

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS
REPORT ON THE SEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION

(2-8 February 1982)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1982

SUPPLEMENT No. 3



UNITED NATIONS

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS
REPORT ON THE SEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION

(2-8 February 1982)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1982

SUPPLEMENT No. 3



UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1982

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.

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
Explanatory notes		vi
<u>Chapter</u>		
I. MATTERS REQUIRING ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL	1 - 4	1
A. Draft resolutions	1 - 2	1
I. Measures to improve international co-operation in the interdiction of illicit drug traffic		1
II. Concerted action against the illicit drug traffic in Central and South America and the Caribbean		2
III. Strategy and policies for drug control		3
IV. Duration and periodicity of sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs		4
V. International Year against Drug Abuse		5
VI. Co-operation with the International Narcotics Control Board concerning Schedule II of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances		6
VII. Demand and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs		7
B. Other matters requiring action by the Economic and Social Council	3 - 4	8
II. DEVELOPMENT OF PREVENTIVE AND TREATMENT MEASURES TO REDUCE THE ILLICIT DEMAND FOR DRUGS AND OF SPECIFIC COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC	5 - 86	9
A. Specific countermeasures	5 - 19	9
B. Action at the country level	20 - 56	12
C. Preventive and treatment measures	57 - 86	18

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Chapter</u>		<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
III.	PROGRAMME OF STRATEGY AND POLICIES FOR DRUG CONTROL	87 - 111	27
	A. Projects suggested for regular budget financing	101 - 110	30
	B. Projects suggested for extra-budgetary financing	111	34
	C. Provisional cost estimates for 1983 activities		35
IV.	THE UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR DRUG ABUSE CONTROL AND RELATED OPERATIONS FINANCED BY IT	112 - 132	39
	A. Introduction by the secretariat	112 - 121	39
	B. Discussion by the Commission	122 - 132	40
V.	REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO WORLD REQUIREMENTS OF OPIATES	133 - 165	43
	A. Annual report for 1981	133 - 144	43
	B. World requirements of opiates	145 - 165	45
VI.	CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS FOR SCHEDULING UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL TREATIES	166 - 196	49
	A. The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol	166 - 175	49
	B. The Convention on Psychotropic Substances	176 - 196	50
VII.	ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS	197 - 210	55
	A. Opening and duration of the session	197 - 198	55
	B. Attendance	199 - 200	55
	C. Election of officers	201 - 203	55
	D. Secretariat	204	56

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Chapter</u>		<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
VII. (cont'd)	E. Adoption of the agenda	205	56
	F. Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East	206 - 209	57
	G. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its seventh special session	210	57
VIII.	RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS SEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION		58
	A. Resolutions		58
	1 (S-VII). Strategy and policies for drug control		58
	2 (S-VII). Procedure to be followed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in matters of schedul- ing of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances		59
	B. Decisions		60
	1 (S-VII). Controlled delivery in the fight against the illicit drug traffic		60
	2 (S-VII). Measures to assess the nature and extent of drug abuse and the health, social and economic consequences of such abuse		60
<u>Annexes</u>			
I.	Financial implications of resolutions adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its seventh special session		61
II.	Attendance		62
III.	Quantities of drugs reported seized		65
IV.	List of documents		72

Explanatory notes

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

All references to tons are to metric tons.

The following abbreviations are used in the text:

CCC	Customs Co-operation Council
CSDHA	United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs
DND	Division of Narcotic Drugs
ICPO/Interpol	International Criminal Police Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFDAC	United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control
UNOV	United Nations Office at Vienna
UNSDRI	United Nations Social Defence Research Institute
WHO	World Health Organization
1961 Convention	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, signed at New York on 30 March 1961
1971 Convention	Convention on Psychotropic Substances, signed at Vienna on 21 February 1971
1972 Protocol	Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, signed at Geneva on 25 March 1972
1961 Convention as amended	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

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

Twenty-fourth session	<u>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5082 - E/CN.7/544)</u>
Twenty-fifth session	<u>Ibid., Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/5248 - E/CN.7/555)</u>

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)
Fifth special session	<u>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council,</u> <u>1978, Supplement No. 5</u> (E/1978/35 - E/CN.7/621)
Twenty-eighth session	<u>Ibid., 1979, Supplement No. 5</u> (E/1979/35 - E/CN.7/638)
Sixth special session	<u>Ibid., 1980, Supplement No. 4</u> (E/1980/14 - E/CN.7/654)
Twenty-ninth session	<u>Ibid., 1981, Supplement No. 4</u> (E/1981/24 - E/CN.7/668)

CHAPTER I

MATTERS REQUIRING ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

A. Draft resolutions

1. At its 914th, 915th and 916th meetings, on 3 and 4 February 1982, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs examined agenda item 5, concerning the programme of strategy and policies for drug control. The Commission's Steering Committee also met on four occasions - on 2, 3 and 4 February - to study how best to address the issues raised in General Assembly resolution 36/168 of 16 December 1981. At the close of its deliberations, the Commission adopted resolution 1 (S-VII), the text of which appears in chapter VIII, presenting draft resolution III, below, to the Council. The 1983 programme of action is set out in detail in the present report in paragraphs 102, 104 and 111, and the financial implications of the programme appear in section C of chapter III.
2. At its seventh special session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

I

Measures to improve international co-operation in the
interdiction of illicit drug traffic 1/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the need for close co-operation among law enforcement authorities in investigating the illicit traffic in narcotics and psychotropic substances,

Bearing in mind Commission resolutions 2 (S-V), 5 (XXVIII), 4 (S-VI) and 3 (XXIX) as well as the relevant provisions of the international Conventions,

Firmly believing that, in order to be effective in combating and interdicting the illicit traffic, measures employed by customs and drug control administrations must be given wide international support,

1. Urges all Governments, whenever necessary, to strengthen their customs and drug control bodies with a view to promoting the interdiction of substances diverted to illicit channels, by means which include the provision of timely, relevant information and co-operation to the fullest extent possible with national and international organizations working in this area;
2. Appeals to all States to develop means of more effectively monitoring shipments of controlled drugs within and across their borders, and particularly within free trading zones;

1/ See chap. II, A, below.

3. Calls upon States, subject to their constitutional limitations, their legal systems and domestic law, to pass and enforce laws that make the deliberate misrepresentation or mislabelling of controlled narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances punishable offences, or to take other suitable measures for their control;

4. Invites all Governments to respond positively to the Board's suggestion that a list be made of the precursors and reagents most widely used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, by submitting this information to the Secretary-General at his request, and bringing the list to the attention of their police, customs and other control authorities;

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

II

Concerted action against the illicit drug traffic in Central and South America and the Caribbean 2/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 36/132 of 14 December 1981,

Recognizing that in order to be more effective, measures against the illicit drug traffic must be so co-ordinated that all affected States, including those not producers or significant consumers of illicit drugs, will be able to strengthen their countermeasures against such traffic nationally, regionally and internationally,

Aware of the urgent need to strengthen co-ordinated efforts in parts of Central and South America and the Caribbean, having due regard to the specific problems of this area insofar as drug law enforcement is concerned,

1. Requests the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to give favourable consideration, within the limits of the financial resources available, to reasonable requests for assistance in strengthening effective action against the illicit drug traffic which may be received from countries in Central and South America and the Caribbean;

2. Requests the Division of Narcotic Drugs, in co-operation with ICPO/Interpol and the Customs Co-operation Council to attach high priority to organizing drug law enforcement training seminars in Central and South America and the Caribbean, making full use of the training facilities and expertise that may be available within the area or from countries in other regions affected by the traffic in drugs emanating from, or passing through, Central and South America and the Caribbean, and requests the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to consider financing such seminars.

2/ See chap. II, B, below.

III

Strategy and policies for drug control 3/

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 1 (S-VII) of 8 February 1982,

1. Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 36/168 of 16 December 1981, by which it adopted the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy and the basic five-year programme of action annexed to resolution 1 (XXIX) of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, forwarded by Economic and Social Council decision 1981/113,

Recalling also that in operative paragraph 3 of the above-mentioned General Assembly resolution the Commission on Narcotic Drugs was requested to establish, within available resources, a task force to review, monitor, and co-ordinate the implementation of the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy and the programme of action,

Further recalling its resolutions 32/124 of 16 December 1977, 33/168 of 20 December 1978, 34/177 of 17 December 1979 and 35/195 of 15 December 1980,

Noting with satisfaction the establishment on a provisional basis by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the task force requested,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/ of and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 1 (S-VII) of 8 February 1982,

1. Decides to approve the projects recommended by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in its resolution 1 (S-VII), as set out in the report on its seventh special session, 4/ for implementation in 1983;

2. Requests the Commission to review the reports of its task force and to report thereon, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session and annually thereafter;

3. Urges all Member States, non-member States parties to the international drug control treaties, specialized agencies and other international organizations and private institutions concerned with the drug abuse problem to strengthen their participation in and support for activities related to the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy and the programme of action;

3/ See chap. III, below. For financial implications, see annex I.

4/ See report, chap. III, paras. 102, 104 and 111, and section C.

4. Also urges Member States to contribute or increase their contributions to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in order to ensure success of the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy and to give firm impetus to the world community's battle against international drug traffickers and against drug abuse;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution and related documents to all Member States, non-member States parties to the international drug control treaties, and all relevant international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

IV

Duration and periodicity of sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs 5/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1156 (XLI) of 5 August 1966 and 1768 (LIV) of 18 May 1973, in which it decided that its subsidiary and expert or advisory bodies would meet biennially, unless it should decide otherwise,

Deeply concerned that drug abuse continues to spread in many parts of the world, requiring continuous and ever increasing vigilance on the part of the world community,

Aware that the workload of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs - as determined by the Council in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and by the international drug control treaties - has increased considerably over the years with the adoption by the General Assembly and the Council of numerous additional resolutions relating to drug control,

Recognizing that the international drug control treaties as well as General Assembly and Council resolutions require the Commission to consider annually a number of items, including the implementation of the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy and the five-year programme of action on which it has to report annually to the General Assembly, the annual report of the International Narcotics Control Board, and policy guidelines for the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control,

Taking account of the fact that the Secretary-General is obliged to report annually to the General Assembly, under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/177 on international co-operation in drug abuse control,

Bearing in mind that patterns in abuse and illicit drug traffic change rapidly, necessitating constant world-wide review of the situation by the Commission,

Considering that the need for yearly sessions of the Commission has been established by the fact that, since its inception in 1946, the Commission has met annually, with the exception of 1967 and 1972, in which years the dates of

5/ See chap. III, below. See annex I for financial implications.

the sessions were changed from the end of the previous year to the beginning of the following one (the total number of sessions to date being 36 - 29 regular and 7 special),

Bearing in mind that, while regular and special sessions involve approximately the same financial outlay, regular annual sessions can be more cost-effective as they permit more careful advance planning,

Conscious that the present system of regular sessions interspaced with special sessions (the latter of sometimes shorter duration) places serious constraints on the Commission in carrying out its policy-making functions under the international drug control treaties and in response to directives from the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

Desiring that the Commission should be in a better position to fulfil its statutory functions, under the treaties,

Decides that henceforth the Commission on Narcotic Drugs shall meet annually in a regular session of not less than eight working days.

V

International Year against Drug Abuse 6/

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1981 (E/INCB/56),

Noting with deep concern the Board's conclusion that, despite the international community's efforts to date, drug abuse throughout most of the world has not decreased - on the contrary, the situation has continued to deteriorate, afflicting more and more countries, both developing and developed, victimizing adolescents and even children, and leading to the availability of drugs of ever greater potency capable of being consumed in more hazardous ways,

Noting also the Board's call for the stimulation of action at all levels, from international to local, involving families, communities, neighbourhoods, schools, religious institutions, and public, private and voluntary associations and organizations,

Convinced that the holding within the near future of an International Year against Drug Abuse could serve as a catalyst for renewed world-wide awareness of the serious drug situation in many parts of the world and for stimulating the wide range of national and international activities required in the battle against drug abuse and illicit traffic,

Bearing in mind its resolution 1980/67 which established guidelines for future international years,

6/ See chap. III, below.

1. Invites all Governments to submit, through the Secretary-General their comments on the proposed proclamation of an International Year against Drug Abuse to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for consideration at its next regular session;
2. Invites the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to transmit to the Council's first regular session in 1983 an analysis of these comments, together with a recommendation thereon, in order that an appropriate recommendation may be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and action as appropriate.

VI

Co-operation with the International Narcotics Control Board
concerning Schedule II of the 1971 Convention
on Psychotropic Substances 7/

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting with deep concern the increasing diversion from international commerce of psychotropic substances controlled under Schedule II of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, notably, amphetamine, methamphetamine and methaqualone,

Commending the International Narcotics Control Board for the manner in which it is actively carrying out its mandate under the Convention with a view to promoting effective international control,

Bearing in mind the observations made by the Board in its 1981 annual report concerning the international situation and the need for action by Governments,

Recalling the need for Governments to apply strictly to Schedule II substances the export and import authorization system provided for in article 12(1) of the 1971 Convention,

1. Invites the Board to continue to monitor international trade in Schedule II substances, to maintain dialogues with Governments, and to exercise its good offices with a view to facilitating the earliest possible identification of instances of significant diversion and the prompt adoption of measures to curtail such diversion;
2. Invites Governments to co-operate with the Board and provide it promptly with the information it requests in order to enable it effectively to monitor international trade and identify diversion of Schedule II substances;
3. Also invites Governments of importing countries to send to Governments of exporting countries copies of import certificates, as was suggested by the Board in its report for 1981 (E/INCB/56, para. 168);

7/ See chap. V, below.

4. Appeals to manufacturing/exporting countries to refrain from exporting Schedule II substances in the event the Board advises them that a suspicious pattern exists, until further inquiries establish the legitimacy of the purposes for which the shipment is intended;

5. Reminds Governments of the need, in pursuance of article 12, paragraph 3, subparagraph (a) of the 1971 Convention, to exercise in free ports and zones the same supervision and control of Schedule II substances as is applied in other parts of their territories;

6. Calls attention to the possibility of Governments availing themselves of the protection against the import of unwanted substances afforded by article 13 and to the need to implement the necessary measures to ensure that no exports of such substances to the prohibiting countries take place;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for urgent consideration and action as appropriate.

VII

Demand and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs 8/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1979/8 of 9 May 1979, 1980/20 of 30 April 1980, 1981/8 of 6 May 1981, and resolution 1 (XXIX) entitled "Strategy and policies for drug control", of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Taking note of the supplement to the report of the International Narcotics Control Board entitled "Demand and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs" (E/INCB/52/Supp.) and of the recommendations contained therein,

Reaffirming that a world-wide balance is essential between the supply of opiate raw materials and the demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes,

Noting with satisfaction that a number of major importing, manufacturing and consuming countries have responded positively to the above-mentioned resolutions,

Concerned that large stocks of opiate raw materials held by the traditional supplier countries constitute a heavy financial and other burden for them,

1. Urges the Governments of those countries that have not already done so to take effective steps to implement the above-mentioned resolutions, and also to consider taking other steps, including those recommended by the Board, in order to achieve a world-wide balance between demand and supply of opiates for medical and scientific purposes;

2. Appeals to Governments which have not cultivated Papaver bracteatum to consider possibilities for refraining from embarking on the commercial cultivation of Papaver bracteatum;

8/ See chap. V, below.

3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments, inviting them to bring it to the attention of their competent authorities.

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

3. At its 916th and 917th meetings, on 4 and 5 February 1982, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs discussed the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1981. The attention of the Council is drawn to the Commission's comments, contained in chapter V of the present report. In that connection, the Commission recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

I

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board 9/

At its plenary meeting, on 1982, the Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1981.

4. At its 920th meeting, on 8 February 1982, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its seventh special session, and requested the secretariat to submit the following draft decision to the Council for adoption:

II

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its plenary meeting, on 1982, the Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its seventh special session.

9/ See chap. V, below.

CHAPTER II

DEVELOPMENT OF PREVENTIVE AND TREATMENT MEASURES TO REDUCE THE ILLICIT
DEMAND FOR DRUGS AND OF SPECIFIC COUNTERMEASURES
AGAINST THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC 10/

A. Specific countermeasures

5. The Commission considered countermeasures that might be taken against the illicit drug traffic and expressed appreciation for the background documentation prepared by the Secretary-General on the subject (E/CN.7/674; E/CN.7/674/Add.1 to 3; E/CN.7/674/Add.3/Corr.1; E/CN.7/675; and E/CN.7/675/Add.1 and 2).

6. Most delegations directed attention to those countermeasures set out in the note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.7/674) which had proven successful in countering the illicit traffic or preventing its emergence in their countries. They also outlined plans being considered to put into effect countermeasures that had proven valuable elsewhere and, in some cases, described successful countermeasures undertaken with the encouragement of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

7. Countermeasures mentioned included the need:

- (a) For more States to become Parties to the international drug control treaties and to apply the provisions of those treaties to the full extent possible;
- (b) To continue to improve the exchange of operational and other relevant information, both within countries and among them;
- (c) To continue to provide as much training as possible for all drug law enforcement officers, particularly training in the recognition of psychotropic substances;
- (d) To continue to improve personal working contacts among individual officers so as to build up mutual knowledge, trust and confidence;
- (e) To continue to pursue means of identifying traffickers' financial assets and of depriving traffickers of the proceeds of their criminal activity;
- (f) To exploit the maximum law enforcement potential of the technique of "controlled delivery", whereby detected illicit consignments are allowed to proceed under strict surveillance;
- (g) To balance the requirements of drug law enforcement against the reasonable and uninterrupted movement of legitimate travellers and goods;
- (h) To ensure adequate punishment for serious offences;
- (i) To continue to do everything possible to prevent the diversion of acetylating substances and chemical precursors of drugs of abuse to the illicit traffic;
- (j) To reduce and eliminate the illicit or uncontrolled supply of opium poppy, coca leaf and cannabis;
- (k) To continue to regulate the legal manufacture of psychotropic substances to ensure the availability only of those amounts required for legal purposes;

10/ Agenda item 6.

- (l) To continue to apply all appropriate law enforcement and control techniques to prevent any diversion of drugs from licit to illicit use;
- (m) To prevent and reduce demand for drugs for abuse and to create a climate of opinion that would be supportive of the work of the drug law enforcement agencies in reducing the availability of illicit drugs.

8. In respect of the above, many delegations noted that meetings of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, annual Meetings of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region, and related meetings were of great value in improving and in developing means of countering the illicit traffic. Such meetings should be continued within the limits of the financial resources available. The present pattern, whereby the cost of the meetings was being shared by more participating countries and agencies, was heartening. The same considerations applied to training courses and seminars arranged under the auspices of the Commission's secretariat, the Division of Narcotic Drugs, or on a co-operative basis between the Division and other bodies, agencies and intergovernmental organizations. The value of utilizing the training expertise available within different regions and subregions of the world to the fullest extent possible was mentioned by a number of delegations.

