February 1978, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided that the Division of Narcotic Drugs should elaborate, in collaboration with the World Health Organization and other appropriate agencies and bodies of the United Nations, a compilation of definitions and explanations of terms relevant to the implementation of international drug control treaties and to the work of the Commission. Progress on this project should be reported to the Commission at its next session. The cost of this project might appropriately be defrayed by financial assistance from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, in accordance with the priorities established by the Fund.

58/ See para. 228 above.

59/ See para. 229 above.

7 (S-V). The procedure followed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in connexion with its response to General Assembly resolution 32,124 60.

At its 853rd meeting on 22 February 1978, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs took the following decision:

(a) The Commission welcomes the General Assembly's request, contained in its resolution 32,124, as presenting an opportunity for it to undertake a timely review of developments since the United Nations concerted action programme against drug abuse was launched six years ago, with a view to assessing the results achieved and identifying future strategy and new directions;

(b) The Commission decides to request its Officers, in consultation with its Steering Committee, with the assistance of the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the support of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the International Narcotics Control Board and the appropriate specialized agencies of the United Nations, to prepare a working paper to serve as the basis for an in-depth discussion by the Commission at its twenty-eighth session in 1979;

(c) The Commission also decides to invite all Governments wishing to do so to communicate to the Secretary-General in writing, at the latest by 30 June 1978, any views they wish to be taken into account in the preparation of the working paper. It is furthermore understood that the paper will also take into account such views as may be expressed by delegations at the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council in 1978 during the Council's discussion pursuant to paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 32,124;

(d) Expenditure in the implementation of this decision would be appropriate for financing by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control;

(e) The Commission's decision to the foregoing effect should be included in its report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session in 1978.

8 (S-V). Change of name of the organs and bodies entrusted with international drug control 61.

At its 856th meeting, on 24 February 1978, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided that the Division of Narcotic Drugs, in connexion with the project to clarify terms relevant to the international drug control treaties, should also study the question whether and, if so, how the names of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board, the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of the Board should be changed, bearing in mind the legal and financial consequences. The Commission decided that this should be done in view of the fact that international drug control is no longer restricted to narcotic drugs, but extends to psychotropic substances, and in order to adapt, if possible, those names to the reality of the present situation. The Division should report to the Commission on the matter at an appropriate time.

60 See para. 234 above.

61 See para. 360 above.

Annex I

ATTENDANCE

MEMBERS^{a/}

Algeria: Smaïl Bouzar; Ahmed Reza Bendisari;*/ Abdel Ikader Semmache**/

Argentina: José Fausto Vaccarezza; Horacio Rolando Cattani;*/
Rinaldo Alberto Poggi;*/ Eduardo Rodolfo Oderigo;*/
Nelly Freyre Penabad;*/ Domingo V. Budic;*/
Raúl H. Fernández Schoo**/

Australia: V.G. Montgomery; D. de Souza;*/ N. Wickes**/

Belgium: B. Huyghe-Brueckmans

Brazil: Fernando Ayres da Cunha; Lauro Sollero;*/ Paulo Campos de Oliveira**/

Canada: D.M. Smith; T.R. McKim;*/ R.A. Draper;*/ G.L. Tomalty;*/
Claude Sirois**/

Colombia: César Gómez Estrada; Héctor Charry Samper;*/ Jaime Serrano Rueda;*/
Carlos Osorio**/

France: Henri Nargeolet; M. Weber;*/ Claude Moison;*/ Jacqueline Balencie;*/
Germaine Hirlemann;*/ François Le Mouel;*/ G. Merlin**/

German Democratic Republic: U. Schneidewind; Dietmar Singer;*/ Oskar Hugler**/

Germany, Federal Republic of: Oskar Schröder; Eleonore Linsmayer;*/
Adolf Heiligenthal;*/ Klaus-Ulrich Kersten;*/
Erich Rebscher**/

Hungary: Bela Bölcş; Béla Blahó;*/ Lajos Kopetty;*/ Béla Majorossy;*/
János Varga;*/ János Somogyvári;*/ Istvan Bayer**/

India: Jasjit Singh; B.B. Gujral; A.P. Agrawal;*/ S.S. Gothoskar;*/
S. Singh;*/ M.M. Sethi**/

Indonesia: Sukardjo Subadi; R. Daldiri Mangundiwirja;*/ M. Aryono;*/
M. Soevandi;*/ Abdul Nasier**/

*/ Alternate.

