

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

REPORT ON THE EIGHTH SPECIAL SESSION

(6-10 February 1984)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1984

SUPPLEMENT No. 3



UNITED NATIONS

E/1984/13
E/CN.7/1984/13

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NOTE

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

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Explanatory notes

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

The following abbreviations are used in the text:

CCC	Customs Co-operation Council
CPC	Committee on Programme and Co-ordination
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
HONLEA	Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies
ICPO/Interpol	International Criminal Police Organization
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
IOCU	International Organization of Consumers Unions
NGO	Non-governmental organization
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFDAC	United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control
UNOV	United Nations Office at Vienna
WHO	World Health Organization
1961 Convention	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, signed in New York on 30 March 1961
1971 Convention	Convention on Psychotropic Substances, signed in Vienna on 21 February 1971
1972 Protocol	Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, signed in Geneva on 25 March 1972
1961 Convention as amended	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

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

- Twenty-fourth session Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No.2
(E.5082 - E/CN.7/544)
- Twenty-fifth session Ibid., Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No.3
(E/5248 - E/CN.7/555)
- Third special session Ibid., Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No.6
(E/5458 - E/CN.7/565)
- Twenty-sixth session Ibid., Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No.5
(E/5639 - E/CN.7/577)
- Fourth special session Ibid., Sixtieth Session, Supplement No.4
(E/5771 - E/CN.7/587)
- Twenty-seventh session Ibid., Sixty-second Session, Supplement No.7
(E/5933 - E/CN.7/605 and Corr.1-2)
- Fifth special session Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 5
(E/1978/35 - E/CN.7/621)
- Twenty-eighth session Ibid., 1979, Supplement No. 5
(E/1979/35 - E/CN.7/638)
- Sixth special session Ibid., 1980, Supplement No. 4
(E/1980/14 - E/CN.7/654)
- Twenty-ninth session Ibid., 1981, Supplement No. 4
(E/1981/24 - E/CN.7/668)
- Seventh special session Ibid., 1982, Supplement No. 3
(E/1982/13 - E/CN.7/678)
- Thirtieth session Ibid., 1983, Supplement No. 5
(E/1983/15 - E/CN.7/1983/18)

CHAPTER I

MATTERS REQUIRING ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

A. Draft resolutions

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

I

Demand and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs 1/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1979/8 of 9 May 1979, 1980/20 of 30 April 1980, 1981/8 of 6 May 1981, 1982/12 of 30 April 1982 and 1983/3 of 24 May 1983, as well as Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 1(XXIX) of 11 February 1981 entitled "Strategy and policies for drug control",

Having considered the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1983 (E/INCB/1983/1) on the demand and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs,

Noting with concern the apprehension of the International Narcotics Control Board that a return to over-production is likely and that the possibility of an increase in the already excessive stocks cannot be excluded,

Further noting with concern that the traditional supplier countries continue to hold large accumulated stocks of opiate raw materials which constitute heavy financial and other burdens for them,

Bearing in mind the urgent need to liquidate the accumulated stocks held by the traditional supplier countries with a view to achieving a lasting world-wide balance between demand and supply of opiates for medical and scientific purposes,

Taking into account paragraph 55 of the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1983,

1. Urges the Governments of those countries that have not already done so to take urgent and effective steps to implement the above-mentioned resolutions;

2. Requests the International Narcotics Control Board to devise and take, in accordance with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, appropriate measures with a view to promoting and monitoring the urgent implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions;

3. Further requests the International Narcotics Control Board to assist in the further development, in consultation with the producing and consuming countries and the concerned United Nations bodies, of effective ways of

assuring a balance in supply and demand and of reducing excessive stocks of licit opiate raw materials included as activity A-1 to be undertaken by the Secretary-General under the programme of action for the biennium 1984-1985 of the United Nations Basic Five-Year Programme of the International Drug Control Strategy as approved by the General Assembly;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for their consideration and implementation.

II

The cannabis problem 2/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1933 (LVIII) of 6 May 1975 recommended by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in its resolution 3 (XXVI),

Bearing in mind that the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, requires, inter alia, that the use and possession of all the substances listed in Schedule I should be confined exclusively to medical and scientific purposes,

Bearing in mind also that that Convention recommends, for the substances listed in Schedule IV (including cannabis and cannabis resin), application of all the special control measures which the Contracting Parties have deemed necessary in light of the particularly dangerous properties of those substances,

Recognizing that knowledge concerning the harm that the use of cannabis and cannabis resin can cause to human organisms, especially the brain, the lungs and cell structures, is considerably greater today than it was a few years ago,

Noting with great concern that the International Narcotics Control Board in its two most recent annual reports has emphasized that the abuse, illicit cultivation and trafficking of cannabis and cannabis resin is increasing in a majority of regions of the world,

Aware that in many regions of the world cannabis and cannabis resin obviously play an important role in the spread of drug abuse and in the illicit drug traffic, particularly among young persons,

1. Recommends that all Governments combat systematically the abuse of cannabis and cannabis resin and intensify national as well as international efforts to fight the illicit cultivation of, and traffic in, these narcotic drugs;

2. Recommends also that all Governments that have not yet done so consider all appropriate measures needed to confine the cultivation and the licit use of cannabis products to medical and scientific research, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5 (b), of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961;

3. Recommends further that scientific research, and especially long-term investigations into the effects of cannabis abuse on the human organism, should be continued and accelerated;

4. Recommends in addition that all Governments should maintain or adopt appropriate preventive measures concerning the hazardous consequences of cannabis abuse;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to inform all Governments of the present resolution, and to invite them to take action with a view to its effective implementation, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.

III

Review for scheduling of the amphetamine-like drugs 3/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 4(XXX) of 16 February 1983,

Noting with concern the serious health and social problems posed by amphetamine-like drugs in some countries,

Noting also with concern the growing traffic in and abuse of amphetamine-like drugs in some countries not currently subject to international control,

Aware that many of these substances have limited or no recognized therapeutic use,

Recognizing that the Secretary-General has recently obtained information from many States with respect to these substances, in response to his request,

1. Urges the World Health Organization to select any of those amphetamine-like drugs for which data has been collected and which represent the most serious social and health consequences and to review those substances immediately, in accordance with Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 2(S-VII) and consistent with the principles of the new review procedures of the World Health Organization (EB.73.R11), and make its findings available to the next regular session of the Commission;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to analyze the information recently obtained by him, in accordance with all relevant provisions of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 2(S-VII), to prepare a report on the basis of that analysis, and to convey that report, together with the report of the World Health Organization, to Parties to the Convention and Members of the Commission not later than two months prior to the beginning of the next regular session of the Commission.

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

2. At its 942nd, 943rd and 944th meetings, on 7 and 8 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs discussed the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1983. The attention of the Council is drawn to the Commission's comments, contained in chapter II.C 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 4/

At its plenary meeting, on 1984, the Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1983.

3. At its 948th meeting, on 10 February 1984, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its eighth 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 1984, the Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its eighth special session.

CHAPTER II

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

A. Consideration of proposals for scheduling under the international drug control treaties 5/

1. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

Alfentanil

4. At its thirtieth session, the Commission had been informed that the Government of Belgium had notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations that in its opinion alfentanil should be included in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961. 6/ The World Health Organization (WHO) had examined that proposal in accordance with the provisions of article 3, paragraph 3, of the Single Convention and its Director-General had notified the Secretary-General that WHO recommended the inclusion of alfentanil in Schedule I.

5. The Commission had before it document E/CN.7/1984/3 containing the notification from the Director-General of WHO, an excerpt from the report of the WHO Review Group concerning alfentanil, and an outline of the action required by the Commission under the provisions of article 3, paragraph 4, of the Single Convention (E/CN.7/1984/3, paragraphs 1-5).

6. The representative of Belgium, introducing the subject, emphasized that, although there was no known abuse of this new medicament, its profile was closely related to the profiles of other substances already included in Schedule I; moreover, he said, there seemed to be general agreement that control under the provisions of that Schedule would be appropriate. The observer for WHO stated that the Review Group had reached the same conclusion.

7. At its 940th meeting, on 6 February 1984, the Commission decided by consensus to include alfentanil in Schedule I of the Single Convention. (For the text of this decision, see chapter VIII, B, decision 3 (S-VIII).)

2. 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances

Pentazocine

8. The Commission had before it in document E/CN.7/1984/3 a notification received from the Director-General of WHO recommending that pentazocine be included in Schedule III of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. The Commission had considered possible scheduling of this substance earlier, under the provisions of the Single Convention. 7/ The observer for WHO explained how the Review Group had arrived at the recommendation now made by the Director-General.

9. The representative of France was of the opinion that the Schedule III control measures were not sufficiently stringent with respect to the substance under review and moved, under rule 52 of the rules of procedure, that the Commission include pentazocine in Schedule II. Since the abuse of pentazocine had now acquired an international dimension, inclusion in Schedule II would mean that export and import authorizations would be required. Control at the national level would not be considerably changed, since most countries already required medical prescriptions for the dispensation of pentazocine. A number of speakers agreed with that position and indicated that they would favour inclusion in Schedule II; however, they would also agree to inclusion in Schedule III if the Commission did not decide on inclusion in Schedule II. Several delegations pointed out that pentazocine was already subject to national control, either at a level equivalent to the Schedule III control measures or at the level applied to narcotic drugs in Schedule I of the Single Convention. The latter, for example, was the case in Austria, the German Democratic Republic, Turkey and the USSR.

10. The United States was in favour of control in Schedule III. It opposed control in Schedule II, but would find Schedule IV a reasonable alternative to Schedule III. Brazil also favoured Schedule III, while Argentina declared that, although, at the national level, it already included pentazocine in Schedule II, which was the solution it preferred, it would approve its inclusion in either of the two schedules. Austria, Canada and the German Democratic Republic favoured Schedule II.

11. At its 940th meeting, the Commission decided to vote first on whether or not to include pentazocine in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention. It took note of the fact that, under the provisions of article 17, paragraph 2, of that Convention, a substance could be included in the Schedules only by a vote of at least 27 in favour. The vote on the possible inclusion of pentazocine in Schedule II was 22 in favour, 5 against and 11 abstentions. The proposal was accordingly rejected. The Commission then proceeded to vote on whether to include pentazocine in Schedule III. That proposal was rejected by a vote of 24 in favour, 2 against and 10 abstentions. On a motion by the representative of the United States, under rule 52 of the rules of procedure, the Commission next proceeded to vote on the inclusion of pentazocine in Schedule IV. That proposal was adopted by a vote of 27 in favour, 2 against and 8 abstentions.

12. In an explanation of vote, the representative of the USSR declared that he had voted in favour of inclusion in Schedules II and III as well as IV. He would have preferred more stringent control measures to be applied to pentazocine than those in Schedule IV. The application of international control measures to a substance must always be effected in a timely manner, he considered, and the time had come to bring pentazocine under control.

13. In an explanation of vote, the representative of Turkey said that in his country all the control measures stipulated for substances in Schedule I of the Single Convention were being applied to pentazocine and for this reason he would have preferred stricter controls for this substance than those provided in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention. Nevertheless, his authorities would continue to treat pentazocine as if it were listed in Schedule I of the Single Convention.

14. During the debate prior to the vote, several delegations had indicated that they considered that control of the opioid agonists and antagonists under the Single Convention would be more appropriate than control under the 1971 Convention. It was agreed that the attention of WHO should be drawn to that view. To this end, resolution 2 (S-VIII) was later adopted by the Commission.

15. Subsequently, the Commission approved by consensus, at its 941st meeting, a motion by the representative of Pakistan, under rule 55 of the rules of procedure, to reconsider the decision to include pentazocine in Schedule IV. The Commission then proceeded to vote on the inclusion of pentazocine in Schedule III of the Convention and, by a vote of 34 in favour, none against and 4 abstentions, decided to include pentazocine in that Schedule. (For the text of this decision, see chapter VIII, B, decision 4 (S-VIII).)

16. At its 947th meeting, on 10 February 1984, the Commission adopted by a vote of 28 in favour, none against and 6 abstentions, a draft resolution entitled "Procedure to be followed in collecting data on opioid agonists and antagonists in view of their possible scheduling under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961" (E/CN.7/1984/L.7), co-sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Canada, Greece, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, Senegal, USSR and United Kingdom. (For the text of this resolution, see chapter VIII, B, resolution 2 (S-VIII).)

Benzodiazepines

17. At its thirtieth session, following extensive discussion and voting on the possible scheduling of 26 benzodiazepines, the Commission had adopted its resolution 4(XXX) entitled "Procedures to be followed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in matters of scheduling the benzodiazepines". 8/ In that resolution, the Commission, inter alia, requested WHO to report to it, on a substance-by-substance basis, on all benzodiazepines currently on the market as of a given date to be established by WHO. A report to this effect was before the Commission in WHO document MNH/83.28. In its resolution the Commission had also requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report along substance-by-substance lines, based on information collected by him from Governments. The Secretary-General's report was before the Commission in documents E/CN.7/1984/3 and E/CN.7/1984/CRP.3.

18. The representative of France, supported by other representatives, suggested that the number of benzodiazepines now recommended by WHO for scheduling indicated that the list of those substances was bound to continue to grow. As they belonged to a relatively homogeneous class which offered little opportunity for differentiation, the 33 benzodiazepines under review should accordingly all be brought under international control. If new data later became available, the benzodiazepines could be rescheduled or descheduled, if required. National controls were already being exercised by a large number of the Governments which had responded to the Secretary-General's request for information; Schedule IV therefore seemed to be adequate for the time being.

19. The representative of Argentina drew attention to the great therapeutical usefulness of benzodiazepines, but admitted that evidence of their abuse was increasing. He considered that while there might be some minor differences between substances in the group, Schedule IV represented the minimum control level acceptable. The representative of Colombia reminded the Commission that at a meeting of the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances held recently at Lima, Peru, a resolution had been passed in favour of placing all benzodiazepines in Schedule IV. The representative of Australia agreed that Schedule IV seemed to be the most appropriate. He was of the opinion that international control would support any additional control measures required at the national level and that consequently they would not constitute an undue burden for Parties. He reminded the Commission that only the WHO assessment was determinative with respect to medical and scientific aspects of the question. The representative of Canada expressed himself completely in favour of the WHO recommendations. In his opinion, it was preferable to control all 33 benzodiazepines - and then to consider descheduling some, if new data became available.

