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File Folder UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE [1 OF 3]

FOIA

S18-9465/02

Box Number 5

REAGAN

5

DOC NO	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1	NOTE	FROM SUE DAOULAS TO CARLTON TURNER RE: UN CONFERENCE UPDATE	1	ND	B6

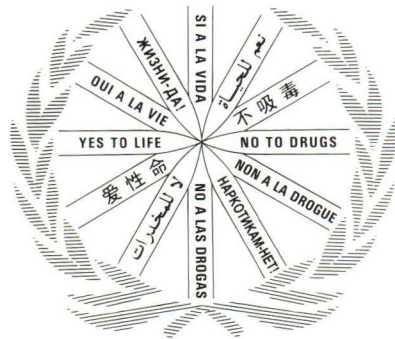
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United Nations
International Conference on
**Drug Abuse
and Illicit Trafficking**

Vienna, Austria
17 to 26 June 1987



"Drug abuse presents as destructive a threat to this and coming generations as the plagues which swept many parts of the world in earlier centuries. Unless controlled, its effect will be more insidious and devastating... the moment has arrived for the international community to expand its efforts in a global undertaking to meet this peril."

United Nations Secretary-General
Javier Pérez de Cuéllar



Introduction

The widespread abuse of drugs has become a human tragedy. Clearly, drug abuse and the illicit trafficking in drugs are problems no longer confined to small segments of a given population. These problems entice, captivate and ultimately destroy people from all walks of life. Growing drug abuse is much more than a "street problem". It has invaded the home, the workplace and educational institutions, affecting individuals of all ages and classes. Beyond the human destruction caused by drug dependence is the damage to traditional values, life-styles and national economies. In a word, drug abuse poses a serious threat to societies everywhere.

Moreover, the spread of corruption, violence and terrorism linked to the illicit traffic in drugs, undermines the very security and political stability of nations. Despite massive quantities of illicit drugs seized by law enforcement officials each year, major international drug trafficking networks have remained a step ahead of national authorities. These perils have now reached alarming

proportions, involving a wide assortment of narcotic drugs and substances. Included are opiates, coca bush derivatives, marijuana, depressants, stimulants and hallucinogens.

As a consequence, world leaders have been compelled to address various issues of drug abuse with greater determination than ever before.

Historical Background

International co-operation in the field of drug control began in the early part of this century, when in 1909 the first attempts to limit the shipping of narcotic drugs were made. International drug treaties concluded between 1912 and 1972 provide the legal basis for the present international drug control system.

United Nations involvement in this field began in 1946, when it assumed the drug control functions and responsibilities formerly carried out by the League of Nations. Under UN auspices, several Protocols and Conventions were adopted to deal with the multifaceted problem: the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, consolidated most of the earlier international instruments, and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances extended and modernized the drug control system.

The United Nations General Assembly has increasingly reflected the world drug abuse situation through the adoption of resolutions dealing with the issue. In 1981, it adopted the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy and five-year programme of action, which aims to combat drug abuse and illegal trafficking through increased international co-operation, touching upon all aspects of drug control. By its 1984 Declaration on the Control of Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse, the Assembly termed trafficking in narcotic drugs and drug abuse an "international criminal activity", which demanded the most urgent attention and maximum priority. It also declared that eradication of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs was the collective responsibility of all States.

In 1984, the General Assembly called upon the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to request the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to initiate the preparation of a new draft convention to deal with those aspects of the problem not covered in the existing international instruments. The draft of the convention is in the hands of Governments for comment and it is expected to be completed in 1987.

Efforts by the international community to quell the drug problem have until now focused primarily on the control and limitation of the supply of drugs for medical and scientific use and the suppression of illicit trafficking through law enforcement agencies. The 1987 Conference will expand upon this and deal with the drug problem in a more comprehensive manner.

1987 Conference

The International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (ICDAIT), to be held at the Austria Center Vienna from 17-26 June 1987, was first proposed by United Nations Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar in May 1985, in response to growing, world-wide concern about the illicit traffic in and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Although the UN had been involved in the drug control field for several decades, he stated that the time had come for the Organization to lead a new, bolder campaign against narcotic drugs, in co-operation with its Member States.

The Conference is to deal with all aspects of drug abuse at national, regional and international levels, including production, trafficking, demand reduction and treatment and rehabilitation of addicts. It will aim to increase international awareness of the dangers of drug abuse and generate universal action to combat the problem.

Agenda

The main items on the provisional agenda for the Conference include international co-operation in drug abuse control (item 4) and recommendations regarding a comprehensive multidisciplinary outline of future activities relevant to the problems of drug abuse and illicit trafficking (item 5). The latter will serve as a basis of the work of the Conference and will focus on the following issues:

- a.** intensifying concerted efforts by governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to combat all forms of drug abuse, illicit trafficking and related criminal activities leading to the further development of national strategies that could be a basis for international action;
- b.** creating heightened national and international awareness and sensitivity concerning the pernicious effects of the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, paying due attention to the demand dimension of the drug problem and to the role of the mass media, non-governmental organizations and other channels of dissemination of information about all aspects of the drug problem, especially in the prevention of drug abuse;
- c.** strengthening and expanding of national and international mechanisms for exchanging information and developing programmes on illicit demand, prevention and/or reduction, including promoting the rational use of psychoactive medicines, preventive education, community participation, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration, together with research and training;
- d.** promoting strict and consistent implementation, at both the national and international levels, of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances which call for limiting the use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to medical and scientific purposes and, thus, preventing illegal traffic; and promoting further the accession to those Conventions of the widest possible number of States;
- e.** achieving as much harmonization as possible and reinforcing national legislation, bilateral treaties, regional arrangements and other international legal instruments, especially as they relate to enforcement and penalties against those involved in all aspects of illicit trafficking, including forfeiture of illegally acquired assets and extradition, and developing co-operation in dealing with drug abusers, including their treatment and rehabilitation;
- f.** making further progress towards eradicating the illicit sources of raw materials for drugs through a comprehensive programme of integrated rural development, the development of alternative means of livelihood and retraining, law enforcement and, where appropriate, crop substitution;
- g.** controlling more effectively the production, distribution and consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances with a view to limiting their use exclusively to medical and scientific purposes, in accordance with existing conventions, and, in this connection, underlining the central role of the International Narcotics Control Board;
- h.** strengthening the United Nations co-ordination of drug abuse control activities by, *inter alia*, increasing support for the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and reinforcing regional

and other co-operation between Member States;

i. supporting strongly current high-priority initiatives and programmes of the United Nations, including the elaboration of a convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances which considers, in particular, those aspects of the problem not envisaged in existing international instruments;

j. considering whether existing mechanisms, whereby experiences, methodologies and other information in law enforcement, preventive education, treatment and rehabilitation, research and development of manpower relating to the prevention and control of drug abuse can be exchanged, should be improved or, if necessary, complemented by new mechanisms.

Conference Secretariat

The ICDAIT Secretariat is located at the UN Office in Vienna, Austria. Assistant Secretary-General Tamar Oppenheimer, formerly Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, has been appointed Secretary-General of the Conference. Bertrand Juppín de Fondaumière, Deputy Secretary of the International Narcotics Control Board, is serving as Deputy Secretary-General of the Conference. The Secretariat works in close collaboration with William Buffum, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs, who is responsible for overall co-ordination of all UN drug control-related activities.

Preparations for the Conference

The 40-member Commission on Narcotic Drugs, a functional commission of ECOSOC, is the Preparatory Body for the Conference. The Commission held its first meeting in this capacity in February 1986, and adopted the provisional agenda and provisional rules of procedure for the Conference. The Preparatory Body also asked that the UN Secretary-General circulate, by 1 December 1986, a draft outline of future activities to combat drug abuse. The draft will reflect the issues before the Conference, taking into account the comments received from Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the results of preparatory meetings to be held in 1986. The Preparatory Body will consider the draft outline at its second session in February 1987 for forwarding to the Conference as a major document for its discussion. Governments have been invited to establish focal points to co-ordinate substantive preparations for the Conference at the national level. Information

regarding these focal points will be forwarded to the UN Secretary-General by 1 September 1986. The ECOSOC, at its first 1986 regular session, approved the report of the Preparatory Body.

UN specialized agencies and programmes, other intergovernmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations have been invited to submit brief action-oriented documentation relative to the topics in the Conference's agenda for consideration by the Conference.

