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COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS
REPORT OF THE SECOND SPECIAL SESSION

28 September - 3 October 1970

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
Official Records : Resumed Forty-ninth Session

SUPPLEMENT No.12

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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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A B B R E V I A T I O N S

The following abbreviations are used in this report:

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Full Title</u>
CCC	Customs Co-operation Council
ICPO/INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
ILO	International Labour Organisation
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
LAS	League of Arab States
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
Single Convention	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, signed at New York on 30 March 1961

CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

Second special session

1. The second special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs was authorized by Council resolution 1532 (XLIX)^{1/} of 24 July 1970, and was held in Geneva from 28 September to 3 October 1970.

Membership of the Commission

2. The membership of the Commission and the dates of expiry of the terms of office of members are set down in Annex I.

Representation at the session

3. The following twenty-four States, members of the Commission, were represented: Brazil, Canada, Dominican Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia. A list of representatives, and all other participants and observers, is attached as Annex II to this report.

4. Applying the procedure adopted by the Commission at its twenty-third session in respect of observers to be invited to the twenty-fourth regular session in 1971, and which had been applied at the first special session in January 1970, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Chairman, issued invitations to certain Governments to send observers to the special session. The following Governments accepted the invitation: Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Spain. The following Governments were also invited to send observers but were unable to do so: Afghanistan, Burma, Bolivia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Singapore.

5. The Governments of Argentina, Austria, Holy See and New Zealand later expressed the wish to designate observers, and they did so at the invitation of the Commission extended at the opening of the second special session.

6. The Commission expressed appreciation to those Governments which had sent observers, for the contribution made by them to the work of the second special session.

7. The World Health Organization (WHO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) from the specialized agencies were represented, as well as the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and also the Permanent Anti-Narcotics Bureau of the League of Arab States (LAS). Representatives of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) also attended the session.

^{1/} E/SR.1717.

8. The International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/INTERPOL), a non-governmental organization in consultative status Category II, attended the session, as also did the following other non-governmental organizations in the same Category: the International Federation of Women Lawyers, the World Young Women's Christian Association and the World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations. The International Council for Alcohol and Addictions, a non-governmental organization on the roster, also attended.

9. The Chairman of the first special session opened the second special session. Dr. V. Kušević, Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, represented the Secretary-General, and Mr. Ansar Khan was the Secretary of the Commission.

Duration of the session

10. The Commission met on five days from 28 September to 2 October 1970 and held a night meeting continuing into 3 October 1970; eleven plenary meetings were held (675th to 685th meetings).^{2/}

Election of officers^{3/}

11. The Commission unanimously elected the following officers:

Chairman	Mr. P. Beedle (United Kingdom)
First Vice-Chairman	Mr. D.P. Anand (India)
Second Vice-Chairman	Dr. F. Johnson-Romuald (Togo)
Rapporteur	Mr. J.E. Ingersoll (United States of America)

12. The Commission set up a Steering Committee and a Working Group as follows:

- (a) A Steering Committee: consisting of the office-holders, as well as the representatives present who had been chairmen of previous sessions (the representatives of France, Switzerland and Yugoslavia), together with the representatives of Mexico and the USSR.
- (b) Working Group: The Commission's attention having been drawn to public debate and disquiet about the dangers of cannabis and the hallucinogens, it considered the possibility of issuing a statement of general principles regarding the need for national and international control of these and other substances. It accepted that in the time available it was not possible for it to prepare and produce a detailed statement of this kind. It established a Working Group consisting of the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia, under the chairmanship of the First Vice-President, Mr. D.P. Anand (India), to prepare for incorporation in the report a summary text reflecting the Commission's general attitude to the abuse of drugs, and the need for controls.

^{2/} See E/CN.7/SR.675 to 685.

^{3/} Agenda item 1 (see E/CN.7/SR.675).

Adoption of the Agenda^{4/}

13. The Commission considered the provisional agenda^{5/} drawn up by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Chairman of the Commission, in application of the procedure adopted by the Commission at its twenty-third session, in connexion with the organization of the twenty-fourth session, which procedure had also been applied at the first special session. This agenda was adopted as follows:

1. Election of Officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Urgent international action against the abuse of, and illicit traffic in, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
4. Adoption of the report

Message of the Secretary-General

14. The following message was received by telegram from the Secretary-General at the opening of the second special session:

"AS THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS OPENS ITS SPECIAL SESSION IN GENEVA, I FEEL IMPELLED TO COMMUNICATE TO ALL PARTICIPANTS MY PLEA FOR PROMPT EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ACTION AGAINST DRUG ABUSE.

"THE ABUSE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS HAS REACHED EPIDEMIC PROPORTIONS. IT HAS VIRTUALLY BECOME A UNIVERSAL MENACE TO WHICH NO COUNTRY IS IMMUNE. IF WE DELAY ANY LONGER IN ADOPTING STRONG MEASURES TO ELIMINATE ILLEGAL NARCOTICS PRODUCTION AND ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC, THE SOLUTION TO THIS DANGEROUS PROBLEM WILL BE BEYOND OUR GRASP.

"THE UNITED NATIONS IS DEDICATED TO THE ENHANCEMENT OF HUMAN DIGNITY, AND WHAT IS MORE DEGRADING AND DEBILITATING TO HUMAN BEINGS THAN DRUG ADDICTION? AT A TIME WHEN MEN AND WOMEN - AND ESPECIALLY THE YOUNG - DESPERATELY NEED THE FULL USE OF THEIR FACULTIES TO COPE WITH THE COMPLEX PROBLEMS OF OUR SOCIETY, IT IS THE DUTY OF THIS ORGANIZATION TO TAKE THE LEAD IN CONTROLLING AND ELIMINATING THE BLIGHT OF NARCOTIC ADDICTION THROUGH ALL AVAILABLE MEANS.

"YOUR TASK DURING THE COMING WEEK IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE TO THE PHYSICAL, MENTAL AND SPIRITUAL HEALTH OF THE PEOPLES OF THE WHOLE WORLD. YOU HAVE MY DEEPEST WISHES FOR THE SUCCESS OF YOUR DELIBERATIONS."

15. The Commission replied to the Secretary-General thanking him, and expressing confidence that he, his immediate colleagues and all the members of the UN family would assist it in its work of combatting drug addiction, to which end it was urgently seeking practical ways to strengthen international collaboration and effort.

^{4/} Agenda item 2 (see E/CN.7/SR.675).

^{5/} E/CN.7/529.

Records of the second special session

16. In application of General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII) and Council resolution 1379 (XLV), the Commission agreed that the record of its meetings be kept in the form of minutes except for those covering the general discussion (676th, 677th, 678th, 679th and 680th meetings) and that covering the discussion on the resolution adopted at the session (684th meeting), for which there would be summary records.

Report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council
on its second special session 6/

17. At its 685th meeting the Commission decided unanimously to adopt the present report to the Council on its second special session. The Council may wish to take note of this report.

Hommage to President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the
United Arab Republic

18. The Commission observed a minute of silence in memory of President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic, and requested the representative of the United Arab Republic to convey to his Government the condolences of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

6/ Agenda item 4 (see E/CN.7/SR.685).

CHAPTER II

SCOPE OF UNITED NATIONS ACTION AGAINST DRUG ABUSE

Introduction

19. In convening the second special session, the Economic and Social Council by resolution 1532 (XLIX) had called upon it to make short-term and long-term recommendations for integrated international action against drug abuse with particular reference to:

- (a) more effective measures to suppress the illicit drug traffic by strengthening national and international means of enforcement;
- (b) putting an end to the illegal and uncontrolled production of narcotic raw material by all means, including the development of alternative economic programmes and activities such as the substitution of crops as envisaged by General Assembly resolution 2434 (XXIII); and
- (c) reducing the illicit demand for drugs by means of educational and social programmes, and by means of the treatment and rehabilitation of addicts.