20. The representative of Finland pointed out that the benzodiazepines were already controlled in Finland in a manner compatible with the requirements of Schedule IV. As studies indicated a general similarity in abuse potential among the substances concerned, his delegation was in favour of including all of them in Schedule IV. The representative of France also favoured the inclusion of all 33 substances in Schedule IV; if and when a better capacity to differentiate became possible, some of them could be moved to Schedule III or descheduled. The representative of the German Democratic Republic suggested that the availability of benzodiazepines be limited to those that were indispensable. Government control over stocks was one way of accomplishing this. In the German Democratic Republic only five benzodiazepines were available. Inclusion in Schedule IV would underline the need for suitable control at the national level.

21. The representative of Hungary stated that in his country benzodiazepines were dispensed only on medical prescription. While their abuse did not cause any particular public health problems in Hungary, his delegation was ready to vote for the inclusion of all 33 in Schedule IV in order to establish international control measures. The representative of Italy indicated that benzodiazepines did not at present constitute a public health problem in his country. Nevertheless, his delegation would support the proposal to control all benzodiazepines in Schedule IV. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran drew attention to the medical usefulness of the substances, but pointed out also that abuse problems had arisen; he would vote in favour of Schedule IV.

22. The representative of Madagascar was in favour of international control over all 33 benzodiazepines, by their inclusion in Schedule IV, since 11 of them were already controlled at the national level. The representative of Malaysia was of the opinion that differentiation between the substances was not possible. When there was no clear evidence of abuse, clinical evidence pointed to abuse potential. The inclusion of only some of the substances, rather than all of them, might make it more complicated for developing countries to impose control measures; his delegation accordingly preferred a group

approach. The representative of Nigeria was not certain what effect scheduling might have on the availability of the substances under discussion; he would, nevertheless, vote in favour of including all 33 benzodiazepines in Schedule IV. The representative of Senegal pointed out that, contrary to what might be believed from a reading of document E/CN.7/1984/3, benzodiazepines were available in his country only on medical prescription; he favoured their inclusion in Schedule IV. The representative of Pakistan felt that it was essential to institute control measures under Schedule IV as soon as possible.

23. The representative of the Republic of Korea indicated that all 16 benzodiazepines marketed in his country were under the same control measures as psychotropic substances. His delegation was in favour of inclusion in Schedule IV. The representative of the United States was of the opinion that in the absence of compelling pre-clinical and clinical abuse liability data, scheduling of the benzodiazepines should only take place when there was sufficient evidence of actual abuse or illicit trafficking. He was of the opinion that such evidence was necessary in order to warrant the economic, social and administrative factors associated with international control. On the basis of the above, the United States would vote for inclusion of 18 of the 33 benzodiazepines. The 18 drugs included all 12 of the benzodiazepines marketed in the United States as well as 6 others that met the above criteria.

24. The representative of the USSR reminded the Commission that, when the preparatory work was being undertaken for the 1971 Convention, the number of benzodiazepines was small. Now that number had grown and problems of abuse had arisen: now was the time to ensure appropriate national control by following the WHO recommendations for inclusion of the substances as a whole in Schedule IV. That schedule seemed to be sufficient for the time being.

25. The representative of Yugoslavia stated that in his country national controls over benzodiazepines had been adequate and no known abuse had been reported. He informed the Commission that drugs containing trihexyphenidyl had been placed under national control. Yugoslavia was in favour of international control as recommended by WHO. The observers for China, Egypt and Sweden spoke in favour of scheduling all 33 benzodiazepines in accordance with WHO proposals. The observer for Portugal pointed out that while the substances in question had important clinical use, the problems arising from misprescription and street abuse had also to be taken into consideration. Some of the substances were being used as heroin substitutes in his country. Stricter control measures were under study.

26. Other delegations considered that a decision to schedule any of the benzodiazepines would unnecessarily increase the administrative burden for all Governments concerned, without bringing about any real improvement in control. They believed that present national control was, by and large, adequate and should be encouraged rather than any form of international control. Several delegations pointed out that inclusion of any benzodiazepines in Schedule IV of the Convention might make it difficult for certain States not now Parties to the Convention to become Parties.

27. The representative of Belgium informed the Commission that his country did not manufacture benzodiazepines but was nevertheless a large consumer of them. Periodic surveys monitored the abuse situation, and such problems as did arise were purely medical in nature. The administration, following the advice of an expert group, was even contemplating removing certain benzodiazepine preparations from the prescription requirements presently in force. He did not consider that Schedule IV would increase control very much and pointed out that it might entail considerable administrative costs. The representative of Brazil stated that he had personal knowledge of instances of medical use of benzodiazepines in connection with mental illness. It was clear to him that such use far outweighed any negative aspects; he had never seen a case of physical dependence. Brazil would therefore vote against the WHO proposals.

28. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany made the point that most of the States that had responded to the Secretary-General's request for information had not indicated that they considered abuse of the substances under review as creating public health or social problems. He doubted whether such abuse, or the likelihood of such abuse, had been proven, on a substance-by-substance basis, to constitute a public health and social problem, as required by article 2, paragraph 4(b) of the 1971 Convention. The prescription requirements applicable in most countries seemed sufficient. Inclusion in Schedule IV might only be beneficial to those States which already had an existing control system; the administrative burden to others might be heavy. The representative of India stated that only five benzodiazepines were currently in use in his country. They were available only on prescription and their control did not present any particular problems. The representative of Panama reported that no serious medical or social problems had arisen in her country owing to abuse of the substances. She felt that, especially for developing countries with limited resources, the increase in the administrative workload created by inclusion of the substances in Schedule IV was not justified. On the basis of the WHO report, she would agree that each country should apply national measures, depending on the situation with regard to each of these substances.

29. The observer for Switzerland stated that 22 benzodiazepines were currently in use in his country, without there being any significant abuse problem. He agreed, basically, with the positions taken by the representatives of Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that his Government had announced its intention to ratify the 1971 Convention. Although the additional complications created by the scheduling of benzodiazepines would not pose much difficulty for the United Kingdom, they could conceivably have a deterrent effect on other countries which were still examining the possibility of becoming Parties. He noted that, generally speaking, no social problems had been reported by Governments. Moreover, there were no indications that scheduling would help change the existing situation. In his opinion, adequate national controls were the most appropriate means of preventing such abuse as existed.

30. Several delegations queried whether WHO had, in fact, responded to all of the requests set forth in Commission resolution 4(XXX). In response, the observer for WHO drew attention to the recent decision of his Organization's Executive Board to reorganize its review system. Executive Board resolution EB.73.R11 was an indication of the continuing efforts of WHO to respond fully to all requests made of it to carry out its obligations under the international drug control treaties.

31. At its 941st meeting, the Commission next proceeded to vote individually on the scheduling of the 33 benzodiazepines. The vote was taken in the English alphabetical order, as had been proposed by the Steering Committee and approved by the Commission. The Commission once again took note of the fact that in order to be included in Schedule IV under the terms of article 17 of the 1971 Convention, a substance had to receive at least 27 affirmative votes. The result of the voting was as follows:

<u>Substance</u>	<u>In favour</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>Abstaining</u>
Alprazolam	28	4	7
Bromazepam	28	3	8
Camazepam	27	3	9
Chlordiazepoxide	31	2	7
Clobazam	29	2	9
Clonazepam	29	2	9
Clorazepate	29	2	8
Clotiazepam	28	2	10
Cloxazolam	28	2	10
Delorazepam	29	2	9
Diazepam	34	1	5
Estazolam	29	2	9
Ethyl loflazepate	28	2	9
Fludiazepam	30	2	8
Flunitrazepam	30	2	7
Flurazepam	30	2	8
Halazepam	30	2	8
Haloxazolam	29	2	9
Ketazolam	29	2	9
Loprazolam	29	2	8
Lorazepam	30	2	8
Lormetazepam	29	2	9
Medazepam	30	2	8
Nimetazepam	29	2	9
Nitrazepam	32	2	6
Nordazepam	29	2	9
Oxazepam	30	2	8
Oxazolam	30	2	8
Pinazepam	29	2	9
Prazepam	30	2	8
Temazepam	30	2	8
Tetrazepam	29	2	9
Triazolam	30	2	8

32. Before the vote on alprazolam and diazepam, the representative of the United States requested a roll-call vote, under rule 59 of the rules of procedure. The result of the roll-call vote on alprazolam was as follows:

<u>Member</u>	<u>In favour</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>Abstaining</u>
Algeria	X		
Argentina	X		
Australia	X		
Austria			X
Bahamas			X
Belgium		X	
Brazil		X	
Bulgaria	X		
Canada	X		
Colombia	X		
Finland	X		
France	X		
German Democratic Republic	X		
Germany, Federal Republic of			X
Greece	X		
Hungary	X		
India			X
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	X		
Italy	X		
Ivory Coast			X
Japan			X
Madagascar	X		
Malaysia	X		
Mexico (absent) 9/			
Morocco	X		
Netherlands		X	
Nigeria	X		
Pakistan	X		
Panama			X
Peru	X		
Republic of Korea	X		
Senegal	X		
Sri Lanka	X		
Thailand	X		
Turkey	X		
USSR	X		
United Kingdom		X	
United States	X		
Yugoslavia	X		
Zaire	X		

33. The result of the roll-call vote on diazepam was as follows:

<u>Member</u>	<u>In favour</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>Abstaining</u>
Algeria	x		
Argentina	x		
Australia	x		
Austria			x
Bahamas	x		
Belgium	x		
Brazil		x	
Bulgaria	x		
Canada	x		
Colombia	x		
Finland	x		
France	x		
German Democratic Republic	x		
Germany, Federal Republic of			x
Greece	x		
Hungary	x		
India	x		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	x		
Italy	x		
Ivory Coast			x
Japan			x
Madagascar	x		
Malaysia	x		
Mexico	x		
Morocco	x		
Netherlands	x		
Nigeria	x		
Pakistan	x		
Panama			x
Peru	x		
Republic of Korea	x		
Senegal	x		
Sri Lanka	x		
Thailand	x		
Turkey	x		
USSR	x		
United Kingdom	x		
United States	x		
Yugoslavia	x		
Zaire	x		

34. At the end of the voting, the representative of Mexico stated that he had not been allowed access to the meeting for 15 minutes, at the beginning of the series of 33 votes, and had not therefore been able to participate in the first three votes. Had he been present, he would have voted in favour of the inclusion of alprazolam, bromazepam and camazepam.

35. In view of the fact that all 33 substances under consideration had received at least the minimum 27 affirmative votes required for scheduling under the provisions of article 17 of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, they were all included in Schedule IV of that Convention by decision of the Commission. (For the text of these decisions, see chapter VIII, B, decisions 5 (S-VIII) - 37 (S-VIII).)

36. At its 948th meeting, on 10 February 1984, the Commission adopted, by a vote of 33 in favour, none against and 1 abstention, as orally amended, a draft resolution entitled "Review for scheduling of the amphetamine-like drugs" (E/CN.7/1984/L.8), co-sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, USSR and Yugoslavia. (For the text of this resolution, see chapter I, A, draft resolution III.)

37. During the discussion of the draft resolution, the representatives of Hungary and Canada pointed out that there was also an urgent need to schedule a number of barbiturates. This was in conformity with resolution 4(XXX) of the Commission, which urged WHO to undertake the review of barbiturates as well as amphetamines. It was felt that in some countries the scheduling of benzodiazepines might lead practitioners to prescribe dependence-producing barbiturates not yet under international control. This would not be in conformity with good medical practice. This view was confirmed by the observer for WHO.

B. Guidelines for the exemption of preparations under the provisions of article 3 of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 10/

38. At its twenty-seventh session, in 1977, the Commission had expressed the opinion that it would be highly desirable to establish recommendations concerning the conditions under which preparations might be exempted from certain control measures of the 1971 Convention, in accordance with the provisions of article 3, paragraph 2, of that Convention. 11/

39. The Commission had requested the secretariat and WHO to collaborate in examining the matter. It had discussed the issue again at its fifth special session, in 1978; 12/ its twenty-eighth session, in 1979; 13/ its sixth special session, in 1980; 14/ its twenty-ninth session, in 1981; 15/ and its thirtieth session, in 1983. 16/ At its fifth special session, the Commission had had before it a report by WHO on the subject (MNH/78.1), and at its thirtieth session a further one, prepared by WHO at the request of the Commission (MNH/82.51).

40. At its sixth special session, the Commission had adopted resolution 2(S-VI) whereby, inter alia, it recommended that Governments take into account certain proposals contained in document MNH/78.1. The Commission's discussions since that time had evolved around the problem of establishing a set of guidelines for use by national authorities.

41. At its thirtieth session, the Commission had adopted resolution 5(XXX) entitled "Action required with respect to establishing guidelines for the exemption of preparations under the provisions of article 3 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances" whereby, inter alia, it asked the Secretary-General to request comments from Governments on the more recent proposals considered by the Commission. At its eighth special session, the Commission accordingly had before it a report by the Secretary-General (E/CN.7/1984/4) containing a summary of the replies received from Governments. The Commission took note of the reformulations suggested for the criteria under examination.

42. At its 946th meeting, on 9 February 1984, the Commission adopted by consensus, as orally amended, a draft resolution entitled "Guidelines for the exemption of preparations from certain control measures under the provisions of article 3 of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances" (E/CN.7/1984/L.4), co-sponsored by Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Italy, Madagascar, Malaysia and Pakistan. (For the text of this resolution, see chapter VIII, A, resolution 1 (S-VIII).)

C. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1983 17/

43. Introducing the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1983 (E/INCB/1983/1), the President of the Board identified a number of issues of special concern. There was a need for all States to formulate and apply policies which would be consistent with the aims and provisions of the drug control treaties. Any tendency to weaken control over the substances listed in Schedule IV of the Single Convention was regrettable. It could create doubts concerning the potential dangers of those drugs and might undermine the determination of Governments. A permissive attitude in any Member State would make the task of the Governments of other States much more difficult; an approach reflecting international solidarity was essential.

44. Uncontrolled production of coca leaf continued to lead to an increase in abuse of and traffic in cocaine and its derivatives. Cultivation of the coca bush, leading to the production of cocaine and its derivatives, had reached unprecedented levels in the Andean regions of Bolivia and Peru and was spreading. Vigorous and concerted action was needed to eradicate illicit cultivation through a combination of integrated rural development, crop substitution, determined law enforcement action and effective measures to prevent and reduce demand.