**/ Adviser.

^{a/} Members whose term of office expires on 31 December 1979: Argentina; Canada; Colombia; France; Germany, Federal Republic of; Hungary; India; Italy; Kenya; Madagascar; Pakistan; Sweden; Thailand; United States of America and Yugoslavia. Members whose term of office expires on 31 December 1981: Algeria; Australia; Belgium; Brazil; German Democratic Republic; Indonesia; Iran; Japan; Mexico; Panama; Togo; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Iran: Behrouz Shahandeh; Seyed-Ahmad Seyed-Taheri;*/ Mahmoud Behfar-Rad;*/
Hassan Rafii-Tari;*/ Kamran Kossar;*/

Italy: Giuseppe di Gennaro; P. Straiani;*/ E. Maselli;*/ Lanfranco Vezzi;*/
Ferdinando Zezza;*/ Franco Testa;*/ Romano Capasso;*/
Alberto Mollica;*/ Celestino Biagini;*/

Japan: Nobuo Motohashi; Shosaku Taniguchi;*/

Kenya: Alfred A. Ouma; John B.N. Githinji;*/

Madagascar: Maurice Randrianame

Mexico: Samuel Alba Leyva; José Luis Vallarta;*/ Máximo Contreras Camacho;*/
Adán Punaro Rodanini;*/ Carlos de Navia Osorio;*/

Pakistan: Raouf Ali; Wajahat Latif;*/

Panama: Laura T. de Rodríguez

Sweden: Bror A. Rexed; Carl-Edvard Sturkell;*/ Erik Cornell;*/
Lars Hultstrand;*/ Bertil Hubinette;*/ Lars Grundberg;*/
Ingegard Agenäs;*/ Sten Mårtens;*/

Thailand: Chavalit Yodmani; Panya Vanasatit;*/ Aran Suwanbubpa;*/

Togo: A. Kuevi-beku

Tunisia: Mongi Fourati; Slim Ben Rejab;*/ Brahim Gherib;*/

Turkey: Ercüment Yavuzalp; Kaya Toperi;*/ Uygur Tazebay;*/ Human Baycin;*/
Ali Vural Oltem;*/ Hülya Tözüm;*/ Ismail Taskafa;*/
Osman Korutürk;*/

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: E. Babaian; E. Sviridov;*/

United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland: G.I. de Denev; D.G. Turner;*/ D.H. Cecil;*/
D.A. Cahal;*/ P.D. Cutting;*/
Peter E.I. Lee;*/ H.B. Spear;*/

United States of America: Mathea Falco; Peter Bensinger;*/ Peter Bourne;*/
Louis N. Cavanaugh, Jr.;*/ Robert DuPont;*/
David Husto;*/ David Osborn;*/ Arthur Sinai;*/
John Cusack;*/

Yugoslavia: Vladimir Kusević; Milutin Despotović;*/ Dragan Vukmirović;*/

*/ Alternate.

*/ Adviser.

STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTED BY OBSERVERS

Afghanistan, Austria, Bulgaria, Burma, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Iraq, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Venezuela.

STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTED BY OBSERVERS

Holy See, Republic of Korea, Switzerland.

UNITED NATIONS BODIES

Office for Inter-Agency Affairs, United Nations Children's Fund (International Year of the Child, Secretariat for Europe), United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Social Affairs Division, World Food Programme.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization, International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT

ORGANIZATION HAVING A SPECIAL AGREEMENT WITH ECOSOC

International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol)

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Arab Narcotics Bureau of the Arab Organization for Social Defence Against Crime, League of Arab States; Colombo Plan Bureau; Council of Europe; Customs Co-operation Council

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category I: International Council of Women

Category II: Bahá'i International Community, International Confederation of Catholic Organizations for Charitable and Social Action (Caritas Internationalis), International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, International Federation of Women Lawyers, International Union for Child Welfare, World Young Women's Christian Association