20. The preamble to the above-mentioned resolution made it clear that in considering measures against drug abuse, the Commission would take account of the problem of narcotic drugs, as well as that of the psychotropic substances. In executing the mandate of the second special session and for the future, the Commission decided that the concept of drug abuse should always be understood to include the abuse of narcotic drugs as well as of the psychotropic substances.

21. The Commission reaffirmed its previous positions regarding the hazards of narcotic drugs under international control and also psychotropic substances proposed for international control. The Commission specifically reaffirmed the principles expressed in its resolutions adopted at the twenty-second session, and those in the sixteenth report of the World Health Organization's Expert Committee on Drug Dependence regarding the dangers of such drugs and substances. The Commission urged vigorous execution of national and international controls of narcotic drugs including cannabis, and that Governments should proceed as soon as possible to adopt national controls of psychotropic substances such as those of the hallucinogen, amphetamine and barbiturate type, and adhere to international instruments as soon as possible after they come into force.

22. To assist the Commission in carrying out its mandate, the Secretary-General had presented a document setting out suggestions for short-term and long-term measures against drug abuse and illicit trafficking. ^{7/} The Commission noted with interest the first 25 paragraphs of the document, and decided that, although they were helpful as background information, no purpose would be served by discussing them. The Commission then discussed paragraphs 26-35, containing suggestions for short-term and long-term actions.

^{7/} Document E/CN.7/530

23. The Commission proceeded first to a short general discussion of the policy considerations to be taken into account, before venturing into an assessment of the proposals for action, for which latter crucial task facing the second special session the measures suggested by the Secretary-General provided a useful guideline.

24. The present chapter sets forth general policy considerations and the proposed measures of action are found in the succeeding chapter.

25. The Commission was greatly assisted in its discussions by the participation of the representatives of the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the International Narcotics Control Board, the United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the Permanent Anti-Narcotics Bureau of the League of Arab States and the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/INTERPOL).

General Policy Considerations

26. The Commission observed that the phenomenon of drug abuse had actually been a series of different epidemics in different countries, with serious situations arising in relation to different drugs. Moreover, the scope of the problem had varied from drug to drug; for example, the abuse of cannabis in the forms of marijuana and hashish was more widespread, and it had increased more rapidly than that of heroin, though the latter had also risen; the abuse of coca-leaf remained widespread, but was generally a static problem confined to a well-defined area; cocaine as a drug of abuse seemed to be less prominent than cannabis or the opiates. The abuse of the amphetamines had swept certain particular countries in sudden waves, had abated in one country, and in some others was now a problem causing grave concern. The hallucinogens, in particular LSD, remained mainly a problem of certain developed countries, but presented a very serious danger. Barbiturate-type drugs also presented a serious and growing problem.

27. Increasing drug abuse was based on the inter-dependence of a supply and a demand which were bridged by the illicit traffic: there were a number of factors underlying the abuse of dangerous drugs, among which economic and social stress remained significant. Therapeutic addiction was negligible, but restraint in medical dispensing practices should be considered necessary to prevent the other forms of drug dependence. At least part of the present reckless resort to drug abuse among younger generations in certain countries might be related to ignorance of the hazards, social protest, disillusionment or increasingly permissive attitudes to free drug use. The phenomenon of drug abuse was now visibly spreading to many countries. It was no longer confined to economically depressed classes or to persons with emotional disturbances.

28. On the positive side of the balance, it was to be noted that as drug abuse had spread there had now come about a much wider recognition of its grave implications for society, and there was a will to respond to it with greater determination and effect. The factor of drug abuse provided what might be termed the "demand" aspect of the drugs problem. The "supply" side of the problem was anchored in the illicit, uncontrolled, or inadequately controlled production of narcotic raw materials. The Commission noted, without prejudice to the measures referred to in paragraphs 37 and 38 below, that to impinge upon the supply component of the narcotics problem required as a necessity a broadly based programme of economic and social advancement in the areas where illicit or uncontrolled production took place. The problem of psychotropic substances was more the result of indiscriminate and irresponsible practices of legitimate and clandestine manufacture and trade.

29. The link between "demand" and "supply" was provided by the illicit traffic, and it might be considered that this traffic, as a criminal activity, might be contained by forceful immediate measures of improved enforcement, together with better national administration and international collaboration.

30. Having set the frame of the three components of the drugs problem, the Commission proceeded to focus more closely on the policy implications which needed to be taken into account.

Drug abuse

31. The Commission stressed that as noted above, drug abuse was a complex phenomenon and its underlying factors were so variable, and at present so imperfectly understood, that counter measures required to be most subtly and skilfully devised, and applied with care. It was also necessary that campaigns against drug abuse be well-founded on scientific data, and not take the form merely of moral exhortations which might be ineffective in themselves, but of informed discussion grounded in objective information. All countries should unite with the international organs in exploring the root causes of the disease, in informing themselves fully on its nature, and to learn best how to deal with it. A large-scale programme should only be undertaken on the basis of secure knowledge, or at least on working hypotheses, the validity of which had long been recognized by experts. The need to develop the capability to obtain the requisite knowledge and arrive at tenable hypotheses was also noted. Close co-operation was necessary among the professions and disciplines directly concerned, both at the national and at the international level.

32. Any realistic or well-balanced programme for a particular country should take into account the nature of the drug, or drugs, involved, the size of the problem, the socio-cultural environment, the traditions and economic possibilities of the society and also the influences which had a bearing on individual and group behaviour, in particular among the young.

33. There was also scope for a regional approach: where a number of countries in the same region had comparable socio-economic conditions, and a similar scale of cultural values, it might be appropriate to envisage similar solutions.

34. While sharp emergency action to contain a sudden eruption of drug abuse might sometimes be necessary, as experience in certain countries had shown, the Commission agreed that in general any preventive measures, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes should, as far as possible, be integrated in a comprehensive plan for economic and social development, and the promotion of education and health. The Commission considered that it should always be borne in mind that health is "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity", and this excludes any abuse of drugs.

35. A programme of education and public information against drug abuse was of obvious importance in certain parts of the world. The experience of Japan in combatting drug abuse by enforcement, treatment and rehabilitation and by what the authorities had called an "enlightenment" programme, had proved that the public attitude to drug abuse could be changed to one of disapproval by a well-conceived and methodical information policy. It was necessary to stress, however, that educational methods must be flexible and must be adjusted to local circumstances. Methods found successful in one place might not

prove applicable in another. While there should be the fullest inter-change of ideas and experience about educational programmes, the choice and preparation of information and education material should be done in close consultation with the national authorities. The Commission was aware that certain types of views, information, and publicity expressed through television and other mass media, and sometimes involving well-known personalities, seemed to approve, or at least unwittingly encourage, the non-medical use of drugs. This seemed to be a pernicious form of propaganda in favour of drug abuse, and governments should consider taking appropriate counter-action; some delegations favoured going as far as prohibition.

Illicit, uncontrolled or inadequately controlled production

36. The Commission was aware that the characteristics of the economies and areas in which illicit or uncontrolled narcotics raw material was produced, made it a problem that was beyond the resources of the governments concerned. In virtually every case the countries where such production took place were developing countries, and the areas within their territory where there was such narcotics cultivation were usually the more underdeveloped and poorer parts of the whole national territory. It must be recognized that the governments concerned, with their limited financial resources and with many imperative claims of high national priority on their budget, required substantial outside assistance in order to create the conditions under which the populations involved could adopt other means of livelihood than the cultivation of narcotic crops.