45. Efforts to strengthen international control over psychotropic substances had met with success and should be strengthened. There were only 76 Parties to the 1971 Convention, but more than 120 Governments had submitted voluntary assessments of legitimate requirements for Schedule II substances to the Board and most of these were now voluntarily submitting quarterly statistics on international trade. This had been of great assistance in preventing diversion of large quantities of methaqualone and amphetamines.

46. The current situation with regard to the supply of and demand for licit opiates for medical and scientific purposes required further urgent attention. In 1982, for the first time in eight years, and again in 1983, a balance between supply and demand had been achieved. However, some reductions had been followed by increases in cultivation; moreover, improvement in the yields of morphine from certain strains of poppy straw could offset the effects of decreases in cultivated areas. The existence of large stocks of opiates, capable of meeting licit world demand for several years, was an unresolved issue and further over-production was likely to occur in 1984. Concerted action was necessary to prevent further adverse social and economic consequences. The Board, in paragraph 55 of its report, indicated, inter alia, that a meeting of major producing, manufacturing and consuming countries might address these questions.

47. An important step forward had been taken in 1983 when China and the United Nations had begun co-operation in the field of international drug control.

48. Representatives of the following countries made interventions in respect of E/INCB/1983/1: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Senegal, Turkey, USSR and United States. The representative of Pakistan pointed out that the statement in paragraph 72 of the report to the effect that "... Pakistan serves as the source of heroin for abuse..." was incorrect and should be deleted. Statements were also made by the observers from Egypt, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, WHO, the International Organization of Consumers Unions (IOCU) and the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions. The observer for China and many other speakers commended the President and the Board for a clear, comprehensive and valuable report which had identified a number of major issues of continuing and growing concern to the international community.

49. The representative of Panama stated that, in addition to concurring with the well-deserved commendation of the INCB, Panama wished to indicate its satisfaction with the training programmes organized for officials in charge of narcotics control. Further to that point, she wished to suggest to the Board that it implement regional programmes which would help to improve the control machinery in the countries concerned. These would also contribute to the exchange of information and the standardizing of criteria relating to the application of the relevant international treaties.

50. The representative of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the African countries, commended the INCB for having succeeded in presenting precisely the situation in Africa with regard to drugs, notwithstanding the scarcity, even insufficiency, of data. The representative of Madagascar recalled that Madagascar had called for a country-by-country analysis of the situation in Africa. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran suggested the establishment of an expert group, possibly under the aegis of WHO, and with Third World participation, to study the underlying causes of addiction as a socio-economic problem, particularly in Third World countries.

51. Many representatives and observers outlined new and disturbing developments in the illicit traffic which confirmed the Board's opinion that the availability of narcotic raw materials had increased and that drug abuse had reached unprecedented proportions. These and related factors damaged individuals, families, societies and countries' social fabrics. Economic development was adversely affected. Crime and violence associated with the traffic were spreading.

52. Many representatives and observers strongly deplored any permissiveness in respect of the possession and abuse of cannabis or other drugs liable to abuse. There should be no reduction of the seriousness with which any aspect of abuse of drugs, including possession, should be regarded. Small quantities found in individuals' possession had almost invariably formed part of larger consignments moved in the traffic. It was important not only to obtain the widest possible ratification of the drug control treaties, but to apply all the provisions of those treaties strictly, at the national level.

53. The observer for Spain outlined contacts between his Government and the Board and recent, widely misunderstood, changes in Spanish legislative measures. He said that it was still unlawful to possess or use drugs for non-medical purposes in Spain. Control was maintained under two laws and it was an offence to possess or transport drugs illegally, just as it was an offence to possess or transport explosives without authorization. The Government was fully aware of the potential health hazards of cannabis abuse, and legislation took this into account. He said that Spain, as a Party to the Single Convention, was fulfilling its treaty obligations.

54. Many other representatives and observers described legislative and administrative measures that had been taken to strengthen controls. In that context, the representative of India announced that his Government had decided to ban the manufacture and sale of methaqualone. This statement was welcomed by a number of other representatives and observers, some of whom mentioned the beneficial effects of similar decisions to ban methaqualone in other States. The representative of Australia drew attention to the recent discovery by law enforcement officers that a preparation containing codeine had been used for the manufacture of small quantities of heroin.

55. Referring to the vast expansion in the illicit supply of a number of drugs liable to abuse, many representatives and observers stressed the extent to which such supply was a reaction to growing demand. The grave harmful effects of such demand, once it had been generated, called for the urgent adoption of appropriate preventive measures. A number of representatives and observers also emphasized the need for more international assistance to enable the Governments of those States where illicit production of narcotic raw material was known to take place to apply more effectively the provisions of the Single Convention.

56. A number of representatives and observers, addressing themselves to the operation of the international drug control system, welcomed the fact that more than 120 Governments were now co-operating voluntarily in strengthening international control over the substances listed in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention. It was suggested that under the circumstances, the number of

States Parties to that Convention might rapidly be augmented; this would certainly be desirable. There was an identified need to ensure strict application of the provisions of the Single Convention in respect of the return of export authorizations by importing countries to the competent authorities of exporting countries. In the experience of a number of representatives and observers, meticulous checking of import requests was becoming increasingly necessary in order to detect forged or falsified certificates; a request was made for supplementary estimates to be made available more promptly.

57. Many representatives stressed the need to continue to provide training and related assistance to Governments that needed it in order to be able to strengthen control mechanisms and administrative structures for applying the provisions of the drug control treaties. This was especially necessary in some developing countries which imported psychotropic substances; in that connection, mention was made of the value of article 13 of the 1971 Convention which provided a mechanism to guard against unwanted importation. It would be helpful, it was suggested, if a similar system could be applied which would make information more widely available on drugs under national control but not controlled under the international treaties. The representative of the USSR informed the Commission of the assistance provided by the USSR to the developing countries in the field of public health protection, assistance which included the training of health-care cadres.

58. A number of representatives and observers drew attention to the wide range of counter-measures that had been successfully adopted. Some mentioned the effectiveness of ecologically safe herbicides in countering the illegal cultivation of illicit narcotic plants. The representative of Australia outlined new guidelines being introduced in his country which would restrict young persons' access to material that could be held to encourage drug abuse. Several representatives stressed the importance of the International Youth Year, 1985, and pointed to the advantage that might be gained from concentrating, during that Year, on measures that might strengthen the will of young people to resist the temptation to abuse drugs.

59. The representative of Brazil reported that in his country satellites were being used to detect illicit cannabis plantations. A big plantation of ipadu, a plant from the erythroxyplacies family, had been discovered; this changed the concept according to which Brazil was only a transit country. A number of States had made considerable advances by adopting measures to trace the profits and proceeds of drug crimes. In Peru, eradication of illicit coca bush cultivation was being actively pursued through integrated rural development; alternative sources of income must be made available to the farmers concerned, however, so that the public would not become antagonized as a result of the new eradication policy.

60. Some representatives and observers with whom the Board had had a dialogue during the past year emphasized the usefulness of such consultations. Others asked the Board to do everything possible, within the limits of the confidentiality imposed by the international treaties, to point more directly at major problem areas and to continue to take early initiatives when it appeared that States Parties to the international drug control treaties were not fulfilling their obligations.

61. Restrictions on the importation of, and trade in, chemical and other precursors of illicit drugs could achieve excellent results. Close control over the issue of permission to fly certain types of aircraft; the formation of special task forces; the involvement of the army in control operations; and the negotiation of specific bilateral agreements had been successful in some States and more severe punishments for serious drug-related offences had recently been adopted in many others.

62. It was suggested by the observer for IOCU that the therapeutic value of a range of drugs which were widely produced, but whose usefulness appeared to be marginal, ought to be examined. The wide variety of pharmaceutical products now generally available might not be necessary; possibly, as indicated in the WHO list of essential drugs, it would be possible, with advantage, to discontinue production of some drugs. It might also be helpful to supplement the present methods of gathering information, undertaken by the Board under the provisions of the treaties, by gathering more precise data on the actual medicinal needs for, and use of, various drugs. The work initiated by WHO to provide better information on the proper use of drugs so as to prevent ignorant or careless use could also, with advantage, be strengthened and expanded. Similarly, activities in the field of prevention of drug abuse already being undertaken by non-governmental organizations and voluntary associations in a number of Member States should be encouraged to the fullest extent possible.

63. With regard to the licit production of opiate raw materials for world medical and scientific requirements, the Secretary of the Board provided up-to-date information which amended some of the figures published in the table on page 10 of E/INCB/1983/1. The amended figures indicate that the actual area harvested in France in 1983 was 3,731 hectares and not 4,200; that the area licensed in India for 1984 is 25,520 hectares and not 32,000 (with an estimated yield of 83.6 tonnes of equivalent morphine); and that the area to be planted in Spain in 1984 will be 5,829 hectares.

64. The observer for Spain said that in his country strict controls were maintained over the licit cultivation and production of opiate raw materials. He pointed out that it was difficult to estimate in advance the final yield from any area planted because of climatic and other variables and provided figures which indicated that between 1979 and 1983 considerable losses in yield had been incurred. These amounted to 38 per cent in the 1982/1983 season. A much higher proportion had been lost in the catastrophic cropping year of 1980/1981. The Government would continue to fulfill all its international obligations.

65. Addressing himself to the same subject, the representative of India deplored the retrogressive trends revealed in the Board's report as trends which jeopardized efforts to achieve a lasting balance between demand and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs. It appeared from the Board's report that excess production in 1983 amounted to 7.5 tonnes of equivalent morphine and that this might escalate to 20.6 tonnes in 1984. With the exception of India and France, all other major producing countries had increased the areas under cultivation between 1982 and 1983. A return to over-production was likely and an increase in already excessive stocks was probable.

66. The representative of India drew attention to the staggering increases in areas planted and in production in two non-traditional supplier countries: in one, production of poppy straw had reached a level only previously reached in 1979; in the other, the area under cultivation had doubled between 1982 and 1983. By contrast, India, a traditional supplier, had progressively reduced the area under cultivation. Reduction in the harvested area between 1978 and 1983 was approximately 51 per cent. The total area licensed for 1984 was about 25,500 hectares, a reduction of 21 per cent compared with 1983 and of 62 per cent compared with 1978. This reduction had serious social and economic consequences for the growing areas and adversely affected over a million persons who were wholly or partly dependent on poppy cultivation for their livelihood. Any further reduction would result in serious disruption of the rural economy and would subject control systems to great strain.

67. India had made major sacrifices. No commensurate response, however, had been forthcoming from other major producers; some had even increased production. Indian exports had recovered slightly during 1982, but declined again in 1983. On 1 January 1984, the stock of opium in India was 2,563 tonnes, compared with 2,366 tonnes on 1 January 1983. Expressing gratitude to the traditional buyers who continued to purchase their requirements of opiate raw materials from India, the representative urged them to maintain and even increase their imports.

68. The representative of India went on to say that the present situation was commensurate with neither the letter nor the spirit of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions. Those resolutions must be effectively implemented with a sense of urgency in order to make progress towards solving global over-supply problems and reducing accumulated stocks. It was essential that licit poppy cultivation should not be undertaken or increased solely for commercial gain. He drew attention to the Board's observations in paragraphs 332-335 of its "Special Report on the Demand and Supply of Opiates for Medical Needs" (E/INCB/52/SUPP). He also referred to paragraph 353 of that report which suggested that licit production could be reduced more rapidly by those countries which had most recently embarked on such production, utilizing mechanized methods of agriculture. Traditional suppliers relied on labour-intensive methods which involved large numbers of farmers and limited possibilities for the diversification of agriculture.

69. The representative of Turkey emphasized the need for concerted action in solving this highly complex problem. By applying costly measures, Turkey had continued for almost a decade to produce no opium and to bear the burden of those control measures which required each year the allocation of important and additional financial resources, despite the severe economic difficulties. Referring to paragraph 45 of the INCB Report, he pointed out that in 1983 the area permitted for cultivation was 16,987 hectares, while the actual area harvested was 7,002 hectares. This indicated a 15 per cent decrease, rather than a two-fold increase, as mentioned in the Report. The same situation was true for 1984: the area planned for cultivation was 22,950 hectares whereas the actual area permitted for cultivation was 17,391 hectares. The aim of the Government was to continue its policy of controlling the cultivation in order

to contribute to achieving a lasting balance between licit supply and demand while ensuring a minimum of adverse socio-economic consequences for farmers in affected parts of Turkey.

70. The Bolvadin Alkaloids Factory, the representative of Turkey stated, had now gone into commercial production and the Government expected that existing stocks of poppy straw would be liquidated over the next 5-6 years. In this context, he drew particular attention to a number of Economic and Social Council resolutions and stressed the importance of the relevant part of the International Drug Control Strategy approved by the General Assembly in resolution 36/168. Paragraph 13 of that Strategy called on countries which had recently begun or expanded production and manufacture of opiates for export to restrict such production and manufacture mainly to their own domestic consumption requirements. With regard to exports, it called on them to exercise maximum restraint in order to avoid displacing long-established producers. Accordingly, it was also desirable that importing countries obtain their requirements from those traditional suppliers. It was essential for a solution to be arrived at that would allow all concerned Governments to apply the provisions of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions, in keeping with the guidelines established by the Strategy.

71. The representative of Australia, addressing himself to the same subject, stated that actions taken by individual Governments could not be considered in isolation. These actions were sometimes tied to commercial decisions not necessarily taken in the country directly concerned. The island State of Tasmania, in Australia, provided a poppy-growing area for two international pharmaceutical companies; decisions on production levels were made on the basis of expected demand for pharmaceutical products manufactured and sold in the United States and the United Kingdom in particular. The Australian Federal and State Governments ensured that the two companies complied with the requirements of the Single Convention and avoided the accumulation of excess stocks. The companies, moreover, purchased substantial quantities of opiate raw materials from traditional producers.

72. The representative of Australia pointed out that similar links in international commerce existed in respect of the licit trade in other narcotic drugs and between other States. For this reason, the pattern of the licit trade as a whole should be examined globally, on the basis of informed, multilateral consultations. The Government of Australia was not insensitive to the complex problems facing India and Turkey in this matter. It had pledged itself to co-operation and mutual concessions in the search for a long-term solution; it believed, nevertheless, that it was necessary to reassess the economics of the industry as a whole, having regard to changing technology and likely future developments.