9. The need to assess traffickers' financial assets and to remove, by due process of law, any such assets which are proceeds of their crimes, was frequently mentioned. Certain difficulties remained to be overcome, notably those of drafting comprehensive legislation and then setting up the administrative machinery and training the drug law enforcement manpower to apply the legislation. In that respect, continued close international liaison and exchange of experience along the lines already undertaken by the Division and ICPO/Interpol should be supported and encouraged.

10. Many delegations indicated that controlled delivery was a potentially valuable enforcement technique, and should be developed further.

11. New or proposed legislative measures were outlined. Some were designed to introduce more severe punishment for serious illicit drug traffic offences; others drew a distinction between such offences and relatively less serious ones.

12. A number of delegations addressed themselves to the question of availability of acetylating substances for the illegal manufacture of heroin, noting that closer monitoring and control was essential. They described measures taken to improve monitoring and control procedures and to use the intelligence thereby gained to trace and arrest operators of clandestine heroin laboratories. Those measures were showing promising results. Many delegations spoke of the additional resources being available in their countries for setting up units specifically designed to gather drug-related intelligence.

13. Delegations agreed that there was a continuing and urgent need to concentrate all available resources on the reduction and elimination of illicit supplies of narcotic drugs. Measures to help farmers make a reasonable living without having to rely on illicit cash crops were outlined, as were the control and enforcement efforts increasingly being employed to ensure that farmers destroyed illicit crops.

14. Some delegations indicated that a primary concern, especially in a number of developing countries, was to determine the nature and extent of the illicit traffic in psychotropic substances. They noted with satisfaction that the incidence of methaqualone in the illicit traffic had been greatly reduced, due to concerted bilateral and international effort over the last year, as well as the strict application of new laws in some countries. However, more effort was needed. Similar action should be taken with respect to amphetamines, but more knowledge was needed on the extent of the illicit traffic in those stimulants and the precise legal needs for them.

15. A number of delegations emphasized the importance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1981/9, on promoting the general public's understanding of drug abuse. Damage continued to be caused by inappropriate publicity and other media material that stimulated drug abuse. Such materials were undermining the efforts of drug law enforcement agencies in some parts of the world.

16. Many delegations described in detail the careful control mechanisms set up within their countries, both at entry and exit points, to guard against illicit traffic and the diversion of drugs from licit sources. They also stressed the growing need for assistance to previously unaffected countries now used as transit points or routes by traffickers trying to regroup or to set up new lines of supply when successful enforcement action elsewhere had broken up their established operations. There was a particular need for more assistance in that respect in countries in the Caribbean and Central America. It was imperative that those countries be helped to play a full role in combating the international illicit traffic and to guard their societies and economies against the eroding effects associated with the spread of drug abuse resulting from transit traffic.

17. A number of delegations stressed the need for all Governments to follow up on, and apply to the fullest extent possible, the many clear recommendations handed down in recent years by the Commission and its subsidiary bodies.

18. At its 919th meeting, on 8 February 1982, the Commission considered a draft resolution entitled "Measures to improve international co-operation in the interdiction of illicit drug traffic" (E/CN.7/L.542), co-sponsored by India, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, République of Korea and United States of America. Oral amendments to operative paragraph 1 were proposed by the representatives of the United Kingdom and USSR. Following a discussion on various proposed amendments by the United Kingdom, United States of America and USSR with respect to operative paragraph 3, the paragraph was amended in order to follow more closely the wording of article 36 of the Single Convention. The Commission then unanimously approved the draft resolution, as orally amended, for submission to the Council for adoption. (For the text of this resolution, see chapter I, A, above, resolution I.)

19. At its 920th meeting, on 8 February 1982, the Commission considered a draft decision entitled "Controlled delivery" (E/CN.7/L.544), drafted by the secretariat at the request of the Commission. The representative of France suggested an amendment to the title, which was enlarged to become "Controlled delivery in the fight against the illicit drug traffic". An amendment by the representative of the United Kingdom to include reference in the text to other appropriate international bodies was approved. The Commission then adopted by consensus the draft decision, as orally amended. (For the text of this decision, see chapter VIII, B, below, decision 1 (S-VII)).

B. Action at the country level

20. The delegation of Colombia stated that in that country maximum prison sentences for drug violations had been increased, and a law to allow the seizure of unexplained assets was being considered. Economic and social recovery programmes had been designed to help deter farmers from cultivating illicit crops. Those measures were being supported through bilateral assistance which was seen to be an essential part of international co-operation, and were in response to the emergence of powerful criminal syndicates. The syndicates, which were attracted by the money to be made from illicit drug traffic, were frequently well-armed, encouraged corruption, and planned to extend their operations to other parts of the world.

21. The delegation of Japan also reported involvement of criminal syndicates in drug trafficking in that country. Their activities were being countered, inter alia, by close co-operation between Japanese and other enforcement agencies. The situation could be alleviated by improved enforcement in source countries.

22. The delegation of the Republic of Korea noted that that country was mounting a preventive blockade of all drug traffic, and regarded inter-governmental co-operation as of primary importance.

23. The delegation of Hungary said that there were signs of an emerging transit traffic in that country. Preventive measures had already been strengthened. Hungary had become a member of Interpol as a further step in international co-operation against the illicit traffic.

24. The delegation of Italy stated that internal and external measures of co-operation and co-ordination against all aspects of the illicit traffic would continue to be strengthened. It had been established that links existed between the illicit traffic and organized criminal groups. Success in stamping out such groups, and the traffic as a whole, was dependent on concurrent efforts to reduce the supply of and demand for illicit drugs.

25. The delegation of Canada spoke of that country's historical concentration on the arrest of low-level couriers and traffickers and, more recently, on the arrest of higher-level echelons. In the latter case, the use of conspiracy laws was being supplemented by new and effective enforcement techniques to reach those at the top of the criminal trafficking organizations. These techniques would involve following the financial trails of the traffickers and result in the elaboration of an "anti-drug profiteering programme". Meanwhile, new laws and procedures were being developed, since financial backers of traffickers were taking full advantage of foreign international banking systems, especially those protected by bank secrecy laws and the so-called "tax haven" countries.

26. The delegation of Egypt said that new dimensions were constantly being added to the long national tradition of drug law enforcement. With United Nations assistance, measures were being taken to eliminate illicit opium cultivation and to counter illicit opium traffic from parts of South West Asia, hashish traffic from Lebanon, and methaqualone traffic from Europe. The provisions of article 36 of the Single Convention relating to extradition should be utilized, as national efforts alone were insufficient to counter effectively the illicit drug traffic: close practical international co-operation was needed.

27. The delegation of Australia stated that in that country there was a growing enforcement concern relating to cocaine. No decline in heroin traffic had been registered, and cannabis still remained the most abused illicit drug. Drug abuse in Australia was not merely an urban problem. The establishment and maintenance of close personal contacts among enforcement agencies, through meetings or otherwise, was extremely useful. With respect to specific counter-measures, training in drug detection techniques, and especially in tracing illegally acquired assets, should be given high priority. High maximum penalties, with adequate enforcement powers under the laws, were also necessary. This had been effective in Australia. A strong legislative base was desirable, with as much harmonization of effort as possible, both nationally and internationally. Such legislation should include conspiracy provisions, including provisions allowing for the forfeiture of assets as a means of reducing the high investment yield from illicit traffic. The development of information systems that would permit accurate assessment of the drug-related impact on societies was a desirable aim, as were the formulation of laws and administrative structures relating to controlled delivery. Remote sensing techniques were now being used for detecting cannabis cultivation within Australia.

28. The delegation of the Bahamas noted that, with only 29 out of 700 islands populated, a major problem in that archipelagic state was transit traffic in drugs - primarily cannabis, but to an increasing extent, cocaine. The primary causative factor for the illicit traffic was the Bahamas' geographical location, between major source and production centres in South America and large consumer markets in North America. The number of seizures had increased, and more work was being done in involving the public in preventive enforcement. Moreover, laws were being strengthened to counter not only the illicit traffic but the spread of illegal firearms and criminality emerging in its wake. Equipment, training and other forms of technical assistance were needed to meet this new and serious problem, as noted in General Assembly resolution 36/132, which emphasized the need, within the Strategy, of focusing more attention on the actual movement of illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, particularly in transit States.

29. The delegation of Pakistan reported that that country faced a colossal problem, with seizures of illicit heroin increasing rapidly and the flow of incoming psychotropic substances also growing, in spite of the fact that maximum use was being made of article 21 of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. The problem was being countered by co-ordinating even more closely the work of drug law enforcement agencies throughout Pakistan and by strengthening their relations with counterpart agencies overseas. Bilateral and multilateral assistance (especially training) in carrying out the work, had been gratefully received.

30. The delegation of Turkey said that Turkey had not produced any opium, either licit or illicit, during the past decade. Increased enforcement and control action against illicit transit traffic to Western Europe had caused some traffickers to change their routes to avoid Turkish territory; nevertheless, a problem still remained. New drug law enforcement units and teams were being established and given special training both in the Turkish national police force and the Jendarma. Acetic anhydride was under strict control in Turkey and further control measures were to be introduced.

Increased vigilance on the part of the international community and countries concerned was considered a positive step towards such control. There was growing evidence of the links between drug trafficking and other crime, especially the illicit movement of firearms and their use in international terrorist activity in some parts of the world. More serious work was also needed in determining the sources of drugs seized from the traffic, especially heroin. The relevant provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1981/9 should be borne in mind by all countries. Finally, the time had come to attempt a realistic evaluation of the implementation of counter-measures consistently suggested to Governments and concerned agencies by the Commission and its subsidiary bodies.

31. The delegation of the USSR noted that in the USSR the illicit traffic was not a problem. Minor confiscations were occasionally reported, but strict legislative measures, consistently applied, provided a firm base for preventing any significant emergence of illicit traffic. Centralized State control over the production of drugs for licit purposes extended down to all levels and ensured that there was no leakage for illicit use apart from occasional thefts from pharmacies and hospitals. Policy in respect of the illicit traffic was based on strict national measures applied in harmony with the provisions of the international Conventions.

32. The delegation of the United States of America stated that the situation in that country was not satisfactory. A serious increase in the availability of heroin supplies, especially in the north-east, was a reflection of the situation world-wide, with large quantities of the drug coming especially from parts of the Middle East or South-West Asia. The gains made in previous years in the United States, however, had not yet been overcome. The situation in the Caribbean area affected the United States and caused grave concern. Sophisticated trafficking groups used the most advanced equipment to move large quantities of cocaine, cannabis, methaqualone and other psychotropic substances. To help counter this, the United States military was now providing assistance in detecting and preventing illicit traffic through the Caribbean intended for the United States market. It was hoped also to give more help to those countries engaged in serious and expensive campaigns to eradicate illicit cannabis cultivation. Major improvements had occurred in respect of illicit traffic in methaqualone apparently being produced legitimately in Europe and elsewhere, but not for any legitimate medical need. In free ports, the criminal collusion of brokers with traffickers, and the intentional mislabelling of goods should be guarded against. Greater customs involvement, especially in respect of apparently legitimate commercial consignments, was also effective. Similar co-ordinated action would probably yield good results in cutting down the illicit traffic in amphetamines. Co-operation stimulated by earlier recommendations of the Commission had proven successful.

33. The delegation of Norway stated that increasingly professional methods were being used by the trafficking groups in that country, and close co-operation was essential among all countries concerned. In that context, the use of overseas liaison officers had proven invaluable. Within Norway, maximum penalties for serious offences had been raised from 10 to 15 years, and a further increase to 21 years was now proposed. Rapid and effective exchange of information and close personal contact at the operational level were essential prerequisites for effective action against the illicit traffic.

34. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany outlined the considerable difficulties involved in ensuring total control over acetic anhydride for the clandestine manufacture of heroin. As a result of specific measures developed over the past years, the situation was improving. The Federal Republic of Germany had had encouraging experience with the concept of voluntary co-operation with the manufacturers and marketing companies, on the one hand, and the authorities of the countries to which the acetic anhydride was delivered, on the other.

35. The delegation of Sweden stated that the minimum punishment for serious offences had been increased. The illicit traffic in cannabis had been attacked through comprehensive country-wide police work directed against the pushers. This had been combined with a special information campaign, to ensure maximum complementary effects. Special intelligence units, more customs staff, special training, and the use of detector dogs were considered valuable in countering the illicit traffic. It was essential to keep up pressure against the spread of cannabis abuse, regarded as the gate-way to other drug abuse. In Sweden, that approach had resulted in a reduction in the number of young cannabis abusers.

36. The delegation of Spain noted that that country was faced with a growth in traffic, increasingly well organized by sophisticated and well-armed groups. Attacks on pharmacies continued, for which reason an effort was being made to prevent those attacks from spreading to the wholesale distribution centres where, owing to the relatively large number of employees, control for the purpose of preventing diversions to illicit traffic presented greater difficulty. Maximum penalties for serious involvement in the illicit traffic or for supporting such traffic had been raised to 20 years' imprisonment, with heavier sentences for repeated offences. Bilateral and multilateral co-operation was proving increasingly effective.

37. The delegation of Thailand stated that drug abuse had been included in the Fifth National Social and Economic Development Plan as one of the top priorities. Through improved and increased enforcement activity, often undertaken in close co-operation with foreign drug enforcement liaison officers in Bangkok, many syndicates had been broken up. In spite of severe penalties, however, some illicit traffickers, disguised as tourists, still became involved in the drug traffic. Training was an essential, ongoing activity, as were meetings during which individual enforcement officers could get to know each other. Finally, a major operation against a long-wanted trafficker had resulted in the capture of large quantities of firearms and sophisticated radio equipment. That had been achieved, however, at a loss of 17 dead and 40 wounded amongst the Government forces.

38. The delegation of Iran stated that that country faced an alarming flow of illicit opiates from across its eastern frontiers. The flow continued to increase, despite the strenuous and sincere efforts made by the Government to interdict it. The problem was compounded by the war, which had resulted in the displacement of almost 3 million persons in Iran itself. Addiction was now a punishable offence, but given the ready availability of illicit opiates, it was difficult to overcome a problem which had gone beyond being a simple, public health issue. The assistance of those countries which opiates would have reached, and the co-operation of Iran's eastern neighbours in effecting closer border controls, would both considerably facilitate the efforts being made to combat the illicit drug traffic.

39. The delegation of Argentina drew attention to that country's extensive frontiers, and noted that special training for customs and police had been stepped up to counter the heavier traffic in cannabis and cocaine, and particularly coca paste. Well-planned information campaigns were also part of a co-ordinated effort to reduce availability and to prevent problems arising particularly from the use of psychotropic substances.

40. The delegation of India said that that country was facing a sharp increase in transit traffic in heroin from South-East Asia, and in cannabis and cocaine. More opium was being smuggled in from Pakistan. The development of concrete workable models and tactical guidelines for use in tracing and seizing the financial assets of traffickers would be of great assistance; moreover, the technique of controlled delivery had much potential.

41. The delegation of Panama stated that in Panama transit traffic, frequently well organized, continued. The drugs primarily involved were cannabis and methaqualone. While greater enforcement activity had not resulted in a reduction in the quantities seized, seizures were less frequent.

42. The delegation of Yugoslavia stated that that country placed reliance on strict control measures, especially against the transit traffic moving towards Western Europe. International support was urgently needed to strengthen the customs facilities at border crossing points: the thorough examination of container transport was an extremely difficult and expensive exercise.

43. The delegation of Morocco said that destruction of cannabis cultivation had taken place, but the problem was not yet solved. Real international co-operation was needed. International meetings had facilitated co-operation, and training seminars had strengthened national drug law enforcement staff. The situation in Morocco would be eased if Governments were to discourage the dissemination of information likely to increase the illicit demand for cannabis. Moreover, the delegation urged industrialized countries in particular to control psychotropic substances more closely.

44. The delegation of France said that close and constant liaison with other countries had so far been effective in preventing persistent attempts to establish heroin laboratories. Such international co-operation was an essential countermeasure to the illicit traffic in general. However, whenever psychotropic substances marketed by French manufacturers appeared in the illicit traffic, it would be helpful if that information were to be passed immediately, through ICPO/Interpol or otherwise, to the competent French authorities. But it was necessary, above all, to have further resources for investigation at one's disposal, especially as regards finance, in order to track down drug traffickers.

45. The delegation of Afghanistan stated that new drug-control laws handed down in 1979 were proving adequate, backed up by administrative measures that included the establishment of nine anti-smuggling units. Further improvement could be achieved through improved information exchange, especially with neighbouring countries and on new techniques of drug law enforcement. Technical and professional training in those techniques was an urgent requirement.

46. The delegation of the United Kingdom pointed out that the device of "clean controlled delivery" had proven very successful in leading to the organizers of the illicit drug traffic. Drugs in intercepted consignments were removed and replaced with substitutes, and the consignments thereafter allowed to proceed. The delegation circulated to participants a report on countermeasures undertaken in Hong Kong.

47. The delegation of the German Democratic Republic stated that no citizens had been involved in drug trafficking, but that amongst the 30 million tourists a year passing through the country, some transit traffickers or couriers had been arrested carrying cannabis and heroin. The Government relied on the application of close, consistent customs and other controls, and on the rapid and adequate punishment of offenders.

48. The delegation of Finland said that close bilateral co-operation had frustrated attempts to set up clandestine laboratories using materials legally purchased in that country. Specialized units operating in urban areas, the inclusion of drug law enforcement training in all general police training, close international co-operation, especially within the Nordic group, and the application of new legislation in 1981 to reduce diversion from licit channels, had contributed towards stabilizing the situation.

49. The delegation of Senegal said that in that country priority had been given to training pharmaceutical inspectors. In fact, that task would be made easier by closer control of psychotropic substances exported from Europe and likely to be diverted. International assistance was essential in countering worrying trends in the illicit traffic. Under the national laws, heavy penalties were provided for cannabis offences.

50. The delegation of Brazil pointed out that as a full member of the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Brazil believed that full participation in regional and international bodies was essential in order to stimulate more effective work against the illicit traffic.

51. The delegation of Malaysia said that the Malaysian Government believed that the illicit traffic stimulated demand for illicit drugs and was determined to prevent those drugs from entry into or transiting through the country. The aim was to destroy any trafficking network found using Malaysian territory. Preventive detention was one valuable legal provision. Penalties on conviction were high, ranging from a minimum of 3 years for the possession of 5 grams of heroin or morphine to death or life imprisonment for the possession of 100 grams of heroin or morphine. Not allowing bail in the case of drug trafficking offences had been found very valuable. A countermeasure considered highly desirable was the sequestration of financial assets, including assets overseas. Controlled delivery should be carefully examined to ensure that couriers or traffickers did not escape the possibility of severe jurisdiction, when such was called for. At the international level, Governments should be encouraged to implement those countermeasures that had been identified as successful.