37. As far as inadequately controlled production was concerned, it appeared that while assistance, for example towards economic and social development, could have a bearing upon the problem, there would possibly be more advantage in directing such assistance towards improving national administration and controls.

38. As regards the problem of processing the drugs obtained from uncontrolled or inadequately controlled production the Commission was convinced that results in this direction should essentially be sought in the context of national controls, more energetic enforcement supported by more efficient international collaboration, exchange of information and application of the treaties.

39. Turning to the problem of the non-medical supply of psychotropic substances, the Commission hoped that with the promulgation of the Protocol on Psychotropic Substances to be adopted at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries in Vienna in January/February 1971, significant progress would be made towards stemming the supplies which at present found their way into criminal channels.

Illicit Traffic

40. As the Commission has observed in an earlier paragraph, the brunt of the attack upon the illicit traffic must be conceived in terms of a greatly stepped-up enforcement, both in quality and quantity, and much closer international collaboration. As regards the latter desideratum it was constrained to note that even within existing resources and systems more could have been done, both nationally and internationally. Some delegations emphasized the role of collaboration with Interpol and the Customs Co-operation Council. While the effort in both directions, enforcement and international collaboration, needed to be acute, the Commission considered that simultaneously the international framework of obligations and exchange of information could perhaps be tightened to a greater degree. This possibility is touched upon later in this chapter and discussed specifically in the chapter that follows.

National Legislation

41. The Commission recognized the diversity of national laws and practices in the world, but it noted that the obligations flowing from the treaties were given substance and application in national jurisprudence and procedure. The Commission was of the view that all governments, and especially those which faced urgent problems of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, should consider to what extent laws and practices could be specially adapted in face of the real threat to social stability and well-being these problems had created. Matters such as laws of evidence, civil commitment for treatment and rehabilitation, penal sanctions and other approaches could be reviewed, with a view to seeking such modifications as would serve the end of obtaining a more rigorous control system if thereby drug abuse could be prevented and the illicit traffickers brought to book.

The Work of the International Drug Control Organs

42. The Commission felt that its own programme and priorities should allow it to respond more quickly to changes in the situation of drug abuse. Recent experience, for example with the problem of the psychotropic substances, had underlined the importance of alertness, greater adaptability and response on the part of the international bodies to the development of contingencies in the Commission's field of work. It considered that as an immediate objective means should be found of strengthening the resources of the secretariats concerned in terms of personnel, and of extending their programme of work in order to assure the effective and rapid application of the measures of action proposed in the succeeding chapter.

Integrated Plan for International Action

43. Bearing in mind its previous discussions, the emphasis given to the matter by the International Narcotics Control Board, and by the Secretary-General, the Commission unanimously concluded that effective action against drug abuse must be conceived in terms of a concerted plan for integrated action to be taken at the international and national levels, responding to the global nature of the drug problem in terms of supply, demand and illicit trafficking. This concept of the basic approach had indeed been implicit in General Assembly resolution 2434 (XXIII) and resolution 1532 (XLIX) of the Economic and Social Council - the Commission considered that it must mark all future action in this field.

CHAPTER III

SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM MEASURES AGAINST DRUG ABUSE AND THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Consideration of the Narcotics Treaties

44. The lines of action and the specific measures that the Commission could propose, would still apply within the framework of international treaty obligations. The representative of the United States, announced the intention of his Government to seek amendment of the Single Convention under its Article 47 and to set this procedure in train within the next ninety days. The purport of these amendments would be to obtain a system of enforceable international controls on cultivation of the opium poppy and the production, manufacture and export of narcotic drugs - both those obtained from the opium poppy, and the substances produced synthetically. In order to achieve these objectives the United States considered that new authority should be given to an international organization to (a) collect more adequate and accurate information from member countries; (b) to set annual quotas for legal cultivation, production, manufacture and exportation of narcotic drugs based on world needs and a member's success in preventing illegal diversion; (c) to direct a body of international inspectors with authority to investigate conditions in a State Party to the treaty under certain circumstances; (d) to adopt remedial measures if a State Party exceeds an approved quota, and (e) to provide funds to assist Parties in the implementation of an effective control system.

45. The procedure for amendment to the Single Convention would necessarily take time, but in the meantime the representative of the United States considered it imperative that attention be focussed on the courses of action available under the Single Convention to secure greater compliance by the Parties. As an example, he was confident that the Commission and the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) would make the best use of the possibilities available to them under the treaties.

46. Other representatives stressed the importance of the Single Convention and they considered that proposals for amendment might spread uncertainty among those States which had not yet adhered to it. In any case, the suggested amendments raised complex matters and they would take time to study. They also noted that one of the handicaps in applying the Single Convention had been that several countries, among them several important countries in the field of drugs, had only become Parties to the instrument recently, and they recalled the various exhortations that had been made by the Commission itself and superior organs, including the General Assembly, to those States who were not Parties, to become Parties to the Single Convention.

47. Some delegations drew attention to an earlier instrument, the 1936 Convention for the Suppression of Illicit Traffic. The representatives of France and Switzerland considered that a study should be made of the reasons why there had been so few adherences to this instrument, with a view to seeking its wider acceptance, with such amendments to it as might have become necessary since it had been prepared.

48. The Commission decided that a detailed consideration of this suggestion should be postponed to a later session, by which time the Secretary-General was requested to consult governments and invite them to offer an appreciation of this Convention, and their views as to the possibility of its wider application.

49. Commenting upon the role of the Board under the Single Convention, its President emphasized that its work of ensuring compliance with the provisions of the treaty was conducted unremittingly, and with all the resources of pressure, persuasion, diplomatic access and special missions open to it, and with all the authority that the Board in its independence and with its highly competent and experienced membership could command. It had exercised its powers in a measured, realistic fashion and would always continue to utilize them to the full extent available to it. While the Board met twice a year, he himself and the Board secretariat were constantly occupied with the effective application of the treaties. He stressed that in the final analysis, the sound function of the international system of drugs control, which the Board was enjoined to implement, depended upon the goodwill of governments.

Regional training centres and laboratories

50. One of the suggestions of the Secretary-General outlined in document E/CN.7/530 was the establishment of regional centres in areas with common problems, and of laboratories - possibly as part of these centres - to give to enforcement personnel such as police, customs, etc., training focussed on specialized techniques concerning the drug traffic, identification of drugs by ordinary observation and through simple chemical methods to be used in the field by non-chemists. They would also provide experts to be sent to the countries of the region to demonstrate such techniques. The centres might also disseminate literature and audio-visual material to the enforcement officers of the region in the language of each country concerned. As for the laboratories, they would make analyses of suspected narcotic or psychotropic material, especially the heavily adulterated material that is usually found in the illicit traffic.

51. The Commission expressed a consensus on the necessity of strengthening the enforcement services in general. While recognizing the fact that enforcement alone could not solve the drug problem, it nevertheless recognized the important role played by enforcement services in the fight against drug abuse.

52. It was well-known that often the traffickers were organized professional criminals and this made it essential that enforcement agencies should have advanced training and equipment at their disposal, as well as public support. The Commission noted that ICPO/Interpol was directly involved in the training of police personnel, for instance through audio-visual means, and by advising on the preparation of the syllabus of police training schools with a view to including data about the drugs problem. It was known that various countries also had well-established police training schools. The United States delegate described training facilities available in the United States which had been taken advantage of by officers from many other countries, who could participate in the specialized courses offered.