73. The representative of Australia proposed that the Parties most interested in examining those issues hold multilateral consultations thereon, under INCB auspices. It was likely, he considered, that continuing improvements in plant breeding and related technology would further increase yields of equivalent morphine per hectare, thus reducing areas under cultivation and enhancing security. He pointed out that, even had there been no production by the three major poppy straw producers during the relevant period, over 300 tonnes of equivalent morphine would still have been stockpiled by the traditional producers.

74. Recalling interventions by representatives of Australia in previous sessions of the Commission, he maintained that the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, was the area in which a solution should be sought; this was preferable to seeking to introduce new elements not mentioned in the treaty. He drew attention to the specific requirements concerning over-production and the obligations of producers. Any link between over-production and an increased risk of diversion existed only if control measures were inadequate, which would be a breach of the requirements of the Convention. The representative drew attention to the relevant obligations laid down by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and to the fact that statistics for 1982 indicated that opium stocks had increased by 16 tonnes of equivalent morphine whereas poppy straw stocks had decreased by 16.5 tonnes of equivalent morphine.

75. Referring to paragraph 54 of E/INCB/1983/1, the representative of Australia pointed out that excess capacity for processing opiate raw materials could not be considered in relation to plant capacity in isolation. It would not, for instance, be realistic to ignore contractual arrangements for the disposal of the final product.

76. A number of other representatives and observers stressed the need for a lasting solution to the problem of maintaining an equilibrium between demand and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs. The representative of the USSR stated that no opium had been produced in that country since 1974; the USSR therefore purchased its opium from India. The observer for Switzerland stated that Switzerland intended very shortly to cease morphine manufacture. The representative of the United States drew attention to his Government's policy of ensuring that a minimum of 80 per cent of its opiate raw materials requirements was purchased from traditional suppliers.

77. The representative of Hungary, stressing the urgent need to restore a more stable balance between supply and demand of licit opiates, drew attention to paragraph 55 of E/INCB/1983/1. The representative of the Netherlands, drawing attention to paragraph 52 of the same document, stated that in the view of his Government, Turkey was no longer a source of opiate raw material; for this reason, as indicated in paragraph 51 of E/INCB/1983/1, the Netherlands had become a major importer of Indian opium, and thus continued to fulfil its obligations in this field. He also expressed his Government's satisfaction with the outcome of the dialogue between it and the Board regarding narcotics control in the Netherlands, as set out in paragraph 118 of the INCB Report.

78. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran expressed the opinion that a similarity existed between the dangers of drug abuse and abuse of alcohol and suggested that the INCB should consider this matter. The representative of the USSR said that he believed he was expressing the concerted opinion of the great majority of members by reaffirming decisions which had been taken in the Commission several years ago regarding alcohol. The Commission had decided that it had no mandate to concern itself with alcohol or alcohol misuse; this was outside the terms of reference of the Commission. There was no reason to believe that earlier positions taken by the Commission in this matter should change.

79. The President of the Board expressed the thanks and appreciation of the INCB for the general agreement expressed in the Commission with its positions, as described in E/INCB/1983/1. A number of specific new developments had been mentioned, and these had been carefully noted by the Board. They would, where appropriate, be pursued in consultation with individual Governments concerned, taking fully into account the confidentiality imposed by the international drug control treaties in respect of consultation with Governments in some cases.

80. The Board was ready to support all efforts to achieve a stable balance in respect of the demand and supply of opiate raw materials for medical and scientific needs. It was permanently at the disposal of Governments and relevant international organizations to fulfill its functions within the mandate given it under the international drug control treaties.

81. The representative of Turkey, on a point of clarification, stated that there could be no ambiguity with respect to who were the traditional suppliers of opiates for medical and scientific purposes, and that this concept was clearly defined in article 24, paragraph 3, of the Single Convention and further elaborated upon by United Nations bodies and the INCB in their resolutions and reports. In that connection, he recalled in particular the discussion that had taken place during the twenty-ninth session of the Commission.

82. At its 944th meeting, on 8 February 1984, the Commission adopted by consensus, as orally amended, a draft resolution entitled "Demand and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs" (E/CN.7/1984/L.2), co-sponsored by Belgium, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Italy, Madagascar and Turkey. (For the text of this draft resolution, see Chapter I, A, draft resolution I.)

83. At its 944th meeting, on 8 February 1984, the Commission adopted by consensus, as orally amended, a draft resolution entitled "The cannabis problem" (E/CN.7/1984/L.3), co-sponsored by Bahamas, Brazil, Colombia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Panama, Senegal, Sweden, Thailand, United States, USSR and Yugoslavia. (For the text of this resolution, see Chapter I, A, draft resolution II.)

D. Review of annual reports questionnaire 18/

84. At its thirtieth session, in 1983, the Commission had decided to include on the draft agenda for its eighth special session an item entitled "Review of annual reports questionnaire". The reason for doing so was that the questionnaire then in use had been approved during the Commission's twenty-sixth session, in 1975, and that, although the Commission had intended on several occasions to review the questionnaire again, it had not proved possible to do so, because of other, more urgent business before the Commission and the brief period of time for discussion at sessions of the Commission.

85. At its eighth special session, the Commission had before it a note by the Secretary-General on the review of the annual reports questionnaire (E/CN.7/1984/5) which outlined recent and anticipated developments within the secretariat of direct relevance to the form that future questionnaires might take. In that connection, the Commission noted that a computerized system was being introduced in the Division of Narcotic Drugs for the storage, retrieval and diffusion of scientific, technical, legal and general information on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

86. The installation of an electronic data processing system implied a concomitant need to present any revised questionnaire in a manner that would elicit data in computer-usable form: the Commission concluded, therefore, that it would be premature and counterproductive to proceed with any review of the questionnaire until the form of data that would be compatible with the projected retrieval and dissemination system had been more clearly established.

87. The representative of Australia reminded the Commission that the annual reports questionnaire had last been revised in 1975 in anticipation of the entry into force of the 1971 Convention. The questionnaire was especially important since it covered a broad area of control and prevention activities. Review would now be timely and the suggestions made in the document under consideration seemed appropriate. It would be necessary to take into consideration also the various types of data to be collected, as perhaps only some of these could be processed by computer.

88. The representative of the United States welcomed the introduction of a questionnaire which would be used to obtain computer-usable data. It would be advisable for such a questionnaire to focus on new trends in drug abuse and illicit traffic. The representative of the USSR also welcomed the proposed revision as this would provide an opportunity to simplify and shorten the questionnaire. The exercise would also facilitate the clarification of certain questions and the redrafting of others in a more specific manner.

89. The representative of Canada, while agreeing in general with the remarks made by other speakers, drew attention to the usefulness of circulating a preliminary draft to interested Governments so as to eliminate questions which might be only marginally useful. The representative of France and the observer for Switzerland both indicated that the introduction of electronic data processing would result in a generally more efficient information system. They pointed out, however, that for some time to come the questionnaire would have to take into consideration the fact that not all States were yet equipped with sophisticated electronic data processing systems.

90. The representative of Belgium was of the opinion that many of the questions in the current questionnaire could already elicit data in a computer-usable form. While he would welcome further developments in that direction, he was of the opinion that it would still be necessary to allow for narrative replies in many instances. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that in preparing a revised questionnaire, the secretariat should analyze the draft text with a view to ensuring that it met the needs of all interested United Nations bodies and determining the possible use those bodies could make of the data obtained. In that connection, the observer for

ICPO/Interpol mentioned that his organization was already consulting with the Division of Narcotic Drugs to ensure that the reporting systems used would not result in any duplication of effort.

91. In the course of the general debate, many representatives agreed that the best way to proceed with the proposed revision would be to ask the Division to have a first draft prepared by an electronic data processing specialist. That draft could be circulated to the members of the Commission for their comments. In the event that those comments proved to be highly diverse or incompatible, thought might be given to convening an expert group to further examine the draft revised questionnaire. The convening of such a group should only be considered, however, if the work were sufficiently advanced and if the meeting could be convened within available budgetary resources or financed from extra-budgetary sources. There was consensus that the secretariat should proceed along the lines recommended by the Commission and present a progress report at the thirty-first session, in 1985.

CHAPTER III

FULFILMENT OF THE COMMISSION'S TREATY-BASED FUNCTIONS AND OTHER ANNUAL OBLIGATIONS DURING YEARS WHEN THE COMMISSION IS NOT IN SESSION AS A FUNCTIONAL COMMISSION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL 19/

92. The Commission had included in the agenda for its eighth special session an item on examining how best to respond to certain treaty-based or annual functions in view of the fact that the Commission should only meet biennially as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council.

93. To facilitate its discussion of the issue, the Commission had before it a note by the Secretary-General dated 12 January 1984 and entitled "Examination of alternative means of fulfilling the Commission's treaty-based functions in the light of the bienniality of the Commission's sessions as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council" (E/CN.7/1984/7), outlining certain treaty-based or other functions that might require action by the Commission on an annual basis.

94. The representative of the United Kingdom pointed out that since its inception the Commission had met virtually every year, either in regular or special session. The present special session was a good example of how useful such special sessions could be. Referring to functions that might require annual action on the part of the Commission, he drew attention to questions concerning the urgent scheduling of substances, decisions on recommended terminations of exemptions, the examination of INCB reports and, at least until 1986, the monitoring duties of the Commission acting as a Task Force under the terms of General Assembly resolution 38/98 of 16 December 1983. In the course of informal contacts with other representatives, it had become clear to him that no consensus existed regarding the best means of addressing the question. He accordingly suggested that the matter be deferred until the Commission's thirty-first regular session.

95. The representative of the United States believed that it should prove possible to carry out all Commission functions without changing the present pattern of conferences, i.e. biennial sessions supplemented, in case of compelling need, by special ones. Such special sessions, however, should always be funded through available resources in the regular budget and should be of the shortest possible duration. If the Commission were not to meet in any given year, comments on the INCB report and comments relating to the Commission's function as a Task Force could be submitted in writing, in an appropriate length, by members and could be forwarded without editing to the Council. He did not believe there was any quick solution to the problem, but stated that the continuation of biennial sessions was both reasonable and consistent with the priorities expressed by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

96. Some members stressed that as the abuse of and trafficking in drugs continued to cause anxiety in most parts of the world, it would be highly desirable if the Commission, as the relevant operational organ of the Economic and Social Council, were to review the situation every year.

97 The representative of Belgium pointed out that in recent years 13 pharmaceutical products developed in his country had been proposed for international control and scheduled under the Single Convention. It was imperative, in order to assure adequate protection with regard to new products on the international market, that the scheduling process be carried out with all speed. Short special sessions could indeed suffice for such matters. He agreed with the representative of the United Kingdom that additional examination could be postponed until the thirty-first regular session.

98. The suggestion that no decision should be taken at the present special session, but that the question should be examined in more detail at the thirty-first session, was also supported by the representatives of Australia, France, Madagascar and the USSR. The observer for Sweden indicated that his delegation was in favour of holding special sessions, and the observer for Switzerland emphasized the need for timely action by the Commission. The representative of India, referring to the rapid evolution of the drug abuse problem, stated that many of the Commission's important reporting functions tended to be annual; this was the case, for example, both with respect to the Commission's role as a Task Force and with respect to the possibility of commenting on the report of the INCB. In the latter context, he emphasized that, as national policies relating to the cultivation of narcotic crops were decided on an annual basis, it should be reviewed annually. India favoured annual sessions, either all regular or a combination of regular and special sessions. He agreed that the matter should be reviewed in detail at the next regular session.

99. At its 945th meeting, on 9 February 1984, the Commission approved by consensus a draft decision entitled "Alternative means of fulfilling the Commission's treaty-based functions in light of the bienniality of the Commission's sessions as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council" (E/CN.7/1984/L.6). (For the text of this decision, see chapter VIII, B, decision 2 (S-VIII).)

CHAPTER IV

INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY 20/

Report of the Secretary-General on the 1984-1985 programme of action

100. In its consideration of the United Nations Basic Five-Year Programme of Action of the International Drug Control Strategy, the Commission had before it two reports of the Secretary-General concerning the Programme: a summary report on activities in 1983, the second year of the Programme (E/CN.7/1984/10), and one on proposed activities for 1984, the third year of the Programme (E/CN.7/1984/6). The Deputy-Director of the Division, introducing the documents, noted that the General Assembly had approved the programme of action for the biennium 1984-1985. The General Assembly, in its resolution 38/98, had also decided that "beginning with its eighth special session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, meeting in plenary during its sessions and in the presence of all interested observers will constitute the task force envisaged in resolution 36/168 to review, monitor and co-ordinate the implementation of the drug abuse control strategy and the programme of action". The proposals in document E/CN.7/1984/6 included proposals for activities that might be undertaken in 1984 within United Nations regular budget resources and activities suggested for extra-budgetary financing.

101. The Deputy-Director asked that the Commission consider allowing some flexibility in respect of activities that might be undertaken in 1984, as had been done during the Commission's thirtieth session in respect of the biennium, and with the possibility of recourse to extra-budgetary, voluntarily provided resources, to the extent that these might become available. Within the regular budget of the United Nations for the biennium 1984-1985, funds had been allocated for the carrying out of project A.1, "Reduction of excessive stocks of licit opiate raw materials". This allocation included funds for a consultant as well as for a meeting of an expert group.

102. Funds had also been allocated for project A.2; these funds were needed to finance a preparatory study in 1984 on measures that could be more widely adopted to counter maritime drug smuggling and drug smuggling in freight and for an expert group meeting on the subject to be organized possibly in 1985. In addition, in respect of project A.5, some financing had been agreed for the provision of consultancy services to Member States which were encountering difficulties in becoming Parties to the international drug control treaties on the best ways of overcoming those difficulties.

103. The remainder of the projects proposed for implementation in 1984 would be dependent on extra-budgetary, voluntarily provided resources, to the extent that these might become available. Several Governments had already indicated their intention of providing either funds or contributions in kind for the implementation of some projects. The Division was not, however, able at this point to be specific about those proposals because they were still at various stages of approval in the Member States concerned.

104. The representative of the United Kingdom recalled decisions taken by the Commission during its thirtieth session concerning an outline of activities that might be undertaken during the biennium 1984-1985. 21/ This

outline, which was later adopted by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, permitted some flexibility to the Division in taking account of changing circumstances and of the availability of resources. The proposals contained in document E/CN.7/1984/6 represented a reasonable development of this outline and merited endorsement by the Commission.