52. The delegation of Peru pointed out that in that country a wide range of educational and preventive programmes had been designed to assist in the reduction of illicit supply, traffic and demand. In spite of the efforts that had been made, there was excess coca leaf cultivation. To prevent this, voluntary eradication of coca bush crops was being encouraged, with economic support. Moreover, those who chewed coca were gradually being educated to drop the habit. Expensive rural development projects were being undertaken with bilateral support. In order to ensure that those efforts were not wasted, a special police force was being set up to control illicit or excess cultivation.

53. The delegation of Sri Lanka reported that problems included: increased traffic in cannabis; the involvement of organized syndicates in encouraging more illicit cultivation; more incoming opium traffic; and increased incoming or transit traffic in cannabis resin, morphine and heroin. To respond to those problems, more specialized law enforcement training, sometimes with international assistance, was being provided. Campaigns aimed at preventing

cannabis cultivation were being implemented, and draft laws with more stringent penalties had been prepared. The situation was not yet under control, however, and international involvement was considered essential.

54. The delegation of the Ivory Coast reported that problems in that country included traffic in cannabis as well as in amphetamines and barbiturates from Europe. The Government was determined to avoid the country's becoming a transit centre, and an interministerial committee was actively engaged in developing appropriate countermeasures.

55. The observers from New Zealand, the Customs Co-operation Council, ICPO/Interpol, and the Baha'i International Community also addressed the subject. Customs authorities, it was stated, needed public support in order to effect closer and clearly desirable controls over both passengers and cargo. ICPO/Interpol had now posted a liaison officer for Africa south of the Sahara and would continue to have a keen interest in developing methods of tracing and sequestering the financial assets of traffickers, in co-operation with all others concerned. New Zealand had hosted the Eighth Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region, and believed that that valuable forum for exchange of information was an essential means of countering an expanding traffic in many drugs and of developing specific practical countermeasures. The entire Baha'i International Community, through the action of its local and national administrative councils, pledged its full support to all United Nations undertakings oriented towards reducing, and eventually eliminating, the cancer of illicit drug traffic and the human misery it caused.

56. At its 919th meeting, on 8 February 1982, the Commission approved by consensus 11/ a draft resolution entitled "Concerted action against the illicit drug traffic in Central and South America and the Caribbean" (E/CN.7/L.538), co-sponsored by Argentina, Bahamas, Ecuador, France, United Kingdom and United States of America, for submission to the Council for adoption. (For the text of this resolution, see chapter I, A, above, draft resolution II.)

C. Preventive and treatment measures

57. The Commission examined with appreciation the note by the Secretary-General entitled "Preventive and treatment measures to reduce illicit demand for drugs" (E/CN.7/673 (Parts One and Two). It also examined documents E/CN.7/673 (Part Two)/Add.1, which provided a summary of WHO projects and activities in the field of prevention and treatment of drug dependents, and E/CN.7/673 (Part Two)/Add.2) which summarized the preventive and treatment measures undertaken by 66 Governments to reduce illicit demand for drugs. The Commission endorsed the conclusions set out in the note in respect of measures reported as effective in preventing the emergence of illicit demand. These included:

- (a) The continued exercise of controls to reduce the availability of drugs for abuse;
- (b) The involvement of volunteer organizations at all levels;

11/ The representatives of Hungary and the USSR declared that the adoption of resolutions and decisions in which mention was made of UNFDAC funding did not indicate any change in their position with respect to UNFDAC.

- (c) The dissemination of accurate information;
- (d) The development of programmes adjustable for target groups based on such information;
- (e) The in-built evaluation of the effects of all preventive programmes;
- (f) The involvement of the community, with particular emphasis on families, schools, youth leaders, social workers and others capable of influencing youth;
- (g) The inclusion of drug education programmes for youth, within a broader range of educational disciplines;
- (h) The placing of emphasis on rational drug use, in addition to material on the dangers of drug abuse;
- (i) The generating - above all - of a response on the part of youth itself which would deglamorize drug abuse and encourage the positive involvement of youth in developing the communities in which they live.

58. The Commission also endorsed the conclusions reached, on the basis of responses received from Governments, on measures that had been found effective in countering illicit demand for drugs. These conclusions indicated that:

- (a) Realistic treatment should be based on an individual's motivation and needs and on an assessment of his ability to improve, and his potential for achieving a drug-free existence in the short or long term;
- (b) Treatment should respond to individual needs, wherever possible;
- (c) In view of the frequent paucity of trained personnel and other resources, all available pertinent facilities should be utilized, including those from voluntary sources;
- (d) A clear distinction should be drawn between experimental or occasional drug users and those with a prolonged history of addiction. (Counselling or supportive persuasion by peers might be an effective way to deal with the former group);
- (e) "Out-reach" or other programmes to persuade and motivate addicts to recognize their problems and to seek solutions should be generated;
- (f) Detoxification, which alone was not sufficient, must be linked to broader-based measures, including treatment, rehabilitation, after-care and social reintegration. (Such measures should involve the participation of peer groups, families and local communities);
- (g) Constructive, positive activities designed to motivate an individual or a group away from drug abuse and prevent the emergence of drug subculture should be reinforced;

- (h) Planning of treatment or associated services must be based on as accurate an assessment as possible of the extent, patterns and other characteristics of drug abuse;
- (i) Evaluative mechanisms should be built in at the beginning of any treatment programme;
- (j) Evaluation outcome indicators should include, in addition to the measures of success achieved in ending drug use, the extent to which the individual maintained stable employment, refrained from engaging in criminal activity, and participated in educational, vocational and other community programmes.

59. Many delegations described measures successfully employed in their countries for the prevention or treatment of illicit demand. All measures mentioned fitted into one of the categories outlined above.

60. The delegation of France said that in that country a re-examination and reorganization of existing facilities had recently taken place. An inter-ministerial committee had been set up under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, and a permanent mission on drug abuse had been established in the Ministry of National Solidarity. Preventive education for teachers and school children was promoted through the Ministry of National Education. The dissemination of information and educational material to the general public, frequently by private associations, was subsidized by Government or local authorities. The Minister of National Solidarity had decided that more stress would be placed on preventive activity than had been the case in the past, and that new approaches would be tried. In the field of treatment, a wide variety of approaches had been developed over the past decade. Small- or medium-sized institutions were now recognized as having been the most effective. Methadone was used very little, owing to the hostility of the authorities and most of the teams working for them. The same was true of the use of "therapeutic communities" applying methods derived from behaviourist theories in the reintegration of drug addicts. Effort was being directed towards improving the training and capability of all concerned in the field, including magistrates, police and customs officers.

61. The delegation of Turkey said that drug abuse in that country was limited, and presented no social problem. That was not always the case elsewhere, however, and the present alarming situation seemed to be deteriorating. In such a highly complex field, with its economic and social implications, prevention could not be guaranteed by isolated national efforts and no country could safely regard itself as immune. Apart from other factors, unless illicit demand could be reduced, there was a limit to the effectiveness of any work carried out against illicit supply and traffic. The delegation expressed the belief that in Turkey the prevailing strong family structure had contributed to the generally satisfactory situation. At the international level, priority should continue to be given to all approaches shown to be successful in preventing and otherwise dealing with the illicit demand for drugs. Full community involvement was essential, and the first seminar on the utilization of community resources organized by the Division had been a useful and heartening first step. The delegation of Turkey drew attention to Economic and Social Council resolution 1981/9 and urged all affected Governments to take full account of it, particularly in respect to

the publication of materials that actively encouraged drug abuse. It was intolerable that deviant minority groups should be able to manoeuvre public opinion to serve their own interests, and that they should have access, in some countries, to the mass media for that purpose.

62. The delegation of Panama, describing the strict control measures used in that country to prevent the diversion of drugs to stimulate or to meet any illicit demand, urged all Parties to respect the spirit and the letter of the international drug control treaties.

63. The delegation of Pakistan, describing the critical situation in that country following the recent and rapid emergence of illicit supply of heroin, urged that concrete remedial steps be taken. The prospect of continued international and other assistance to upgrade and intensify detoxification activities in Pakistan was appreciated.

64. The delegation of the USSR stated that there was no drug abuse and thus no associated socio-medical problem in the USSR. That situation was the result of the harmonization of legal, social and medical measures which created favourable conditions for the prevention of illicit demand. Those measures, and the results, had been shown to the world community in three recent seminars organized by WHO in the USSR. The prevention of diversion from licit sources and the rapid detection of any possible emerging addiction were key factors in maintaining the present satisfactory position. Great care was needed in respect of information appearing in the press or elsewhere which might stimulate interest and curiosity regarding drugs for abuse. Widespread information campaigns were counter-productive. Of greatest importance was to protect individuals and society against the misery or even death that could result from illicit demand for drugs. The delegation pointed out that methadone was not used in the USSR because it was, in fact, not a method of treatment but a substitution of one dangerous narcotic drug for another one - and that was dangerous to a patient's health.

65. The delegation of Australia believed - on the basis of an evaluation of the programmes of prevention and treatment that had now been operative for ten years in that country - that initiative and experimentation remained essential factors in tackling issues related to prevention and treatment. Such initiative and experimentation were even more necessary at the international level in order to take account of the even more diverse conditions prevailing at that level. Outlining development over the past decade in Australia, the delegation described a gradual move that was taking place towards a wider, multi-disciplinary approach in respect of both prevention and treatment measures. It had become apparent that problems were much more complex than had at first appeared to be the case. For instance, while education designed to prevent illicit demand was important, such education should form a natural part of the broader educational process. It had been found that if - within the context of the family, the employment milieu and society as a whole - such education was carefully targeted, it could result, as appeared in surveys in Australia, in students knowing more about drugs, using them less, and developing a more positive attitude in rejecting them.

66. The delegation of Argentina stated that phases of increased abuse in that country had been successfully countered by the use of tighter controls. That had been the case recently with respect to psychotropic substances and even

pharmaceutical preparations the subject of abuse. Such controls called for the constant updating of legislation, however, and indeed of the important educational campaigns already under way. Regular monitoring, on the basis of firm statistics of trends in respect of any illicit demand for drugs, was an essential base for any effective preventive policy.

67. The delegation of Malaysia emphasized the need - given the particular circumstances of that country - to make community and religious leaders at all levels aware of the range of problems associated with the illicit demand for drugs, and of the measures that could be taken to overcome those problems. Such awareness would galvanize them into joining in a war which, in Malaysia, was hindering national development programmes. Even then, effective measures could not be introduced without the full co-operation of all the people, although such co-operation could frequently be generated by using the innovative approaches at the disposal of local leadership. National legislation alone would not solve the problem in the absence of popular support. In the experience of Malaysia, an international year against drug abuse would be a valuable means of highlighting the problems and making the world community as a whole aware of them and of the fact that solutions could be achieved.

68. The observer from Brazil counselled caution. Adequate safeguards were necessary in respect of any information provided to the general public; such information must be entirely accurate. Caution should also be exercised to avoid the possibility of an unwanted counter-reaction to efforts, for example, to involve volunteer groups and the public as a whole.

69. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany outlined new developments in drug legislation in that country since 1 January 1982. Maximum terms of imprisonment for severe offences had been raised from 10 to 15 years, and, in respect of minor or less severe offences, from 3 to 4 years. The most important feature was that, in addition, for minor offenders who were also less severely-addicted drug abusers, the principle being adopted was "therapy first, punishment second". Thus, where that group of offenders was concerned, imprisonment or even prosecution before the courts could, in individual cases, be deferred. The aim was to provide increased motivation to undergo treatment, taking into account the reluctance of those offenders to undergo treatment.

70. The delegation of India stated that in that country concentration was on prevention, because drug abuse as such was not a serious problem. Abuse existed where opium and cannabis were concerned, but there was no significant abuse of morphine, heroin or psychotropic hallucinogens. Through law enforcement, the availability of drugs for abuse continued to be kept to a minimum. In the light of reports that young people were becoming interested in the use of cannabis, methaqualone, amphetamines and short-acting barbiturates, however, measures controlling the possible availability of those drugs had been strengthened. More emphasis was being placed by the central Government on educating the general public, students and teachers with respect to the hazards of drug abuse. Provision for the continuous monitoring of the situation, as part of a scheme for the prevention and control of drug abuse, had been included in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. India's approach to preventive treatment and related research measures was based on the belief that a co-ordinated inter-agency and interdisciplinary policy was required.

71. The delegation of the United States of America outlined the drug abuse situation in that country. During the period of the mid-1960s to the latter part of the 1970s, the use and abuse of a variety of drugs had increased rapidly. Towards the end of that period, rates of increase in use began to slow down and, for some drugs, and at least one age group, even stabilized. Preliminary 1981 figures continued to show that slight downward trend for some drugs. At the same time, non-medical drug use among young adults continued to increase, most noticeably with cocaine, while use of other drugs, such as heroin, had remained stable.

72. The delegation of the United States expressed the belief that evaluation of the effectiveness of measures undertaken for prevention and treatment was critical. There was a need to establish clear goals and objectives. In that context, gradual and steady improvement in the situation was a realistic, immediate goal in respect of illicit demand, given that total elimination might not be achievable. It was probably desirable to set multiple goals, emphasizing significant improvement in client functioning. At the international level, the United States believed, it would be helpful to encourage greater awareness of the nature and extent of drug abuse problems in Africa, on the basis of data collected and analysed. It would also be desirable to emphasize the measures used to assess the nature and extent of drug abuse and its health, social and economic consequences. That might be done at the next regular session of the Commission and should cover: (a) planning assessment programmes and setting realistic goals; (b) resources and costs involved; (c) principal methods for assessing drug problems, and how to implement them; (d) data gathering and analysis; and (e) contribution and significance of assessment in national prevention and control programmes. The delegation made available a wide range of publications on the subject developed in the United States.

73. The delegation of the United Kingdom stressed the need for international co-operation in the area to have clear and practical objectives. There was scope for more valuable work to be done, not only by the exchange of information on preventive and treatment measures developed in individual countries, but also by assisting countries through the development of models, guidelines or the like. Goal-setting and evaluation should be an integral part of such model-development. In Hong Kong, successful efforts had been directed to developing treatment modalities that were acceptable to the addict and beneficial to the community. Carefully controlled methadone treatment had proved a safe and effective alternative to a self-administration of illicit drugs, enabling those concerned to lead a more ordered and productive life. The addict community had, in large measure, participated. Seventy per cent of all admissions to treatment were to the outpatient programmes, and no reports had been received for over three years on 11,000 addicts who were therefore assumed to be abstinent, to have emigrated, or to be deceased. Forty-two per cent of the 38,000 addicts on the registers were undergoing regular treatment, after-care or rehabilitation. In order to reach the 50 per cent of the remainder believed to be still in need of treatment facilities, the number of facilities was being increased even further, from 20 to 25. One result of that approach had been a remarkable decline in the number of confirmed addicts in prison in Hong Kong, and two Prisons Department drug addiction treatment centres had been closed. The objective of preventive education directed towards the public as a whole was to stimulate support for a drug-free community. Young people

were responding favourably. The over-all approach was co-ordinated and multi-departmental, with increased concentration on involving youth itself in the process of developing preventive education and information. Despite those advances, complacency must be avoided.

74. The observer from Sweden said that that country also placed high priority on persuading the young - especially those in the danger zone - to protect themselves by adopting a positive approach and building up resistance to illicit demand for drugs. Efforts in that direction were combined with efforts to reduce unemployment and create good social conditions: all were proving successful. In a wide range of treatment measures, one entitled "family care" had produced very good results. Two main problems remained, however, the first was that of exposing and actively opposing propaganda in favour of cannabis abuse: such propaganda was widespread in the industrialized countries and was backed by powerful, commercially motivated interests. The second, at the national level, was to find means of dealing with the small number of hard-core, non-motivated drug abusers who refused to avail themselves of any of the many opportunities open to them for voluntary treatment. A new law allowing compulsory treatment had recently been introduced to deal with this group: generally, however, voluntary treatment was the ideal to be pursued.

75. The delegation of Belgium emphasized the importance of prevention. There were a number of reasons for this, including poor success achieved in treating users. The delegation described measures taken to overcome problems arising from doctors' and pharmacists' prescribing habits, and expressed interest in the results of Sweden's "family care" measure. The overwhelming need for qualified and motivated personnel working in the field could not be over-emphasized. The delegation noted, in concluding, that the long-outstanding request to WHO to evaluate treatment modalities was still valid.

76. The observer for WHO stated that two projects related to treatment methods had been completed in 1981. The first concerned treatment evaluation methods; the second related to the assessment of the management of programmes for drug dependents.

77. The observer from the Netherlands, referring to progress achieved with the concept of developing community resources, said that the provision of facilities alone was not enough. Prevention and treatment to reduce illicit demand required full community involvement and must be approached within the dynamics of everyday life.

78. The delegation of Saudi Arabia said that some of that country's problems in the field stemmed from its having common frontiers with 13 other countries. Preventive measures included the establishment of a General Drug Administration operating through 29 regional bureaux; strengthened penalties for serious drug-related offences; and the active examination of additional measures. The delegation saw an overwhelming need for international co-operation in the field.

79. The delegation of Italy stated that where preventive measures were concerned, it considered that global education on individual health problems was more relevant than information limited to the dangers of drug abuse. With regard to treatment issues, the effectiveness of compulsory as opposed

to voluntary treatment was under examination. Where treatment facilities were concerned, a discrepancy sometimes existed between theory and practice: treatment was generally limited to the pharmacological area, without any special consideration being given to the related aspects of rehabilitation and social reintegration.

80. The delegation of Malaysia, describing drug abuse as a global problem, stressed that a first solution must be to reduce the illicit supply world-wide. Such reduction was being accomplished in Malaysia through increasingly strict control and enforcement measures, including the use of preventive detention. The social problem of hard-core or criminal addicts would be met by detaining them on an island, isolating them from the rest of the community while they were given intensive treatment. The delegation accepted the contention that the provision of undirected and untargeted information could be a double-edged sword and that there was a continuing need to evaluate the effectiveness of various treatment modalities. The community resources approach should continue to be pursued as a valuable potential tool. International co-operation - and the improvement of communications and the flow of information among countries in order to facilitate such co-operation - was also extremely important.

81. The delegation of Yugoslavia and the observer from Austria commented favourably on the start that had been made in developing community resources pilot projects and outlined action taken in their countries in that respect. Both believed that the drug abuse situation could only be improved by concerted community action. The attitude towards drug abuse was probably more important than the act of abuse itself. Evaluation of the results of any intervention was essential.

82. The observer from the German Democratic Republic stated that the drug addict must be regarded primarily as a sick person and not as a delinquent, and that social in addition to medical measures were essential to successful treatment. In the German Democratic Republic, a wide range of careful controls, co-ordinated at the national level through the Ministry of Health, and combined with social, health care and educational services, had ensured that the problem of drug abuse had not emerged in that country.