Roster: International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations

Annex II

WORLD TOTALS OF QUANTITIES OF DRUGS REPORTED AS SEIZED^{a/}

Table 1

Quantities of drugs reported seized^{b/} World totals, 1974-1976

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976^{c/}</u>
OPIUM (Raw and prepared)			
Africa	45 kg	74 g	15 kg
Americas	486 kg	1 152 kg	218 kg
Europe	101 kg	276 kg	243 kg
Near and Middle East	25 221 kg	16 376 kg	31 184 kg
Asia and the Far East	23 712 kg	13 413 kg	19 439 kg
Oceania	6 kg	6 kg	433 g
Total	49 571 kg	31 223 kg	51 099 kg
MORPHINE			
Africa	8 g	1 g	-
Americas	1 kg 7 g	14 kg 368 g	3 kg
Europe	96 kg 884 g	210 kg 261 g	61 kg 475 g
Near and Middle East	3 kg 50 g	5 kg 202 g	16 kg 793 g
Asia and the Far East	490 kg 28 g	168 kg 462 g	614 kg 20 g
Oceania	328 g	903 g	33 g
Total	591 kg 305 g	399 kg 197 g	695 kg 321 g
HEROIN			
Africa	-	-	-
Americas	476 kg 31 g	915 kg 141 g	763 kg 14 g
Europe	150 kg 631 g	311 kg 104 g	716 kg 869 g
Near and Middle East	90 kg 956 g	52 kg 795 g	100 kg 372 g
Asia and the Far East	388 kg 790 g	417 kg 345 g	967 kg 983 g
Oceania	6 kg 432 g	11 kg 437 g	21 kg 913 g
Total	1 112 kg 840 g	1 707 kg 822 g	2 570 kg 151 g

a/ See chapter II above.

b/ Cannabis plants, seeds and seedlings, poppy plants and capsules, and miscellaneous minor quantities of ampoules, phials, solutions, etc. are omitted.

c/ The figures given for 1976 are provisional.

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
COCAINE			
Africa	-	-	-
Americas	1 423 kg 351 g	2 347 kg 398 g	2 037 kg 940 g
Europe	35 kg 292 g	51 kg 66 g	61 kg 981 g
Near and Middle East	13 g	469 g	6 kg 371 g
Asia and the Far East	149 g	101 g	667 g
Oceania	281 g	7 kg 477 g	405 g
Total	1 459 kg 86 g	2 406 kg 511 g	2 107 kg 364 g
COCA LEAF			
Africa	-	-	-
Americas	18 kg 521 g	7 673 kg 500 g	31 162 kg 700 g
Europe	21 g	152 g	61 g
Near and Middle East	-	-	-
Asia and the Far East	-	-	-
Oceania	-	-	-
Total	18 kg 542 g	7 673 kg 652 g	31 162 kg 761 g
CANNABIS			
Africa	290 614 kg	302 194 kg	457 132 kg
Americas	1 190 912 kg	1 236 081 kg	1 220 377 kg
Europe	10 887 kg	16 179 kg	19 271 kg
Near and Middle East	23 196 kg	12 029 kg	26 014 kg
Asia and the Far East	68 630 kg	19 322 kg	23 513 kg
Oceania	504 kg	1 190 kg	1 124 kg
Total	1 584 743 kg	1 586 995 kg	1 747 431 kg

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
CANNABIS RESIN			
Africa	-	-	223 kg
Americas	6 906 kg	7 108 kg	8 410 kg
Europe	16 982 kg	24 169 kg	26 681 kg
Near and Middle East	24 563 kg	27 951 kg	40 263 kg
Asia and the Far East	863 kg	1 732 kg	1 843 kg
Oceania	143 kg	18 kg	488 g
Total	49 457 kg	60 978 kg	77 420 kg
LIQUID CANNABIS			
Africa	3 kg 700 g	-	-
Americas	153 kg 633 g	- ^{d/}	57 kg
Europe	199 kg 494 g	327 kg 97 g	349 kg 971 g
Near and Middle East	183 kg 463 g	75 kg 911 g	99 kg 270 g
Asia and the Far East	12 kg 185 g	16 kg 22 g	4 kg 500 g
Oceania	5 kg 568 g	32 kg 952 g	503 g ^{e/}
Total	558 kg 43 g	451 kg 982 g	511 kg 244 g
OTHER NARCOTIC DRUGS			
Africa:	-	77 g	-
Tablets	-	18	-
Americas:	2 kg 121 g	4 kg 548 g	2 kg
Ampoules/phials	221	-	-
Doses	4 706	5 114	3 565
Europe:	4 kg 210 g	7 kg 186 g	173 kg 234 g
Ampoules/phials	222	912	1 529
" " etc.	-	118 g ^{f/}	144 g ^{f/}
Tablets/doses	30 369	4 322	13 763