NGO Preparations

The role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the preparatory work of the Conference and in getting the message of drug control across to communities is a vital one. NGO Committees on Narcotics and Substance Abuse meet regularly at the UN in New York and Vienna. A UN/NGO Interregional Conference on the Involvement of NGOs in Prevention and Reduction of the Demand for Drugs will be held in Stockholm, Sweden, from 15-19 September 1986. The Conference is being organized by the Planning Committee for NGO activities for ICDAIT, at the invitation and with the support of the Government of Sweden. Participants will include representatives of NGOs, Governments, the UN Secretariat and UN specialized agencies. The Interregional Conference will consider the role of NGOs in supporting and strengthening national, regional and international efforts to reduce drug abuse. It will formulate strategies for NGO support for the ICDAIT and will make recommendations on prevention and demand reduction which will be forwarded to the Conference. Means of reversing the burgeoning illicit use of drugs throughout the world will be a major focus of the meeting.

Participation

All States will be invited to participate in ICDAIT. Delegates will attend as official representatives of their Governments.

Intergovernmental organizations and representatives of national liberation movements and other organizations, which have standing invitations from the General Assembly to send observers to conferences held under its auspices, will also be invited. Representatives of bodies of the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies, will participate.

Other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with ECOSOC, as well as other NGOs that may have a specific contribution to make to the work of the Conference, will attend as observers.

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INTERREGIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF
NGOs IN PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF THE DEMAND FOR DRUGS

Stockholm, 15-19 September 1986

Report of Workshop A

Community awareness, preventive education and protective activities at the family, school, religious institutions and law enforcement levels

Chairman: George Joha Rayapudi

Co-Chairman: Amelia Dozzi

Rapporteur: Walter da Costa

I. INTRODUCTION
=====

1. There is an evident need for a comprehensive view of and approach to prevention as a priority solution to combating drug abuse.

II. CONCLUSIONS
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2. The NGOs focussed on the person, the family and society and developed the following conclusions:
 - (a) Prevention planners should place emphasis on the person as a whole within society, paying particular attention to the need to re-establish the spiritual dimension and importance of values. The young should be prepared for the different phases of social life - and its crisis (adolescence, marriage, divorce, etc). Everyone should be reminded of the decisive role of continuous love, care and affection in family and all other human relations in order to facilitate true social reintegration for victims of drug abuse. Religious leaders and institutions, schools policy makers, the family, NGOs and other relevant groups should participate and co-operate in the promotion of these objectives.
 - (b) Governments, institutions and organizations should look to the family as a central natural resource for prevention

They should strengthen the family to help it realize its own potential and that of its individual members. As a tool and beneficiary, the family should be involved in all education and information activities. Families themselves should give due emphasis to effective interpersonal communication, especially between parents and children. The responsible groups should support, encourage and expand the significant contribution to prevention of peer-to-peer models and influences.

- (c) The formal education system should include in its curriculum primary preventive education, directed at children and young people. Educators should not only create an awareness of the dangers of drug abuse, but also focus on and strengthen the positive aspects and purpose of life. Training programs for medical and allied health care professionals should include preventive care service, not only curative care.
- (d) Governmental and non-governmental bodies should inform, educate and involve all sectors of the community, public and private, in the process of prevention, through multi-disciplinary interaction.
- (e) The private sector and university institutions should increase their linkage with NGOs in investigating alternative models of cooperative ventures. Governments should consider providing assistance in such form as tax relief to attract these cooperative initiatives.

- (f) The media should be aware of its extensive role and responsibility as well as its sometimes detrimental influence in communications related to drug abuse. It should use its power for positive prevention by relaying consistent messages in a balanced approach. The media should create awareness of the danger, but not over-awareness which only frightens or even fascinates. Effective anti-drug awareness campaigns at primary, secondary and tertiary levels should reinforce messages on the meaning and purpose of life.
- (g) Advertisers, public relations, and public opinion researchers, and the pharmaceutical industry should be actively involved and support applied research projects that will add to understanding of drug consumption patterns and application of prevention principles. The results of these projects should be collected, collated and shared through distribution to all involved in prevention activities. Researchers should also consider the influence of values and the spiritual dimension. Research activities should include the use of tests, questionnaires and pilot projects to assess needs and monitor and evaluate prevention programme activities.
- (h) Government and NGOs should cooperate in identifying research topic areas that can be supported through established projects and collaborative efforts. Some research areas identified were on preventive education methods, on how to support and encourage those not using drugs, on clinical prevention treatments and on groups which benefit from the drug business.

- (i) Because of the negative personal, economic and social consequences incurred through the abuse of drugs in the workplace, management and trade unions should be actively involved in the establishment of early intervention and employee assistance programmes. NGOs already involved in these programmes should share their experiences and thus help adapt successful models to fit the needs of specific situations.
- (j) Governments and NGOs should cooperate to provide a structure for meaningful alternative programmes for sports, leisure and recreational activities at all levels.
- (k) Governments should ensure that national policies and regulations related to drug use and abuse not be contradictory to the objectives of preventive programmes. Professional associations, in particular medical and pharmaceutical, should, by their programmes, promote the voluntary participation of their members in prevention. Public leaders, law makers and law enforcement agents should serve as positive models within society by their example, and reinforce attitudes and behaviour consistent with messages given to the public on drug prevention.
- (l) Policy-makers should be provided with information on the effect of drug abuse on marginal and especially vulnerable groups (e.g. refugees, migrants, children, women, elderly) and on the need of these groups for preventive education.

- (m) Considering the distinct problems posed by drug abuse on parenting and the family, the United Nations should give greater global attention to the family and consider major United Nations actions on behalf of the family and/or parenting.
- (n) Governments and the United Nations should continue to give top priority to demand reduction and to further cooperate with and support NGOs in the common quest for a comprehensive drug abuse prevention programme.

INTERREGIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF
NGOs IN PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF THE DEMAND FOR DRUGS
Stockholm, 15-19 September 1986

Report of Workshop B

The identification of risk groups and situations among
vulnerable people, and activities connected with prosti-
tution, as well as development of appropriate counter-
measures

Chairman: Juan Corelli, Italy

Rapporteur: James M N Ch'ien, Hong Kong

Co-Rapporteur: C S Duggal, C M S W of United States

I. RISK GROUPS =====

Theoretical concepts

1. It is not only the curious young or the alienated elderly who are vulnerable to drug abuse; people of all age groups and all socio-economic classes are at risk for different reasons, and they have different vulnerabilities.
2. Children, youth, the disabled, the aged, as well as travellers and prostitutes face higher risks. Contributing factors are curiosity, alienation, frustration, ignorance, disorientation and exploitation. However, if drugs are not available to them, and if the social environment is not conducive to such abuse, even high-risk groups will not become drug dependent.
3. This matter must therefore be looked at by studying the host (people), the agent (drug substance) and the environment in an interacting manner.

Risk factors pertaining to individuals and family (the people level)

4. Immediate or situational factors which may influence the motivation for substance abuse by peoples of all ages are readily identified. They are:
 - (a) Immature personality and inappropriate behavioural responses to stress and anxiety;
 - (b) Desires to satisfy or resolve childish curiosity, instability, adolescent conflicts and fear of the loss of identity;
 - (c) The need to escape from a low self-image because of failures to achieve, frustration in social roles, and loss of meaning and purpose in life.

5. The following conditional factors may contribute to the above situations:
- (a) Negative family guidance and inappropriate (too much or too little) love;
 - (b) Inadequate role-modelling or broken homes;
 - (c) Misinformation or incorrect/inadequate teaching about drugs and substances;
 - (d) Poor physical and mental health (including psychopathology);
 - (e) Traumatic experiences, such as the death or loss of a loved one or friend.

Risk factors related to the socio-economic-political environment

6. These include the following:
- (a) Deprived areas or depressive conditions which threaten people's physical, spiritual and economic well-being;
 - (b) A Society which tolerates and condones counter-culture, anti-social behaviour, negative sub-cultures, corruption and exploitation of the poor and disadvantaged;
 - (c) Inadequate law enforcement and insufficient legal deterrents against drug trafficking, or inappropriate legislation and social policy, which suppress social consciousness and moral responsibility in a nation;
 - (d) Civil strife and wars, which cause uprooting of whole communities.