105. It was important to remember that the proposed programme did not represent the total workload being undertaken by the Division in respect of the International Drug Control Strategy; it would be regrettable to perpetuate a situation in which routine work undertaken by the United Nations drug control organs was treated separately from the Five-Year Programme of Action, which represented only a small part of the total work schedule. The Commission might wish to ask the Division to prepare a paper for the thirty-first session of the Commission, setting out the overall schedule of work for the biennium and incorporating and identifying proposals to be included in the programme of action. Full appreciation of the bulk of the routine and continuing work of the Division would only be possible when such an overall description was available; there would also then be no risk of the Commission deciding on an unrealistic and unbalanced programme of action. It would be helpful if the Division, when presenting such a paper, were to indicate the budgetary implications of the various activities and projects being undertaken by the United Nations drug control organs. The Commission could not take financial decisions, but more awareness of budgetary implications would help it in reaching judgements concerning activities that might realistically be undertaken.

106. The representative of the United States said that while his Government was strongly committed to international drug control, through bilateral and multilateral efforts, it shared the commitment of the Governments of other Member States to controlling budgetary growth in the United Nations system. He hoped that the Commission would continue to identify specific activities annually, in order of priority within the programme of action, and expressed general support for the list of projects contained in document E/CN.7/1984/6.

107. With regard to project A.1, "Reduction of excessive stocks of licit opiate raw materials", the Government of the United States wished to stress that all activities should be planned and implemented with the full participation of the INCB and in consonance with the stated goals of the Commission. As far as project A.2, "Drug law enforcement", was concerned, the representative suggested that the Division consider activities that would address issues such as the control of immediate precursors to controlled substances and the development of drug law enforcement techniques (e.g. controlled delivery and drug law enforcement training). The Division could be of assistance in collecting "training packages" from Governments that had found them useful and making these available to the Governments of other Member States on request. Sub-projects A.2 (ii) and A.2 (iii) might, with advantage, be supported financially by the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC) and ICPO/Interpol.

108. With respect to project A.3, "Scientific research", the representative of the United States urged that the Laboratory Section of the Division of Narcotic Drugs conduct activities befitting the generous resources

available to it and suggested that it act upon the recommendations of a report (document MNAR/8/1979) on methods for the eradication of illicit narcotic crops. He recommended that the United Nations sponsor an internationally co-ordinated programme of research to develop safe and effective chemical control agents and to evaluate those herbicidal chemicals that were commercially available for the destruction of illicit coca bush cultivation. This activity should be given high priority, in view of the apparent availability of the necessary resources within the 1984-1985 biennium budget. Sub-project A.3 (iv) "An examination of present literature on cocaine", was also both timely and necessary. The Government of the United States was ready to assist the Division in carrying out those activities.

109. In respect of the demand reduction activities described in project A.4, the representative of the United States suggested that the Division consult with WHO to determine what measures could develop or improve the ability of Governments to conduct epidemiological studies on the prevalence and incidence of drug abuse; he asked that WHO also co-operate with Member States to develop such systems.

110. In respect of project A.5, "Information", the Division's intention to further develop an information and data processing capability was very welcome. It was to be hoped that it would not be necessary to expend scarce resources on measures to increase the number of States Parties to the international drug control treaties and that Governments which had not yet adhered to those treaties would do so expeditiously. Such activity should, in any case, be undertaken in full consultation with the INCB. It would also be useful if the Division, subject to the availability of resources, were to identify sources of data that could be made available to the international community on research concerning demand reduction. Such data might be obtained in respect of bio-physical studies and of the formal evaluation of prevention and treatment programmes. If it were feasible, the presentation of the title, source and abstract in a single document would be desirable. Finally, the representative of the United States believed that the Commission and the Division should consider better means of developing and proposing activities for the programme of action and expressed the readiness of his Government to assist in this endeavour.

111. The observer for Sweden stated that he would have preferred document E/CN.7/1984/6 to set out more concrete activities. It was important that the Governments of individual Member States assist the Division in implementing individual projects. If this could not be achieved, the Division might consider handing over primary responsibility for some of the activities foreseen in document E/CN.7/1984/6 to concerned intergovernmental organizations. Specifically, in activities related to maritime drug smuggling and the detection of drugs being moved in freight, ICPO/Interpol and the CCC could take the leading role.

112. The observer for Sweden agreed with earlier speakers that more joint concentration on the identification of needs and the formulation of proposals for inclusion in any future programmes of action was desirable. This should take into account possibilities for closer co-ordination with intergovernmental organizations that might take a greater share of the burden of financing and organizing individual activities. It would be necessary,

during the Commission's thirty-first session, for decisions to be made on the content of the fifth year of the Programme of Action and on whether it was desirable to outline a second five-year programme.

113. It was essential for the Governments of Member States to help the Division to plan any new programme of action and to present new ideas for activities that might be included. Without proposals on concrete and effective programmes, there was no possibility for getting an increase in the Division's regular budget. It was also necessary to present very precise financial implications in respect of each planned activity. The observer for Sweden agreed with the representative of the United Kingdom that this could best be achieved in the context of greater knowledge of the complete work schedule of the United Nations drug control organs and of the budgetary implications of implementing that schedule. Deliberations regarding the budget and the programme during the Commission's thirty-first session would be very important as these would provide the basis for the work programme to be carried out within the framework of the United Nations budget for 1986-1987.

114. The Division had a key role to play with regard to United Nations work on drug control. One important aspect of this was to implement the International Drug Control Strategy. A second essential task was to initiate and co-ordinate co-operation between Member States and regions in applying measures to interdict the illicit drug traffic and to prevent and reduce demand. There was no doubt that more could be accomplished if the Division disposed of greater resources. The Government of Sweden hoped that the review to be undertaken in 1984 by the Committee on Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) would address this issue and make proposals to improve the situation in order that the Division might be enabled to initiate plans and develop programmes that would permit the achievement of these major tasks. The CPC recommendations would have particular importance in the United Nations system in respect of the regular budget proposals for the biennium 1986-1987.

115. Finally, the observer for Sweden emphasized the importance of Member States' ensuring, to the extent possible, that concerned specialized agencies allocate higher priority to drug control activities. Those agencies should allocate financial resources from within their regular budgets for this work; there should be less reliance on financial support from UNFDAC.

116. The representative of Belgium agreed with the sentiments expressed by the representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States. The approach to all years of the Five-Year Programme of Action should remain flexible; it was essential that Member States assist in keeping it so by proposing, and helping to plan and implement, specific elements within the Programme.

117. The representative of France concurred with the ideas developed by the representative of the United Kingdom. He also suggested that the paper prepared by the secretariat should in future contain information on the cost and manner of financing projects that it was proposed to finance out of extra-budgetary resources. The representative of Greece expressed general agreement with the approach of the representative of the United Kingdom. The representative of the USSR also agreed with that approach and suggested that

the Commission take note of the two documents under discussion and examine the programme for the biennium 1986-1987 in detail during the Commission's thirty-first session.

118. The representative of India welcomed the inclusion of project A.1, "Reduction of excessive stocks of licit opiate raw materials", in the 1984 programme. In the context of project B.6, "Drug law enforcement training", the Government of India, in co-ordination with the United Nations, had consistently offered contributions in kind, in terms of training facilities, to the international community. Three regional drug law enforcement seminars had been organized in India, and all had been very well received. The Government would host a further seminar, to be organized jointly with the Division, at New Delhi in April 1984; it was hoped for maximum participation from various interested countries. The representative of Canada drew attention to the priority his Government accorded to sub-project A.2 (i) concerning the forfeiture of the profits and proceeds of drug crimes. The representative of Australia asked that the INCB be fully involved in the implementation of project A.1.

119. The observers for ICPO/Interpol, the CCC, the Colombo Plan Bureau and the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances also addressed the Commission. They outlined the wide range of activities carried out by their organizations and spoke in detail of those that involved co-ordinated action with the Division. The latter activities included the provision of regional training for drug law enforcement professionals and, in the case of the Colombo Plan Bureau, for those working to prevent and reduce drug abuse. The observers pledged their organizations' continuing support for the relevant work being undertaken under the auspices of the Commission.

120. The observer for the Bahá'i International Community outlined the work undertaken through the Community's 142 national affiliates to promote total abstinence, not only from drugs but also from alcohol. These activities aimed to tackle the problem at source by preventing any emergence of drug abuse. The observer pledged continuing support to the work of the Commission. The observer for the World Federation of United Nations Associations outlined the closer co-operation that had recently developed between concerned non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the Division and mentioned in particular the formation of a Vienna-based NGO committee in 1983. This new committee was comprised of representatives of 22 NGOs concerned with social, legal and medical issues. The work of the Division in encouraging NGOs to support drug control activities was appreciated and was to be commended. Efforts were being made to encourage similar contacts between appropriate NGOs and WHO and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

121. The Director of the Division thanked the Commission, through the Chairman, for the helpful comments and guidelines that had been received for the second year in succession. Careful note had been taken of all suggestions in order that the Division might, in undertaking its activities, accurately reflect the wishes of Member States. The Director mentioned in particular the helpful guidance provided in respect of the dichotomy which could emerge if the Commission were not in a position to analyze projects proposed for the

Five-Year Programme of Action in conjunction with the ongoing programme reflected in the overall scheduled work for the biennium. Implementation of the Commission's suggestions, and the detailed discussions which it had been proposed be held during the Commission's thirty-first session, would provide an excellent opportunity for the co-ordination of planning in respect of the presentation of the budget for the biennium 1986-1987.

122. The Director welcomed the Commission's renewal of support for that part of the Division's work which was undertaken in close co-ordination with ICPO/Interpol, the CCC and concerned specialized agencies. It would indeed be very useful if those specialized agencies could, in accordance with previous resolutions of the United Nations drug control organs, identify resources from within their regular budgets for work which would improve drug control in all relevant aspects.

123. Finally, the Director expressed the Division's great appreciation for the support received from the Governments of many Member States in respect of the implementation of the 1983 programme of action. She welcomed the support, in principle, which the Commission had expressed for the elements of the 1984 programme of action as set out in document E/CN.7/1984/6 and, in particular, the specific offers of assistance made by the representatives of India, Sweden and the United States.

124. At its 945th meeting, on 9 February 1984, the Commission adopted by consensus a draft decision entitled "Programme of action for the biennium 1984-1985: third year of the United Nations Basic Five-Year Programme of the International Drug Control Strategy" (E/CN.7/1984/L.5). (For the text of this decision, see chapter VIII, B, decision 1 (S-VIII).)

CHAPTER V

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR DRUG ABUSE CONTROL FOR 1983 22/

125. The Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control introduced an interim report (E/CN.7/1984/11) which presented a summary description of UNFDAC's programme development and fund-raising activities. Detailed accounts of the progress of and expenditures on individual projects were also available in two background documents.

126. In 1983, 80 per cent of UNFDAC's resources had been allocated to 21 projects in 10 countries faced with major narcotics control problems. In addition, UNFDAC had supported regional training and research activities. As of the end of October, contributions received in 1983 totalled \$US 4 million. An additional \$US 3.4 million was pledged to UNFDAC for 1984 activities. The Government of Italy had also made a five-year special-purpose commitment of \$US 40.9 million to UNFDAC, primarily for development activities in the Andean sub-region.

127. The Executive Director described recent developments with respect to the new operational model introduced by UNFDAC referred to as the "masterplan concept". He said that the many useful and positive comments received from Member States concerning it had resulted in a further refinement of the model and the initial drafting of masterplans for certain key areas of the world. Preliminary drafts of masterplans had already been developed for Bolivia, Pakistan and Thailand.

128. UNFDAC would shortly be in a position to submit masterplans for the attention of Governments prepared to give assistance. Those plans would include information on countries' needs and priorities and an exhaustive listing of drug control project profiles. The information so presented would allow potential contributors to select the countries, the sectors and the types of projects they might wish to support. This particular approach widened the range of possibilities offered to Member States to make recourse to multilateral assistance. The operational involvement of both parties at all stages, from project planning to project implementation, constituted a particular feature of the innovation.

129. Turning to the issue of law enforcement, the Executive Director of UNFDAC said that there was absolute consensus among Member States that it was meaningless to spend the money of the international community on narcotics control programmes when there was no reasonable expectation that those programmes would contribute to the reduction of the supply and demand of illicit drugs. The conceptual conflict between development and law enforcement was artificial and misleading and it was obvious that the concept of law enforcement was embodied in whatever programme UNFDAC financed.

130. He concluded by expressing appreciation to those countries and private organizations which had contributed to UNFDAC and to the United Nations bodies executors of UNFDAC-financed projects.

131. Many of the 22 representatives and observers who addressed the Commission on E/CN.7/1984/11 commended the Executive Director on the work of UNFDAC and expressed strong support for the new masterplan concept and appreciation to the Government of Italy for its generous commitment. Some representatives referred to their continuing financial support of UNFDAC and encouraged other Governments to follow the lead of Italy by substantially increasing their contributions. The representative of Japan announced that his Government would increase its annual contribution to UNFDAC by \$US 100,000 in 1984, subject to the approval of the Parliament. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany confirmed his Government's general contribution of DM 2 million for 1984. The representative of Belgium also confirmed his Government's contribution to UNFDAC. Other delegations indicated that their Governments were providing increased support to UNFDAC activities. One representative urged all developing countries to make even nominal contributions to UNFDAC.

132. Representatives of several countries welcomed UNFDAC's increased efforts to involve both the countries giving and the countries receiving assistance at all stages of projects, from planning through implementation. Many representatives also supported the concept and role of law enforcement as presented by the Executive Director of UNFDAC, and stressed the need for effective controls on illicit drug cultivation by host Governments as an essential component of crop replacement programmes. The need was also stressed to elaborate a comprehensive overview of assistance development activities to be carried out in the highly productive areas of illicit poppy cultivation in Burma. Some representatives expressed particular interest in and support for UNFDAC's new initiatives in the Andean sub-region. The representative of the United States announced that his Government was prepared to provide technical assistance to UNFDAC for project planning and development in that area.

133. The representative of Italy underlined the seriousness of the worldwide drug problem and the urgent need for the international community to respond immediately and to present a united front by channelling funds through UNFDAC. He also praised UNFDAC's new initiatives in assessing national and regional needs, identifying priorities and designing projects. The representative of Sweden, referring to a recent evaluation of UNFDAC conducted by the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, mentioned the evolving role of UNFDAC. The evaluation had concluded that the main task of UNFDAC was to initiate, co-ordinate and evaluate narcotics control programmes and that the experience gained to date in pilot projects must now be applied, on a larger scale, in various regions of the world.