^{d/} Reported in litres only; total quantity reported for 1975: 6 lt.

^{e/} Quantity seized by Australia not available.

^{f/} Base substance.

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
OTHER NARCOTIC DRUGS (continued)			
Near and Middle East:			
Injections/phials	145	47	4 637
Tablets/doses	55	-	-
Asia and the Far East:	658 g	664 g	228 g
Ampoules/phials	35	300	-
Tablets	344	13	4 807
Oceania:	-	36 g	4 g
Ampoules	-	63	-
Tablets/doses	1 992	2 334	136
<hr/>			
Total	6 kg 989 g	12 kg 511 g	175 kg 466 g
Ampoules/phials/injections	623	1 322	6 166
" " etc.	-	118 g ^{f/}	144 g ^{f/}
Tablets/doses	37 466	11 801	22 271
<hr/>			
STIMULANTS			
Africa:	21 kg 600 g	1 g	-
Tablets	26 958	4	12 505
Americas:	50 kg 536 g	4 500 kg 138 g	9 kg 451 g
Ampoules	5 419	-	-
Tablets/doses	23 592 55?	8 121 216	5 598 637
Europe:	84 kg 819 g	91 kg 552 g	224 kg 451 g
Ampoules/phials	600	27	21
Ampoules/phials etc.	-	126 g ^{f/}	14 kg 780 g ^{f/}
Tablets/doses	397 664	124 684	19 572
Near and Middle East:	10 kg	144 kg 307 g	11 kg
Ampoules	-	340	141
Tablets	4 500	4 651	539 149
Asia and the Far East:	65 kg 290 g	42 kg 302 g	48 kg 694 g
Tablets/doses	811	11 210	22 575
Oceania:	6 g	-	9 g
Capsules/tablets/doses	641	4 420	3 892
<hr/>			
Total	232 kg 251 g	4 778 kg 300 g	293 kg 605 g
Ampoules/phials	6 019	367	162
Ampoules/phials etc.	-	126 g ^{f/}	14 kg 780 g ^{f/}
Capsules/tablets/doses	23 723 126	8 266 185	6 196 330

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
DEPRESSANTS			
Africa:	-	340 g	-
Ampoules	13	-	-
Tablets/capsules	12 057	33	2 000
Americas:	22 kg 296 g	4 780 kg 39 g	6 kg 279 g
Ampoules	-	199	-
Tablets/doses	3 191 965	658 240	1 055 262
Europe:	2 kg 873 g	25 g	2 kg 528 g
Ampoules/phials	27	-	521
Tablets/capsules	1 243	10 110	9 193
Near and Middle East:	-	-	-
Ampoules	-	2 745	-
Tablets/capsules	11 458	23 486	343 786
Asia and the Far East:	21 kg 440 g	23 kg 826 g	3 kg 101 g
Tablets/capsules	36 385	106 701	35 393
Oceania:	21 g	16 g	-
Ampoules	-	48	-
Tablets/capsules	363	2 551	-
Total	46 kg 630 g	4 804 kg 246 g	11 kg 908 g
Ampoules/phials	40	2 992	521
Capsules/tablets/doses	3 253 471	801 121	1 445 634