53. The Commission noted that many countries had well-developed customs enforcement agencies. It also considered the possibilities offered by the Customs Co-operation Council, which was an inter-governmental organization with a wide membership. The CCC was a body uniquely equipped to further close co-operation amongst the customs forces of all the regions of the world and it also organized training in this field. It expressed the hope that the two professional bodies mentioned would always co-operate in programmes of training in the enforcement field.

54. As a start, the Commission felt that preparatory work should be begun by the Secretariat with a view to undertaking a modest international programme for training in enforcement, with the co-operation of the enforcement agencies existing in various countries and with the help of ICPO/Interpol and the Customs Co-operation Council where necessary. It would be incorrect to create mechanisms with rigid features because of the wide variety of approaches needed.

55. The Commission recognized that financial and technical support would be of paramount importance in assisting the developing countries, above all in establishing and developing national drug control administrations and enforcement machinery, and the training of needed personnel, including assistance in the setting up or expansion of research or training centres which could serve national and regional needs. It, therefore, wished that the international programme mentioned earlier give priority to such countries. On balance, the preferable course would be that the United Nations should have primarily a supportive role geared to the needs and requests of countries for assistance under these programmes.

56. In so far as laboratories to assist the work of enforcement were concerned, the Commission concluded that the best course of action here also would be to use existing institutions in the different regions for this purpose and strengthen them with international assistance, both in the form of expert advice, and equipment. Such laboratories already existed in the different regions and some of them were at such a level of expertise where they could, with the assistance postulated above, be brought up to the standard required for providing a regional service.

The replacement of narcotic crops

57. The Commission recalled that the importance of crop substitution in the areas of illicit or uncontrolled production of narcotic raw material was by now well established as an essential part of the world effort to fight drug abuse and illicit trafficking. In fact, certain attempts at the replacement of narcotic crops in certain specific areas had been made. In many cases well thought out recommendations by United Nations agencies could not be fully implemented where illegal or uncontrolled narcotics cultivation took place. But even those countries which had previously been unable to undertake such programmes could now be encouraged to look again at the possibilities, with the expectation of substantial assistance if they so requested, to attain this goal. The Commission noted official reports that the Sunflower Project for the substitution of cannabis cultivation in Lebanon was continuing to make progress.

58. It noted the cautionary observation of the Food and Agriculture Organization that even when crop substitution programmes begin to gain a footing, it should be expected that the illicit traffic would seek to pay more for its raw narcotic supplies even if the new crops were subsidized. Thus, the price elasticity in crop substitution had obvious financial implications that future planning must take seriously into account. It was of cardinal importance that the peasants who had traditionally cultivated narcotic crops be convinced that in taking to substitute cultures they would not put their means of livelihood into jeopardy. It welcomed the assurance of FAO that the World Food Programme could be ready to contribute food supplies to farmers at the initial stages of crop substitution.

59. It welcomed the preparedness of FAO to advise upon and implement, as might be feasible, narcotics crop substitution in its own programmes of general agricultural development. These programmes, with the assistance now envisaged, would definitely contribute to the elimination of illegal narcotic crops. The Commission emphasized that crop substitution would always have to be supported by a determined economic effort, continuous information of the populations concerned and adequate sanctions.

Information collection, research, education

60. The Commission emphasized that the collection of data on all aspects of the drug problem was a very important prerequisite to any large-scale programming. No serious endeavour could be made to reduce the impact of drug addiction without having as clear an idea as possible of the number and characteristics of those affected.

61. The Commission examined the existing systems of collection of data in the field. Reference was first made to data collecting by WHO. Resolution WHA 23.42 of the Twenty-third World Health Assembly had requested the Director-General: "... to develop means for the international collection and exchange of data on the prevalence and incidence of drug dependence and on human environment factors associated therewith...", and the Director-General had therefore taken steps to develop informative material on the interaction between man, his environment and dependence-producing drugs, that would be useful in planning and implementing educational and other programme activities. The collection of data on the prevalence of drug abuse was more difficult than in other epidemiological fields because drug abuse was generally not accepted in the social context and, therefore, most current means of data collecting could not apply. The question of using the regional WHO reference centres for this purpose was mentioned; such action would probably have financial implications which had to be examined.

62. Among the other sources of data available, the statistics obtained and analyzed by the International Narcotics Control Board were of great utility, but it was to be noted that they were based essentially on official information regarding licit production, manufacture, international trade and consumption.

63. In so far as data about the illicit traffic compiled by the Secretary General and Interpol were concerned, it was inevitable that they have mainly an indicative character since a quantification of illicit activity was not possible.

64. The data sent to the Secretary-General about drug abuse in some cases were unfortunately the weakest part of the information available to the Commission; the data were incomplete; they were collected on the basis of non-uniform criteria, and in many cases they simply added up to formal submissions, and the real situation seemed to be generally outside the knowledge of some of the governments concerned.

65. The Commission noted the need to improve the factual information that it must have at its disposal, in order to carry out its functions. The point was raised that the form⁸/according to which Governments made Annual Reports to the Secretary-General on the Working of the Narcotics Treaties could perhaps be improved; it was decided to examine this question at a later date.

66. In the Note of the Secretary-General, there was a reference to the possibility of establishing as a long-term programme an international research centre to deal with all problems related to drugs, which would encompass in its activities scientific as well as social and other forms of research. The Commission noted that research centres existed in many countries and the result of their work would be of great interest for the general information of the Commission and other pertinent organs. As for the establishment of an international research centre, it was suggested that this might be of interest, especially in areas about which practically no data existed in the drugs field and which would therefore be an ideal terrain for research. This question was not, however, considered as presenting a high degree of priority.

Treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration

67. The Commission took up the discussion of these questions outlined in document E/CN.7/531 (Contribution by the World Health Organization) and in document E/CN.7/530. The Commission's attention was also drawn to World Health Assembly resolution WHA 23.42, the operative parts of which read as follows:

"1. RECOMMENDS that the World Health Organization should encourage and assist the development of improved preventive, treatment and rehabilitation programmes and the pursuit of needed knowledge in the field of drug dependence;

"2. URGES Member States to promote preventive, therapeutic, rehabilitative, and research programmes in this field; and

"3. REQUESTS the Director-General

(i) to develop means for the international collection and exchange of data on the prevalence and incidence of drug dependence, and on the human and environmental factors associated therewith;

(ii) to ensure that the constitutional responsibilities of the World Health Organization are effectively discharged in international programmes for the control of the abuse of dependence-producing drugs;

⁸/ E/NR.FORM/Rev.2

- (iii) to seek, without excluding the possibility of establishing a standing committee, the most effective procedures for examining the various factors involved of a medical, scientific and social nature and for enabling the Organization to receive all useful advice concerning the need to restrict the availability of any drug on the grounds of its liability to misuse; and
- (iv) to report to the Executive Board and to the Twenty-fourth World Health Assembly on developments in this matter."

68. The representative of the WHO said that the resolution had been transmitted to Member States with the request that they inform the World Health Organization of steps taken in accordance therewith.

69. The Commission was also informed by him that WHO would continue to convene expert committees, scientific and consultative groups in order to enable the Organization to receive all useful advice on the medical, scientific and environmental factors having to do with drug dependence. The Expert Committee on Drug Dependence had held its eighteenth session in August 1970. The main body of its Report^{9/} sets out the principles of management of drug dependence problems, including approaches to treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration. A scientific group would meet in December 1970 to study and evaluate available data about the effects on man of short-term and long-term use of cannabis.