134. The representatives of Pakistan, Thailand and Turkey expressed appreciation for the assistance provided by UNFDAC and highlighted some instances of fruitful collaboration. In Pakistan, for example, the Buner project area is now free of opium poppy; in 1976, when the project began, Buner produced about one-third of the opium in the country. In Thailand, responsibility for all but 18 of the project villages has been transferred to Thai line agencies and initial plans for eliminating a large part of the opium poppy cultivation in the country are being developed. Turkey continues to maintain tight control over licit poppy cultivation and, as a result of strict law enforcement measures, transit trafficking routes are shifting to the eastern Mediterranean.

135. In his reply, the Executive Director expressed his appreciation for the many positive interventions and said that the comments received would be taken fully into consideration by UNFDAC as it continued to develop programmes to assist countries in coping with the drug abuse phenomenon.

CHAPTER VI

CONSIDERATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS RECEIVED FROM SUBSIDIARY BODIES DEALING WITH THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC 23/

136. The Commission had before it document E/CN.7/1984/8 which contained recommendations from: the sixteenth session of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East; the Tenth Meeting of Operational Heads of National Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region (HONLEA); a joint meeting between the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and the Tenth HONLEA Meeting; a joint meeting between the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies from States in the Near and Middle East and Europe; and an Expert Group Meeting on the Forfeiture of the Profits and Proceeds of Drug Crimes. These meetings had been convened by the Division of Narcotic Drugs in 1983 under the auspices of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The Commission also had before it document E/CN.7/1984/8/Add.1 which contained a draft resolution adopted by the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East at its seventeenth session for consideration by the Commission.

137. The representative of Turkey, who had served as Chairman of the Sub-Commission, introduced the draft resolution and commended it to the Commission for adoption. The representative of India, who had served as Chairman of the Tenth Meeting of HONLEA as well as of the first joint meeting between the Sub-Commission and HONLEA, also commended the draft resolution to the Commission for adoption. The draft fully reflected the extent to which many drug law enforcement agencies in most regions faced similar problems. It also set out the activities that could most usefully be undertaken by the United Nations, in co-operation with Member States and concerned intergovernmental organizations, to help to arrive at solutions to those problems.

138. The representative of the United States, in supporting the resolution, mentioned as a particular concern the growing evidence of close links between the illicit drug traffic and the illegal traffic in arms, subversion, international terrorism and other organized criminal activities. He referred to the increasing reliance by terrorists and subversive groups on profits from the illegal drug trade.

139. The representative of Canada supported the adoption of the draft resolution. He mentioned, in particular, the extent to which the approaches being developed and co-ordinated under the auspices of the Commission could lead first to the tracing and freezing of the profits and proceeds of drug crimes and then to their forfeiture by due process of law. It was necessary to continue to examine the possibility of establishing international standards and closer mutual judicial co-operation, bilaterally and multilaterally, in the pursuit of those objectives.

140. The representative of the United Kingdom also stressed the interest of his Government in the development of measures that would facilitate the tracing of the profits and proceeds of drug crimes with a view to the initiation of forfeiture proceedings.

141. The representative of Sri Lanka, describing the situation in the subregion of which Sri Lanka formed part as "explosive", stated that the joint meeting between the Sub-Commission and HONLEA had been of great value. Informal arrangements to improve the exchange of operational information and co-ordinated action had resulted from the meeting. The Government of Sri Lanka now offered to act as host to a further technically oriented meeting to pursue the practical application of those measures. The representative asked for the support of the United Nations, of ICPO/Interpol and of the Colombo Plan Bureau in that endeavour. The offer to act as host to a further meeting was welcomed by representatives of other States.

142. The representative of Australia spoke of the continuing value of the annual HONLEA meetings; they had enabled many valuable drug law enforcement measures to be pursued. The joint meeting in 1983 between the Sub-Commission and HONLEA had also been extremely useful; the pattern should be continued at suitable intervals and whenever necessary. The Government of Australia also accorded high priority to the further exploration of measures to achieve the tracing and freezing of the profits and proceeds of drug crimes with a view to their forfeiture.

143. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany spoke of the urgent need to develop new legislative authority to permit the investigation of drug traffickers' financial assets. This was necessary in order to trace and freeze the profits and proceeds of drug crimes and to gather the evidence necessary to support forfeiture of such profits and proceeds through due judicial process.

144. The representative of Italy affirmed that close links had been discovered between organized drug trafficking, other forms of organized crime, terrorism, and arms smuggling. Interdependence between these criminal activities had been proved beyond doubt in a number of cases; the destabilizing and subversive effects of these activities were beyond question.

145. The representatives of Argentina, Bahamas, Brazil, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, United States and Yugoslavia and the observer for Sweden also expressed their support for the main thrust and focus of the draft resolution. A number of those representatives referred specifically to the need to develop rapid and secure means of communication, regional co-ordinating mechanisms in regions in which they did not exist, and legislative and other measures to ensure that drug traffickers and their associates did not profit from or retain the profits and proceeds of their crimes and that bilateral and multilateral co-operation in this field between member States was strengthened. The representative of the Bahamas questioned whether the links between drug trafficking and international terrorism were sufficiently proven to merit their inclusion in the draft resolution.

146. In expressing support for the draft resolution as a whole, the representatives of the German Democratic Republic and the USSR asked that their reservations be recorded. Support for the draft resolution did not imply that the two Governments' attitudes had changed regarding ICPO/Interpol and UNFDAC. The observers for ICPO/Interpol and the CCC spoke of initiatives being taken by those organizations with respect to the illicit traffic. Both

observers also expressed their organizations' support for the draft resolution.

147. The representative of the Bahamas also supported the main themes of the draft resolution, but asked that it be recorded that until Governments had had an opportunity to study the full report of the Expert Group on the Forfeiture of the Profits and Proceeds of Drug Crimes, the Bahamas was of the opinion that the resolution of the Sub-Commission should reflect the title of the expert group, that is, "The forfeiture of the proceeds of drug crimes". The representative therefore expressed specific reservations with regard to the addition to the text of the draft resolution of the words "tracing and freezing". She assured the Commission that the Government of the Bahamas would certainly endeavour to concur with any measures recommended by the Expert Group which were consistent with the constitution and legislation of the Bahamas.

148. All speakers expressed appreciation to the Sub-Commission for the initiative taken to provide a comprehensive draft resolution. The representative of Turkey, responding on behalf of the Sub-Commission, said that this appreciation was a source of great encouragement to the Sub-Commission in its work. He expressed particular thanks to the representative of the Bahamas and others who, in the interests of developing a consensus, had expressed overall support for the draft resolution, in spite of the reservations they had expressed with regard to parts of individual paragraphs.

149. At its 946th meeting, on 9 February 1984, the Commission adopted by consensus, as amended, a draft resolution entitled "International campaign against the traffic in drugs" (E/CN.7/1984/8/Add.1), recommended by the seventeenth session of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East. (For the text of this resolution, see chapter VIII, A, resolution 3 (S-VIII).)

CHAPTER VII

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

A. Opening and duration of the session

150. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its eighth special session at Vienna from 6 to 10 February 1984. Ten plenary meetings were held (939th to 948th meetings). ^{24/} The outgoing Chairman of the thirtieth session of the Commission opened the eighth special session. The Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna (UNOV) addressed the Commission. He emphasized that concerted action on the part of all elements of the international drug control system was essential if the international campaign to ward off the evils of drug abuse was to bear fruit.

151. The Deputy to the Director-General, UNOV, and Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs made a statement which provided an overview of the drug abuse and illicit traffic situation and outlined the activities of the Division over the past year in meeting its obligations both under the treaties and in response to specific requests from the Commission. She drew attention to the issuance of the Multilingual Dictionary on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (ST/SOA/NAR/1) and the completion of the Quick Testing Kit to aid in identifying illicit substances. The Director stressed the need for collaboration among all bodies in the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in combating the drug menace.

B. Attendance

152. The session was attended by the representatives of 40 States members of the Commission, by observers from 25 other States and by representatives of 1 specialized agency, 4 intergovernmental and 26 non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (annex I).

153. Letters concerning mention in the list of participants (E/CN.7/1984/INF.2/Rev.1) of the Federal Health Agency of the Federal Republic of Germany were addressed to the Chairman by the representatives of the German Democratic Republic and the USSR. At their request, those letters were reproduced by the secretariat and distributed as an official document of the eighth special session of the Commission (E/CN.7/1984/12). In respect of this matter, the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States (the latter acting also on behalf of the representatives of France and the United Kingdom) reserved their right of reply. When received, those replies will be reproduced by the secretariat and distributed to the Commission under cover of document E/CN.7/1984/12/Add.1).

C. Election of officers

154. At its 939th meeting, on 6 February 1984, the Commission elected the following officers by consensus:

Chairman:	Dr. István Bayer (Hungary)
First Vice-Chairman:	Mr. Maurice Randrianame (Madagascar)
Second Vice-Chairman:	Mr. Mairaj Husain (Pakistan)
Rapporteur:	Mr. B. Huyghe (Belgium)

155. At the same meeting, a Steering Committee was set up consisting of the representatives of Argentina, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Italy, Madagascar, Mexico, Pakistan, Thailand, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States and Yugoslavia.

156. The Steering Committee held one meeting on 6 February, another on 7 February and two on 8 February 1984 to examine how best to adjust the schedule of the Commission's meetings to allow it to complete its consideration of all agenda items.

D. Secretariat

157. In the absence of the Director-General of UNOV, the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs represented the Secretary-General during the session. The Division served the Commission as secretariat.

E. Adoption of the agenda

158. At its 939th meeting, the Commission adopted by consensus the provisional agenda (E/CN.7/1984/1) agreed on by the Commission at its thirtieth session and approved by the Economic and Social Council (decision 1983/184.IV). The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Consideration of notifications for scheduling of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances
4. Review of establishment of guidelines for the exemption of preparations under the provisions of article 3 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances
5. Review of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1983

6. Review of annual reports questionnaire (article 18 of the Single Convention and article 16 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances)
7. Examination of alternative means of fulfilling the Commission's treaty-based functions in the light of the bienniality of the Commission's sessions as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council
8. Other urgent business

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

159. The Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East held its seventeenth session at Vienna on 2 February 1984. Mr. Erdem Erner (Turkey) and Mr. Mairaj Husain (Pakistan) were unanimously elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively. The Tenth Meeting of HONLEA, the Customs Co-operation Council, ICPO/Interpol, the International Road Transport Union, INCB and UNFDAC were represented by observers.

160. 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 sixteenth session (3-4 October 1983) and since its joint meetings with Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies from States in Europe (6-8 October 1983) and the Tenth Meeting of HONLEA (10-11 November 1983) and made recommendations thereon to the Commission (E/CN.7/1984/8/Add.1).

161. 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 first week of October 1984. If this proved not to be possible, the Sub-Commission would convene again at Vienna.

CHAPTER VIII

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

A. Resolutions

- 1 (S-VIII). Guidelines for the exemption of preparations from certain control measures under the provisions of article 3 of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 25/

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Having taken note of documents MNH/78.1 and MNH/82.51 containing proposals by World Health Organization consultative groups concerning guidelines for granting exemptions under the provisions of article 3 of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances,

Having considered the report by the Secretary-General of 16 December 1983 entitled "Review of establishment of guidelines for the exemption of preparations under the provisions of article 3 of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances" (E/CN.7/1984/4),

Recalling its resolutions 2(S-VI) of 19 February 1980 and 5(XXX) of 16 February 1983,

Bearing in mind that decisions taken by it in respect of the termination of an exemption must consider the social and economic conditions pertaining in the country granting the exemption, including the level of development of its national medical services and national drug distribution system,

Convinced of the need for Governments to contribute to the development of further guidelines, in light of the experience gained during the application of the guidelines currently in force,

Approves the following guidelines for use by national authorities, the World Health Organization and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

Guidelines proposed for use by national authorities

(a) A preparation containing a psychotropic substance in association with (i) another psychotropic substance, (ii) a narcotic drug or (iii) a psychoactive substance not under international control with known abuse potential, should not be exempted; nevertheless, exemption of a preparation in any of the three above categories which is compounded in such a manner that it presents a negligible risk of abuse may be envisaged;

(b) A preparation containing a psychotropic substance in association with a narcotic drug listed in Schedule I or II of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, should not be exempted; exemption can only be authorized if the preparation has been listed in Schedule III of that Convention by the Commission, in accordance with the amendment procedure established by the provisions of article 3, paragraph 4, of the Convention;

(c) A preparation containing a psychotropic substance in injectable dosage form should not be exempted;

(d) A preparation containing a psychotropic substance should not be exempted from the provisions of article 10, paragraph 1, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances;

(e) A preparation containing a psychotropic substance should not be exempted from the provisions of article 10, paragraph 2, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, unless such exemption would be in keeping with national statutory requirements;

(f) A preparation containing a psychotropic substance should not be exempted from the requirements of article 12 of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances;

(g) Guidelines (d), (e) and (f) notwithstanding, in vitro diagnostic reagents, buffers and analytical standards containing psychotropic substances may be exempted from the provisions of articles 10 and 12 of the 1971 Convention;

Guidelines proposed for use by the World Health Organization

(h) The World Health Organization should not routinely review Parties' notifications of exemptions intended only for domestic use; however, where there is evidence that a specific exemption granted by a competent national authority does not comply with guidelines (a) - (e) above, and might constitute a danger to the public health of the country concerned, the World Health Organization should immediately draw the attention of the competent national authority to the possible public health hazard and advise the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of its action in this regard. If, however, there is evidence that such exemption constitutes a danger to another country, the World Health Organization should proceed to examine the exemption as a matter of urgency.