83. The delegation of Japan said that a primary concern in that country was the tendency for methamphetamine abuse to spread gradually to the younger generation. Treatment and preventive education was clearly important, and criminal sanctions constituted an essential deterrent. Drug abuse must be shown to be harmful not only to the individual but to society. An approach that had been successfully developed against drug pushers involved the taking of urine analysis: this was useful because the authorities could prosecute abuser-pushers even when they were not found in possession of any drug.

84. The observers from WHO and UNESCO described in detail what their organizations had been able to achieve in the field under review. They made a number of documents available to the Commission. Much of what had been done had been possible with support from UNFDAC. The observer from WHO drew attention to the dual strategy employed by WHO in the field of prevention and treatment of drug abuse: collaboration at the country level, on the one hand, and the development of general technology in the field, on the other.

85. The observer from the South American Agreement outlined a number of measures undertaken by member countries Parties to the Agreement to develop preventive measures, using regional resources. The observer from the Anti-Narcotics Bureau of the Pan-Arab Organization for Social Defence against Crime also described the work being done, in the Council of Ministers of the Interior and elsewhere in the Organization, to move concurrently against illicit supply and demand and the illicit traffic in drugs. He described training seminars and a wide range of initiatives jointly undertaken with other international organizations. The observer from the Council of Europe described work being done on the subject in the Council, within the "Pompidou Group". The observer from the Colombo Plan Bureau described the role of that organization, especially insofar as it related to facilitating the exchange of information on preventive and treatment measures, through supporting meetings and seminars, study tours and the distribution of printed material.

86. At its 920th meeting, on 8 February 1982, the Commission adopted by consensus a draft decision entitled "Measures to assess the nature and extent of drug abuse and the health, social and economic consequences of such abuse" (E/CN.7/L.545), drafted by the secretariat at the request of the Commission. (For the text of this decision, see chapter VIII, B, below, decision 2 (S-VII)).

CHAPTER III

PROGRAMME OF STRATEGY AND POLICIES FOR DRUG CONTROL 12/

87. The Commission considered the document on strategy and policies for drug control prepared by the Division of Narcotic Drugs (E/CN.7/671/Rev.1). The document contained a review of the action taken by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly since the Commission had adopted, by resolution 1 (XXIX) of 11 February 1981, the long-term strategy and the United Nations basic five-year programme of action, 1982-1986. It also presented the programme of activities to be undertaken in 1982, for which an additional sum of \$275,000 had been approved and appropriated by the General Assembly, as well as a list of activities that could be undertaken in 1983, within the framework of the five-year programme of action.

88. The Commission also considered General Assembly resolution 36/168 of 16 December 1981, entitled "International Drug Abuse Control Strategy", the text of which was annexed to the Division's document. By that resolution, the Assembly had endorsed the control strategy and the basic five-year programme of action. The Assembly, in operative paragraph 3, had requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

... within available resources, to establish a task force, in consultation with the Directors-General of the appropriate specialized agencies and other United Nations drug-related bodies, composed of representatives of these agencies and bodies and representatives of the Member States most interested in and affected by the production, trafficking, and consumption of and demand for illegal drugs, as well as those interested in and affected by the licit production of drugs, to review, monitor and co-ordinate the implementation of the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy and programme of action and to submit a report to each session or special session of the Commission on the progress made in implementing the Strategy and programme of action, and to provide any recommendations it deems necessary regarding future revision of such Strategy and programme of action.

89. In considering the establishment of the task force requested by the General Assembly, the attention of the Commission was drawn to the statement contained in document A/C.3/36/L.88, pointing out that the Secretary-General would make every effort to provide, from available resources, the necessary support to the proposed task force, on the understanding that:

- (a) The task force will meet during sessions or special sessions of the Commission so that additional travel requirements for members of the task force who are also members of the Commission will not arise;
- (b) Travel costs for members of the task force representing the appropriate specialized agencies and other United Nations drug-related bodies, or the Member States indicated in paragraph 3 of the resolution, would be borne by the agencies and Governments concerned;
- (c) The meeting requirements of the task force would be within the overall meeting services already earmarked for sessions and special sessions of the Commission.

12/ Agenda item 5.

In the event that these assumptions do not materialize, the Secretary-General would need to seek additional resources in 1982 in order to provide the necessary support to the task force.

90. The Commission was informed by the Chairman that the Steering Committee had given special attention to operative paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 36/168, as well as to the statement made by the Secretary-General on the subject. The Chairman pointed out that if the exact wording used in that paragraph were to be followed, the danger existed of setting up a task force with a membership larger than that of the Commission itself. In effect, the composition of the task force was open to specialized agencies and United Nations bodies, as well as to representatives of the member States most interested in and affected by the drug problem. The Steering Committee, the Chairman added, had realized that the intent of the General Assembly was not to form a body larger than the Commission itself, but to set up an ancillary body which would serve the Commission and facilitate its work. The Chairman emphasized that financial constraints also had to be taken into consideration and that, at present, the task force could only be constituted on a provisional basis. The proposal of the Steering Committee regarding the membership and functioning of the task force was that the task force should be composed of the Steering Committee and representatives of DND, UNDP, UNFDAC, INCB and WHO, as full members. However, the task force would consult ILO, UNESCO and the CSDHA on a regular basis.

91. The Chairman also expressed the view that the task force would not be in a position to function in 1982, and suggested that its first meeting take place in 1983, immediately before the first plenary meeting of the next session of the Commission. He added that, in his opinion, the Steering Committee's constituting the task force was a realistic and flexible approach, since that body was in the best position to fulfil the tasks required by the General Assembly; in addition, the Steering Committee had the advantage of being a small body with a rotating membership.

92. A number of delegations said that they could approve the Steering Committee's proposal, on the understanding that the constitution of the task force would only be on an interim basis, subject to review and consideration by the Commission. Several added that they expected the task force to report formally to the Commission, and to seek the comments and observations of members of the Commission during the year concerning the final constitution of the task force. These would be reflected in the report of the task force. In that context, the delegation of France indicated that it could accept the provisional arrangement. The delegation added that, in accepting the Steering Committee's proposal, the Commission was not setting up an informal body, but transforming the Steering Committee into a committee de jure, which implied that the committee would be provided with translation and interpretation services into the relevant official languages of the United Nations, and that it would present a report to the Commission.

93. The delegation of Belgium asked the secretariat to explain how the composition of the task force would vary through the years. The Commission was informed that the Steering Committee was composed of the elected officers of a given session of the Commission (Chairman, First and Second Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur) and the heads of those delegations whose members had at one time or another presided over the Commission. Thus, as the composition of the Commission changed through succeeding elections, those changes could also be reflected on both the Steering Committee and the task force.

94. The delegation of Spain expressed concern with regard to the narrow means of access to membership of the task force, since it appeared that the only means of becoming a member was through having been a Chairman of the Commission. In connection with the establishment of the task force and in order to implement the General Assembly resolution, the Spanish delegation made the following points:

- (a) The selection of countries whose representatives had presided over the Commission as members of the task force would create imbalances of representation and would not be in keeping with the spirit of the General Assembly resolution;
- (b) Even allowing for the provisional nature of the composition of the task force, the matters proposed in the General Assembly resolution would not be covered and the project would not be effective;
- (c) In view of the importance of the subjects to be dealt with by the task force, it was essential that from the very start decisions should be taken regarding the system of work, deadlines and consultations to be carried out so that in any event all countries, including those not participating in the task force, and especially Spain, would have the chance to co-operate in the work.

95. The observer for Morocco noted that with the type of rotation involved, and taking into consideration the very short term of office of members of the Commission from Africa, it would be difficult to have an African representative on the task force.

96. The observer for UNESCO expressed the fear that the non-inclusion in the task force of specialized agencies concerned with prevention, education, information and social reintegration might denote an imbalance between the preventive aspects and the enforcement and medical aspects of the over-all strategy. The observer added that the Director-General of UNESCO was ready to consult with the Commission regarding the establishment of the task force, in accordance with the request of the General Assembly.

97. The observer for the South American Agreement declared that that organization would be interested in participating in the task force and in translating strategy and policies for drug control at the regional level for those countries that were Parties to the South American Agreement. The observers for Brazil, Ecuador and Peru spoke in favour of the application of the South American Agreement, and the delegation of Argentina made a formal proposal that a representative of that organization be included in the task force. Several members of the Commission pointed out that other regional organizations would also have a comparable claim, and spoke against their inclusion in view of the need to keep the task force as small as possible if it was to carry out its work speedily and effectively. They did not exclude the possibility of the task force's having consultations with regional organizations, as well as with other international organizations: those consultations would, of course, be closer with organizations that were closely involved in the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The delegation of Argentina, after hearing those statements, withdrew its proposal. The observer for the South American Agreement expressed reservations regarding the exclusion of regional organizations from the task force.

98. At its 919th meeting, on 8 February 1982, the Commission considered a draft resolution entitled "Duration and periodicity of sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs" (E/CN.7/L.541 and Add.1), co-sponsored by Algeria, Argentina,

Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Ecuador, Malaysia, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Thailand, Turkey and Yugoslavia. An amendment proposed by the representative of the United Kingdom to delete any reference to duration in the operative paragraph was rejected by 12 votes to 10, with 4 abstentions. A motion by the delegation of the United States of America to postpone consideration of the issue covered in the draft resolution until the next regular session was rejected by 16 votes to 4, with 8 abstentions. The Commission then approved the draft resolution, by 20 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions, for submission to the Council for adoption. (For the text of this resolution, see chapter I, A, above, draft resolution IV. See annex I for the document on financial implications which the Commission had before it.)

99. At its 920th meeting, on 8 February 1982, the Commission considered a draft resolution entitled "Strategy and policies for drug control" (E/CN.7/L.547), drafted by the secretariat at the request of the Commission, forwarding to the Council a draft resolution with the same title for its adoption and subsequent submission to the General Assembly for its consideration and approval. The representative of France proposed an amendment to the first operative paragraph and to preambular paragraph (d) of that part of the draft resolution for consideration and approval by the General Assembly. The representative of the United Kingdom also proposed an amendment to paragraph 4 of the part for submission to the General Assembly. The observer for Morocco suggested a new operative paragraph 2 which was then submitted formally by the representative of Spain, and approved by the Commission. The Commission then adopted the draft resolution by consensus, as orally amended. (For the text of this resolution, see chapter VIII, A, below, resolution 1 (S-VII) and chapter I, A, above, draft resolution III.)

100. The Commission addressed itself to consideration of the projects suggested by the Division of Narcotic Drugs for possible implementation in 1983. With regard to establishing project priorities, the Commission was informed by its Chairman that a number of the projects adopted in 1982 should be continued in 1983. The Commission would therefore have to decide first on those projects. The projects were classified according to the source of financing: "A" - regular budget, and "B" - extrabudgetary resources.

A. Projects suggested for regular budget financing

101. The Commission dealt with the projects suggested for regular budget financing. The Deputy Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs drew attention to the fact that the additional appropriations approved by the General Assembly for carrying out those projects which the Commission had retained for implementation in 1982 was \$275,000. In addition, as had been the case for 1982, a number of activities could be absorbed within existing regular budget resources through redeployment. The Commission was therefore requested to allocate priorities for projects totalling some \$500,000 from among the 16 projects suggested by the Division for possible implementation in 1983, under category "A".

102. The Commission agreed to continue during 1983 the following projects started in 1982:

A.1 Effectiveness of the drug control conventions

Following preliminary work of the two expert group meetings planned for 1982, a technical group of government representatives would be convened to study the advantages and disadvantages of merging the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971.

Background documentation would be prepared by the Division of Narcotic Drugs with the assistance of a consultant. The meeting would formulate recommendations for presentation to the Commission.

A.2 Reduction in the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

A working group would explore those approaches to drug abuse reduction which had proven most useful, in order that the experience gained thereby could be made more widely available.

A.3 Control of psychotropic substances

On-going monitoring by the INCB secretariat would continue.

A.4 Introduction of an estimates system for psychotropic substances

INCB would continue to establish a system of voluntary reports by Governments to the Board on their estimated requirements for Schedule II psychotropic substances, preparatory to the possible introduction of a treaty-based estimates system.

A.5 Study on the characteristics of seized heroin, to trace its origin

Following the 1982 meeting on the subject, on-going co-ordination of research would be continued by the Narcotics Laboratory Section. The Commission should decide whether the second meeting foreseen in the five-year plan of action should be convened in 1983 or later.

A.6 Network of collaborating laboratories and development of appropriate analytical techniques in areas most affected by the problems of drug abuse

The development of a network of collaborating laboratories for the exchange of information relevant to the analysis of drugs of abuse would continue.

A.7 Feasibility study on computerized data base

Feasibility study on the possibility of establishing a computerized system in the Division of Narcotic Drugs for the storage, retrieval and diffusion of existing scientific, technical, legal and general information on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. (Note: This project was approved on the assumption that it could not be finalized during 1982 and that it had no financial implications.)

103. The delegation of India expressed concern that the project "Feasibility study of an international buffer-stock", which had not been retained by the Commission for implementation in 1983, might not be completed in the course of 1982. The secretariat assured the delegation that the project would be carried into 1983, if, for any reason, it was not completed in 1982.

104. The Commission considered a list of new projects that could be implemented in 1983. During adoption of the project "Study of illegally acquired assets", the delegation of France signified its approval on the understanding that the project would also cover measures for dealing with bank secrecy concerning drug-related assets. The Commission gave priority to the following projects:

A.8 Study of illegally acquired assets

The Division of Narcotic Drugs, in close collaboration with ICPO/Interpol, the Customs Co-operation Council and concerned national bodies would prepare a study of progress made with respect to measures to deprive drug traffickers of illegally acquired assets. The study would also deal with measures that could be proposed to counter bank secrecy regarding drug-related assets. On the basis of international and national information, a consultant would prepare a background document for examination by an expert group.

A.9 Study on the chemical composition of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

Collaborative research on the chemical composition of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances would be intensified. Studies would be made to develop methods for rapid field identification of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances seized from the illicit traffic and to determine the best use of data derived from such identification in order to obtain a more accurate picture of the abuse of those substances.

A.10 Curbing of illicit traffic in transit countries

An expert would be convened to study and review in depth the specific problems of States which, though neither producers nor significant consumers of illicit drugs, are increasingly affected by the international drug traffic.

A.11 Impact of severity of penalties for drug-related offences

A detailed study would be undertaken to examine, in selected countries and in various social and cultural contexts, the impact of heavy penalties for drug-related offences, and their deterrent effect. The study might serve to establish guidelines for the practical application of article 36 of the Single Convention.

105. A number of delegations addressed themselves to the suggestion made in the report of the Board to launch an "International Year against Drug Abuse". They were of the opinion that that suggestion, though commendable, would serve to mobilize neither public opinion nor government resources. There was consensus among the members of the Commission who took the floor on the point that the issue was a sensitive one that would bring about more negative than positive effects and that it was better to use the time and money available for more important activities within the United Nations basic five-year programme of action, 1982-1986.

106. At its 919th meeting, on 8 February 1982, the Commission approved, by 13 votes to seven with seven abstentions, a draft resolution entitled "International Year against Drug Abuse" (E/CN.7/L.539), co-sponsored by Argentina, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey and Yugoslavia, for submission to the Council for adoption. (For the text of this resolution, see chapter I, A, above, draft resolution V). During the debate preceding the vote, the delegations of Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Italy, United Kingdom and United States of America expressed reservations as to the necessity or usefulness of an international year. Several delegations also pointed out that the lack of consensus on the issue, which was evident from the earlier discussion of the matter, could have a negative impact. Just before the vote, the delegation of the Bahamas stated that it could support the draft resolution on the understanding that the vote was purely procedural in nature, that it did not in any way prejudice any specific response from Governments, and that Governments, when responding to operative paragraph 1, might make alternate proposals.

107. Two delegations pointed out that in order to facilitate in-depth discussion of the projects under the United Nations basic five-year programme of action, more information would be needed regarding other activities being carried out in the same period by the United Nations in the field of drug control, as well as on the resources available in the entire budget. It would be also desirable, in order to have a complete picture, that the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies dealing with drug abuse also provide such information to the Commission. The delegation of the United Kingdom specifically requested the secretariat to provide, at the next session of the Commission, information showing how the resources available to the Division and to the agencies had been used for 1982 and what had been achieved. As regards future budgets, the information given should enable the Commission to identify clearly the work to be undertaken by the Division and the agencies, within existing resources, as part of their on-going programmes, and to consider the justification for any extra resources claimed for new work, as well as the substantive need for such new work.

108. The Commission was informed that the resources allocated for any biennium to a programme of the United Nations budget were included in the relevant documents of the General Assembly. Those documents were available to all delegations, as were the medium-term plans and programme and budget performance reports. The Division noted the wish of the Commission to be supplied with relevant data to assist it in its sessions, and also offered to assist any member of the Commission to obtain copies of those documents or any additional information required.

109. The observer for Algeria pointed out that the problems of drug abuse could not be posed in the same terms in all countries. National socio-economic and cultural aspects had to be taken into consideration when dealing with the problem. He suggested that measures should be taken to prevent literature and related information on drugs reaching young people in those developing countries that had not encountered the problem.

110. The Commission then considered the list of projects to be financed by extrabudgetary resources in 1983. The Executive-Director of UNFDAC informed the Commission that a number of projects had received appropriations for implementation in 1982, according to the priorities established by the Commission. He referred to three specific projects which had not been financed in 1982 but which were listed for implementation in 1983, namely "Coca bush pilot project", "Inhibition of the alkaloid biosynthesis in the opium poppy, the coca bush and cannabis" and "Drug control regional and inter-regional co-ordination officers". He explained that the "Coca bush pilot project" had not been financed because - in light of discussions held with the Governments of Bolivia and Peru on how to control the production of coca, and the report of a consultant sent to Bolivia to assess the situation - it was his opinion that it was premature to start that project. Moreover, he said, the amount of money indicated was not enough to conduct such a feasibility study. Regarding the project "Inhibition of the alkaloid biosynthesis in the opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis", which was a very basic research project, he said that it would be more appropriate to have a report on the money already spent for that project before embarking on research that would take 3 to 6 years to find a practical application. As for the project "Drug control regional and inter-regional co-ordination officers", Dr. Rexed was of the opinion that the evaluation of the effectiveness of the existing office in South-East Asia should be reviewed before offices were set up in other regions. In his view, it would be preferable not to establish

such regional offices, but to find a more flexible mechanism. The Fund could provide resources to the central core of the Division to respond to requests for advice on specific matters coming from Governments in various regions of the world. That, he said, could be a more realistic solution.

B. Projects suggested for extrabudgetary financing

111. The Commission accorded priority to the following projects suggested for extrabudgetary financing in 1983:

B.1 Multisectoral country programmes

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

B.2 Drug identification or quick-testing kits

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

B.3 Utilization of community resources in demand reduction

The activities envisaged under this project for 1983 would involve a follow-up of earlier regional seminars to evaluate results achieved. The Division would conduct three follow-up seminars (in South America, South-East Asia and Oceania, and Europe).