Risk factors pertaining to the availability of, and community attitude towards, drugs

7. These include the following:

- (a) Availability of drugs and other substances of abuse and easy access to illicit and licit supplies. Included here are self-medication and over-prescription by the medical profession and inadequate medical follow-up;
- (b) Traditional use of certain substances (e.g. opium smoking among the hill tribes in northern Thailand, the use of Ganja on the Indian sub-continent, and Coca paste or leaves in certain parts of South America). Both residents of the area concerned and visitors to it are at risk in this instance;
- (c) Involuntary exposure to drugs, e.g.: addictive pregnant women (risk to the unborn child), and confined communities (e.g. prisons and military bases).

II. COUNTERMEASURES

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8. In order to minimize the risks to the above-mentioned individuals and families, the NGOs recommend the following countermeasures:

- (1) Introduce or expand family life education and marriage counselling to enhance wholesome up-bringing and healthy personality development;
- (2) Promote or strengthen child guidance, clinic and school social work for easy detection of emotional and learning

difficulties and prevention of further deterioration in personality and behavioural patterns;

- (3) Conduct health education in schools as well as in homes (by community nurses, health workers, medical social workers etc) in order to educate both children and parents concerning the use of medicines and chemical substances;
- (4) Introduce time-structuring skills and techniques to school-children, teenagers, parents and even grandparents, so that all may enjoy a balanced life and the creative use of time. In this way, boredom and lethargy which are cited as major causes of drug use by young people, will be reduced.

9. In order to minimize the risks or neutralize the effects of unfavourable environmental factors, the NGOs propose the following countermeasures:

- (1) NGOs should involve PTA's, neighbourhood groups, churches and other religious bodies and concerned citizens in screening entertainment programmes for negative influences, especially those which extoll the "high" or the euphoria drugs.
- (2) NGOs should organize community-wide campaigns to promote drug awareness and to dispel the myths and illusions about drugs.
- (3) NGOs should establish networking with all community organizations and government agencies concerned with child welfare in the prevention and prompt identification of runaway children/young people, and locate homeless children and offer them timely supportive and protective help.

Street-children can be especially vulnerable to drug and sex abuse.

- (4) NGOs should introduce and promote vocational opportunities and self-employment skills for school drop-outs and unemployed or under-educated youth. Recreational and sport activities are also needed.
 - (5) NGOs should work in partnership with governmental organizations concerned with migration and tourism, within or across national boundaries, in helping and orienting the new arrivals or visitors with respect to the environment. Special attention should be paid to the needs of unattached young women, who are most vulnerable to the vicious cycle of prostitution and drug abuse.
 - (6) While civil strife and military conflicts are beyond the control of NGOs, these organizations can and should, work with governmental organizations and international agencies in offering needed services and in instilling an essence of hope in refugees and displaced persons.
10. In view of the importance of laws and legislation in controlling and regulating the supplies and distribution of narcotic drugs including cocaine, the NGOs recommend the following measures:
- (1) NGOs should work through their elected representatives and through associations of the legal professions in promoting strict law-enforcement. In some countries, drug trafficking poses a threat to national security. Therefore heavier penalties for drug-related crimes, especially for convicted traffickers and profiteers, should be

supported. However, young addicts who push small quantities of drugs on the streets should be oriented toward treatment and rehabilitation with provisions for statutory supervision and follow-up.

- (2) In countries where drug trafficking is dealt with rather liberally and punishment is weak and inconsistent, national NGOs should mobilize public opinion towards the goal of strengthening the laws.
- (3) When supplies of drugs are greatly reduced, simultaneously conducted educational campaigns should be organized to encourage more addicts to avail themselves of the opportunities for treatment.
- (4) In view of the fact that there is a wide gap in penalty provisions between different countries (for instance, conviction for the possession of 1 kg hashish or 20 grams of heroin carries an automatic death penalty in Malaysia and Singapore, but similar convictions in Denmark entail only 60 days and 90 days imprisonment, respectively; in Norway, the offender receives sentences of 1 year or 1½ year for heroin; and in Sweden 1 year is the sentence for either offense). The governments concerned should attempt, through bilateral and multilateral treaties, to promote greater uniformity or harmony in prosecution and sentencing.
- (5) The profits or financial gains made by international syndicates (organized crime) should be minimized through the following measures:

- (a) Confiscating the illgotten gains of international traffickers, and the assets and properties registered in the names of their family members, and using the assets so confiscated to finance international demand reduction programmes;
- (b) Preventing the laundering of money earned through trafficking or its deposit into nameless numbered bank accounts or re-investment in property or real estate markets;
- (c) Screening and registering the purchase of personal planes and private ocean-going yachts in order to identify ownership and source of financing. (A concern here is their potential use for illegal transporting of arms and drugs to finance and protect drug production and terrorism. Therefore, the movement of such private transports should be monitored more closely by customs authorities, for which more adequate resources should be provided).
- (d) Expanding the use of wire-tapping and undercover agents/police to expose large-scale drug dealers and smugglers.

11. With a view to effecting the reduction of over-prescription of drugs and psychotropic substances, the NGOs recommend the following:

- (a) Regulate the indiscriminate marketing in developing countries, or "dumping" by multinational pharmaceutical firms. This could be accomplished through a joint effort of NGOs, UN agencies and other international bodies. (An example here is the successful case brought against the

Nestle Co concerning marketing techniques of infant formulas.)

III. CONCLUSIONS

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12. The high-risk groups in any society include certain people who are vulnerable physically, emotionally, socially, intellectually or psychologically, who come into contact with available drugs/substances which offer them escape from or temporary relief in an environment which condones or permits their abuse as a chemical solution to the problems of life.

13. Therefore, in formulating countermeasures against such abuse, strategies must be designed which deal with people's problems and needs, reduce the illicit supplies, and regulate the licit distribution of drugs/substances of abuse, and at the same time improve the social environment and influence the community attitudes against drug abuse and trafficking, to make it conducive to the wholesome growth of children and to the healthy development of the potentials of all people in the community.

INTERREGIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF
NGOS IN PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF THE DEMAND FOR DRUGS

Stockholm, 15-19 September 1986

Report of Workshop C

Public Information and NGO-networking
strategies for drug abuse control

Chairman: Rosalind Harris

Rapporteur: Nanette Waddy

1. NGOs are especially in developing countries, lack the information and resources necessary to operate to their potential. Appropriate United Nations bodies should therefore work closely with NGOs to develop and exploit this potential more fully at all levels (international, regional and national).

2. Member States of the United Nations should designate national focal points well in advance of ICDAIT. NGOs are urged to communicate with those focal points and to request discussions which would centre on national plans, including NGO participation, in the preparatory process for ICDAIT. The establishment of formal, ongoing relationships (for example, advisory councils) with NGOs should be encouraged.

3. Each national focal point should be requested to formalize networks for distribution of information within its own country to both governmental and non-governmental organizations.

4. The importance of supplying each national focal point, as well as regional focal points (United Nations regional commissions) and United Nations Information Centres with relevant materials in adequate quantities is stressed. These would include, particularly, the DND Information Letter and ICDAIT information materials.

5. The publication, The UN and Narcotic Drugs, which is being revised, will be a useful and helpful booklet. It is recommended that the Annexes in the UN Resource Book on Measures to Reduce Illicit Drugs be revised and circulated.

6. It is recommended that the United Nations drug programmes make a greater effort to develop mailing lists of key recipients, including all participants in the Stockholm Conference. A method should be found to facilitate the distribution of relevant and needed materials in as simplified a manner as is feasible.

7. A major shortcoming in the field is the lack of effective means of communication and exchange of information and ideas among NGOs. A partial answer would be the use of appropriate United Nations publications (such as Development Forum and the DND Information Letter) to carry news of NGO activities, and to announce the availability of NGO-prepared materials. Regional news letters should also be used.

8. NGOs should be encouraged to develop regional affiliations in order to facilitate information exchange and strengthen and diversify their programmes.

9. Particular information and specific guidelines are often lacking for the effective targetting of campaigns against substance abuse. This leads to ill-affordable waste of effort and money. Research into and evaluation of such educational awareness campaigns should therefore be undertaken, and the findings made widely available to groups in all countries.