HALLUCINOGENS: LSD

Africa:	-	-	-
Doses	6 584	4 513	-
Americas:	6 kg 400 g	8 kg 855 g	10 kg 400 g
Doses	80 681	94 156	34 775
Europe:	65 g 675 mg	1 kg 955 g	41 g _f / 89 g _f
Doses	32 962	92 626	136 609
Near and Middle East:	-	-	-
Doses	1 518	38	37
Asia and the Far East:	-	-	330 g
Doses	3 049	2 840	207
Oceania:	-	-	768 g
Doses	21 631	12 110	17 500
Total	6 kg 466 g	10 kg 810 g	11 kg 539 g_f/ 89 g_f
Doses	146 425	206 283	189 128

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
OTHER HALLUCINOGENS			
Africa:	-	-	-
Doses	2 434	-	-
Americas:	1 kg 556 g	103 kg 705 g	16 kg 595 g
Doses	3 880 417	2 491 440	1 908 038
Europe:	2 kg 293 g	2 kg 210 g	176 g _f / 244 g _f
Doses	734	680	5 988
Near and Middle East:	-	-	-
Asia and the Far East:	-	800 g	-
Doses	159	-	10 324
Oceania:	-	-	-
<hr/>			
Total	3 kg 849 g	106 kg 715 g	16 kg 771 g _f / 244 g _f
Doses	3 883 744	2 492 120	1 924 350
<hr/> <hr/>			

Table 2

Total quantities of drugs reported seized: 1947-1976

Yearly average	Raw and prepared opium	Morphine	Heroin	Cocaine	Cannabis a/		Synthetic drugs b/	Other Narcotic drugs	Stimulants	Depressants	L.S.D.	Other hallucinogens
	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg					
1947-1951	36 671	84	84	50	102 061		111 g					
1952-1956	46 394	163	125	9	505 584		992 g					
1957-1961	38 505	228	207	14	444 647		1 kg 256 g					
1962-1966	45 811	579	332	89	317 189		526 g					
					Herb c/	Resin	Liquid cannabis					
1967-1969	40 278	822	518	133	1 585 291 d/	26 866	-	19 kg Tablets: 893 ^{e/}	120 kg Tablets: 754 176	251 kg Tablets: 250 ^{f/}	135 g Doses: 16 048	448 g ^{g/} Doses: 189 ^{h/}
Year												
1970	29 578	543	653	460	3 075 729 d/	42 564	-	29 kg 640 g Tablets etc.: 833 055	310 kg 841 g Tablets etc.: 2 180 035	293 kg 889 g Tablets: 1 792	283 g Doses: 244 525	259 kg 952 g Doses: 641
1971	40 053	1 600	1 446	562	4 623 637 d/	50 022	-	63 kg 975 g Tablets etc.: 58 934	684 kg 33 g Tablets etc.: 854 659	243 kg 157 g Tablets: 14 363	146 g Doses: 272 961	255 kg 107 g Doses: 4 350
1972	39 506	1 712	1 928	766	2 929 304 d/	62 117	56 kg	9 kg 533 g Tablets etc.: 47 971	94 kg 873 g Tablets etc.: 9 546 171	142 kg 601 g Tablets etc.: 748 449	238 g Doses: 207 695	7 kg 431 g Doses: 2 604 870
1973	73 756	1 666	930	1 355	1 646 837 d/	82 255	393 kg	5 kg 42 g Tablets etc.: 56 397	249 kg 941 g Tablets etc.: 7 635 290	65 kg 379 g Tablets etc.: 1 081 395	1 kg 468 g Doses: 178 732	10 kg 815 g Doses: 16 576 324
1974	49 571	591	1 113	1 459	1 651 449	49 457	558 kg	6 kg 989 g Tablets etc.: 38 089	232 kg 251 g Tablets etc.: 23 729 145	46 kg 630 g Tablets etc.: 3 253 511	6 kg 466 g Doses: 146 425	3 kg 849 g Doses: 3 883 744
1975	31 223	399	1 708	2 407	3 137 541	60 978	452 kg	12 kg 511 g Tablets etc.: 13 123 118 g g/	4 778 kg 300 g Tablets etc.: 8 266 552 126 g g/	4 804 kg 246 g Tablets etc.: 804 121	10 kg 810 g Doses: 206 283	106 kg 715 g Doses: 2 492 120
1976*	51 099	695	2 570	2 107	1 825 248	77 420	511 kg	175 kg 466 g Tablets etc.: 28 437 144 g g/	293 605 g Tablets etc.: 6 196 492 14 kg 780 g ^{g/}	11 kg 908 g Tablets etc.: 1 446 155	11 kg 539 g Doses: 189 128 89 g g/	16 kg 771 g Doses: 1 924 350 244 g g/

Notes: Cannabis seeds and seedlings, poppy plants and capsules, coca leaf and miscellaneous minor quantities of ampoules, phials, solutions, etc. are omitted.