B.4 Strengthening of national narcotics laboratories

The Narcotics Laboratory would provide equipment and technical advice to national laboratories in developing countries affected by the illicit traffic.

B.5 Fellowships and study programmes

Fellows, particularly from developing countries, would be trained in: (a) laboratory techniques; (b) treaty implementation; (c) drug law enforcement; and (d) prevention and reduction of drug abuse.

B.6 Courses for law enforcement personnel

Regional and interregional training courses for law enforcement personnel would continue to be organized and conducted.

B.7 Meetings of operational heads of law enforcement agencies

As required, meetings would be arranged of operational heads of law enforcement agencies in various regions, or interregionally, to plan concerted action against illicit traffic. Particular attention would be given to major identified trafficking routes, to traffickers' financial assets and to acetic anhydride.

C. Provisional cost estimates for 1983 activities

A. Projects to be financed by the regular budget

<u>Note:</u> Projects 1-7 are the continuation of 1982 projects	<u>Estimated costs</u> \$	<u>Additional requirements</u> \$
--	----------------------------------	--

A.1 Effectiveness of the drug control conventions

Salaries and common staff costs:

P-4, four work months	21 400 <u>a/</u>	
General service staff, four work months	7 200 <u>a/</u>	
Consultant, four work months, including travel	20 000	20 000
Technical group meeting of government representatives of one week's duration		
Travel and subsistence for nine participants	24 300	24 300
Interpretation	26 000	26 000
	<hr/>	
Sub-total (1)	98 900	70 300

A.2 Reduction in the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

Salaries and common staff costs:

P-4, one work month	5 400 <u>a/</u>	
Consultant, three work months, including travel	15 000	15 000
One expert group meeting, of one week's duration		
Travel and subsistence for nine participants	24 300	24 300
Documentation and secretarial services	4 000 <u>a/</u>	
	<hr/>	
Sub-total (2)	48 700	39 300

A.3 Control of psychotropic substances

Salaries and common staff costs:

P-4, two work months	10 700 <u>a/</u>	
P-2, three work months	10 100 <u>a/</u>	
General service staff, twelve work months of which:		
- eight absorbed	14 500 <u>a/</u>	
- four additional	7 200	7 200
	<hr/>	
Sub-total (3)	42 500	7 200

a/ To be absorbed within existing resources.

A.4 Introduction of an estimates system for psychotropic substances

Salaries and common staff costs:

P-4, one work month	5 400 <u>a/</u>	
P-2, three work months	10 100 <u>a/</u>	
General service staff, three work months of which:		
- one absorbed	1 800 <u>a/</u>	
- two additional	3 600	3 600
Sub-total (4)	20 900	3 600

A.5 Study on the characteristics of seized heroin to trace its origin

Salaries and common staff costs:

P-4, one work month	5 400 <u>a/</u>	
P-3, four work months	13 200 <u>a/</u>	
General service staff, one work month	1 800 <u>a/</u>	
Temporary assistance		
P-3, eight work months	35 300	35 300
One expert group meeting, of one week's duration		
Travel and subsistence for nine participants	24 300	24 300
Sub-total (5)	80 000	59 600

A.6 Network of collaborating laboratories and development of appropriate analytical techniques in areas most affected by the problems of drug abuse

Salaries and common staff costs:

P-4, three work months	16 100 <u>a/</u>	
General service staff, two work months	3 600 <u>a/</u>	
Sub-total (6)	19 700	

A.7 Feasibility study on computerized data base

No financial implications

A.8 Study of illegally acquired assets

Salaries and common staff costs:

P-4, three work months	16 100 <u>a/</u>	
General service staff, three work months	5 400 <u>a/</u>	
Temporary assistance		
P-4, three work months	16 100	16 100
One expert group meeting, of one week's duration		
Travel and subsistence for nine participants	24 300	24 300
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-total (8)	61 900	40 400

A.9 Study on the chemical composition of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances b/

Salaries and common staff costs:

P-4, three work months	16 100 <u>a/</u>	
P-3, nine work months	39 600 <u>a/</u>	
General service staff, six work months	10 800 <u>a/</u>	
	<hr/>	
Sub-total (9)	66 500	

A.10 Curbing of illicit traffic in transit countries

Salaries and common staff costs:

P-3, three work months	13 200 <u>a/</u>	
General service staff, three work months	5 400 <u>a/</u>	
One expert meeting, one week's duration, nine participants	24 300	24 300
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-total (10)	42 900	24 300

A.11 Impact of severity of penalties for drug-related offences

Salaries and common staff costs:

P-3, two work months	8 800 <u>a/</u>	
General service staff, two work months	3 600 <u>a/</u>	
Temporary assistance		
P-4, four work months	21 400	21 400
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-total (11)	33 800	21 400
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand total	515 800	266 100

b/ This project is a combination of three previously suggested projects (A.6, A.7 and A.16 in document E/CN.7/671/Rev.1, para. 11) in the area of research presented to the Commission. In merging these three projects, a saving of \$40,400 has been made.

B.	<u>Projects financed by extra-budgetary resources</u>	
B.1	<u>Multisectoral country programmes</u>	
	UNFDAC financing (based on 1982 appropriations)	7 300 000
	Sub-total (1)	7 300 000
B.2	<u>Drug identification or quick-testing kits</u>	
	P-2, one work month	3 400
	600 kits	12 000
	Sub-total (2)	15 400
B.3	<u>Utilization of community resources</u>	
	Three follow-up regional seminars	41 500
	Sub-total (3)	41 500
B.4	<u>Strengthening of national laboratories</u>	
	Equipment	40 000
	Sub-total (4)	40 000
B.5	<u>Fellowships and study programmes</u>	
	Fellowships	60 000
	Supplies and materials	15 000
	Sub-total (5)	75 000
B.6	<u>Courses for law enforcement personnel</u>	
	Four courses at \$25,000 each	100 000
	Sub-total (6)	100 000
B.7	<u>Meetings of operational heads of law enforcement agencies</u>	
	1 meeting	20 000
	Sub-total (7)	20 000
	Grand total	7 591 900

CHAPTER IV

THE UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR DRUG ABUSE CONTROL AND RELATED OPERATIONS FINANCED BY IT 13/

A. Introduction by the secretariat

112. The Commission examined the report of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control for 1981 (E/CN.7/672) and the addendum to the report, containing information on the results of UNFDAC's participation for the first time in the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, in November 1981: approximately \$3.5 million were pledged to UNFDAC. The report presented a statement on UNFDAC priorities and on the development of its programme during 1981. As in previous years, the UNFDAC programme and budget continued to be two-tiered, concentrating on country programmes, for the most part development-oriented, with a smaller portion devoted to headquarters projects aimed at strengthening the regular activities carried out by the various technical bodies of the United Nations having a mandate in the narcotics field. The report also contained a summary of the operations financed by UNFDAC in 1981; detailed accounts of the progress of and expenditures on individual projects were made available in two background documents. The 1982 budget of \$9.2 million had been approved, and the projected programme for 1983 was budgeted at \$9.8 million.

113. As indicated in the report, 75 per cent of the resources in 1981 were devoted to 15 country programmes, comprising a total of 28 sectoral projects. The single largest executing agency for UNFDAC was the Division of Narcotic Drugs, which received over one-third of UNFDAC's total budget allocation. UNFDAC also began in 1981 to utilize the concept of Government execution, meaning that a Government agency within a particular country takes direct responsibility for implementing a project and reports to UNFDAC through an associated specialized agency on financial and substantive matters.

114. The report described efficiency measures taken by UNFDAC; the improvement of the process of project formulation and elaboration; the improvement of the financial reporting system; and the utilization of indicators of progress in programme implementation. Outside evaluations were performed for Phase I of the UNFDAC/Pakistan programme for drug abuse control and for UNESCO preventive education project in Argentina, Togo and the Ivory Coast. Following recommendations made by the Joint Inspection Unit and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, UNFDAC established in 1981 a post for a full-time evaluation officer.

115. In his introductory statement, the Executive Director of UNFDAC provided a brief overview of new agreements entered into by UNFDAC in 1981. A new five-year multi-sectoral agreement had been signed with the Government of Burma and a new four-year agreement for the crop substitution programme had been signed with the Government of Pakistan. Agreements had also been signed concerning multi-year research projects in Thailand and Malaysia, and a special trust-fund agreement had been signed with the Federal Republic of Germany which would provide financing for most of the Buner project in Pakistan. Moreover, UNFDAC had entered into multi-year agreements with both Turkey and Egypt to assist those countries in their narcotics control efforts.

116. The Executive Director pointed out that, in its 1981 programme, UNFDAC had adhered closely to the priorities expressed under the resolution setting forth the strategy and policies for drug control and the basic five-year programme of action. The programme planned for UNFDAC in 1982 also reflected that approach. The Executive Director explained that approximately three-fourths of the 1981 and 1982 programme had been concerned with socio-economic problems associated with the opium poppy and heroin, and he illustrated this by describing the multi-sectoral programmes, emphasizing crop substitution being carried out in Burma, Pakistan and Thailand.

117. The Executive Director pointed to four areas where greater attention would be required in the future. The first of those involved the reduction or elimination of the supply of opium through crop substitution and income alternatives: a long-term approach. Integrated development per se was a long, tedious and often painful process requiring not only complete commitment on the part of recipient Governments, but also the understanding and continued support of international organizations and donor countries, and the commitment to a law enforcement programme for fighting illicit traffic and eradicating poppy cultivation. The second area involved the coca/cocaine production problem which so far had not received appropriate consideration. It appeared, however, that bilateral efforts would soon be undertaken in at least one country.

118. The third area was the lack of resources from international or bilateral sources to combat cannabis growth and trafficking. That situation, the Executive Director stated, would continue until national Governments took a firm stand on the abuse of the substance. The fourth area concerned the illegal spread of psychotropic substances: efforts in that area needed to be taken nationally as well as internationally.

119. The Executive Director referred to his mission in October 1981 to several countries in eastern and southern Africa and expressed the view that UNFDAC would see fit to support assessment studies in those countries, if such assistance were desired.

120. The Executive Director provided up-to-date information on the status of contributions and pledges received during 1981: UNFDAC had received \$3.7 million in cash and \$2.3 million in pledges, totalling \$6.0 million. He described briefly UNFDAC's fund-raising activities and outlined some innovative and practical ways of improving them. In that respect, he mentioned Yugoslavia's request for assistance to its Customs Organization and UNFDAC's efforts to locate financial resources to meet that request. The Executive Director also expressed the hope that the executing agencies of UNFDAC-supported programmes would improve their rate of programme implementation in the future.

121. Indicating that this would be his last statement as Executive Director of UNFDAC, he thanked the Commission and UNFDAC staff for their continuing support.

B. Discussion by the Commission

122. Numerous delegations commended the Executive Director on the report for 1981 and on his statement to the Commission. Many expressed their deep appreciation for the efforts and services rendered by him personally, and general satisfaction was expressed with the progress made by UNFDAC during 1981.

123. Many delegations noted with satisfaction the emphasis placed by UNFDAC on integrated rural development as a long-term measure to eliminate the illicit production of natural narcotics substances. Favourable comments were made on the successful results of UNFDAC's first participation in the United Nations Pledging Conference. Attention was drawn to the need to complement supply control programmes with law enforcement programmes, and the hope was expressed that activities in the field of prevention, treatment and social integration would continue to receive support in the planning processes of UNFDAC.

124. Several delegations commented favourably on the steps being taken by the Executive Director to improve UNFDAC efficiency and effectiveness. The policy of undertaking regular evaluations of UNFDAC-financed projects was also noted with satisfaction, as was the establishment of a full-time evaluation post. Support was voiced for the concept of programme execution by Governments, and UNFDAC was urged to continue its efforts to encourage that method. The awarding of direct grants by UNFDAC to outside organizations for seminars and small research projects also received favourable comment, as did the close collaboration developed with UNDP and IFAD.

125. Several delegations noted the important role that could be played by the specialized agencies in controlling drug abuse, and urged those bodies to increase their own regular budget support for drug-related activities rather than to continue to rely on UNFDAC.

126. The delegations of Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Malaysia, Malawi, Pakistan, Peru, Thailand, Turkey, Yugoslavia and several international organizations expressed their countries' appreciation for the assistance received from, and the continuing efforts being made by, UNFDAC. The commitment shown by countries receiving UNFDAC support, it was noted, was expressed by the high level of those countries' financial contributions to work in the field of drug abuse control. Such contributions were in some cases considerably greater than those made available through UNFDAC. The delegation of Yugoslavia expressed its appreciation of and gratitude for UNFDAC's co-operation, goodwill and understanding with respect to the problems arising from the illicit transit of narcotic drugs through Yugoslavia.

127. In response to points raised during the debate, the observer for UNSDRI provided detailed information on the project financed by UNFDAC covering comparative research on the effectiveness of socio-legal preventive and control measures in different countries on the interaction between criminal behaviour and drug abuse.

128. Some delegates stressed the importance of UNFDAC's adhering closely to the resolution 14/ setting forth the strategy and policies for drug control and the basic five-year programme of action.

129. During the discussions, seven representatives made pledges to UNFDAC for 1982 totalling approximately \$2,300,000; in some cases, these were subject to final parliamentary approval. Other representatives announced their

14/ Resolution 1(XXIX) E/CN.7/668.

Government's intention to provide continued or increased financial support; the representatives were not then in a position to announce the pledges, however. The observer for UNESCO announced a private contribution to UNFDAC.

130. The representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the United States of America, and the observer for Sweden, expressed their support for the existing organizational structure of UNFDAC. Those representatives, and the representative of the USSR, also expressed their opposition to any merger of UNFDAC with the Division of Narcotic Drugs. That position was supported by the observer for the South American Agreement.

131. The representative of the United States of America and the observer for Sweden called upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations to give immediate attention to nominating a new Executive Director of UNFDAC. The United States delegation also urged all present to request their Governments to increase their financial support to UNFDAC.

132. The Executive Director thanked those Governments which had announced contributions during the meeting. In response to specific points, he explained that the observed increase in the demand-reduction activities financed by UNFDAC reflected, to a large extent, the priority given to the treatment and rehabilitation components of UNFDAC programmes. He emphasized that a balance had to be maintained between integrated rural development and law enforcement activities financed by UNFDAC, if the permanent eradication of opium poppy production were desired. With regard to the attitude of specialized agencies which gave low priority to drug-related activities in their own regular budgets, he urged those agencies to reassess their position. The Executive Director also pointed out that each Government should provide precise instructions to its delegations to the specialized agencies regarding the placing of a greater priority on drug abuse control.

CHAPTER V

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD, WITH
PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO WORLD REQUIREMENTS OF OPIATES 15/

A. Annual report for 1981

133. In addressing the Commission on the item, the President of the International Narcotics Control Board drew attention to the fact that this year the Board was presenting two documents: its annual report for 1981 (E/INCB/56) and a report prepared by it on the demand and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs (E/INCB/52/Supp.).

134. The President pointed out that increases had been recorded in illicit opium production, the establishment of clandestine heroin laboratories, and the traffic in cocaine. Moreover, massive quantities of methaqualone were being diverted into illicit traffic. As the Board's annual report concluded, the situation with respect to drug abuse continued to deteriorate in most parts of the world: indeed, the situation had never been more complex or more serious. The Board called, therefore, for concerted, determined and co-ordinated action to be taken immediately on a priority basis.

135. The President noted that scientific research increasingly confirmed the harmfulness of cannabis; the effective dissemination of the results of such research should influence public opinion and reduce abuse. He reported that, whereas a great deal of progress remained to be made with regard to the international control of psychotropic substances, the Board was encouraged by the fact that the number of parties to the 1971 Convention continued to increase, and these now included most of the manufacturing countries.

136. During 1981 the Board had pursued its dialogue with Governments and undertaken a number of special missions. The Board had also organized, with the financial support of UNFDAC and the collaboration of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, a training seminar for drug control administrators and law enforcement officers in Latin America and the Caribbean. Twenty-three countries of the region had participated in the seminar, which was held in Mexico City in December 1981. In view of the improvement in international drug control that had been achieved through such seminars, the Board would give favourable consideration to future requests for similar regional seminars, provided the necessary resources could be made available through UNFDAC.

137. Several delegations expressed their appreciation of the activities of the Board and support for its recommendations. The delegation of Pakistan reported on the alarming situation in that country and stressed the Government's total commitment in the struggle against drug abuse. The delegation expressed gratitude for the Board's mission to Pakistan in March 1981.

138. The delegation of the United States of America stated that while the value of the voluntary co-operation of States not parties to the 1961 Convention or the 1971 Convention was recognized, the continued severity of the world's drug problems required that non-parties adhere to those treaties as expeditiously as

15/ Agenda item 4.

possible. The delegation urged all Governments to strengthen their implementation of treaty provisions as well as measures to control the movement of substances such as acetic anhydride.

139. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany reported that, as of 1 January 1982, that country complied with all the control requirements of the 1971 Convention, with appropriate supervision and controls being applied in the free port of Hamburg. The delegation undertook to provide the Board in the near future with regular assessments of medical and scientific requirements for Schedule II substances.

140. The representative of the USSR agreed with the position of the Board with regard to the dangers of cannabis, and with the Board's call for universal adherence to and application of the drug control conventions. The Board's work, including the analysis of statistics, was a key factor in bringing the production and consumption of drugs under international control.

141. The delegation of Canada, as well as correcting an error in the report with respect to amphetamines in that country, endorsed the Board's recommendations that agreements should be concluded aimed at controlling the movement of capital used by drug traffickers. In answer to the Board's comment on the need for an examination of the adverse health consequences resulting from cannabis abuse, it drew attention to the report of a scientific meeting on the subject sponsored by WHO, UNFDAC and the Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario.

142. Expressing concern over reports that large quantities of amphetamines and methaqualone had been imported into certain countries without Government approval, the delegation of Australia asked the Board whether the time might not have come for a detailed investigation into, and report on, the failure of countries to apply the import and export authorization system. The delegation suggested that while the value of carefully structured campaigns in influencing student attitudes on cannabis abuse was clear, differences in social and cultural structures should be taken into account.

143. The delegation of Turkey agreed with the view that unless illicit demand for drugs diminished, the reduction of illicit supply in any one area would have little impact, as it would be offset by production elsewhere. In the delegation's view, the Board's recommendations with regard to publicizing the health hazards stemming from cannabis abuse merited attention, particularly as more potent cannabis products were becoming increasingly available. The delegation acknowledged the benefits derived from the Board's mission to Turkey in 1981.