10. A cause of concern is the glamorous portrayal of the use of alcohol, tobacco and drugs on film and video, and the use of cult figures to encourage role-modelling in the young. In this connection, NGOs are encouraged to avail themselves of the offer of the Entertainment Industries Council (United States) of their materials designed to "deglamourize" drug use in film and television. It is further recommended that, since these materials are prepared for consumers in a particular country, the possibility of adapting them to other situations and cultures be explored, as well as the possibilities of sponsorship, by business or other entities, for reproduction of local materials.

11. Of value also in this context are the materials prepared by the American Association of Advertising Agencies, with the specific help of Needham, Harper, for the United States Advertising Council Campaign. Similar materials have also been used in other countries, including the United Kingdom and India. It may be important to adapt such materials for local usage. NGOs are encouraged to explore the possibility of approaching advertising agencies to prepare adaptations and other materials on a pro bono basis.

12. Advertising messages should include a positive injunction, as well as the negative one. This is well illustrated by the ICDAIT slogan: "Yes to life ... no to drugs".

13. Since drug use is known to be associated with negative self-esteem and poor family relationships and communication, NGOs should support programmes for developing living skills from an early age, alongside programmes for developing family support systems.

14. Coordinated effort can produce more than its component parts. Therefore:

(a) NGOs should join each other locally, regionally and internationally;

(b) International and regional confederations of NGOs should take account of regional applications of adapted programmes and publicise them appropriately;

(c) All NGOs should guard against loss of their flexibility and responsiveness to local needs;

(d) All NGOs should continue to foster a spirit of cooperation with other NGOs and governmental organizations in order to make optimal use of scarce resources;

(e) NGOs, while developing information networks, should explore the possibilities of involving established resource centres, and establishing a network of professional librarians.

15. Local and national NGOs should be informed about their countries' policy and participation in the international systems for control of supply, and efforts should be made to strengthen support for the system.

INTERREGIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF
NGOs IN PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF THE DEMAND FOR DRUGS
Stockholm, 15-19 September 1986

Report of Workshop D

Overcoming the barriers to the treatment,
rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug addicts

Chairman: Eva Tongue
Rapporteur: David Turner

I. THE BARRIERS

Introduction

1. The objective of treatment, rehabilitation and social re-integration is to assist drug addicts to control and stop their drug use and to assist them to become contributors to, rather than drainers of, society.

2. Such an objective cannot easily be achieved and requires an integrated and co-ordinated national policy in which all aspects of the drug problem are considered and responded to.

3. Non-governmental organizations have played a leading role in responding to the drug problem and should be involved in the development of national policies as partners.

4. In order that NGOs can play their full part, they must receive adequate financial support. This is often not available. Treatment, rehabilitation and social re-integration are essential components of reducing the demand for and therefore undermining the supply of drugs. When funds are not available to them, they cannot play the role they should and national policies and international strategies are inevitably weakened.

5. Although it is often stated that there is no single answer to drug problems, in practice it is too often the case that single solutions are promoted.

6. The attitude of the community towards drug users is too often one of fear and of wanting to hide the drug user from the very supports of the community and other significant persons needed to achieve treatment, rehabilitation and social re-integration.

7. Motivating the drug user to seek help is hard. The other barriers mentioned increase the sense of separation and reliance on drug use and drug users for companionship and values.

What treatment, rehabilitation and social re-integration can offer

8. Drug use, abuse and addiction at any age are complex problems. A variety of factors is involved. There are those which are unique to the individual, for instance, personal, psychological, family and circumstances of first drug use. At a broader level there are factors such as the chemistry and pharmacological properties of the drugs used. Then there are the collective factors, for example, social context, history of drug use, culture, and economic context. Approaches to treatment, rehabilitation and social re-integration must take these factors into account, both singly and in their inter-action and interdependence.

9. Drugs may be taken experimentally, occasionally, culturally, regularly or chaotically. Help must be provided which is able to respond to the different types of use and adjusted to meet the personal needs of the drug user, abuser and addict.

10. Given the complexity and the different types of use of drugs, it follows that there is no single outcome to treatment, rehabilitation and social re-integration. Whilst the objective is common, to assist the drug user to control and stop drug use and to contribute positively to society, the means of achieving this will vary according to the needs of the individual. Becoming drug-free is one outcome; another may be drug maintenance without the use of illicit drugs; another may be to assist the drug users to limit their drug use from regular to occasional use; yet another may be to move from use of a more dangerous to a less dangerous drug. WHO itself has recognised the wide variety of outcomes and the value of each. They each contribute to the well-being of the individual through improved health and greater capacity to contribute to the community and to the well-being of society by reducing criminal behaviour and the social costs of drug use.

11. Treatment, rehabilitation and social re-integration are aspects of an overall process and are not readily separated. For the purpose of description, however, treatment is taken as the aspect dealing with the drug use; rehabilitation as the aspect of aiding in the learning of new skills and positive approaches to self and society; social re-integration as the aspect re-introducing the drug user into society, using new skills and approaches and supporting the individual in this process.

12. Treatment may involve detoxification as an out-patient, day patient, or in-patient; gradual withdrawal; use of agonists - antagonists; abrupt withdrawal; crisis intervention in a drug emergency; substitution or maintenance programmes; traditional medicine; acupuncture; yoga; meditation. None of these approaches is exclusive and they may be used singly or in combination.

13. Rehabilitation may involve residence in a drug-free community; group therapy, e.g. gestalt, encounter, psycho-drama, yoga, meditation; art and music therapy; literacy and numeracy skills; social skills training; employment training; relaxation therapy; religious teaching; behaviour therapy; psychiatric treatment; psychological treatment; promotion of positive self-image; completion of formal education.

14. Social re-integration may involve residence in a half-way house; attendance at a self-help group; community and voluntary work; drop-in centres; social clubs; further education; telephone support lines; co-counselling.

15. Throughout the whole process, the importance of the involvement of family and/or other significant persons as supports to and members of the rehabilitation and social re-integration team is recognised, as is the value of spiritual awareness additional to material and contextual matters.

16. Within the scope of treatment, rehabilitation and social re-integration, there is a dilemma. Such activity is designed as therapeutic tools to aid the drug-using individual. At the same time, drug using is an illicit activity. There is, therefore, a need to examine ways and utilise means whereby the criminality of the activity does not impair the effectiveness of therapeutic activity.

II. OVERCOMING THE BARRIERS

17. Governmental financial support is also essential to allow NGOs to visit and learn from the experience of others, both within their country and in other countries.

18. NGOs are an essential element in demand reduction, and consequently in supply reduction. Governmental financial support to ensure that the basic services they provide are established and sustained is essential.

19. Private financial support has great value in involving the community in treatment, rehabilitation and social re-integration, and every encouragement should be made to enlist it.

20. Third-party payers, such as insurance companies, should be encouraged to recognise and support the range of interventions available and needed to tackle drug use and to finance attendance at services other than hospitals.

21. Different countries have different problems, both in terms of drug use and the economic, social and cultural context of the country. Within countries, different regions may have different problems. Treatment, rehabilitation and social re-integration must recognise this variety of needs.

22. Drug users have a range of needs which cannot be met by concentration on a single modality. The multi-factorial causes of drug use, abuse and addiction require a variety of intervention techniques and strategies, integrated to support and sustain a continuity of care through the different stages of drug use and the differing needs of drug users.

23. The experiences of one country in providing treatment, rehabilitation and social re-integration are invaluable in giving new dimensions to the intervention provided in another country. There is a need to learn from these experiences, but most importantly, to learn to adapt these experiences to the social, cultural and economic context of the adopting country.

24. Involving the community to understand and accept the need for treatment, rehabilitation and social re-integration is essential. NGOs have a role in positive promotion of this work, both through the use of skills, experience and expertise in the community and through contributing to the well-being and strength of the community.

25. NGOs also have an important role in empowering drug users to have responsibility for themselves and to reinforce the sense that they are valuable as members of the society.

26. NGOs should be advocates on behalf of drug users, explaining their needs and challenging those actions and policies which undermine treatment, rehabilitation and social re-integration.

27. Motivating people to seek help with drug problems requires helping services to be accessible and welcoming. Although the drug user may not yet be ready to stop drug use, engaging him or her in helping services is essential as an aspect of treatment, rehabilitation and social re-integration.