2(S-VIII). Procedure to be followed in collecting data on opioid agonists and antagonists in view of their possible scheduling under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 26/

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the decision taken at its eighth special session to place pentazocine under international control,

Aware that pentazocine is one of a number of substances of similar properties generally known as opioid agonists and antagonists,

Aware also of the argument that these substances, while similar in some respects to substances scheduled under the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, are similar in many more respects to substances scheduled under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961,

1. Requests the World Health Organization to examine further the case for scheduling these substances under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, in accordance with the new World Health Organization procedures for the review of psychoactive substances for international control, and to make its findings available to a future session of the Commission;

2. Requests the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the World Health Organization to obtain and analyze information pertinent to this matter, in accordance with the relevant requirements of Commission resolution 2(S-VII), to prepare reports on the basis of that information, and to submit them, together with the report of the World Health Organization on its findings, to Parties to the Single Convention and members of the Commission not later than two months prior to the beginning of the session of the Commission at which the relevant item will appear on the agenda;

3. Urges all Governments to assist the Secretary-General in his task, and the World Health Organization in its examination, by providing full and factual information when requested by the Secretary-General.

3 (S-VIII) International campaign against the traffic in drugs 27/

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 36/132 of 14 December 1981, 36/168 of 16 December 1981, 37/198 of 18 December 1982 and 38/122 of 16 December 1983,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/8 of 30 April 1982,

Having considered the recommendations from subsidiary bodies concerning the illicit traffic presented to it at its eighth special session (E/CN.7/1984/8),

Noting with deep concern the continuing deterioration in the situation regarding the illicit traffic, which produces extraordinarily high profits for traffickers, and the growing evidence of close links in many parts of the world between that traffic, the illegal traffic in firearms, subversion, international terrorism and other organized criminal activities,

Recognizing the urgent need to further intensify concerted international action against these threats and to continue to strengthen national and international measures which have been proven successful in countering the illicit traffic and especially the traffic through previously unaffected transit States,

Recognizing also the extent to which co-ordinated regional and inter-regional co-operation in action against the illicit traffic had been strengthened by meetings organized by the Division of Narcotic Drugs in which the subsidiary bodies had participated during 1983,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the recommendations from subsidiary bodies concerning the illicit traffic, including those relating to means of

ensuring the tracing, freezing and forfeiture of the profits and proceeds of drug crimes (E/CN.7/1984/8);

2. Urges all concerned Member States, with the support of organizations and programmes within the United Nations system, to increase efforts to reduce the illicit supply and manufacture of drugs liable to abuse and to seek more effective means of reducing the availability of chemical and other precursors of a number of those drugs;

3. Calls upon Member States, with the support of organizations and programmes within the United Nations system, to further intensify their efforts to identify and apply measures which have proven successful in preventing and reducing illicit demand and drug abuse and to mobilize, to the extent possible, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and all concerned sectors of society, in this endeavour;

4. Urges organizations and programmes within the United Nations system, as well as Member States, to allocate resources and expertise, to the extent possible, to improve means of ensuring rapid, secure and accurate transmission of operational information and to further the training of personnel both to maintain those means of communication and to act upon the information transmitted;

5. Requests Member States to give high priority to adopting legislative and administrative measures which will enable drug law enforcement agencies to use all reasonable means to collect and exchange information and evidence on identified drug trafficking groups and operations, especially across national borders, bearing in mind the need for mutual judicial and other assistance between States in the pursuit of these measures;

6. Also requests Member States to give the highest priority, in co-operation with all relevant international and intergovernmental organizations, to identifying measures, such as adaptation of penal, procedural and fiscal law, which may be successfully adopted in all Member States to ensure the tracing, freezing and forfeiture of the profits and proceeds of drug crimes and to making knowledge of these measures available to concerned Member States and to strengthen bilateral and multilateral co-operation in this field.

7. Further requests Member States to consider the desirability of identifying and applying means of mobilizing public opinion in support of the work of the drug law enforcement agencies to interdict the illicit drug traffic;

8. Further requests organizations and programmes within the United Nations system and concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as Member States with available resources and expertise, to continue and to expand present programmes of drug law enforcement training, through national and regional workshops and otherwise, by increasing the availability of such training, not only to drug law enforcement professionals, but also to those from other sectors of Government which can support or supplement the work of those agencies, including, in particular, the staff of narcotics forensic laboratory services;

9. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue, within available resources, to develop all avenues leading to further improvement of regional and international co-ordination of activities against drug trafficking and related serious illegal activity, including the illicit traffic in firearms, subversion, international terrorism and other organized criminal activities, especially through the development of co-ordination mechanisms where these do not already exist, bearing in mind, in particular, the need to alleviate the special problems of transit States;

(b) To continue also to give the highest priority, in co-operation with concerned Member States and all relevant international and intergovernmental organizations, to identifying measures which may be successfully adopted in all Member States to ensure the tracing, freezing and forfeiture of the profits and proceeds of drug crimes, and to making knowledge of these measures available to concerned Governments;

(c) To explore, in co-operation with the International Telecommunications Union and ICPO/Interpol, means by which concerned programmes within the United Nations system could assist in improving means of communication, especially at the regional and interregional levels, bearing in mind the possible contribution of resources from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, and to co-ordinate this endeavour;

(d) To investigate the possibility of reaching agreement at the regional and interregional levels on recommended methods of analysis of drugs seized from the traffic;

(e) To report on the results of his activities to the next regular session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

B. Decisions

1 (S-VIII). Programme of action for the biennium 1984-1985: third year of the United Nations Basic Five-Year Programme of the International Drug Control Strategy 28/

At its 945th meeting, on 9 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs approved, in principle, the programme of action proposed by the Secretary-General for implementation in 1984, the third year of the United Nations Basic Five-Year Programme of the International Drug Control Strategy as set forth in document E/CN.7/1984/6. Projects included in the 1984 programme would be implemented, to the extent possible, within resources available under the regular budget for the biennium 1984-1985 or from extra-budgetary, voluntarily provided resources to the extent that these might become available.

2 (S-VIII). Alternative means of fulfilling the Commission's treaty-based functions in light of the bienniality of the Commission's sessions as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council 29/

At its 945th meeting, on 9 February 1984, the Commission decided to defer until its thirty-first session further discussion of alternative means of fulfilling the Commission's treaty-based functions in light of the bienniality of the Commission's sessions as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council and to discuss the issue at that session under item 7 of the provisional agenda entitled "Programme of future work and priorities".

3 (S-VIII). Inclusion of alfentanil in Schedule I annexed to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol 30/

At its 940th meeting, on 6 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 3, paragraph 3, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, decided that N-[1-[2-(4-ethyl-4,5-dihydro-5-oxo-1H-tetrazol-1-yl)ethyl]-4-(methoxymethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropanamide monohydrochloride, the international non-proprietary name of which is alfentanil, should be included in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol.

4 (S-VIII). Inclusion of pentazocine in Schedule III annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydro-6,11-dimethyl-3-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)-2,6-methano-3-benzazocin-8-ol, the international non-proprietary name of which is pentazocine, should be included in Schedule III of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

5 (S-VIII). Inclusion of alprazolam in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 8-chloro-1-methyl-6-phenyl-4H-s-triazolo[4,3-a][1,4]benzodiazepine, the international non-proprietary name of which is alprazolam, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

6 S-VIII). Inclusion of bromazepam in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 7-bromo-1,3-dihydro-5-(2-pyridyl)-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one, the international non-proprietary name of which is bromazepam, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

7 (S-VIII). Inclusion of camazepam in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances decided that 7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-1-methyl-5-phenyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one dimethylcarbamate (ester), the international non-proprietary name of which is camazepam, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

8 (S-VIII). Inclusion of chlordiazepoxide in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 7-chloro-2-(methylamino)-5-phenyl-3H-1,4-benzodiazepine-4-oxide, the international non-proprietary name of which is chlordiazepoxide, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

9 (S-VIII). Inclusion of clobazam in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 7-chloro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-1H-1,5-benzodiazepine-2,4(3H,5H)-dione, the international non-proprietary name of which is clobazam, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

10 (S-VIII). Inclusion of clonazepam in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 5-(o-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-7-nitro-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one, the international non-proprietary name of which is clonazepam, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

11 (S-VIII). Inclusion of clorazepate in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 7-chloro-2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-5-phenyl-1H-1,4-benzodiazepine-3-carboxylic acid, the international non-proprietary name of which is clorazepate, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

12 (S-VIII). Inclusion of clotiazepam in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 5-(o-chlorophenyl)-7-ethyl-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-2H-thieno[2,3-e]-1,4-diazepin-2-one, the international non-proprietary name of which is clotiazepam, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

13 (S-VIII). Inclusion of cloxazolam in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 10-chloro-11b-(o-chlorophenyl)-2,3,7,11b-tetrahydro-oxazolo-[3,2-d][1,4]benzodiazepin-6(5H)-one, the international non-proprietary name of which is cloxazolam, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

14 (S-VIII). Inclusion of delorazepam in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 7-chloro-5-(o-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one, the international non-proprietary name of which is delorazepam, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

15 (S-VIII). Inclusion of diazepam in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one, the international non-proprietary name of which is diazepam, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

16 (S-VIII). Inclusion of estazolam in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 8-chloro-6-phenyl-4H-s-triazolo[4,3-a][1,4]benzodiazepine, the international non-proprietary name of which is estazolam, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

17 (S-VIII). Inclusion of ethyl loflazepate in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that ethyl 7-chloro-5-(o-fluorophenyl)-2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-1,4-benzodiazepine-3-carboxylate, the international non-proprietary name of which is ethyl loflazepate, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

18 (S-VIII). Inclusion of fludiazepam in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 7-chloro-5-(o-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one, the international non-proprietary name of which is fludiazepam, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

19 (S-VIII). Inclusion of flunitrazepam in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 5-(o-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-7-nitro-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one, the international non-proprietary name of which is flunitrazepam, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

20 (S-VIII). Inclusion of flurazepam in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 7-chloro-1-(2-(diethylamino)ethyl)-5-(o-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one, the international non-proprietary name of which is flurazepam, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

21 (S-VIII). Inclusion of halazepam in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-5-phenyl-1-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one, the international non-proprietary name of which is halazepam, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

22 (S-VIII). Inclusion of haloxazolam in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 10-bromo-11b-(o-fluorophenyl)-2,3,7,11b-tetrahydrooxazolo[3,2-d][1,4]-benzodiazepin-6(5H)-one, the international non-proprietary name of which is haloxazolam, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

23 (S-VIII). Inclusion of ketazolam in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 11-chloro-8,12b-dihydro-2,8-dimethyl-12b-phenyl-4H-[1,3]-oxazino-[3,2-d][1,4]benzodiazepine-4,7(6H)-dione, the international non-proprietary name of which is ketazolam, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

24 (S-VIII). Inclusion of loprazolam in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 6-(o-chlorophenyl)-2,4-dihydro-2-[(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)methylene]-8-nitro-1H-imidazo[1,2-a][1,4]benzodiazepin-1-one, the international non-proprietary name of which is loprazolam, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

25 (S-VIII). Inclusion of lorazepam in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 7-chloro-5-(o-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one, the international non-proprietary name of which is lorazepam, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

26 (S-VIII). Inclusion of lormetazepam in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 7-chloro-5-(o-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-1-methyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one, the international non-proprietary name of which is lormetazepam, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

27 (S-VIII). Inclusion of medazepam in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 7-chloro-2,3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-1H-1,4-benzodiazepine, the international non-proprietary name of which is medazepam, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

28 (S-VIII). Inclusion of nimetazepam in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-7-nitro-5-phenyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one, the international non-proprietary name of which is nimetazepam, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

29 (S-VIII). Inclusion of nitrazepam in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 1,3-dihydro-7-nitro-5-phenyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one, the international non-proprietary name of which is nitrazepam, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

30 (S-VIII). Inclusion of nordazepam in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-5-phenyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one, the international non-proprietary name of which is nordazepam, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

31 (S-VIII). Inclusion of oxazepam in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-5-phenyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one, the international non-proprietary name of which is oxazepam, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

32 (S-VIII). Inclusion of oxazolam in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 10-chloro-2,3,7,11b-tetrahydro-2-methyl-11b-phenyloxazolo[3,2-d][1,4]benzodiazepin-6(5H)-one, the international non-proprietary name of which is oxazolam, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

33 (S-VIII). Inclusion of pinazepam in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-5-phenyl-1-(2-propynyl)-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one, the international non-proprietary name of which is pinazepam, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

34 (S-VIII). Inclusion of prazepam in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 7-chloro-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-1,3-dihydro-5-phenyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one, the international non-proprietary name of which is prazepam, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

35 (S-VIII). Inclusion of temazepam in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-1-methyl-5-phenyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one, the international non-proprietary name of which is temazepam, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

36 (S-VIII). Inclusion of tetrazepam in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 7-chloro-5-(cyclohexen-1-yl)-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one, the international non-proprietary name of which is tetrazepam, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

37 (S-VIII). Inclusion of triazolam in Schedule IV annexed to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 30/

At its 941st meeting, on 7 February 1984, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, decided that 8-chloro-6-(o-chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-4H-s-triazolo[4,3-a][1,4]benzodiazepine, the international non-proprietary name of which is triazolam, should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

Notes

1/ See chapter II, C

2/ See chapter II, C

3/ See chapter II, A.

4/ See chapter II, C.

5/ Agenda item 3.

6/ See report, thirtieth session (E/1983/15 - E/CN.7/1983/18), paras. 187-188.

7/ See report, seventh special session (E/1982/13 - E/CN.7/678), paras. 169-174.

8/ See report, thirtieth session (E/1983.15 - E/CN.7/1983/18), paras. 191 - 209.

9/ See paragraph 34 of the present report.

10/ Agenda item 4

11/ See report, twenty-seventh session (E/5933 - E/CN.7/605 and Corr.1-2).

12/ See report, fifth special session (E/1978/35 - E/CN.7/621), paras. 189-190 and Commission on Narcotic Drugs decision 3(S-V), page .

13/ See report, twenty-eighth session (E/1979/35 - E/CN.7/654), paras. 131-134.

14/ See report, sixth special session (E/1980/14 - E/CN.7/654), paras. 130-131.

15/ See report, twenty-ninth session (E/1981/24 - E/CN.7/668), paras. 182-183.

16/ See report, thirtieth session (E/1983/15 - E/CN.7/1983/18), paras. 210-217.

17/ Agenda item 5.

18/ Agenda item 6.

19/ Agenda item 7.

20/ Agenda item 8.

21/ E/CN.7/1983/18, annex II.

22/ Agenda item 8.

23/ Agenda item 8.

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

25/ See chapter II, B, above.

26/ See chapter II, A, above.

27/ See chapter VI, above.

28/ See chapter IV, above.

29/ See chapter III, above.