144. At its 919th meeting, on 8 February 1982, the Commission considered a draft resolution entitled "Co-operation with the International Narcotics Control Board concerning Schedule II of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances" (E/CN.7/L.540), co-sponsored by Argentina, Belgium, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Spain, Thailand and United States of America. The representative of the USSR proposed an amendment to operative paragraph 2, and the representative of France proposed a new paragraph for insertion between paragraphs 2 and 3. The Commission then approved by consensus, as orally amended, the draft resolution for submission to the Council for adoption. (For the text of this resolution, see chapter I, A, above, draft resolution VI.)

B. World requirements of opiates

145. Pursuant to article 9, paragraphs 4 and 5, and article 15 of the 1961 Convention as amended, and in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution E/1980/20, the International Narcotics Control Board had undertaken a detailed study of the situation with respect to the demand and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs (E/INCB/52/Supp.). In the course of preparing the study, consultations had been held with the Governments of the principal producer, manufacturer or consumer countries.

146. Introducing the document, the President of the Board thanked those Governments that had participated in the consultations and had voluntarily provided the information on which the study was based.

147. Earlier difficulties in obtaining supplies of opiates had led to increased production; at the same time, a tendency towards reduced demand had been experienced. Producer countries had enlarged their Papaver somniferum cultivation areas (for opium and poppy straw), and the subsequent over-production had continued until 1978, when a voluntary reduction in the size of the areas was made. The benefits from the reduction, however, had been offset by improvements in production efficiency, and large stocks of raw material were now available, particularly in India and Turkey.

148. The Board was confident that Governments would take a realistic and positive attitude towards overcoming the difficulties presented by the over-supply situation, because lack of concern could result in a decrease in international co-operation in the fight against drug abuse. The President of the Board considered that, although the treaties could and should be amended, legislation was not enough; he stressed the importance of international solidarity in seeking to resolve the crisis.

149. In its study, the Board had identified several courses of action that might be considered by Governments. These included: (a) voluntary actions consistent with the objectives of the treaties; (b) further amendments to certain provisions of the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol; and (c) the possible organization of the international market.

150. The first requirement was more reliable, timely and comprehensive information that would help the Board to monitor movements in supply and demand, and the Governments of producing countries to plan their outputs accordingly. Such information should include estimates and statistics for poppy straw and Papaver bracteatum similar to those required by the 1961 Convention for opium, as well as more accurate medium-term (five-year) forecasts. The voluntary submission of such information would be the most effective way of providing the Board with essential data and would be of direct benefit to Governments. Consideration could subsequently be given to the possibility of amending the 1961 Convention. In that connection, the Board felt that priority might need to be given to amendments relating to Papaver bracteatum.

151. The Board had suggested that the excessive stocks of opium and poppy straw that existed might be shared among producing, manufacturing and consuming countries in order to reduce such stocks to levels commensurate with normal reserve requirements. Consideration should also be given to the further reduction in cultivation that could perhaps be more rapidly effected by countries that had recently embarked on production of the raw materials for opiates.

152. In studying projected market possibilities, due account should be taken of the potential needs for opiates in developing countries: such needs could increase as better primary health care became available.

153. The delegation of Belgium congratulated the Board on its valuable study and assured the Commission that the Belgian Government would make every effort to assist in achieving a true balance between the supply of and the demand for opiates. The delegation supported the concept of the privileged position of the traditional suppliers and expressed the hope that they, in turn, would continue to ensure the provision of raw materials to the long-established manufacturers. Belgium would support the recommendations made by the Board.

154. The Commission was informed by the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany that the processing of opium had ceased in that country. The Federal Republic of Germany was not in favour of rebuilding commercial inventories, and considered that the transfer of stocks from producer countries to manufacturing countries would not solve current problems. The 1961 Convention should be amended as soon as possible in order to provide the Board with all the necessary information on Papaver somniferum and Papaver bracteatum. These had been under full control in the Federal Republic of Germany for some time, even though they were not used in the manufacture of opiates. Because of its constitution and free market economy system, the Federal Republic of Germany was not in a position to permit imports only from special countries, but it would support the principle of an international agreement to organize the international market.

155. The delegation of the United States of America complimented the Board on its expert analysis of the situation. It was pleased to note that measures had been taken by certain countries to alleviate the problem of over-supply. The delegation was concerned, however, to note that large stocks of raw materials still remained in producer countries, threatening both the financial well-being and the control efforts of those countries. It would not be realistic to anticipate that those stocks would be reduced through special stock-building or the establishment of buffer stocks. The national policy in the United States remained steadfast in connection with the import of opiate raw materials: 80 per cent of the market continued to be reserved for those countries traditionally established as opiate producers. The delegation concurred with the Board's recommendations that relevant information should be provided by all Governments on poppy straw and Papaver bracteatum and that priority should be given to the application of controls in respect of Papaver bracteatum, by amending the 1961 Convention.

156. The observer for Canada expressed appreciation of the study carried out by the Board and supported the recommendations made in connection with the free voluntary reporting of information and the preparation of medium-term forecasts on a five-year basis. The Government of Canada looked forward to increased consultations among Governments. Cultivation of Papaver bracteatum would undermine the markets of the traditional opiate producers; the suggestion that this should be placed under international control, by amending the 1961 Convention, could therefore be supported. The observer added that more consideration should be given to the question of the future expansion of consumption in developing countries in connection with the programmes of WHO. The fact that the industrial capacity for the extraction of morphine exceeded requirements could serve as an inducement for over-production, increasing the risk of diversion.

157. The delegation of Hungary expressed appreciation of the well-balanced study presented by the Board. The recommendations it contained were realistic, and the suggestions for the control of Papaver bracteatum were well founded. There had been no increase in poppy straw production or in the production of alkaloids in Hungary.

158. The delegation of the USSR commended the Board on its study. There was no over-production of opiates in the USSR, and in many preparations codeine had been replaced by other substances. Considerable caution needed to be exercised in any consideration of synthetic substitutes, however, since these could be even more dangerous than opiates. It was important to support the traditional producers of opiates.

159. The delegation of India stated that the INCB study would be of considerable value to the Commission in seeking a solution to the problem of over-supply and appreciated the support for the traditional opiate producers provided by Japan, the USSR and the United States of America. The accumulation of increased stocks in India had resulted in the freezing of assets; the solution of that problem deserved high priority. Manufacturing countries should confine themselves to importing opiates from traditional sources. Encouragement should be given to the building-up of commercial inventories. In India, the poppy cultivation area had been drastically reduced, but this had caused serious economic difficulties for many thousands of families. The speedy implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1981/8 was necessary to ensure that major producing countries that had recently developed additional capacities for export would restrict their production programmes to meeting mainly domestic requirements. The current situation had led to serious problems in India, the alleviation of which had necessitated heavy Government subsidies: a rational organization of the international market was obviously of primary importance. The Government of India endorsed the recommendations made by the Board and would welcome further concrete proposals concerning possible courses of action.

160. The delegation of Senegal commended the Board on its study and referred to Senegal's increasing need for opiates for medical purposes.

161. The delegation of Turkey expressed appreciation for the Board's analytical study and reminded the Commission that Turkey had made great sacrifices in order to contribute to the improved functioning of the international control system. The socio-economic impact and the high cost of that voluntary action had caused considerable hardship, and the maintenance of effective control over cultivation and production required additional resources every year. In Turkey, the area used for poppy straw cultivation had been reduced by more than two-thirds, with a corresponding reduction in poppy straw production: further reduction was not possible. In the present market situation, Turkey encountered considerable competition because of the proliferation of producers and new and expanded production. Countries should show utmost restraint when embarking on the commercial cultivation of Papaver bracteatum, in order not to aggravate the present imbalance. A broad approach and thorough examination by the Parties were needed when considering amendment of the Treaties. Turkey was appreciative of the support given to the traditional producing countries by some importing countries, in implementation of the relevant resolution of the Economic and Social Council, and considered that similar action by other countries should be taken in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Conventions and the relevant Council resolutions.

162. The delegation of France congratulated the Board on its work and noted that most producing countries had taken action beyond their treaty obligations. The delegation agreed with the recommendations made with respect to the present excessive stocks of raw materials, but considered that it would be more effective if future medium-term forecasts of opiate consumption were to be made on a three-year basis.

163. The delegation of Australia considered that the 1961 Convention, as amended, should be the basis for any action to alleviate the problem of over-supply. The Board was to be commended on its report, but there was a need for further information. The delegation suggested that a meeting of interested parties - including experts having responsibility for national control measures and commercial experts concerned with the legal manufacture and trade in poppy straw and opium products - should be convened in order to establish a system for the orderly reduction of production levels and to develop equitable stock-holding arrangements during the period of over-supply. The economic aspects of the situation should be reassessed from time to time, having due regard for changes in technology. An excessive accumulation of stocks would exist even if the three countries that had most recently become producers were to cease cultivation. In fact, the two traditional producers had built up stocks estimated to be in excess of 500 tons of morphine equivalent over the past five years, whereas the three other producing countries had provided a combined total of less than 200 tons for the world market during the same period. New approaches to the problem seemed to be required. The most constructive course to be followed would be to examine all aspects, keeping in mind the possible need to assist the countries concerned. Australia was in favour of bringing Papaver bracteatum under international control, by amending the 1961 Convention.

164. In his concluding remarks, the President of the Board expressed his appreciation of the goodwill shown by Governments in voluntarily providing information beyond the formal treaty obligations. The Board would continue to monitor carefully the situation regarding supply and demand and to report on major developments. Additional studies were planned, and further consultations would be held with Governments.

165. At its 920th meeting, on 8 February 1982, the Commission considered a draft resolution entitled "Demand and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs" (E/CN.7/L.543), co-sponsored by Egypt, Hungary, India, Italy, Malaysia, Thailand, Turkey and USSR. An amendment to paragraph 2, proposed by the delegation of Yugoslavia, was approved by 6 votes to 3, with 15 abstentions. The Commission then approved, by 22 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, as orally amended, the draft resolution for submission to the Council for approval. (For the text of this resolution, see chapter I, A, above, draft resolution VII.)

CHAPTER VI

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS FOR SCHEDULING UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL TREATIES 16/

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

Dextropropoxyphene preparations

166. At its twenty-ninth session, the Commission had adopted decision 1 (XXIX) entitled: "Inclusion of certain preparations containing dextropropoxyphene salts in Schedule III annexed to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and to that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol". 17/ That decision referred to preparations "... containing not more than 150 milligrammes of dextropropoxyphene salts ...". With reference to that decision, the Commission had before it a recommendation by the Director-General of WHO (E/CN.7/670(Part One), paragraph 12) which indicated that certain corrections in the text of that decision were called for. The corrections consisted of changing the words "dextropropoxyphene salts", in the title of the decision, and "150 milligrammes of dextropropoxyphene salts", in the text of the decision, to "dextropropoxyphene" and "135 milligrammes of dextropropoxyphene base", respectively.

167. The Commission took due note of the corrections and instructed the secretariat to make the necessary changes in the text of decision 1 (XXIX).

168. The delegations of Belgium and France were of the opinion that the question of dextropropoxyphene preparations might require further examination. That matter could be discussed at a future session of the Commission.

Pentazocine

169. The WHO Advisory Group for the Fourth Review of Psychoactive Substances had examined the notification by the Government of Austria 18/ concerning the possible inclusion of pentazocine in Schedule I of the Single Convention and of that Convention as amended. In that connection, the Commission had before it the recommendation of the Director-General of WHO concerning action pursuant to that notification, as well as an excerpt of that part of the Advisory Group's report 19/ that concerned pentazocine (E/CN.7/670(Part One), paragraphs 2-5).

170. In his note, the Director-General recommended that pentazocine should not be added to Schedule I or II annexed to the Single Convention and that Convention as amended. The Commission took note of the recommendation. Under the terms of those Conventions, no other action was possible on the part of the Commission at the present time. A number of delegations expressed concern, however, over the pentazocine abuse situation and requested WHO to seek additional data with a view to a further review.

16/ Agenda item 3.

17/ See report, twenty-ninth session, paras. 160-163 and decision 1 (XXIX).

18/ Ibid., paras. 164-168.

19/ MNH/81.26.

171. The delegations of Argentina, Austria, Canada, Egypt, France and Turkey declared that the substance was under national control. International control would no doubt improve the existing abuse situation. The delegations of Pakistan, Panama and Yugoslavia also spoke in favour of international control. In Belgium, the potential danger of the substance had been recognized for over ten years, and this had been immediately brought to the attention of the Commission. Pentazocine had been controlled under Italian narcotics legislation since 1977 and cases of abuse were nowadays negligible. Abuse in Canada seemed to be on the increase during recent years and was especially noticeable among health service staff. Such abuse included the use of pentazocine as a substitute for heroin.

172. The delegation of the USSR stated that there was no abuse of pentazocine in that country, where it was under the same national control as narcotic drugs. He remarked that from 1978 onwards an increasing number of countries had reported a problem with pentazocine abuse, and the consequences of that abuse had been serious. He considered that WHO should re-examine its recommendations on the question.

173. The delegation of the United States of America informed the Commission that the conclusion could not be avoided that the substance was seriously abused in that country. There seemed to be little evidence of illicit manufacture, but considerable quantities were being diverted from licit channels. There was a possibility that the abuse potential might be stemmed through re-formulation of preparations containing the substance. In the meantime, the situation was being closely monitored.

174. The delegation of Hungary drew attention to the fact that the Commission reports for 1979 and 1980 contained references to serious problems resulting from pentazocine abuse in several countries. At an informal meeting on the movement of licit drugs, convened by INCB in 1981, it had been recognized that abuse of the substance was on the increase. A clandestine laboratory manufacturing the substance had been seized in Taiwan. In view of the evidence of a spreading abuse problem, WHO should be invited to further study and reassess the situation. In that connection, the delegation of France said that, as it had stated the year before, it was in favour of provisional inclusion.

Tilidine preparations

175. The Commission was informed and took note of the fact that the examination by WHO of a notification from the Government of Belgium concerning the combination product Valorone N (tilidine and naloxone) had been adjourned pending receipt of additional data from the Government of Belgium (E/CN.7/670 (Part One), paragraphs 6-9).

B. The Convention on Psychotropic Substances

Action under the provisions of article 3

176. The Commission had before it a document (E/CN.7/670 (Part Two)) setting out the recommendations formulated by WHO with respect to possible termination of the exemption of certain preparations. The recommendations concerned preparations exempted by the Governments of Chile, Hungary and Sweden.

177. WHO had been informed that the Government of Sweden had addressed a letter to the Secretary-General 20/ in which it indicated that all of the preparations in question had either been withdrawn from the market or would no longer be exempted, with effect from 1 May 1982.

178. The delegation of Hungary informed the Commission that three of the four preparations exempted in Hungary had already been withdrawn from the market. The remaining preparation contained phenobarbital, but it had been on the market in Hungary since 1929 and no problems had been encountered in the course of those five decades. In view of the fact that WHO was to report back to the Commission at its next regular session on the criteria to be applied with respect to the exemption of preparations under the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, it seemed preferable to defer any consideration of the WHO recommendations on the subject until after the ensuing discussion on those basic principles which would be applied to the question of exempting preparations.

179. The delegation of Belgium, referring to "traditional" preparations which had long been in use and had given rise to few or no problems, reiterated the need for a re-evaluation of the basic WHO criteria for exemptions. In that connection, a working group would meet at Brussels in the late autumn of 1982, jointly sponsored by WHO and the Government of Belgium, to complete work on the basic criteria for exemption, which would then be submitted to the Commission at its thirtieth session, in 1983. The delegation of the United States of America agreed that clear guidelines were essential and that in order for Parties to properly evaluate the appropriateness of such exemptions more data was often needed than that transmitted. The delegation of Spain also concurred with the necessity for clear WHO guidelines. The observer for Canada emphasized that the burden of determining exemption should lie with the Party, consistent with clear guidelines to be issued by WHO. Lists of exemptions should be provided to WHO and the Commission, for their information and to assist in monitoring compliance with the guidelines issued.

180. The Commission concurred with the point of view of the delegation of Hungary and agreed to defer consideration of the recommendations contained in document E/CN.7/670(Part Two) until after the debate on WHO guidelines at the thirtieth session of the Commission, in February of 1983.

Action under the provisions of article 2

181. The Commission had before it two notes from the Director-General of WHO 21/ in which he notified the Secretary-General that WHO recommended that chlorazepate, chlordiazepoxide, clonazepam, diazepam, flurazepam, lorazepam, medazepam, nitrazepam, oxazepam, oxazolam, prazepam and temazepam should be added to Schedule IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances. It also had before it an excerpt of that part of the report 22/ of the WHO Advisory Group for the Fifth Review of Psychoactive Substances for International Control which concerned benzodiazepines (E/CN.7/670(Part Three) Annex.)

20/ See E/CN.7/670(Part Two)/Add.1.

21/ E/CN.7/670(Part Three), para. 1.

22/ MNH/81.37.

182. At the beginning of the discussion, the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that, as the WHO notifications had been addressed to the Secretary-General and forwarded by him to the Commission and Parties at such a late date, the Commission should not take a decision on the matter at the present session. ^{23/} In that connection, the Secretariat pointed out that it had had the necessary translations carried out and had issued the notification on behalf of the Secretary-General - in accordance with article 2, paragraph 2, of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances - within one week of receipt of the official notifications from WHO, and two weeks after receipt of advance copies of those notifications. The Commission should now decide how it wished to proceed on the matter.

183. In the general debate that ensued, the delegation of Spain stated that the substances in question were presently controlled in that country and that therefore their inclusion in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention presented no legal problem whatever since the necessary infrastructure was available. Nevertheless, he mentioned a number of drawbacks such as, among others, the large reserve of substitutes represented by lines of research which had now been abandoned but which could be reactivated, creating additional problems with the appearance of a large number of new substances on the market.

184. The observer for Egypt considered that the evidence called for an immediate decision by the Commission with respect to scheduling all 12 substances. The delegation of Norway noted that there was clear evidence of wide-spread abuse, despite the fact that the substances in question were already under strict control in most industrialized countries. If they were scheduled under the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, Parties to the Convention which did not wish to have them available in their territories could take advantage of article 13 of the Convention to prohibit their import. The delegation of Senegal, noting that there had been no cases of overdose in that country, preferred also to defer consideration of the matter until the supporting evidence could be more thoroughly examined.

185. The delegation of Italy pointed out that in that country 20 benzodiazepines had been largely under control since 1975 and, in accordance with the law regulating narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, were available only on prescription. Their limited misuse must be considered purely as a medical problem which could be solved through better medical information. Italy would support any proposal that might help to improve international control, but was not in favour of a decision at the present session. In any case, the same control measures should apply to all the substances in question.

186. The delegation of Panama stated that, in that country, benzodiazepines were subject to sale with a medical prescription; it could not be said that they were "controlled", as that would not be in line with the real situation existing at present; the evaluation being made was precisely for the purpose of taking a concrete decision with respect to those substances.