28. Services for drug users have a role to help the whole person rather than concentrate on the drug problem. They are able to respond holistically to the needs of the individual in all its complexity and regardless of the drug used. They may work with drug users involved with illicit drugs, subject to international conventions, licit drugs not yet controlled by such conventions, drugs controlled in a single country, intoxicants unlikely to be controlled, or any combination of drug use.

29. NGOs are able to motivate helpers in tackling drug use and developing and supporting community efforts in response to drug use.

30. Helping services for drug users are able and should seek to provide a belief system which the drug user can adopt and use as a strength and support in his or her own recovery from addiction.

The specific role of NGOs

31. NGOs have many roles and skills. Listed below are some of those which are primarily undertaken by NGOs and which, in many instances, they alone are able to undertake:

(a) They are innovators of new helping services and approaches to treatment, rehabilitation and social re-integration;

(b) They provide a range of social support services concerned with the overall needs of the individual;

(c) They alone are able to provide and support self-help services for both the drug user, the family and other significant persons;

(d) They are alongside drug users and are part of the community which they serve.

32. In consequence of these roles and the leadership they have provided in treatment, rehabilitation and social re-integration, there is a need for them to have a dialogue among themselves at national and international levels.

33. They should also, at the international level, be engaged in dialogue and debate with United Nations and other international organisations both responding and contributing to strategies and policies designed to alleviate drug use.

34. Treatment, rehabilitation and social re-integration are essential components of demand reduction. Demand reduction is in itself a necessary pre-requisite for successful supply reduction. In this respect, demand reduction should be seen and treated as an equal priority with supply reduction and NGOs should be actively engaged in supporting and strengthening this equal priority.

INTERREGIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF
NGOs IN PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF THE DEMAND FOR DRUGS

Stockholm, 15-19 September 1986

REPORT OF WORKSHOP E

Rural development and methods of developing alternative
means of livelihood in drug producing areas

Co-Chairman: Cesar Sandoval
Co-Chairman: David Feingold
Rapporteur: Elvira Wirz-Lefevre

I. CURRENT CONDITIONS

1. The drug trade has two sets of victims: the small farmer at one end and the drug abuser at the other. Any programme which hopes to be successful must address the needs of both groups.

2. Incentives for drug crop production include the following:
 - (a) Dependable income;
 - (b) Easy market access;
 - (c) Traditional, culturally sanctioned ritual and medicinal use;
 - (d) Access to sophisticated services. In some areas traffickers provide such sophisticated services to growers as - land clearance, irrigation, fertilizers, fumigation and processing facilities close to production areas.

3. Drug crops are most often grown by ethnical, regional or national minorities in traditionally impoverished regions remote from government control and services. Distinctions must be drawn between (a) traditional long-established, culturally reinforced drug production and use, and (b) intrusive production responding to illicit markets. Enforcement activities should concentrate on the prevention of new drug crop cultivation in areas not previously under cultivation.

Conditions for income substitution and successful development supply reduction strategies

4. Development represents the only long-term hope for the large-scale reduction of organic drug supply. Thailand and Turkey provide useful models of effective programmes, but these may not be applicable in countries lacking the appropriate political and economic environment for the implementation of such programmes. Development approaches to supply reduction have proven both the most humane and the most effective strategies in fighting the menace of illicit narcotics. Small expenditures have yielded major successes in such countries as Thailand and Turkey. The Thai programme has also shown the benefits of national and international cooperation on both governmental and non-governmental levels.

5. Any development programme in a drug-producing region must:
 - (a) Address the needs of the growers as its primary objective;
 - (b) Be integrated with other services (transportation, marketing, health, etc.);

(c) Aim at income replacement and life enhancement, not simply crop replacement;

(d) Attend to the development of infrastructure which will allow the benefits of the programme to continue after completion. (Special attention must be paid to market access);

(e) Provide for local involvement in decision-making at all levels.

(f) Respect the cultural integrity of local people.

(g) Meet the social and economic needs previously met by drug production.

6. All programmes, to be effective and just, must be based on local-level popular participation. Lack of local participation in both the planning and implementation of development programmes in drug-producing region dooms them to failure and wastes scarce resources.

Factors detrimental to change

7. Funding for development-based drug reduction programmes has been inadequate in light of their proven cost-effectiveness vis-à-vis other strategies.

8. Vast sums generated by international narcotics, coupled with poverty and the international economic imbalance, lead to the corruption of legal, political and social systems. No development programme can be successful in the face of widespread, pervasive and institutionalized governmental corruption.

9. Lack of long-term planning, international pressure for the "quick-fix" and political "grand-standing" prevent effective implementation of supply reduction through development.

10. Lack of detailed information (as opposed to public relations statements) on both the successes and failures in the field of crop substitution and income substitution hinders the expansion of programmes to new areas.

11. To the extent that regional and ethnic conflicts in producing areas such as the "Golden Triangle" impede development and exacerbate fear and distrust, they are central to the drug problem. Governments, international bodies, and NGOs must work for the peaceful resolution of these conflicts under conditions which respect and protect the rights of minority peoples.

12. The use of military force can seldom be combined with development programmes and may prove counter-productive to any effective drug reduction strategies in producing countries.

13. Lack of technical and civil legal expertise and assistance to local people impede successful programme implementation.

14. Eradication programmes using herbicides could, in some instances, cause risk to local populations, neighbouring settlement areas, and the non-human biotic environment. They may also engender resentment and resistance to more effective measures.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS

15. In view of the above, the following recommendations are made:

- (a) NGOs can help provide access to legal aid to protect the land tenure rights of traditional farmers.
- (b) NGOs can play a vital role in explaining the needs of rural farmers to the country at large.
- (c) NGOs in industrialized countries can help support the activities of relevant NGOs in producing countries.
- (d) NGOs have a vital role in the mobilization of national, international and local opinion in support of well-designed and well-executed programmes.
- (e) NGOs have a responsibility to monitor the fairness and effectiveness of supply reduction programmes.
- (f) Traditional growers are often unaware of the negative end-effects of their products for the rest of the world. NGOs can play an important role in providing such information as part of any development programme.
- (g) Pertinent NGOs should collaborate with each other and with government agencies in providing a full complement of necessary services in income-substitution programmes. Such services could include agricultural and vocational training, material resources, assistance in marketing, and legal advisory services.
- (h) Information on national programmes in illicit production reduction should be made more accessible and be more widely disseminated. Such information should include descriptions of current programmes, methods which have been successful, and those which have failed.
- (i) When political and institutional corruption exists, national NGOs should continue to mount programmes of public education and serve to influence government policy change in the reduction of illicit drug production. Support can also be obtained by national NGOs from appropriate international NGOs to extend widespread national pressures against political corruption and economic policies supporting drug production and trade.

(j) National meetings among NGOs should be encouraged for the exchange of experience and ideas, and the strengthening of mutual co-operation in order to gain influence over policy with regard to drug reduction programmes in both supply and demand area. In addition, regional cooperation can address specific regional problems.

(k) Where proper conditions exist, NGOs should seek government cooperation, and government should seek policy inputs from NGOs in the field of rural development and drug supply and demand reduction.

(l) An accessible information bank of national and international NGO resources for the design, implementation and evaluation of income-substitution development programmes should be established.

(m) Programme budgets for income-substitution projects should be devised in cycles of a number of years and the terms should be made known to the programme planners at the commencement of the programme.

(n) Legislation should be passed to ensure the protection of legitimate, traditional, ritual drug use.

(o) NGOs should make nations aware of the linkages between trade barriers to market access for raw materials on the one hand and successful income substitution on the other. Industrial countries should take cognizance of such linkages in implementing their trade policies and be aware that failing to do so contributes to the problem of illicit drug production.

(p) NGOs, which in the past have been major forces for the peaceful resolution of disputes and the alleviation of suffering, should draw attention to the causal role of warfare, civil unrest and political chaos in maintaining drug production and trade. Until such conditions can be peacefully resolved, the scourge of drugs is likely to continue unabated.