30/ See chapter II, A, above.

Annex I

ATTENDANCE

MEMBERS a/

Algeria: Issad Domahr; Mohamed Bouachi; */ Mustapha Belbachir **/
Argentina: Juan Carlos García Fernandez
Australia: A. D. Campbell; K.W. Edmonson; */ J.C. Johnson; **/
D. Lenihan; **/ Frank Potts; **/ W. Paterson **/
Austria: W.R. Backes; Harald Wiesner; */ Birgitta Wissgott; **/
Ingrid Erlacher; **/ Wolfgang Michtner; **/
Herbert Fuchs; **/ Otto Gratschmayer **/
Bahamas: Missouri A. Sherman-Peter
Belgium: B. Huyghe; A. Pauwels; */ Van Hellemont **/
Brazil: Arthur Pereira de Castilho Neto; Oswald Moraes de
Andrade; */ Alberto Furtado Rahde; ** Antonio Carlos de
Moraes; **/ José Amir da Costa Dornelles **/
Bulgaria: Alexandrina Nencheva; Christo Popov; */
Tzvetan Naniov; **/ Teodor Tzvetkov **/
Canada: Alan W. Sullivan; Donald M. Smith; */ James R. Crowe; **/
Ronald Draper; **/ Jacques LeCavalier; **/
William van't Slot **/ R.T. Stamler **/
Colombia: Nazly Lozano Aljure; Julio César Quintero Martinez */

*/ Alternate.

**/ Adviser.

a/ Members whose term of office expires on 31 December 1985: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, India, Ivory Coast, 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.

Members whose term of office expires on 31 December 1987: Algeria, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Madagascar, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

Finland: Juhana Idänpään-Heikkilä; Matti Bäckman; */
Frank Edman; **/ Karl Johan Krokfors; **/ Ulla Terho **/

France: Franck Perriez; Christine Barrau; */ Jacques Franquet; **/
Jean Calvet; **/ Tony Francfort; **/ Michel Danet; **/
Jeanne de la Batut; **/ Michèle Sauteraud **/

German Democratic Republic: Dietmar Singer; Eva-Maria Schneidewind */

Germany, Federal Republic of: Helmut Butke; Wolfgang Hoffmann; */ Hans-Ulrich Gleim; **/
Nikolaus Haberland; **/ Gero Hoffmann; **/
Edit Hartman; **/ Wolfgang Wendel **/

Greece: Petros Papadatos; Helen Vardakosta; */ Meropi Zorba **/

Hungary: István Bayer; Kálmán Szendrei; */ Béla Majorossy; **/
Lajos Kopeety; **/ György Balogh; **/ Gábor Laudon **/

India: Marutho Vasudev Narayan Rao; Madan Mohan Bhatnagar; */
Sharad S. Gothoskar; **/ D.K. Jain **/

Iran (Islamic Republic of): Seyed Ahmad Vaezi; Hamid Sardighi */

Italy: Roberto Falaschi; Donatino Marcon; */ Andrea Corvo; **/
Vittoria Correa; **/ Romano Capasso; **/ Ustik Avico; **/
Enrico Malizia; **/ Davide Ferrara **/

Ivory Coast: Gilbert Quattara Largaton; Mathieu Capet */

Japan: Shinji Nitta; Hiroshi Sueyoshi; */ Tamio Hayashi **/

Madagascar: Maurice Randrianame

Malaysia: Ajit Singh b/; V. Navaratnam b/; Yap Boon Chye; */
Lee See Yen **/

Mexico: Jesús Antonio Sam López; Luis Alberto Barrero Stahl */

Morocco: Abdelhadi Boucetta

Netherlands: C.W.D. van Gruting; Roelof J. Manschot; */ N.J. Jonker **/

*/ Alternate.

**/ Adviser.

b/ Ajit Singh was Representative on 6 February; V. Navaratnam was Representative from 7 to 10 February.

Nigeria: A.S. Ojerinola; S.B. Ibok */

Pakistan: Mairaj Husain; Aziz Ahmad Khan */

Panama: Laura Torres de Rodríguez

Peru: Luis Guillermo Thornberry Lumbreras; Luis Felipe Gálvez; */
Victor Camacho Orlandini; **/ Enrique Belaúnde Vargas **/

Republic of Korea: Man-Soon Chang; Hyung Kook Kim */; Chang-Boem Cho **/;
Young Soo Chang **/

Senegal: Mounirou Ciss

Sri Lanka: T.B. Werapitiya; R. Sunderalingam */; S.B. Karaliyadde **/

Thailand: Chevalit Yodmani; Panya Vanasatit; */
Narong Suwanapiam; **/ Vichai Poshyachinda; **/
Siree Bunnag; **/ Pratanporn Thaviphoke **/

Turkey: Erdem Erner; Ünal Marasli; */ Fügen Ok; **/
Aydin Sahinbas; **/ Okan Atay; **/ Atila Aytek; **/
Namik Evren; **/ Ulunay Atay; **/ Necmettin Bostan **/

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Edward A. Babayan; Pavel G. Dzioubenko; */
Konstantin M. Pushkov **/

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: N.A. Nagler; D.J. Hardwick; */ P.D. Cutting; **/
B.H. Hartley; **/ Pamela Mason; **/ W. O'Hara **/

United States of America: Dominick L. Di Carlo; Clyde D. Taylor; */
Richard W. Williamson; **/ James R. Cooper; **/
Gene R. Haislip; **/ F. Gray Handley; **/ Elena Kim; **/
Stuart L. Nightingale; **/ Kenneth M. Quinn **/

Yugoslavia: Petar Dzundev; Milan Skrlj; */ Vido Popadic; **/
Kosta Ikonovski; **/ Stanko Nick **/

Zaire: Bintou'a-Tshiabola; Mutombo Tshitambwe */

*/ Alternate.

**/ Adviser.

STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTED BY OBSERVERS

Afghanistan; Burma; Chile, China; Cuba; Denmark; Ecuador; Egypt; Indonesia; Israel; Lebanon; Luxembourg; Norway; Philippines; Portugal; Saudi Arabia; South Africa; Spain; Sweden; Tunisia; United Arab Emirates; Uruguay; Yemen

STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTED BY OBSERVERS

Holy See; Switzerland

UNITED NATIONS BODIES

International Narcotics Control Board Secretariat; United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control; United Nations Industrial Development Organization; United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

World Health Organization

ORGANIZATION HAVING A SPECIAL AGREEMENT WITH ECOSOC

International Criminal Police Organization

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

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; International Organization of Consumers Unions; World Federation of United Nations Associations

Category II: Bahá'i International Community; Baptist World Alliance; Caritas Internationalis; The Howard League; International Association of Democratic Lawyers; International Association of Lions Clubs; International Association of Penal Law; International Catholic Child Bureau; International Council on Alcohol and Addictions; International Federation of Senior Police Officers; International Road Transport Union; Salvation Army; Soroptomist International; World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts; World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations; World Young Women's Christian Association; Zonta International

Roster (A): European Union of Women; International Association of Chiefs of Police; International Association of Judges; International Police Association

Roster (C): International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations; Latin American Federation of the Pharmaceutical Industry

Annex II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<u>Document</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>
E/CN.7/1984/1	Provisional agenda	2
E/CN.7/1984/1/Add.1	Annotated provisional agenda	2
E/CN.7/1984/CRP.1	Provisional time-table	2
E/CN.7/1984/CRP.2	Provisional list of documents	2
E/CN.7/1984/CRP.3	Data tables on the 33 benzodiazepines under review	3
E/CN.7/1984/CRP.4	Time-table	2
E/CN.7/1984/2	Interim report on drug abuse and illicit traffic	8
E/CN.7/1984/2/Add.1	Statistical tables on the illicit traffic	8
E/CN.7/1984/3 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General on notifications received pursuant to the international drug control treaties	3
E/CN.7/1984/4 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General on the status of guidelines for exemption of preparations	4
E/CN.7/1984/5	Note by the Secretary-General on draft annual reports questionnaire	5
E/CN.7/1984/6	Review and implementation of the programme of strategy and policies for drug control	8
E/CN.7/1984/7 and Corr.1	Note by the Secretary-General on the Commission's treaty-based functions	7
E/CN.7/1984/8 and Add.1	Recommendations from subsidiary bodies concerning the illicit traffic	8
E/CN.7/1984/9	Status of multilateral treaties on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	8
E/CN.7/1984/10	Review and implementation of the programme of strategy and policies for drug control	8
E/CN.7/1984/11	Interim report by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control	8

<u>Document</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>
E/CN.7/1984/12 and Add.1	Letters from the Representatives of Germany, Federal Republic of, German Democratic Republic, USSR, and United States to the Chairman of the eighth special session	
E/CN.7/1984/L.1 and Add.1-9	Draft report of the eighth special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	9
E/CN.7/1984/L.2	Demand and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs: draft resolution submitted by Belgium, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Italy, Madagascar and Turkey	5
E/CN.7/1984/L.3	The cannabis problem: draft resolution submitted by Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Thailand, United States and Yugoslavia	5
E/CN.7/1984/L.4	Guidelines for the exemption of preparations from certain control measures under the provisions of article 3 of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances: draft resolution submitted by Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Italy, Madagascar, Malaysia and Pakistan	4
E/CN.7/1984/L.5	Programme of action for the biennium 1984-1985: Third year of the United Nations Basic Five-Year Programme of the International Drug Control Strategy: draft decision submitted by the secretariat at the request of the Commission	8(a)
E/CN.7/1984/L.6	Alternative means of fulfilling the Commission's treaty-based functions in light of the bienniality of the Commission's sessions as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council: draft decision submitted by the secretariat at the request of the Commission	7
E/CN.7/1984/L.7	Procedure to be followed in collecting data on opioid agonists/antagonists in view of their possible scheduling under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961: draft resolution submitted by Austria, Belgium, Canada, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, USSR and United Kingdom	8

<u>Document</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>
E/CN.7/1984/L.8	Review for scheduling of the amphetamine-like drugs: draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, USSR, Yugoslavia	8
E/INCB/1983/1	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1983	5
E/CN.7/1984/NGO/1	Statement submitted by the International Organisation of Consumers Unions, a non-governmental organization in consultative status, Category I	3
E/CN.7/1984/NGO/2	Statement submitted by the Bahá'í International Community, a non-governmental organization in consultative status, Category II	8
E/CN.7/1984/NGO/3	Statement by the observer representing the International Organisation of Consumers Unions	5

<u>Document</u>	<u>Title</u>
E/INCB/1983/2	Estimated world requirements of narcotic drugs in 1984
E/INCB/1983/3	Statistics on narcotic drugs for 1982
E/INCB/1983/4	Statistics on psychotropic substances for 1982
E/INCB/1983/5	Comparative statements of estimates and statistics on narcotic drugs for 1982
E/IT/1982/1-87	Part C of annual reports of governments for 1982, including alphabetical list of countries and territories report on illicit traffic for 1982

<u>Document</u>	<u>Title</u>
MNAR/1/1984 <u>a/</u>	Review of trends in drug abuse and illicit traffic: statistical tables of drugs seized
E/NA.1982 (tri-lingual)	List of national authorities empowered to issue certificates and authorizations for import and export of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
E/NF.1982	Manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: list of authorized manufacturers
E/NR.1982/Summary	Summary of annual reports of Governments relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (1982)
E/NS.1983/Summaries 1-3	Quarterly summaries of illicit transactions and seizures
E/CN.7/1984/INF.1	Information for participants
E/CN.7/1984/INF.2	Provisional list of participants
E/CN.7/1984/INF.2/Rev.1 and Corr.1	List of participants

The following documents were issued by the World Health Organization:

MNH/83.13 <u>a/</u>	Guidelines for the WHO review of psychoactive substances (Geneva, 3-4 March 1982)
MNH/83.7 <u>b/</u>	Seventh review of psychoactive substances for international control (Geneva, 7-11 March 1983)
MNH/83.28 <u>c/</u>	Eighth review of psychoactive substances for international control (Geneva, 12-16 September 1983)
MNH/83.25 <u>a/</u>	Summary of WHO projects and activities in the field of drug dependence and WHO's response to international drug treaty obligations in 1983

a/ Issued in English.

b/ Issued in English and French.

c/ Issued in English, French and Spanish.

ANNEX III

TOTAL QUANTITIES OF DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED: 1947-1982
(Figures given for 1982 are provisional)

Yearly average	Raw and prepared opium	Morphine	Heroin	Cocaine	Cannabis			Synthetic drugs ^{d/}	Other narcotic drugs ^{f/}		Stimulants ^{f/}	Depressants ^{f/}	Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) ^{f/}	Other hallucinogens ^{f/}
	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg			kg						
1947-1966	41 845	264	187	41	342 370 ^{a/}			721 g						
					Herb ^{b/}	Resin	Liquid cannabis							
1967-1974	44 162	1 072	953	625	2 335 354 ^{a/}	45 877	336 ^{a/}	22 kg Doses: 148 033 ^{e/}		241 kg Doses: 5 775 978	193 kg Doses: 849 960 ^{h/}	1 kg 126 g Doses: 137 310	89 kg 600 g ^{h/} Doses: 3 845 020 ^a	
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: 18 396	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	70 324	604	2 070	8 365	6 100 730	131 952	1 592	361 kg Doses: 17 880	34 kg Doses: 57 938	694 kg Doses: 15 166 269	117 kg Doses: 12 412 778	4 kg 31 g Doses: 228 070	68 kg 825 g Doses: 9 900 382	
1980	51 786	1 495	2 510	11 820	5 805 929	171 750	1 121	34 kg Doses: 453 666	15 kg Doses: 241 798	736 kg Doses: 30 680 119	2 654 kg Doses: 25 324 609	447 g Doses: 297 849	49 kg 778 g Doses: 7 785 792	
1981	54 452	1 903	5 613	9 541	5 298 854	291 493	1 274	5 kg Doses: 11 241	22 kg Doses: 642 245	653 kg Doses: 47 814 781	23 628 kg Doses: 23 004 633	111 g Doses: 36 305 692	12 kg 987 g Doses: 45 747	
1982	45 753	2 202	6 153	12 092	7 278 279	224 275	708	10 kg Doses: 124	67 kg Doses: 24 931	1 470 kg Doses: 4 673 063	1 590 kg Doses: 12 001 468	233 g Doses: 172 188	73 kg 415 g Doses: 1 081 001	

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.

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