70. The representative of WHO added that WHO would continue to furnish governments with technical reports and other publications pertinent to the matter; to furnish, on the request of governments, consultation on preventive, treatment and rehabilitation programmes; to collaborate with other international organizations having common interests and goals. WHO would intensify its efforts to foster research on the prevalence and incidence of drug dependence, and on the human and environmental factors associated with the deviant use of drugs, and on relative effectiveness of various treatment and preventive approaches. In this context, the World Health Organization would emphasize research that would benefit from being carried out in more than one country. WHO was establishing some field laboratories to study the health status of persons living in designated areas and the impact of various environmental factors on health including the delivery of health services. Drug abuse could be included in this activity. WHO was to select some areas where monitoring could be introduced to follow changes in patterns of drug abuse, appearance of new drugs, effectiveness of preventive measures, etc. Epidemiological intelligence teams, including representatives of several disciplines, could carry out studies in places where new outbreaks appeared to be taking place.

71. Several representatives expressed the view that the treatment and medical rehabilitation of drug addicts was primarily a concern of the World Health Organization, in co-operation with the health authorities in the respective countries. They further stressed the need to differentiate treatment programmes according to the particular addiction situations, needs and resources of the various countries.

^{9/} DRD/7C.1; provisional symbol - this document will be issued later in the WHO Technical Report Series.

72. The representative of WHO said that his Organization did not advocate any particular method or technique of treatment and rehabilitation for general application since the choice of methods could only be considered in relation to a given regional, national or local situation.

73. The financial implications of the programme to be developed after resolution WHA 23.42 would be studied in January 1971 by the WHO Executive Board, and in May by the World Health Assembly. The representative of WHO said that external funds might be useful to enlarge the dimensions of the programme to be proposed thereafter.

74. The representative of ILO said that his Organisation could participate in the vocational rehabilitation and social re-integration of addicts, by means of vocational training, programmes and other methods. In this connexion ILO expert help and advice was already being provided to the United Nations pilot projects in Thailand and Iran. In co-operation with medical rehabilitation efforts, the ILO could assist in establishing assessment and training workshops, sheltered employment facilities and in the selection of suitable trades for drug addicts both during and after treatment. The financing of these and similar projects and the widening of the field of activity would be facilitated by a special fund.

75. The Commission noted with respect to drug abuse that in developing countries there was a need for trained personnel, and also for appropriate legislation to sanction treatment programmes. There were financial problems as well as difficulties of employment, and the lack of skills hindered the reintegration of ex-addicts.

76. The representative of Peru described drug abuse as a pandemic phenomenon feeding a social maladjustment and personal difficulties such as family disruption etc., which called for a number of co-ordinated efforts from teachers, psychiatrists and social workers. He stressed the importance of research, sound data, planning and good organization in the introduction of effective preventive and educational programmes.

Education

77. The Commission took up the discussion of the proposals concerning information and education outlined in document E/CN.7/530, namely the establishment of education centres either on a regional basis for countries with a common language and with a similar cultural background, or in specific countries to co-operate with the educational authorities in producing educational material such as films, text books, posters, etc. These centres would closely link their activity with local conditions, and would be especially adapted to local languages.

78. Several representatives described the educational programmes in their countries; the majority of these programmes were functioning on an experimental basis. There was general agreement about the necessity of the introduction of individualized educational programmes, having regard to the different age groups, local conditions, cultural and professional background, influence of sub-cultures, the drug abuse situation, the availability of specific drugs etc.

79. The representative of Interpol supported the opinion expressed by several representatives about the danger of the great publicity given to narcotic drugs, and to drug abuse by mass information media. The curiosity of young people played an important part in the propagation of drug abuse.

80. It was noted that in several countries the information being disseminated by various sources to different groups was often incorrect or misleading. A number of countries had attempted to co-ordinate and evaluate efforts in the educational field by such measures as the establishment of governmental and non-governmental agencies to advise on, or prepare, educational material designed for the information of specific groups in the population. It was generally agreed that this activity might be introduced in all countries where the drug abuse problem is acute, to prevent the dangerous influence of emotional and misleading information.

81. The representative of UNESCO stated that education as a part of prevention of drug abuse should be specific, and emphasized the importance of the creation of interdisciplinary national commissions to elaborate guidelines and give advice to mass information media (TV, radio, press, etc.).

82. The representative of WHO informed the Commission that WHO had and would continue to develop factual material which could be useful for national agencies to make use of and adapt to local situations. WHO had an established programme for health education of the public; drug abuse could be integrated in this activity.

83. Finally, the Commission expressed a consensus that educational programmes should be elaborated on the national level on the basis of local conditions. The dissemination of factual material and basic information by the Secretariat and WHO could facilitate the activity of national agencies.

Co-ordination

84. In the light of the emphasis placed by Council resolution 1532 (XLIX) on the need for integrated programmes, the Commission reviewed some of the problems of co-ordination of short-term and long-term measures against drug abuse and the illicit traffic. It appreciated that, as the body entrusted by the Council with the responsibility of advising on policy with regard to these measures, it had a central role to play in the development of closer co-operation with and among all the specialized agencies concerned with aspects of the drug problem. It looked forward to fuller opportunities at future sessions to make suggestions regarding common policy issues to those agencies. As regards the elaboration of ways by which integrated planning and detailed execution of programmes could be promoted centrally or regionally, the Secretary-General already had well-established machinery for the co-ordination and administration of programmes involving various agencies. In view of the greater importance being given to drug abuse control programmes, it would seem appropriate for the Secretary-General to review the existing procedures for co-ordinating such projects in composite programmes, and the Commission was unanimous that the Secretary-General should be invited to consider this matter, and also the implications for staffing in the Division of Narcotic Drugs, which the development of new activities and the work on co-ordination might make necessary.

CHAPTER IV

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR DRUG CONTROL

Introduction

85. The Commission's discussion established general acceptance that urgent international action in the four principal areas set out in Council resolution 1532 (XLIX) must comprise three essentials: (a) it must be integrated nationally and internationally; (b) it must be universal; and (c) it must be simultaneous to the extent possible.

86. Nevertheless, the Commission recognized the difficulty of attaining these objectives immediately; therefore choices would have to be made, areas for immediate action identified, and programmes begun on the basis of certain selected goals.

The matter of financing

87. It was quite evident to all concerned from the outset that the programmes envisaged would require substantial funds. The Secretary-General's paper containing suggestions for short-term and long-term measures (E/CN.7/530) squarely made the point that if the Commission accepted the general lines of action set out in the paper, it would not be feasible to finance the measures proposed within existing UN resources. The Secretary-General had suggested that a fund be established, which would be built up out of voluntary contributions from governments and from private sources.

88. The principle of the Secretary-General's suggestion met with majority acceptance in the Commission that additional financial resources must be found. There was some difference of opinion, however, as to how these additional funds should be held, i.e. whether the Fund proposed by the Secretary-General should be a separate entity as is the UN Population Fund.

89. The related question of the administration and management of the Fund was also raised. The Commission considered that a thorough examination of these important matters, both as regards the form of the Fund and regarding its management, should be made as soon as possible by the Secretary-General.

Proposal for a special voluntary fund

90. At the outset of the general discussion the representative of the United States expressed agreement with the suggestion in document E.CN.7/530 that a special United Nations Fund for Drug Control be established, and he formally proposed that the Secretary-General be invited to establish such a Fund, sustained by contributions from several sources. He also expressed the view that the Fund, in the first instance, should be administered by the Secretary-General.

91. The representative of the United States announced that "as a beginning, subject to Congressional approval, the United States will make an initial pledge of US\$2 million" for the start of the work. He expressed the hope that the Fund would reach at least US\$5 million within a year, with contributions from other governments and various sources.

92. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany said that due to budgetary procedures in his country his Government would not be able to make an immediate pledge, but that it intends to contribute DM 1,000,000 in 1972, subject to parliamentary approval.

93. Several other representatives including those of Switzerland, Togo and Turkey also favoured the setting up of a special fund.

"United Nations Fund for Drug Control": Draft resolution

94. A draft resolution was circulated by the Representative of the United States of America 10/ entitled "United Nations Fund for Drug Control"; the United States delegation also circulated an Explanatory Memorandum. 11/

95. Later the draft resolution was tabled in a revised form 12/ with the following co-sponsors: Brazil, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, India, Iran, Pakistan, Sweden, Turkey, and the United States of America.

Discussion of the joint draft resolution

96. Introducing the joint draft resolution, 13/ the representative of the United States of America stated that what the resolution attempted to initiate was a plan of action to co-ordinate international efforts for drug control.

97. The representative of the USSR raised the question whether it was within the competence of the Commission to adopt a resolution of the character that had been tabled. The matters raised in the draft submitted proposed the setting up of a Fund, they envisaged programmes which touched upon the interests and the jurisdiction not only of the Commission but of other organs of the UN family, and several specialized agencies. In his view if the Commission were to adopt such a resolution it would be contradicting long standing practices that the Commission itself had followed 14/, and it would indeed be in violation of established practice within the Organization.

10/ E/CN.7/L.340.

11/ E/CN.7/L.340/Add.1

12/ E/CN.7/L.340/Rev.1 and Corr.1

13/ Note by the Secretariat: The resolution was adopted, as tabled in document E/CN.7/L.340/Rev.1, together with two Corrigenda to this text, E/CN.7/L.340/Rev.1/Corr.1 and E/CN.7/L.340/Rev.1/Corr.2, which text, after discussion in the Commission was amended verbally in its operative paragraph 1 (i) with the effect of adding after the last word "manufacture" the words: "making use of crop substitution or other methods, as appropriate," ... The discussion presented in the succeeding paragraphs should be seen in the light of the final text, as adopted, which is given in Chapter V of this Report.

14/ In this connexion, the representative of the USSR referred to paragraph 10 of document E/CN.7/471, which presented a review of the Commission's work during its first twenty years (1946 - 1965).

He need only mention that the programme of technical assistance in the narcotics field had been established by the General Assembly in its resolution 1395 (XIV). The Commission's terms of reference, were set out in Council resolution of 16 February 1946, supplemented by the Council by decision of 18 February 1946, and he doubted that the Commission was empowered to make the far-ranging proposals that the joint draft resolution set out.

98. The Commission would be well advised, he said, to follow the legal and procedural rules that had by now been well recognized, and he had serious doubts about the legitimacy of the adoption of such a resolution by it.

99. The representative of the USSR also found objection to the draft text in that it would have the Commission itself adopting a resolution on such wide-ranging matters when it was quite evident from previous practice in the Commission, and spelled out in Rule 39 of the Rules of Procedure, that the proper form would be for the Commission to present such recommendations in the shape of a draft resolution recommended to the Council for adoption. He considered that the serious misgivings that he had raised made it essential to have a legal opinion from the Legal Counsel of the United Nations.

100. The representative of the USSR expressed serious concern that the draft resolution proposed the setting up of a special fund. In his view past experience within the UN family in the case of such ventures was not encouraging. He recalled that ILO had set up a vocational training centre in Turin, which, at its origin, was financed by voluntary contributions such as those which the present joint draft resolution envisaged. There was also the case of the financing of the WHO malaria programme which had been launched on the basis of voluntary contributions.

101. In the outcome, the Turin Centre originally established on the basis of voluntary financing was absorbed into the regular budget. This was the case of the transformation of a voluntary form of financing into one of regular financing. He noted that such difficulties were not restricted to voluntary funds: the United States of America had discontinued its contribution to the regular budget of ILO, despite the fact that it was under an obligation to make such contributions, because the government concerned was a Member of the specialized agency.

102. The representative of the USSR also raised the question whether the Secretary-General was empowered to set up the proposed fund.

103. He said that his reservation about the form and content of the draft resolution did not mean that he was opposed to the rendering of technical assistance, but rather that recourse should be had to the machinery that was already in existence such as the United Nations Development Programme, which also was based on voluntary pledges by governments. He noted that, although the proposed fund might be of some help in drug control, its creation should not be regarded as an effective method, that could yield practical results. He stressed that only through the adoption by various countries of the necessary national measures, in conjunction with international efforts, could the objectives of States in the field under consideration be attained.

104. The representative of the Secretary-General speaking to the point of the competence of the Commission and also of the form of the resolution, recalled to the Commission that the recommendations it addressed to the Council, as a subsidiary organ of the latter, were in no way binding upon the latter; and as to the form, while it was correct that the Commission had generally couched its recommendations in the form of a resolution recommended for adoption by the Council, this had not been the absolute practice and, on occasions, the Commission had adopted resolutions of its own.

105. The representative of Turkey pointed out that under Rule 39 of the Rules of Procedure, the Commission should couch its recommendations in the form of a resolution to the Council so far as practicable. The joint draft resolution therefore should not be construed as a violation of this rule. The contingency of the form of a resolution, such as the one now before the Commission was certainly allowed under rule 39. The representatives of France, Sweden and of the Federal Republic of Germany supported the Representative of Turkey.

106. The representative of the United States agreed with the preceding speakers who had pointed out that the Rules of Procedure did not preclude the adoption of the draft resolution in its present form. He also agreed with the representative of Togo that the concern expressed by the representative of the Soviet Union had been fully met by the amendments contained in document E/CN.7/L.340/Rev.1/Corr.2. In fact there were precedents fully consistent with the draft resolution under consideration. As an example he called attention to resolution 11 of the fourteenth session of the Commission in the first operative paragraph of which the Commission:

- "1. Recommends to the Council that a continuing programme for technical assistance in narcotics control be established within the regular budget of the United Nations ...".

107. The representative of the United States further noted that the draft resolution was also in full conformity with Council resolution 1532 (XLIX) which set out the terms of reference for the second special session. In that resolution, he noted, it was recognized that the General Assembly must have the "recommendations" of the competent organ in the field, i.e. the Commission.

108. Referring to the argument that the Commission lacked competence to adopt the resolution in question the representative of the United States said that the Commission was merely "recommending" to the Council that it invite the Secretary-General to establish a fund for drug control. He therefore saw no basis on which to argue lack of authority. Furthermore, the advisory role of the Commission set out in the Commission's terms of reference cited by one of the previous speakers was fully respected in the final paragraph of the draft resolution. That paragraph "recommends" the resolution as a whole to the Council and through it to the General Assembly for "such action as may be necessary to ensure its successful implementation." It was thus quite clear that the Commission was properly exercising its advisory role as a functional Commission of the Council.

109. Concerning the competence of the Secretary-General to set up a United Nations fund for drug control, the representative of the United States said there were several examples of funds established by the Secretary-General at the request of the General

Assembly or the Economic and Social Council. In a recent case the Secretary-General had established a voluntary fund, the United Nations Population Fund, without the formal request of any United Nations organ. He added that the United Nations Development Programme had been asked at a later stage to assume administrative responsibility for the Population Fund, and noted that such a shift might at some point be desirable in the case of the Fund for Drug Control. But he thought that at the outset the administration should remain with the Secretary-General, particularly in view of the highly specialized character of the priority programmes to be financed from the Fund.