(q) NGOs should call attention to the importance of supporting democratic institutions in creating an environment conducive to the reduction of drug production and development.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 14, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR: CARLTON E. TURNER
FROM: RAE NELSON
Subject: Countries Attending June UN Narcotics
Conference

The final list will not be available until, perhaps, a month before the conference. However, the following have been invited and it is expected that most will attend:

- o The 159 member nations of the United Nations
- o Other nations have been asked to send observers
- o UN organizations, as well as Non-Government Organizations have been asked to send observers

(I'm giving a copy of this to Donna)

THE WHITE HOUSE
October 14, 1986
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subject: Phone conversation with Sue Daoulas regarding
UN Vienna conference

- o Window of suggested dates is June 1-15

- o The Vienna International Center will be available and is suggested for the following reasons:
 - this is UN territory and renders the Waldheim issue inconsequential
 - the UN will waive many fees for a UN-sponsored conference
 - this way, there is options as to who invited

- o It is further advised that Mrs. Perez de Cuellar be invited to co-host

Economic Sum - June 7-9

Journalist Encounter - Vienna - date? (Special Event)

FL to FL - June 7 = good possibility

- What would be flow?

FL - June 7-8 ~~Vienna~~ ^{Vienna} (Economic Summit)

Media June 10-11 "

World Con 17-26 "

↳ Can you handle it?

ASAP - ~~to~~ Diagram of Cost Center
Info to sell the thing

• Mrs. UN
to serve
as Co-host

• Valdivia Situation

UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



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18 August 1986

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS
Thirty-second session
Vienna, Austria, 2-11 February 1987
Item 4 of the provisional agenda

SITUATION AND TRENDS IN DRUG ABUSE AND THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC

First Interregional Meeting of Heads of
National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies

(Interregional HONLEA)

Vienna, Austria, 28 July-1 August 1986

Report

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CHAPTER I

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The First Interregional HONLEA Meeting adopted, by consensus, the recommendations listed below.

The First Interregional HONLEA Meeting,

Taking into consideration the growing threat of the illicit drug trafficking and abuse in drugs that may increasingly threaten the health and safety of the people of all nations, a situation that has been well documented by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and other organs of the United Nations concerned with this problem,

Taking into consideration that the problem of the illicit traffic in drugs affects or may affect all producer, consumer or transit countries, the measures taken to combat it must include all the elements related to the supply of and demand for drugs,

Recognizing the mandate of the General Assembly as expressed in its resolution 39/141 for the development of a draft convention to enhance the efforts of law enforcement in combating this traffic, and further to the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its ninth special session embodied in resolution 1(S-IX), which sets forth a listing of elements that should be considered in the drafting of the new convention,

Having in mind General Assembly resolution 40/122 calling for an International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking at the ministerial level and that, by virtue of General Assembly resolution 40/121, the First Interregional HONLEA has been requested to examine in depth the most important aspects of the problem, especially those that would enhance ongoing bilateral and multilateral efforts, in preparation for that Conference,

Having examined the problems and needs of law enforcement and the manner in which the efforts of drug law enforcement agencies could be made more effective through improvements in legislation, administrative practices, collection of criminal intelligence, and especially increased international co-operation and co-ordination. It is also recognized that increased co-ordination and co-operation of law enforcement services, in regions where such structures do not exist, is necessary. Many specific areas needing improvement and more universal application have thus been identified and examined, such as:

(a) The necessity for the forfeiture of the assets derived from or utilized in the illicit drug traffic;

(b) The need for increased measures to monitor the diversion of chemicals, solvents and precursors;

(c) The need for co-operation in suppressing drug traffic on the high seas, in free trade zones, and where it involves the utilization of international commercial carriers,

Having given particular attention to the series of problems that arise because of the activities of well-organized criminal groups that are responsible for so much of the drug traffic and abuse and, by virtue of their power and wealth, for so much related violence, corruption and injury to society,

Wishes to bring the following recommendations to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for transmission to the General Assembly for appropriate action, as required by General Assembly resolution 40/121, paragraph 10, and as an interim measure requests him to inform all Governments, relevant organizations of the United Nations system and other appropriate bodies of these recommendations with a view to their urgent consideration. In addition, these recommendations should be taken into consideration in drafting the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and in the preparations for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking to be held at Vienna in June 1987.

2. The recommendations are as follows:

1. The proceeds of drug trafficking

To take the appropriate measures within the basic principles of national legal systems:

(a) To establish as a criminal offence to knowingly receive, acquire or use assets derived from illicit drug trafficking or to provide knowingly assistance to receive, acquire or use such assets, irrespective of where the trafficking has taken place;

(b) To provide for the tracing, freezing, seizing, forfeiture and confiscation of such assets, irrespective of where the trafficking has taken place;

(c) To maximize international co-operation in these matters including provisions concerning the confidentiality of financial records;

(d) To authorize the issuance of a judicial or executive order for the production of bank and financial records that may be required to identify or trace the proceeds of drug trafficking.

2. Chemicals, solvents, precursors

To take suitable measures, within the basic principles of national legal systems, including legislation where appropriate, with regard to chemicals, solvents, precursors and equipment:

(a) To investigate and prevent the diversion of such substances and equipment for the illicit production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(b) To monitor national trade through co-operation with industry and commerce and international trade through communication between States, and inform each other of seizures;

(c) To inform the International Narcotics Control Board of such substances and equipment known to be the subject of large-scale abuse with a view to enabling the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to draw up a list of such items.

3. Drug liaison officers

To promote international co-operation on the basis of bilateral agreements by appointing and receiving drug liaison officers, as appropriate, between co-operating States.

4. Mutual assistance

To improve extradition procedures and international mutual assistance in criminal matters, particularly by conveying requests and replies in the most simple, speedy and direct manner possible.

5. Organized criminal activities

To improve strategies to identify and destroy organized drug trafficking groups wherever they are, including those linked to other organized criminal activity, with particular emphasis on their higher level, including:

(a) To recognize common elements and to identify procedures and measures designed to deal with the problem of organized criminal activity involving drug trafficking both at the international and national levels;

(b) To encourage the development of national drug intelligence systems and the exchange of intelligence and sharing of information with respect to the identity, movement, criminal activity, modus operandi and associates of criminals and criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking;

(c) To develop and use active investigative techniques directed at organized crime, within the basic principles of their existing national legal systems;

(d) To encourage law enforcement officers and other competent authorities to use financial and other types of investigation to determine the source of income of criminal organizations;

(e) To provide, in order to prevent the possibility of corruption associated with illicit drug trafficking activities, adequate measures, penalties and administrative mechanisms to detect and deal forcefully against such corruption.

6. Drug-linked offences

To increase the efforts to co-operate on bilateral, regional and multilateral bases in the fight against illicit traffic in drugs also in cases involving other offences, such as commercial fraud, illicit traffic in arms and ammunition and smuggling in general.

7. Controlled deliveries

To take, where appropriate, suitable measures, including legislation, to make possible the controlled deliveries of illicit drugs, and similar investigative measures for the control of chemicals and equipment suspected to be used for the illicit production of drugs, at the national and international levels under close official control if this action is liable to result in major investigative successes. However, such actions do not prejudice the right of the transit State to prosecute.

8. Drug identification

To ensure that consignments of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as listed in the existing conventions, are correctly described by use of the listed International Non-Proprietary Names or trivial names on all accompanying papers, customs documents and manifests.

9. Free trade zones

To ensure that all measures concerning drug control applicable to imports into, exports from and transit through, including storage in, their own territory, will also be applied in free trade zones (including free ports and bonded warehouses), and that programmes of surveillance and enforcement be undertaken to this end.

10. Surveillance of private vessels, vehicles and aircraft

To take appropriate measures in accordance with the basic principles of national law to carry out surveillance of private vessels, vehicles and aircraft where there is a risk of drug trafficking.

11. Enforcement on the high seas

To encourage co-operation between States for combating illicit drug traffic on the high seas by establishing appropriate means through timely and effective action by co-operating States.

12. International carriers

To encourage co-operation between law enforcement agencies and international carriers in minimizing the risk of international aircraft, vessels and other means of international transportation being used to facilitate the delivery of illicit drugs from one country to another.

13. Support for UNFDAC

To support the efforts of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) particularly by means of increased funding to include the promotion of effective law enforcement efforts as an integral part of comprehensive programmes to reduce and eliminate illicit drug production traffic and abuse in developing countries. It is recognized that a balanced programme of assistance must provide support for all forms of law enforcement efforts as a complement to programmes of overall economic and social development, including prevention and rehabilitation, in the fight against drug trafficking. Further, it is recommended that States consider this means of provision of multilateral support through UNFDAC as a necessary and appropriate form of assistance in combating the global drug problem.