*/ The figures given for 1976 are provisional.

a/ Including plants and resin.

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

c/ Including plants where seizures are reported by weight.

d/ Including weights of plants seized or destroyed, as reported by South Africa.

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

f/ These figures represent the total for 1969, no seizures having been reported for 1967 and 1968.

g/ Base substance.

Annex III

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF A DECISION TAKEN AND A DRAFT RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY
THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS AT ITS FIFTH SPECIAL SESSION

I. Financial implications of draft decision E/CN.7/L.437^{a/}

Note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.7/L.439)

1. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs requests the Secretary-General to issue, in collaboration with other units of the Secretariat concerned, as a United Nations publication in Arabic, the text of the three Conventions mentioned in document E/CN.7/L.437, including the Final Act and the resolutions adopted by the respective plenipotentiary conferences, and the Schedules annexed to those Conventions, in a form similar to the United Nations publications of those Conventions (Sales Nos. 62.XI.1, 77.XI.3 and 78.XI.3) in English, French, Russian and Spanish.

2. On the assumption that the texts in Arabic are to be printed in the same manner and format as the other versions, the probable printing costs per printed page for 2,500 copies each of the three publications could be S.F. 180.--.

3. Therefore, on the basis of:

	<u>an exchange rate of</u>	
(a) 68 printed pages: 1961 Convention: approx.	S.F.12,240 at 1.98	= \$6,180
(b) 76 printed pages: 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol:	" S.F.13,680 "	= \$6,900
(c) 52 printed pages: 1971 Convention	" S.F. 9,360 "	= \$4,725
	<hr/> S.F.35,280	\$17,805

4. The above approximate price levels are based on printing in Switzerland, where a delivery period of approximately 10 weeks from receipt of the manuscript could be expected; however, printing in an Arabic-speaking country (Egypt, Tunisia, etc.) would no doubt be much cheaper but would take a longer time.

^{a/} See para. 172 above.

II. Financial implications of draft resolution E/CN.7/L.430^{b/}

Note by the Secretariat (E/CN.7/L.451)

1. In compliance with the provisions of rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and of rule 154 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the financial implications of holding a special session of the Commission of two weeks' duration in 1980 are indicated hereunder.
2. It is anticipated that, except for the possible difference in duration, the over-all requirements of this special session will follow the same pattern as for a regular session. Also, experience has shown that the staff requirements for the special sessions are of similar magnitude when their duration is the same as that of a regular session.
3. These financial implications take into account General Assembly resolution 31/194, authorizing the Secretary-General to proceed with the transfer of the three Narcotic Drugs units to Vienna, as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the utilization of office accommodation and conference facilities at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna c/, specifically endorsed by the General Assembly in the same resolution.
4. Consequently, the financial implications are presented herewith for Geneva and Vienna. The estimated total quantifiable expenditure d/ for the two locations is set out hereunder:

	<u>Geneva</u>	<u>Vienna</u>
	(US dollars)	
Travel of members	48,400	48,400
Travel of staff to service meeting	13,600	-
Pre-session documentation	200,700	201,500
In-session servicing costs		
Post-session editing		
Printing (report)		
Miscellaneous expenses including reproduction supplies	5,000	5,000
	267,700	254,900

b/ See paras. 354 - 355 above

c/ A/C.5/31/34, paras. 29-36.

d/ These costs were computed on the basis of prevailing rates converted as applicable at the exchange rates of SF 2.17 and AS 16.15 to the US dollar used for the programme budget and appropriations 1978-1979.

Annex IV

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	E/NS.1976/Summary 4	Quarterly summary of reports on illicit transactions and seizures of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (1976)	
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