110. The representative of Sweden referred to Article 98 of the Charter, in which it was laid down that the Secretary-General, among his other responsibilities "shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him" by the Economic and Social Council (among the other principal organs named in this Article). This, in his view, was an underwriting of the task that would be entrusted to the Secretary-General by the joint draft resolution of establishing the UN Fund for Drug Control at the invitation of the Council.

111. The representative of the Secretary-General expressed the view that the Secretary-General could set up a fund like the one proposed. While a legal opinion could always be obtained, it would only confirm this view.

112. The Commission then proceeded to consider the resolution paragraph by paragraph. The representative of Yugoslavia considered that operative paragraph 1 (i) should be completed by some reference to the replacement of crops, since this was in fact expressly mentioned by the Council in resolution 1532 (XLIX) in operative paragraph 1 of the latter. After discussion, the Commission agreed to include in operative paragraph 1 (i), on the basis of suggestions made by the representatives of Mexico and Turkey, the following words "making use of crop substitution or other methods as appropriate".

113. The representative of Yugoslavia further held that the whole thrust of the resolution was vitiated in its operative paragraph 3, which restricted the financial application of the proposed Fund only to the purposes expressed in operative paragraph 2, and totally left aside the crucial provisos of operative paragraph 1, as it had now been amended to include a reference as to the replacement of crops, which paragraph was indeed a recapitulation of the mandate of the special session.

114. The representative of Yugoslavia proposed an amendment to the effect of including reference to operative paragraph 1 in operative paragraph 3. The amendment being put to the vote was rejected by 12 votes against, 1 in favour, and 8 abstentions.

115. The representative of the United States pointed out that under the terms of the resolution itself the Secretary-General would elaborate a plan for concerted long-term action, including proposals for permanent financing and administration which would insure proper co-ordination within the UN system. Full consideration would thus be given at the 24th session of the Commission to the question of co-ordination.

Adoption of resolution

116. The Commission having adopted the resolution, as amended, paragraph by paragraph, then proceeded to a vote on the resolution as a whole.

117. The draft resolution was adopted by 18 votes in favour, none against, and 5 abstentions.

Explanations of vote

118. Explanations of vote were made by the representatives of France, Ghana, India, Mexico, Turkey, the United Kingdom, Yugoslavia, and a statement was made by the representative of WHO.

119. The representative of France said that in a spirit of compromise, and in order to be constructive, his delegation had agreed that the United Nations Fund for Drug Control be established, or at least that at this stage this be the subject of a proposal by the Commission. His agreement was on the understanding that contributions to the Fund could later be entrusted to an existing body such as UNDP as had happened in the case of the Population Fund. The affirmative vote of his delegation was also founded in the belief that only essential administrative expenses would be incurred in connexion with the Fund. He also wished to record that in view of the delays inherent in budgetary discussions his Government would be unable to make an early contribution to the Fund, if it were established.

120. The representative of Ghana said that his delegation supported the idea of the establishment of the Fund, but his country's economic position would make it very difficult to contribute to it.

121. The representative of India said that he had voted in favour of the establishment of the Fund but it should be understood that his country might not be in a position to contribute to it financially, but it would certainly help as far as possible in the matter of providing experts and personnel for the purposes to which the Fund would be applied, and also assist on the basis of the expertise that existed in his country in these matters.

122. The representative of Mexico said that his affirmative vote had been based on the understanding that contributions to the Fund would be voluntary, and that the nature and purposes of the Fund would not be altered in the immediate future. It was also to be understood that his delegation's vote was without prejudice to any change that might occur later in the attitude of his Government.

123. The representative of Turkey said that he had voted in favour of the draft resolution but the Turkish authorities had not so far taken any decision regarding the possibility of a contribution by the Government, and his vote did not imply any obligation on the part of his Government to contribute to the proposed fund.

124. The representative of the United Kingdom wished it to be recorded that his vote in favour of the resolution was without prejudice to the position which his Government might take later in the Economic and Social Council, particularly in view of the well-known objection of the United Kingdom to voluntary funds being used to support bodies which were on the regular budget of the United Nations; neither should the United Kingdom vote be construed as a suggestion that the Government would contribute to the Fund, if and when it were opened. The United Kingdom Government had not yet had sufficient time to give this issue the full consideration that it warranted.

125. The representative of Yugoslavia said that his delegation was basically in favour of establishing the Fund, but it had had to abstain from the vote on the draft resolution because the Commission had been unable to include in operative paragraph 3 a reference to the activities set out in operative paragraph 1.

Statement by WHO

126. The representative of the World Health Organization said that should the Council and the Assembly take affirmative action on the important resolution just adopted by the Commission, the Director General of WHO would transmit it to his governing bodies, together with recommendations for the appropriate action to be taken by WHO, particularly as regards operative paragraphs 3, 4 and 8. In connexion with operative paragraph 2 (i) which called for immediate action by the UN drug control bodies to gather data on all aspects of drug abuse, the representative of WHO recalled that he had earlier drawn attention to WHO's current and planned activities relating to the collecting and dissemination of data in this field. As he had noted, the World Health Assembly, in its resolution WHA 23.42, had requested the Director General to develop means for the international collection and exchange of data on the prevalence and existence of drug dependence, and on the associated human and environmental factors. WHO was proceeding with plans to meet that request, and he was confident that the United Nations bodies would take these activities into account in planning and implementing operative paragraph 2 (i), of the resolution, in order to avoid duplication. WHO would promptly transmit such data to the United Nations, and advise on matters within its field of competence.

CHAPTER V

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDING ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

United Nations Fund for Drug Control

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Deeply concerned with the disastrous spread of drug abuse in large parts of the world and its destructive effects upon millions of individuals and society;

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1532 (XLIX) of 24 July 1970;

Convinced of the need for the establishment and active implementation of a comprehensive plan of integrated international action to attack the problem of the abuse of drugs, namely narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, simultaneously at its three critical points: supply, demand and illicit traffic;

Recognizing that such a large-scale plan of action would require financial means and resources in addition to those now available within the UN system:

1. Considers that integrated international action against drug abuse should be designed to:

(i) limit the supply of drugs to legitimate requirements by putting an end to their illegal or uncontrolled production, processing and manufacture, making use of crop substitution or other methods, as appropriate,

(ii) improve the administrative and technical capabilities of existing bodies concerned with the elimination of the illicit traffic in drugs,

(iii) develop measures to prevent drug abuse through programmes of education and special campaigns, including the use of mass media,

(iv) provide facilities and develop methods for the treatment, rehabilitation, and social re-integration of drug dependent persons;

2. Considers further, without prejudice to ongoing projects, that immediate action needs to be taken with a view to:

(i) expanding research and information facilities within the secretariats of United Nations drug control bodies to gather data on all aspects of drug abuse in order to supply timely information to governments and the public and for the preparation of educational materials,

(ii) planning and implementing programmes of technical assistance to countries in the establishment and improvement of national drug control administrations and enforcement machinery, and the training of needed personnel, including assistance in the setting up or expansion of research and training centres which could serve national or regional needs.