14. Comprehensive drug strategies

To further develop drug strategies that incorporate comprehensive and co-ordinated multi-disciplinary measures to combat illicit drug traffic and abuse.

15. National funds to combat illicit drug trafficking

To establish national funds wherever possible and desirable for the prevention of and the fight against illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse. Such funds could be made up from, among others: (a) public and voluntary private contributions; (b) specific government budgetary allocations; and (c) funds and assets linked to unlawful trafficking that have been seized by the competent national authorities.

16. Training policies

To support the development of long-term training policies for law enforcement officers, when necessary, taking into account new developments in illicit drug trafficking in different regions.

17. Technical assistance

To assist in the development of communication systems where they do not exist with a view to strengthening law enforcement.

18. Transit countries

To assist transit countries, particularly those that are faced for the first time with the problem of illicit drug transit through their national territories.

19. Regional HONLEA

In view of the work started by the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, countries are considering the possibility of convening a regional meeting of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies (Latin American and Caribbean HONLEA) before the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking:

To request that, if appropriate, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, recognizes the Latin American and Caribbean HONLEA as a subsidiary body similar to the other three recognized in the Near East, African region and the Far East, and that the Permanent Secretariat of the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in consultation with the Governments of the region and the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations and other interested international bodies take the necessary measures and provide the resources needed for the convening of that meeting.

CHAPTER II

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

A. Opening and duration of the Meeting

3. The First Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (Interregional HONLEA) was held at Vienna from 28 July to 1 August 1986. Nine plenary meetings were held. The Meeting was opened by the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs, on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of Austria addressed the Interregional HONLEA. The Chairman and the Deputy Director and Officer-in-Charge of the Division of Narcotic Drugs also addressed the Meeting. The Division served as the secretariat of the Interregional HONLEA.

B. Attendance

4. The Interregional HONLEA was attended by the representatives of 83 States and by observers from 10 intergovernmental organizations and 3 non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (annex I).

C. Election of officers

5. The following officers were elected by consensus:

Chairman	Neville A. Nagler (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
First Vice-Chairman	Teodor Tsvetkov (Bulgaria)
Second Vice-Chairman	José María Ortega Padilla (Mexico)
Third Vice-Chairman	Koson Limpichart (Thailand)
Rapporteur	Maurice Randrianame (Madagascar)

D. Adoption of the agenda

6. The Interregional HONLEA adopted by consensus the provisional agenda, which was based upon decision 19 (S-IX) of the Commission at its ninth special session. 1/ The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Additional measures that would facilitate the preparation of a draft Convention against Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, including extradition, techniques of controlled delivery, and other elements identified by the Commission at its ninth special session as meriting inclusion in the draft Convention

4. Mechanisms that would enhance interregional co-ordination and co-operation on a permanent basis, including making financial resources available to assist Governments lacking the means to establish appropriate communication systems
5. Measures to reduce the vulnerability of States affected by transit drug traffic
6. A strategy for identifying the links between illicit drug traffic and other organized crime, with a view to attacking the organizers of such crime, taking particular account of the need to ensure tracing and forfeiture of the proceeds of all drug-related crimes and to seek greater harmony in, and adequacy of, sanctions for serious offences involving or associated with drug trafficking
7. Countermeasures to drug smuggling by sea and by air
8. The initiation of a long-term training strategy
9. Other business
10. Recommendations
11. Adoption of the report

E. Documentation

7. Documents which were before the Interregional HONLEA are listed in annex II.

F. Adoption of the report

8. The report of the Interregional HONLEA was adopted by consensus at the final plenary on 1 August 1986.

CHAPTER III

PREPARATION OF A DRAFT CONVENTION AGAINST
ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS

9. At its 2nd and 3rd meetings, on 28 and 29 July 1986, the Interregional HONLEA considered item 3 of its agenda. It had before it a background note on the item prepared by the Secretariat (DND/IH/1986/3), a report by the Secretary-General entitled "Comments and proposals received from Governments concerning a draft Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances" (E/CN.7/1986/2 and Corr.1 and 2, and Add.1-3), a study on extradition for drug-related offences issued by the Division of Narcotic Drugs in 1985 (ST/NAR/5) and a conference room paper from the Government of Australia (DND/IH/1986/CRP.5).

10. All representatives speaking on item 3 expressed satisfaction at the progress made in the preparation of the draft Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances initiated at the request of the General Assembly in its resolution 39/141. It was considered that the project deserved the priority that had been originally assigned to it by the United Nations policy-making organs concerned. There was an urgent need, now generally recognized, to supplement the existing drug-control treaties with an instrument dealing specifically and comprehensively with a problem that had assumed the dimension of a world-wide threat affecting not only the health and well-being of individuals, but also the socio-economic structure of nations. One representative suggested that consideration be given to the possibility of declaring such traffic a crime against human rights, a concept that might be found less objectionable than that of a crime against humanity, which had been originally proposed for inclusion in the draft Convention. It was also said that the provisions of the draft Convention should strike a balance between the recognized standards of respect for individual human rights and the exigencies of effective law enforcement action.

11. Many representatives acknowledged that the guidance on the drafting of the new Convention provided by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its ninth special session in its resolution 1 (S-IX) constituted a positive step forward. The 14 elements identified in that resolution, which covered a wide range of substantive issues of primary importance, offered a sound and realistic basis for the formulation of meaningful binding provisions. Those provisions should be sufficiently flexible and carefully balanced so as to be acceptable to the greatest possible number of States, and to result in effective practical measures at the various levels of implementation.

12. Bearing in mind that the preparation and ultimate adoption of the new instrument would be a lengthy process, several representatives were of the view that Governments in the meantime and without undue delay should take appropriate action in line with the provisions envisaged for inclusion in the draft Convention. In that regard, reference was made to the need to develop national programmes and to review existing domestic legislation to implement changes in those areas to be covered by the new Convention on which there was substantial agreement. It was indicated that such legislative measures should provide for more effective inter-agency co-operation in both the prevention and investigation of drug offences, should ensure the severe punishment of traffickers and should allow the seizure and forfeiture of the proceeds of their criminal activity. Several representatives referred to specific provisions in their national legislation that had already been adopted in line with the elements identified for inclusion in the draft Convention. Some other representatives indicated that their penal codes were being currently reviewed to that effect.

13. Several representatives emphasized the need for severe punishment of persons and organizations convicted of illicit traffic, particularly major traffickers and recidivists. Reference was made to the stringent penal sanctions, including long-term imprisonment and in some instances the death penalty, that had been introduced and applied in certain countries. The laws of a particular country, which provided for preventive detention of major traffickers, were said to have produced results. Inasmuch as illicit traffic also constituted a financial crime, heavy fines should be inflicted on offenders commensurate with the profits derived from their dealings, and their

means of transport and other equipment duly seized. The view was expressed by several representatives that the direct involvement of civil servants in illicit operations or the use of minors for that purpose should be considered aggravating circumstances. It was suggested that diplomatic privileges and immunities should not impair the prosecution of drug offences.

14. Several representatives referred to the increasing involvement of heavily armed smuggling gangs in illicit drug traffic and to the difficulties and risks that had to be faced in countering their activities. In that connection, one representative reiterated the suggestion previously made by his Government that particular attention should be paid to identifying and investigating links that might exist between drug trafficking, the illicit traffic in firearms, subversion, international terrorism and other organized criminal activities, and that sanctions should be increased appropriately if such links were eventually established.

15. All participants recognized that provisions concerning the tracing, freezing and forfeiture of the proceeds of drug trafficking should be a major innovative feature of the draft Convention. The existence and implementation of such provisions would help to counter the economic power of drug traffickers and also would contribute to penalizing top-level financiers who were too often able to remove themselves from visible participation in illicit operations, thereby avoiding prosecution. To attain those objectives it was considered necessary by one representative that the draft Convention should impose on States the obligation to introduce national legislation enabling the competent authorities to confiscate profits and assets derived from the illicit traffic wherever such traffic had occurred. Mutual assistance between States for the tracing and seizure of proceeds from drug trafficking was considered essential. Reference was made by one representative to a recently adopted regional programme of action under which the seized proceeds of drug trafficking would be used in the prevention of drug abuse and the rehabilitation of addicts.