187. The delegation of the United States of America said that there was clear evidence of illicit trafficking at least as far as chlorazepate, chlordiazepoxide, diazepam and flurazepam were concerned. The United States would therefore support international control of those four substances. The United States was

^{23/} E/CN.7/670(Part Three) is dated 18 January 1982. The notification to Parties (NAR/CL.7/1982) is dated 29 January 1982.

not convinced that the problems with the other drugs were of such significance that they merited international control. The delegation would be obliged to abstain if a decision were to be taken on those substances at the seventh special session.

188. The delegations of Argentina, Malaysia, Turkey and Yugoslavia, as well as the observers for Finland, Iran, Morocco and Sweden, said that the substances should be scheduled and that a decision should be taken at the seventh special session.

189. The delegation of the United Kingdom recognized the validity of the medical evidence contained in the WHO report, but considered that more valid information was needed on the public health and social problems associated with benzodiazepines. It was to be noted, in fact, that in paragraph 11.1 of the WHO report (MNH/81.37), the Advisory Group recognized that the evidence available was far from conclusive. The delegation also drew attention to the fact that the original Advisory Group recommendation concerned 24 substances, whereas the Director-General of WHO had retained only 12 in his notifications to the Secretary-General. The delegation failed to see what grounds might exist for such a selective control, and was of the opinion that the position adopted by WHO in its report seemed to indicate that either all or none of the substances should be controlled. About 2,000 benzodiazepines had been synthesized, and over 100 had been tested for hypnotic and other activities; clearly the opportunities to evade scheduling requirements were high. A partial listing of benzodiazepines, based on inadequate considerations, could have a negative impact on the implementation of the 1971 Convention. Research in the area was still continuing; there were similarities between the substances, but the research was showing up significant differences. It therefore seemed too early to reach a decision.

190. The observer for Switzerland pointed out that abuse often tended to shift away from a controlled substance to a similar but non-controlled substance, and that that phenomenon might also result from incomplete control of the numerous benzodiazepines on the market. Under the circumstances, it would be better to wait until more detailed information was available. The delegation of the USSR stated that there was no abuse of those substances in that country and that they were under strict national control. The delegation could nevertheless accept the proposal that they be placed under international control. The delegation of Hungary indicated that, despite the fact that Hungary was a manufacturing country, it was prepared to accept the international control of benzodiazepines. It would accept the wish of the majority and abstain in a vote on the question at the present time.

191. The delegation of France asked why 12 of the 24 substances originally recommended by the WHO Advisory Group had not been selected by the Director-General of WHO for notification to the Secretary-General. The delegation considered that the WHO report should be made more complete, and that more time was needed to examine the data therein. International control was necessary, said the delegation, but examination of the question at the seventh special session might raise procedural problems because of the extremely short time the Commission had had to examine the WHO recommendations and supporting information. The delegation of France asked WHO to continue the examination and to provide a detailed opinion on all the benzodiazepines mentioned in its report.

192. The observer for WHO explained that the official notification by WHO had been limited to only the 12 substances concerning which specific data had been requested from all Governments.

193. The observer for Canada stated that Canada did not object to the scheduling of benzodiazepines as a means of preventing importation in certain countries where they were not needed. However, it would create an additional administrative burden when Canada ratified the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, without solving the real problem in Canada. The delegation of India informed the Commission that diazepam was prescribed extensively in that country; at least that substance, which had been the subject of a separate notification by WHO, should be considered at the present session.

194. In view of the wide divergence of opinion among those who had taken the floor on the subject, the Chairman put to the vote a proposal to postpone consideration of the matter until the thirtieth session of the Commission, in February 1983. The proposal was carried, by 11 votes to 5 with 9 abstentions.

195. At its 920th meeting, on 8 February 1982, the Commission considered a draft resolution entitled "Procedure to be followed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in matters of scheduling of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances" (E/CN.7/L.546), co-sponsored by Argentina, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Malaysia, United Kingdom and United States of America. The secretariat suggested changes in paragraphs 2 and 4 to reflect the general discussion that had taken place. The representative of France proposed an amendment to paragraph 8. The representative of the United Kingdom proposed a new preambular paragraph (d). The Commission then adopted by consensus the draft resolution, as orally amended. (For the text of this resolution, see chapter VIII, A, below, resolution 2 (S-VII)).

196. Following the vote, the delegation of the United States of America proposed that the Commission request WHO to convene immediately an expert group to carry out a comprehensive assessment of the entire class of benzodiazepines commercially available world-wide, in order that the Commission might act on all those drugs at its 1983 session. The delegation also made a statement concerning the procedures and timing of notifications and assessments, and of meetings of WHO review groups as these related to the cycle of Commission meetings.

CHAPTER VII

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

A. Opening and duration of the session

197. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs met for its seventh special session at Vienna from 2 to 8 February 1982. Ten plenary meetings were held (911th to 920th meetings). ^{24/} The Commission's retiring Chairman, Police Major General Chavalit Yodmani (Thailand) welcomed the members and observers to the session, which was then formally opened by the Director of the United Nations Office at Vienna. In his opening statement, the Director of UNOV stated that the situation with respect to drug abuse was deteriorating, and drew attention to the efforts of the General Assembly, through resolution 36/168 on "International Drug Abuse Control Strategy", to contribute to its improvement.

198. The Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs made a statement in which he drew attention to the rapid growth of the illicit traffic in and abuse of cannabis, cocaine and psychotropic substances. A particularly distressing trend was to be seen in increased abuse by youth, which produced wide-ranging and long-term negative health and socio-economic effects. In that context, a promising initiative undertaken by the Division, at the request of the Commission, was the mobilization of community resources for the prevention and reduction of the abuse of illicit drugs.

B. Attendance

199. The session was attended by the representatives of the 30 States members of the Commission, by observers for 3⁴ other States and by representatives of 4 specialized agencies and 15 intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (annex II).

200. The representative of the USSR and the observer from the German Democratic Republic were of the opinion that there should be no mention in the list of participants (E/CN.7/INF.12/Rev.1) of the Federal Health Office of the Federal Republic of Germany, located in the western sector of Berlin. The representative of Hungary supported that view. The representatives of France, the United Kingdom and the United States disagreed with that opinion and were supported by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany. At the request of the interested delegations, their official statements on the subject were reproduced by the secretariat and distributed to the Commission (E/CN.7/677).

C. Election of officers

201. At its 911th meeting, on 2 February 1982, the Commission elected the following officers by consensus:

^{24/} In compliance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/69, no summary records were taken.

Chairman: Dr. G. di Gennaro (Italy)
First Vice-Chairman: Dr. J. C. García Fernandez (Argentina)
Second Vice-Chairman: Dr. István Bayer (Hungary)
Rapporteur: Mr. Maurice Randrianame (Madagascar)

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

203. The Steering Committee held one meeting on 2 February, two meetings on 3 February and one meeting on 4 February to examine how the Commission could best respond to the request by the General Assembly 25/ that it establish a task force to monitor the international drug control strategy and policies. The Committee reported back to the Commission on the issue at its 915th plenary meeting, on 4 February. 26/

D. Secretariat

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

E. Adoption of the agenda

205. At its 911th meeting, the Commission adopted the provisional agenda (E/CN.7/669) agreed on by the Commission at its twenty-ninth session. 27/ At the same meeting, the Commission also adopted the provisional timetable for the session (E/CN.7/669/Add.3). The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Consideration of urgent proposals for scheduling or rescheduling
4. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board, with particular reference to world requirements and supply of opiates

25/ Resolution 36/168 of 16 December 1981, paragraph 3.

26/ For report on the discussion of this issue, see chapter III, paragraphs 88-97.

27/ See report, twenty-ninth session, paragraph 7, as approved by the Economic and Social Council (decision 1981/116).

5. Review of the programme of strategy and policies and on-going projects financed by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control
6. Development of preventive and treatment measures to reduce the illicit demand for drugs and of specific countermeasures against the illicit traffic
7. Report of the Commission on its seventh special session

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

206. The Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East met at Vienna on 1 February 1982.

207. Mr. Ecmel Barutçu (Turkey) and Mr. Mairaj Husain (Pakistan) were re-elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively. The Eighth Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region, ICPO/Interpol, the Colombo Plan Bureau, INCB, UNFDAC and CCC were represented as observers.

208. The Sub-Commission considered developments in the region, and in other regions affected by the illicit traffic from or through the area of the Sub-Commission, since its previous meeting on 5-7 October 1981. 28/

209. The Sub-Commission decided that the Chairman should be authorized to pursue with Governments of the region the possibility of meeting in one of the capitals of the region during the period September-November 1982. If this proved not to be possible, as had been the case in recent years, the Sub-Commission would convene again at Vienna in October 1982.

G. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its seventh special session

210. The Commission considered the draft report on its seventh special session submitted by the Rapporteur (E/CN.7/L.537 and Add.1-9) during its 920th meeting, on 8 February 1982. The Commission unanimously adopted the report as amended, and instructed the secretariat to complete and edit it for submission to the Economic and Social Council at the latter's first regular session in 1982.

28/ See MNAR/3/1981.

CHAPTER VIII

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

A. Resolutions

1 (S-VII). Strategy and policies for drug control ^{29/}

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Noting with satisfaction that the General Assembly, by its resolution 36/168, of 16 December 1981, has adopted the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy and basic five-year programme of action annexed to resolution 1 (XXIX) of the Commission forwarded by Economic and Social Council decision 1981/113,

Noting also that operative paragraph 3 of the above-mentioned General Assembly resolution requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to establish, within available resources, a task force to review, monitor and co-ordinate the implementation of the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy and the programme of action,

Noting further the statement submitted by the Secretary-General, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly regarding the constraints to be taken into consideration if the task force is to be set up within available resources,

Bearing in mind that the intention of the General Assembly in requesting the establishment of the task force was to facilitate the work of the Commission related to the implementation of the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy and programme of action,

1. Decides to establish, on a provisional basis, a task force composed of the members of the Steering Committee of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and representatives of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization, which would meet during each session of the Commission and which would report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at the same session;

2. Further decides to review, at its next session, the composition of this task force in order to guarantee the necessary conditions for it to be representative and effective, and adequately to fulfil the intentions of General Assembly resolution 36/168;

3. Recommends to the General Assembly that the proposed projects set out in the report of the Commission on its seventh special session ^{30/} be approved for implementation in 1983 in accordance with the priorities and sources of finance indicated;

^{29/} See chap. III above.

^{30/} See report, chap. III, paras. 102, 104 and 111, and section C.

4. Requests the Secretary-General to include within his proposed budget estimates for the next biennium a list of projects suggested for implementation in 1984/1985 under the United Nations basic five-year programme of action to be reviewed by the task force and the Commission at its thirtieth session; with a view to assigning priorities, if possible for the biennium;

5. Invites the Economic and Social Council to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution.

(For the text of this resolution, see chapter I, A, above, draft resolution III.)

2 (S-VII). Procedure to be followed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in matters of scheduling of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances 31/

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Concerned with the timeliness and comprehensiveness of notifications, assessments and recommendations pursuant to the provisions of the international drug control treaties,

Desiring to establish clearer procedures for the accomplishment of its functions under those treaties with respect to the scheduling of substances,

Taking note of WHO Executive Board resolution EB69.R9 of 22 January 1982,

Bearing in mind the requirement in rule 6 of the rules of procedure of the Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council that basic documents for a session of the Commission shall be transmitted to Member States at least six weeks before the opening of the session and the need for Member States to consult within their own countries on proposals for the scheduling or rescheduling of substances,

1. Requests the World Health Organization to inform the Commission in a timely manner of the various substances it plans to review for possible scheduling as well as the period within which it intends to carry out such review;

2. Decides that, at each session, it will take note of WHO review plans and, if appropriate, indicate subjects requiring WHO's attention;

3. Requests Parties to the international drug control treaties to facilitate the work of the Commission in this matter by providing information as soon as possible upon the request of the Secretary-General;

4. Requests WHO, when reviewing substances for possible scheduling under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, to continue to collect systematically and analyse data on each substance concerning liability to abuse, the production of ill effects, convertibility into a drug, recoverability and any therapeutic advantages;

31/ See chap. VI above.

5. Further requests WHO, when reviewing substances for possible scheduling under the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, to continue to collect systematically and analyse data on each substance concerning the extent or likelihood of abuse, the degree of seriousness of the public health and social problems associated with such abuse and the usefulness in medical therapy;

6. Invites Member States to respond in a positive manner to requests by the Secretary-General for information on the economic, social, legal and administrative factors related to the abuse of substances being considered for possible scheduling, and to supply as complete data as possible on any illicit trafficking in the substances in question;

7. Requests WHO, to the extent possible, to forward its recommendations and assessments to the Secretary-General at least three months prior to the Commission session at which the recommendation or assessment could first be examined;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, to the extent possible, to forward such WHO recommendations and assessments, as well as any other relevant information he may have collected, to Parties and Commission Members at least two months prior to the Commission session in which the possible scheduling of the substance or substances is to be considered.

B. Decisions

1 (S-VII). Controlled delivery in the fight against the illicit drug traffic 32/

At its 920th meeting, on 8 February 1982, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided that the Division should ask Governments and appropriate international bodies to provide details of any legislative or other measures developed to put into effect the drug law enforcement technique of controlled delivery. Governments and other concerned bodies should be asked to describe the advantages or disadvantages of such measures, and the Division should then collate the responses received in a suitable form for presentation to the Commission at its next session, making such recommendations thereon as seem appropriate.

2 (S-VII). Measures to assess the nature and extent of drug abuse and the health, social and economic consequences of such abuse 33/

At its 920th meeting, on 8 February 1982, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided that under item 5 of the provisional agenda for its thirtieth session, it should address measures to assess the nature and extent of drug abuse and the health, social and economic consequences of such abuse.

32/ See chap. II, A, above.

33/ See chap. II. C, above.

Annex I

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION
ON NARCOTIC DRUGS AT ITS SEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION

I. Provisional cost estimates of draft resolution E/CN.7/L.547 a/
regarding the basic programme of action for 1983

The programme of action for 1983 is set out in detail in paragraphs 101, 103 and 110 of chapter III, above, and the financial implications are covered in section C of that chapter. The programme should be considered in the light of the general discussion on strategy and policies (chap. III).

II. Financial implications of draft resolution E/CN.7/L.541 a/

Note by the secretariat (E/CN.7/L.541/Add.1)

1. In compliance with the provisions of rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council and rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the financial implications for a regular session of eight working days duration to be held by the Commission in Vienna in 1984 are indicated below.

2. The overall requirements of this regular session will, of course, be the same as for a special session of the same duration with similar staff and supporting services requirements.

<u>Financial implications</u>	\$
Air travel for 30 members and related expenses	74,394
Pre-session documentation	208,503
In-session documentation	101,293
Post-session documentation	8,399
Interpretation and meeting services	84,141
Security	1,891
	<hr/>
	Total 478,621
	=====

a/ See chap. III above.

Annex II

ATTENDANCE

MEMBERS a/

Argentina: Juan Carlos García Fernandez; Francisco Lalanne */

Australia: A.D. Campbell; Kenneth W. Edmonson; */ Brian C. Bates; */
William Paterson; **/ Frank Potts; **/ John L. Holmes **/

Bahamas: Missouri A. Sherman-Peter

Belgium: B. Huyghe

Bulgaria: Alexandrina Nentcheva; Christo Popov */

Colombia: Guillermo Gonzalez-Charry; Javier Arbelaez Muñoz; */
Luis Enrique Aldana-Rozo; */ Guillermo Otálora Ramos; */
María Elvira Pombo */

France: François Colcombet; Jacques Franquet; **/
Tony Francfort; **/ Jean Pierre Bompeix; **/
Jean Calvet; **/ Jeanne de la Batut **/

Germany, Federal
Republic of: Oskar Schroeder; Wolfgang Hoffmann; */
Peter-Hannes Meyer; */ Hans-Ulrich Gleim; **/
Gero Hoffmann; **/ Erich Rebscher; **/ Thomas Kessler **/

Hungary: István Bayer; Kálmán Szendrei; */ Béla Majorossy; **/
Lajos Kopetty; **/ István Gyarmati; **/ György Balogh **/

India: B.B. Gujral; Madan M. Bhatnagar; */ Shivshankar Menon; **/
Aprameya Sreenivas; **/ A. Bordia **/

Italy: Giuseppe di Gennaro; Roberto Falaschi; **/
Andrea Corvo; **/ Vittoria Correa; **/
Alberto Sabatino; **/ Franco Rotella; **/
Romano Capasso; **/ Guido Ditta; **/ Ustik Avico; **/
Adriana Anfosso; **/ Lamberto Zannier **/

Japan: Hisateru Ichihara; Toyoya Ikeda; */ Toshihiro Araki **/

*/ Alternate.

**/ Adviser.

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

Members whose term of office expires on 31 December 1985: Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zaire.

Madagascar: Maurice Randrianame

Malawi: F.G. Chalira

Malaysia: Dato Hj. Rozan bin Hj. Kuntom;
Dato Abdul Rahman bin Hj. Ismal; */ Yahya Talib; */
V. Navaratnam; **/ Zaki Tun Azmi; **/ Ghazali Ho; **/
Jaafar bin Abdul; **/ Shahizan bin Mad Yunus **/

Mexico: Fernando Baeza Melendez; Jesús Yañez-Orviz; */
Arturo Galindo Ochoa; */ Juan Muiño-Kielman **/

Nigeria: T.A.A. Ajayi; M.M. Aliyu; */ Joseph E. Okonmah **/

Norway: Torbjørn Mork; Arne Huuse; **/ Ketil Bentzen **/

Pakistan: Mairaj Husain; Aziz Ahmad Kahn */

Panama: Laura Torres de Rodríguez

Republic of Korea: Myung Won Shim; Won-Soo Hwang; */ Soo-Young Choi; */
Hyun Bai Shin */

Senegal: Mounirou Ciss

Spain: Enrique Suárez de Puga y Villegas;
D. Félix Calderón Moreno; **/ Luis Enrique Ildefonso
y Romo; **/ Antonio Vila-Coro Barrachina **/

Thailand: Chavalit Yodmani; Chaiya Chindawongse; **/
Panya Vanasatit; **/ Boonterb Tantrakul; **/
Narong Suwanapiam; **/ Vichai Poshyachinda; **/
Powthep Vanachinda; **/ Pratanporn Thaviphoke **/

Turkey: Ecmel Barutçu; Mesut Orsa; **/ Şule Soysal; **/
Ismet Durmuş; **/ Alper Özarslan; **/
Şükran Yavuzylmaz; **/ Gürsu Okurer; **/ Atila AYTEK; **/
Gürkan Ak; **/ Necdet Mert **/

Union of Soviet
Socialist
Republics: Edouard Armenakovich Babaian; Pavel Dzioubenko; */
Konstantin M. Pushkov */

United Kingdom of
Great Britain and
Northern Ireland: Brian O. Bubbear; David J. Hardwick; */
Bruce W. Mackenzie; */ Peter D. Cutting; **/
Bryan Hartley; **/ Peter E.I. Lee; **/ P. Mason **/

United States
of America: Dominick L. DiCarlo; Clyde D. Taylor; */
Benjamin A. Gilman; **/ Gene R. Haislip; **/
Walter V. Hall; **/ F. Gray Handley, Jr.; **/
Stuart Nightingale; **/ Jean Paul Smith **/

Yugoslavia: Petar Džundev; Milan Skrlj; */ Milivoj Mihić; */
Angel Simov **/

Zaire: Bintou-a Tshiabola; Mutombo Tshitambe */

*/ Alternate.