(iii) enlarging the capabilities and extending the operations of the secretariats of the United Nations drug control bodies by providing additional competent personnel, as required;

3. Recommends to the Economic and Social Council to invite the Secretary-General to establish as an initial measure and as a matter of urgency a United Nations Fund for Drug Control, to be made up of voluntary contributions from government and non-governmental sources for the purpose of providing resources for the activities referred to in paragraph 2 above, to formulate procedures for the administration and operation of the Fund, and make a progress report to the 24th session of the Commission;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with the purposes set forth in paragraph 1 above and taking into account the discussions at the second special session of the Commission and international agreements concerning drug abuse control, to elaborate, after consultation with United Nations bodies, the Specialized Agencies and other competent international organizations, a plan for concerted long-term action against drug abuse, including proposals for permanent arrangements regarding administration and financing which will ensure proper co-ordination within the United Nations system;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit this plan to the 24th session of the Commission for action and transmittal to the appropriate United Nations organs;

6. Urges governments which are in a position to do so to contribute to the Fund;

7. Expresses the hope that non-governmental organizations, philanthropic foundations and the public will similarly contribute to the Fund;

8. Invites the appropriate UN bodies, the Specialized Agencies, especially WHO, FAO, UNESCO and ILO and other competent international organizations, to co-operate fully in the planning and execution of programmes pertinent to the drug abuse problem in all its aspects on the understanding that additional resources for such programmes would, where needed and appropriate, be available from the Fund;

9. Recommends this resolution to the resumed 49th Session of the Economic and Social Council and through it to the 25th General Assembly for such action as may be necessary to ensure its successful implementation.

(Adopted at the 684th meeting on 2 October 1970)

ANNEX I

TABLE SHOWING THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION AS AT
1 JANUARY 1970 AND THE DATES OF EXPIRY OF TERMS OF OFFICE

	<u>Tern of office</u> <u>expires on</u> <u>31 December</u>
Brazil	1973
Canada	1971
Dominican Republic	1971
Federal Republic of Germany	1972
France	1971
Ghana	1971
Hungary	1972
India	1972
Iran	1972
Jamaica	1973
Japan	1973
Lebanon	1973
Mexico	1972
Pakistan	1972
Peru	1971
Sweden	1972
Switzerland	1971
Togo	1973
Turkey	1973
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1973
United Arab Republic	1972
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1973
United States of America	1971
Yugoslavia	1971

ANNEX II

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES AND OTHER PARTICIPANTS
AT THE SECOND SPECIAL SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

Representatives of Members of the Commission

Brazil	Dr. H. de Britto Firmeza Mr. A.J. Santos**
Canada	Dr. R.A. Chapman Mr. J.D. McCarthy* Mr. R. Auger**
Dominican Republic	Dr. J. Patxot-Vallejo Mr. F. Herrera-Roa* Mr. E. Paiewonsky**
Federal Republic of Germany	Dr. H. Danner Dr. E. von Kotzebue*
France	Dr. J. Mabileau Mrs. G. Hirlemann* Mr. H. Carrere** Mr. J. Verde**
Ghana	Mr. T.E.C. Sagoe
Hungary	Dr. Béla Böles Dr. J. Prohaszka* Mr. J. Sas*
India	Mr. D.P. Anand Mr. N. Krishnan* Mr. P.M.S. Malik**
Iran	Dr. H.A. Azarakhch Dr. H.A. Panahloo**
Jamaica	Mr. A.H. Thompson
Japan	Dr. T. Shimomura Mr. O. Watanabe*

* Alternate

** Adviser

Lebanon	Colonel J. Moujaès
Mexico	Mr. J. Barona-Lobato Miss M. López-Ortega**
Pakistan	Mr. S. Ahmad Mr. T.O. Hyder*
Peru	Dr. N. Zegarra Araujo
Sweden	Prof. B. Rexed Dr. S.G.R. Mårtens* Mr. C.E. Sturkell** Mr. G. Krook** Mr. E. Esbjörnson** Mr. R. Engdahl** Mr. S. Brattström** Mr. I. Stjernberg**
Switzerland	Mr. J.P. Bertschinger Mr. J. Benoit* Mr. H. Zumstein**
Togo	Dr. F. Johnson-Romuald
Turkey	H.E. Mr. A.C. Kirca Mr. A.A. Akyamaç* Mr. N. Kandemir** Mr. H. Elver** Mr. E. Guney** Mr. H. Balkan** Mr. T. Uleçevik**
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Prof. E. Babaiian Mr. E. Sviridov**
United Arab Republic	Dr. A.W. Sadek Dr. H.H. El-Hakim*
United Kingdom	Mr. P. Beedle Mr. F. Stewart* Mr. A.J. Hawkes**

* Alternate
** Adviser

United States of America

Mr. J.E. Ingersoll
Mr. W.M. Kotschnig*
Mr. D.E. Miller*
Mr. J.T. Cusack**
Mr. L.H. Hoover**
Dr. S.N. Kieffer**
Mr. H. Wellman**

Yugoslavia

Mr. D. Nikolić

* Alternate
** Adviser

Observer States

Argentina	Mr. L.A. Olivieri
Austria	Miss H. Bidmon
Australia	Mr. J.E. Walsh Mr. A.D. Brown
Belgium	Mr. B. Huyghe
Denmark	Dr. H.E. Knipschildt Mr. H. Andersen Mr. V. Nissen
Holy See	R.P. H.M. de Riedmatten
Italy	Dr. A. Simeone Mr. M. Vinale Mr. P. Aslan
Netherlands	Mr. R.J. Samsom Mr. L. Oranje
New Zealand	Mr. A.W. Dawson
Poland	Mr. R. Wlazlo
Spain	Mr. A. Miranda Hernandez Mr. A. Eyries Valmaseda
Thailand	Mr. C. Posayanonda Colonel Pow Sarasin

Specialized Agencies

Food and Agriculture Organization	Mr. R. de Poerck
International Labour Organisation	Mr. A. Bouhara Mr. N.E. Cooper
United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization	Miss L. Cordier
World Health Organization	Dr. L. Bernard Prof. Dr. H. Halbach Dr. D.C. Cameron

International Narcotics Control Board

Sir Harry Greenfield	President
Mr. L. Steinig	Rapporteur
Mr. J. Dittert	Secretary
Mr. S. Stepczynski	Deputy Secretary

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Mr. P. O'Brien

United Nations Development Programme

Mr. M. Mir Khan

Permanent Anti-Narcotics Bureau of
the League of Arab States

General A.A. El Hadeka

Non-governmental Organizations

Category II

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)	Mr. J. Népote Mr. L. Aubé Mr. A. Mouza
International Federation of Women Lawyers	Miss H.A. Pfander
World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations	Mr. M.T. Doss
World Young Women's Christian Association	Miss A. Paquier

NGO on the Roster

International Council on Alcohol and Addictions	Mr. A. Tongue
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ANNEX III

LIST OF DOCUMENTS RELEVANT TO THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Documents</u>
I. <u>Organizational and Administrative matters</u>	
Adoption of the agenda	E/CN.7/529: Provisional agenda MNAR/14/70: Organization of work at the second special session and time-table
Mandate of the second special session	Council resolution E/RES/1532 (XLIX)
Adoption of the Commission's report to the Council on its second special session	E/CN.7/L.339; E/CN.7/L.339/Add.1-9; E/CN.7/L.339/Add.9/Corr.1 and E/CN.7/L.339/Add.10-13: draft chapters and paragraphs of the report
II. United Nations Action against Drug Abuse	
	E/CN.7/530: Suggestions for short-term and long-term measures against drug abuse and illicit trafficking (Note by the Secretary General)
III. Short-term and long-term Measures against Drug Abuse and the Illicit Traffic	
	E/CN.7/530 E/CN.7/531: Contribution by the World Health Organisation; E/CN.7/L.341: Working Paper submitted by the United States of America
IV. United Nations Fund for Drug Control	
	E/CN.7/L.340 and E/CN.7/L.340/Add.1: Draft resolution proposed by the United States of America and Explanatory Memorandum thereto E/CN.7/L.340/Rev.1 and E/CN.7/L.340/Rev.1/Corr.1 and 2: Draft resolution proposed by Brazil, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, India, Iran, Pakistan, Sweden, Turkey and the United States of America

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