**/ Adviser.

STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTED BY OBSERVERS

Afghanistan; Algeria; Austria; Brazil; Burma; Canada; Chile; China; Costa Rica; Czechoslovakia; Denmark; Ecuador; Egypt; Finland; German Democratic Republic; Indonesia; Iran; Israel; Ivory Coast; Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Morocco; Netherlands; Paraguay; Peru; Philippines; Poland; Portugal; Saudi Arabia; South Africa; Sri Lanka; Sweden; Tunisia

STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTED BY OBSERVERS

Holy See; Switzerland

UNITED NATIONS BODIES

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

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

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

ORGANIZATION HAVING A SPECIAL AGREEMENT WITH ECOSOC

International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol)

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

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

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

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

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

Roster: International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations; International Society of Social Defence.

Annex III

QUANTITIES OF DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED

Table 1. Regional breakdown, 1978-1980 ^{a/}

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
OPIUM ^{b/} (Raw and prepared)			
Africa	32 kg	53 kg	75 kg
Americas	155 kg	87 kg	112 kg
Europe	51 kg	524 kg	164 kg
Near and Middle East	29 865 kg	61 841 kg	43 972 kg
Asia and the Far East	13 512 kg	7 399 kg	7 462 kg
Oceania	2 kg	185 g	8 g
TOTAL	43 617 kg	69 904 kg	51 785 kg
MORPHINE ^{b/}			
Africa	-	-	-
Americas	11 g	497 g	539 g
Europe	52 kg	136 kg	415 kg
Near and Middle East	164 kg	259 kg	1 007 kg
Asia and the Far East	305 kg	208 kg	64 kg
Oceania	96 g	390 g	179 g
TOTAL	521 kg	604 kg	1 487 kg
HEROIN ^{b/}			
Africa	-	3 g	-
Americas	505 kg	284 kg	293 kg
Europe	611 kg	743 kg	1 296 kg
Near and Middle East	80 kg	360 kg	537 kg
Asia and the Far East	1 219 kg	650 kg	372 kg
Oceania	26 kg	33 kg	13 kg
TOTAL	2 441 kg	2 070 kg	2 511 kg

(continued)

Table 1 (continued)

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
COCAINE <u>b/</u>			
Africa	30 g	-	5 g
Americas	5 202 kg	8 165 kg	11 665 kg
Europe	186 kg	196 kg	293 kg
Near and Middle East	3 kg	266 g	673 g
Asia and the Far East	149 g	180 g	54 g
Oceania	206 g	4 kg	7 kg
TOTAL	5 391 kg	8 365 kg	11 966 kg
COCA LEAF <u>c/</u>			
Africa	-	-	-
Americas	35 725 kg	14 767 kg	41 058 kg
Europe	467 g	529 g	20 g
Near and Middle East	-	-	-
Asia and the Far East	-	-	241 g
Oceania	-	-	-
TOTAL	35 725 kg	14 768 kg	41 058 kg
CANNABIS <u>b/</u>			
Africa	113 009 kg	286 934 kg	665 511 kg
Americas	6 094 964 kg	5 616 860 kg	4 660 246 kg
Europe	16 185 kg	35 464 kg	41 654 kg
Near and Middle East	6 kg	8 379 kg	18 614 kg
Asia and the Far East	92 665 kg	122 313 kg	119 709 kg
Oceania	66 446 kg	766 kg	1 266 kg
TOTAL	6 383 275 kg	6 070 716 kg	5 507 000 kg

(continued)

Table 1 (continued)

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
CANNABIS RESIN			
Africa	2 579 kg	37 kg	3 999 kg
Americas	13 005 kg	21 778 kg	14 834 kg
Europe	41 302 kg	54 365 kg	52 742 kg
Near and Middle East	109 649 kg	53 862 kg	66 868 kg
Asia and the Far East	3 333 kg	1 573 kg	1 929 kg
Oceania	2 476 kg	131 kg	73 kg
TOTAL	172 344 kg	131 746 kg	140 445 kg
LIQUID CANNABIS <u>b/ d/</u>			
Africa	3 kg	-	17 kg
Americas	260 kg	701 kg	145 kg
Europe	250 kg	579 kg	380 kg
Near and Middle East	84 kg	230 kg	342 kg
Asia and the Far East	2 kg	2 kg	27 g
Oceania	100 kg	76 kg	141 kg
TOTAL	699 kg	1 588 kg	1 025 kg
OTHER OPIATES <u>e/ f/</u>			
Africa	-	-	-
Americas	-	13 kg	13 kg
Europe:	3 kg	10 kg	6 kg
Doses	2 560	947	2 089
Near and Middle East:	-	-	20 g
Doses	-	16 248	450 255
Asia and the Far East:	330 g	337 kg	12 kg
Doses	244	484	208
Oceania:	1 kg	37 g	-
Doses	-	201	25
TOTAL	4 kg	360 kg	31 kg
Doses	2 804	17 880	452 577

(continued)

Table 1 (continued)

		<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
SYNTHETIC NARCOTICS e/ f/				
Africa:		-	-	-
	Doses	-	-	12 000
Americas:		100 g	27 kg	246 g
	Doses	9 601	27 925	202 746
Europe:		5 kg	3 kg	6 kg
	Doses	18 177	12 612	19 900
Near and Middle East:		-	-	-
	Doses	3 097	14 922	5 005
Asia and the Far East:		309 g	2 kg	145 g
	Doses	7 582	688	205
Oceania:		534 g	209 g	24 g
	Doses	-	1 791	1 942
<hr/>				
TOTAL		6 kg	32 kg	6 kg
	Doses	38 457	57 938	241 798
<hr/>				
STIMULANTS e/ f/				
Africa:		-	-	-
	Doses	-	228	1 300
Americas:		42 kg	114 kg	46 kg
	Doses	22 096 912	14 216 835	30 466 524
Europe:		150 kg	140 kg	111 kg
	Doses	52 410	73 415	10 126
Near and Middle East:		254 kg	200 kg	-
	Doses	2 548	874 333	149 032
Asia and the Far East:		138 kg	238 kg	228 kg
	Doses	-	677	-
Oceania:		33 g	186 g	916 g
	Doses	461	781	1 680
<hr/>				
TOTAL		584 kg	692 kg	386 kg
	Doses	22 152 331	15 166 269	30 628 662
<hr/>				

(continued)

Table 1 (continued)

		<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
DEPRESSANTS e/ f/				
Africa:		6 kg	1 kg	-
	Doses	3 640	35 883	1 040 500
Americas:		334 g	39 kg	1 624 kg
	Doses	465 556	9 979 995	24 139 725
Europe:		3 kg	4 kg	5 kg
	Doses	22 325	29 984	12 305
Near and Middle East:		3 848 kg	58 kg	947 kg
	Doses	8 043	2 022 264	18 445
Asia and the Far East:		4 kg	13 kg	78 kg
	Doses	14 308	348 330	78 444
Oceania:		11 g	-	1 g
	Doses	3 800	6 756	2 088
TOTAL		3 861 kg	115 kg	2 654 kg
	Doses	517 672	12 423 212	25 291 507
=====				
LSD (Lysergic acid diethylamide) e/				
Africa:		-	-	-
	Doses	-	3	3 200
Americas:		1 kg 618 g	3 kg 516 g	438 g
	Doses	5 398 249	145 913	192 084
Europe:		30 g	513 g	9 g
	Doses	71 474	71 440	54 536
Near and Middle East:		-	-	-
	Doses	77	27	-
Asia and the Far East:		-	-	-
	Doses	260	345	5 487
Oceania:		-	2 g	-
	Doses	17 095	10 342	29 197
TOTAL		1 kg 648 g	4 kg 31 g	447 g
	Doses	5 487 155	228 070	284 504
=====				

(continued)

Table 1 (continued)

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
OTHER HALLUCINOGENS ^{e/}			
Africa	-	-	-
Americas:	24 kg 28 g	62 kg 342 g	49 kg 41 g
Doses	18 107 479	9 890 634	7 785 529
Europe:	396 g	5 kg 826 g	1 kg 683 g
Doses	1 133	573	57
Near and Middle East	-	-	-
Asia and the Far East	-	155 g	-
Oceania:	1 kg 60 g	502 g	54 g
Doses	296	9 305	244
TOTAL	25 kg 484 g	68 kg 825 g	50 kg 778 g
Doses	18 108 908	9 900 512	7 785 830

a/ Poppy plants and capsules, cannabis plants and seeds are omitted.

b/ Miscellaneous quantities of ampoules, phials, solutions, etc., are omitted.

c/ Coca plants (bushes) destroyed are omitted.

d/ Including amounts reported in litres.

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

f/ Miscellaneous quantities of solutions are omitted.

Table 2. Total quantities of drugs reported seized, 1947-1980

(The figures given for 1980 are provisional)

Yearly average	Raw and prepared opium	Morphine	Heroin	Cocaine	Cannabis			Synthetic drugs	Other narcotic drugs ^{f/}	Stimulants ^{f/}	Depressants ^{f/}	L.S.D. ^{f/}	Other hallucinogens ^{f/}
	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg						
1947-1966	41 845	264	187	41	342 370 ^{a/}			721 g					
1967-1974	44 162	1 072	953	625	2 335 354 ^{c/}	45 877	336 ^{a/}	22 kg Doses: 148 033 ^{e/}		241 kg Doses: 5 775 978	193 kg Doses: 849 960 ^{b/}	1 kg 126 g Doses: 137 310	89 kg 600 g ^{b/} Doses: 3 845 020 ^{b/}
								Herb ^{b/}	Resin				
Year								Other opiates ^{f/}	Synthetic narcotics ^{f/}				
1975	31 220	399	1 708	2 406	3 138 292	60 942	451	6 kg Doses: 249	6 kg Doses: 10 089	4 783 kg Doses: 8 266 552	4 826 kg Doses: 804 113	10 kg 802 g Doses: 206 283	106 kg 715 g Doses: 2 492 120
1976	50 969	695	2 586	2 419	1 904 650	77 309	508	171 kg Doses: 12 443	3 kg Doses: 18 326	281 kg Doses: 6 579 941	12 kg Doses: 1 366 514	11 kg 636 g Doses: 197 365	19 kg 277 g Doses: 1 924 350
1977	38 416	564	2 377	3 977	3 149 912	164 825	1 084	3 kg Doses: 4 132	15 kg Doses: 19 236	907 kg Doses: 14 428 018	2 127 kg Doses: 1 036 434	8 kg 438 g Doses: 95 917	15 kg 826 g Doses: 4 129 328
1978	43 617	521	2 441	5 391	6 384 791	172 344	699	4 kg Doses: 2 804	6 kg Doses: 38 457	584 kg Doses: 22 152 331	3 861 kg Doses: 517 672	1 kg 648 g Doses: 5 487 155	25 kg 484 g Doses: 18 108 908
1979	69 904	604	2 070	8 365	6 100 358	131 746	1 588	360 kg Doses: 17 880	32 kg Doses: 57 938	692 kg Doses: 15 166 269	115 kg Doses: 12 423 212	4 kg 31 g Doses: 228 070	68 kg 825 g Doses: 9 900 512
1980	51 785	1 487	2 511	11 966	5 521 295	140 445	1 025	31 kg Doses: 452 577	6 kg Doses: 241 798	386 kg Doses: 30 628 662	2 654 kg Doses: 25 291 507	447 g Doses: 284 504	50 kg 778 g Doses: 7 785 830

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

^{a/} Including plants and resin.

^{b/} Including plants where seizures are reported by weight.

^{c/} Including weights of plants seized or destroyed, as reported by South Africa.

^{d/} 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.

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

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

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

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

Annex IV

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<u>Document</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>
E/CN.7/669	Provisional agenda	2
E/CN.7/669/Add.1	Annotated provisional agenda	2
E/CN.7/669/Add.2/Rev.1	List of documents	2
E/CN.7/669/Add.3	Provisional time-table	2
E/CN.7/670(Part One) and Corr.1 <u>a/</u>	Action required under the provisions of article 3 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol	3
E/CN.7/670(Part Two) and Add.1	Action required under the provisions of article 3 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances	3
E/CN.7/670(Part Three)	Action required under the provisions of article 2 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances	3
E/CN.7/670(Part Four) and Corr.1 <u>b/</u>	Status of multilateral treaties on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances that are deposited with the Secretary-General	3
E/CN.7/671/Rev.1	Review of strategy and policies for drug control	5
E/CN.7/672	Interim report of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control	5
E/CN.7/672/Add.1	The United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities	5
E/CN.7/673(Part One and Two) and E/CN.7/673(Part Two)/ Corr.1 <u>c/</u> and E/CN.7/673(Part Two) and Add.1 and 2	Preventive and treatment measures to reduce illicit demand for drugs	6
E/CN.7/674	Countermeasures against the illicit traffic	6

a/ E/CN.7/670(Part One)/Corr.1, in English, Chinese and Spanish only.

b/ E/CN.7/670(Part Four)/Corr.1, in English and Spanish only.

c/ E/CN.7/673(Part Two)/Corr.1, in French only.

<u>Document</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>
E/CN.7/674/Add.1	Recommendations by the Sub-Commission on illicit drug traffic and related matters in the Near and Middle East, 1981	6
E/CN.7/674/Add.2	Eighth meeting of Operational Heads of Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region (Recommendations)	6
E/CN.7/674/Add.3 and Corr.1	Recommendations by the African Expert Committee on problems of drug abuse addressed to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	6
E/CN.7/675	Review and trends in drug abuse and the illicit traffic	6
E/CN.7/675/Add.1	Statistical tables of drugs seized	6
E/CN.7/675/Add.2	Illicit opiates: the pattern of illicit supply and demand in Asia and Far East	6
E/CN.7/676	Letter addressed to the chairman of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs from the head of the delegation of the German Democratic Republic	
E/CN.7/676/Add.1	Letters addressed to the chairman of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs from the heads of the delegations of the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America	
E/CN.7/677	Letters addressed to the chairman of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs from the heads of the delegations of the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America	
E/CN.7/L.537 and Add.1-9	Draft report of the Seventh special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	7
E/CN.7/L.538	Concerted action against the illicit drug traffic in Central and South America and the Caribbean	6
E/CN.7/L.539	International year against drug abuse	4
E/CN.7/L.540	Co-operation with the International Narcotics Control Board concerning schedule II of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances	4

<u>Document</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>
E/CN.7/L.541	Duration and periodicity of sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	5
E/CN.7/L.541/Add.1	Financial implications of draft resolution L.541	5
E/CN.7/L.542	Measures to improve international co-operation in the interdiction of illicit drug traffic	6
E/CN.7/L.543	Demand and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs	4
E/CN.7/L.544	Controlled delivery	6
E/CN.7/L.545	Measures to assess the nature and extent of drug abuse and the health, social and economic consequences of such abuse	6
E/CN.7/L.546	Procedure to be followed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in matters of scheduling of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	3
E/CN.7/L.547	Strategy and policies for drug control	5
E/INCB/52/Supp.	Demand and Supply of Opiates for Medical and Scientific Needs	4
E/INCB/57	Estimated world requirements of narcotic drugs in 1982	4
E/INCB/58	Statistics on narcotic drugs for 1980	4
E/INCB/59	Statistics on psychotropic substances for 1980	4
E/INCB/60	Comparative Statement of Estimates and Statistics on Narcotic Drugs for 1980	4
E/IT/1980/1 - 84	Part C of annual reports of Governments for 1980, including alphabetical list of countries and territories reporting on illicit traffic for 1980 (E/IT/1980/82)	
E/NA.1980 (trilingual)	List of national authorities empowered to issue certificates and authorizations for the import and export of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	
E/NF.1980	Manufacturer of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: list of authorized manufacturers	

<u>Document</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>
E/NR.1980/SUMMARY	Summary of annual reports of Governments relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (1980)	
E/NS.1981/Summaries 1-4	Quarterly summaries of illicit transactions and seizures	
MNAR/3/1981 <u>d/</u>	Report on the Meeting of Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East	
MNAR/4/1981 <u>d/</u>	Report of Eighth meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region	
MNAR/5/1981 <u>d/</u>	Report of seminar on national pilot projects on the utilization of community resources for the prevention and reduction of drug abuse	
MNH/81.14 <u>d/</u>	National response to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971; Jordan	
MNH/81.26 <u>d/</u>	4th Review of Psychotropic Substances for International Control, Geneva, 14-18 September 1981	
MNH/81.27 <u>d/</u>	National drug abuse policy of Malaysia	
MNH/81.34 <u>d/</u>	Report of the Third WHO Travelling Seminar in the USSR on the "Safe use of psychotropic and narcotic substances", Moscow and Tashkent, 5-17 October 1981	
MNH/81.37 <u>d/</u>	5th Review of Psychotropic Substances for International Control, Geneva, 16-20 November 1981	
MNH/82.1 <u>d/</u>	Summary of WHO projects and activities in the field of prevention and treatment of drug dependence	

كيفية الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة

يمكن الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة من المكتبات ودور التوزيع في جميع أنحاء العالم . استلم منها من المكتبة التي تتعامل معها أو اكتب إلى : الأمم المتحدة ، قسم البيع في نيويورك أو في جنيف .

如何购取联合国出版物

联合国出版物在全世界各地的书店和经售处均有发售。请向书店询问或写信到纽约或日内瓦的联合国销售组。

HOW TO OBTAIN UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

United Nations publications may be obtained from bookstores and distributors throughout the world. Consult your bookstore or write to: United Nations, Sales Section, New York or Geneva.

COMMENT SE PROCURER LES PUBLICATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES

Les publications des Nations Unies sont en vente dans les librairies et les agences dépositaires du monde entier. Informez-vous auprès de votre libraire ou adressez-vous à : Nations Unies, Section des ventes, New York ou Genève.

КАК ПОЛУЧИТЬ ИЗДАНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ

Издания Организации Объединенных Наций можно купить в книжных магазинах и агентствах во всех районах мира. Наводите справки об изданиях в вашем книжном магазине или пишите по адресу: Организация Объединенных Наций, Секция по продаже изданий, Нью-Йорк или Женева.

COMO CONSEGUIR PUBLICACIONES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Las publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas están en venta en librerías y casas distribuidoras en todas partes del mundo. Consulte a su librero o diríjase a: Naciones Unidas, Sección de Ventas, Nueva York o Ginebra.