16. It was generally agreed by participants that the draft Convention should contain provisions to facilitate and expedite the extradition of drug traffickers, account being taken of the possible political implications of that procedure and of the relevant legislation and practices in different States. The concept of mandatory extradition was considered unacceptable by several representatives. It was underlined that the essential objective should be to ensure that offenders did not escape prosecution on account of legal loopholes, in particular, when extradition could not be granted. One representative held the view that in cases where a person convicted of drug trafficking was implicated in other criminal activities, such as terrorism, the requesting country should be allowed to try him on all counts. With a view to encouraging Governments to enact appropriate laws on extradition consistent with the objectives and requirements of the draft Convention, it was suggested by one representative that the Division of Narcotic Drugs should draft a model extradition treaty covering drug trafficking activities. In that connection, the Interregional HONLEA was informed that the study on extradition for drug-related offences issued by the Division in 1985 (ST/NAR/5), contained specific guidelines for use in drafting extradition treaties covering such offences. Some representatives mentioned existing bilateral treaties applicable in that area as well as regional arrangements, all of which were said to have been proved effective in achieving the prosecution and conviction of traffickers.

17. The diversion and trafficking in precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of drugs liable to abuse were considered by all participants as presenting a major international problem that could not be adequately dealt with under the provisions of existing drug control treaties. The need for introducing in the draft Convention some form of monitoring or control of those substances was generally recognized. Several representatives recommended that Governments adopt legislation providing appropriate measures, such as licensing and record-keeping, to facilitate the monitoring of the movement of precursor substances. Such measures however, would have to be less stringent than the controls applicable to drugs so as not to hamper the legitimate trade of substances normally used for industrial purposes. Some representatives suggested that national trade could be best regulated through the voluntary co-operation of chemical manufacturers and that the establishment of proper channels of communication between producing and consuming States could ensure the maintenance of the legitimate flow of international trade.

18. Some representatives considered that it was necessary to set up effective administrative and communication mechanisms to curb drug trafficking on the high seas. Such mechanisms should enable Governments to identify suspected vessels and, when necessary, to stop and search such vessels with the agreement of the flag State. One representative referred to a bilateral agreement to that effect entered into by his Government.

19. In the opinion of some participants the smuggling of drugs through the mails, which accounted for a sizeable portion of the illicit trade, deserved appropriate attention in the draft Convention. According to one suggestion, it would be desirable to reconcile the requirements of the Universal Postal Union conventions concerning the sanctity of international mail with the investigative practices of certain national postal administrations acting under applicable domestic laws.

20. Several representatives pointed out that law enforcement agencies in the various countries were making concerted efforts to deal as effectively as possible with the problem of illicit traffic, which now affected not only drug producing and consuming countries but also transit States. The quantities of drugs seized and the number of arrests made, as reported by several representatives including some from particularly vulnerable transit countries, illustrated the magnitude of the problem and the results obtained. Reference was made to different forms of international co-operation that had been developed and implemented successfully, sometimes in spite of adverse circumstances and limited resources. The conclusion of bilateral and multilateral agreements or arrangements for co-operation and mutual assistance was considered advisable to facilitate and enhance the ongoing implementation of the provisions of the draft Convention. Several representatives drew attention to the bilateral and multilateral agreements concluded in recent years by their Governments in the field of mutual legal assistance, exchange of information and extradition. The appointment of drug liaison officers was recommended by many representatives in order to strengthen national law enforcement agencies through personal contacts and exchanges of experience. Training and other technical assistance projects to improve the capability of drug law enforcement personnel were also considered most useful.

21. The proposed inclusion in the draft Convention of provisions on the law enforcement technique of controlled delivery received wide support at the Interregional HONLEA. Controlled delivery was generally considered a major tool for combating illicit drug traffic at the international level. Several representatives expressed the view that the relevant provisions should be couched in general terms and that operational details should be left to the competent national agencies. It should be borne in mind that the value of all effective law enforcement countermeasures was considerably reduced by exposure. One representative indicated that controlled deliveries were becoming increasingly more difficult to bring to a successful conclusion as traffickers became more aware of the use of that technique. Some representatives drew attention to the difficulties of adopting or applying that technique in their own country. The financial burden of surveillance along the transit routes, the obstacles created by administrative traditions and national legislation, and the lack of trained personnel were mentioned in that respect. Reference was made by one observer to the training seminar to facilitate the adoption of that technique that took place under the aegis of the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC) and International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). It was suggested that appropriate financial and technical assistance should be furnished to transit States at their request.

22. In the opinion of many representatives the struggle against illicit traffic and drug abuse, if it were to be really effective, should be pursued in a larger framework of action covering all its human and socio-economic aspects. The curtailment of the illicit cultivation of narcotic-producing plants by means of crop eradication and substitution, with correlative agricultural policies, and the concurrent reduction of demand in consuming countries were essential features in that respect. Emphasis should be placed on adequate education and prevention programmes, and on the treatment and rehabilitation of addicts.

23. The Interregional HONLEA was informed by the Secretary-General of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of the preparatory work undertaken for that Conference. The Conference had received from the General Assembly, in its resolution 40/122, a mandate to adopt a comprehensive multi-disciplinary outline of future activities to attack the drug problem. The purpose of the outline would be to make possible the participation of society as a whole in the implementation of countermeasures relating to the action to be taken at the national, regional and international levels. Many representatives voiced the support of their Governments for the objectives of that Conference and expressed the hope that the current work of the Interregional HONLEA would contribute to their achievement.

CHAPTER IV

MECHANISMS TO ENHANCE INTERREGIONAL CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION

24. At its 4th meeting on 29 July 1986, the Interregional HONLEA considered item 4 of its agenda. It had before it a document (DND/IH/1986/4) on that item prepared by the Secretariat and a document entitled "Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters" (DND/IH/1986/CRP.6) prepared by the Government of Australia.

25. Many representatives and observers spoke on the item and there was general agreement on the need to enhance interregional co-ordination and co-operation on a permanent basis. One representative pointed out that such international co-operation was in effect mandatory under the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, article 35, paragraph (b); and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, article 21, paragraph (c).

26. It was observed that regional and interregional co-operation had already been established to some extent. For example, the Nordic countries of Europe had established close co-operation between themselves and had concluded bilateral and multilateral agreements with countries outside their area; the countries of the Pacific basin and those of West Africa had organized meetings of law enforcement officers. An observer for an intergovernmental regional organization emphasized the effective regional co-operation in combating the illicit traffic in drugs in south-east Asia; that co-operation extended to law enforcement, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation. One representative cited the example of certain joint frontier commissions in South America that had been particularly useful in that respect.

27. Representatives of members of the Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region (HONLEA) and members of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East described the way in which the activities of those subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs were greatly improving co-operation and co-ordination between drug law enforcement agencies in their regions. In their view, that pattern of regional meetings could be extended to other regions.

28. Most representatives who spoke on the question favoured holding Interregional HONLEA meetings on a regular basis; the observer of an intergovernmental regional organization suggested that such meetings be held triennially. The opinion was also expressed, however, that the drug law enforcement community was already well served by frequent meetings under the auspices of CCC and INTERPOL at which illicit drug trafficking was invariably an agenda item.

29. A number of representatives from the African region deplored the lack of effective mechanisms for co-operation and co-ordination in drug law enforcement within their region. That lack was ascribed by some participants to an insufficient understanding of the drug-related problems that they faced coupled with serious linguistic and other communication problems. In that connection they welcomed Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/11 on the holding of a regional meeting for the Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies for the African Region in 1987.

30. Two representatives indicated that a drug law enforcement forum, on the lines of a regional HONLEA, was needed in the European region. One participant suggested that such a co-ordinating mechanism for Europe might be organized by the European Co-operation Group to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Drugs (Pompidou Group).

31. A number of representatives referred to the close relationship between agenda item 4 and the draft Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, and said that although there were already in existence numerous bilateral and multilateral international instruments dealing with criminal matters, including illicit drug trafficking, there was much scope for improvement in that area. One representative noted that some States represented at the Interregional HONLEA had still not ratified the existing international drug-control treaties. Several representatives were of the opinion that the draft Convention could close gaps in regard to such matters as extradition and the exchange of information. The usefulness of bilateral and multilateral agreements was at the same time stressed by some representatives. Two participants referred to the Australian draft model treaty on mutual assistance in criminal matters (DND/IH/1986/CRP.6) as containing elements that deserved consideration for adoption by Governments in appropriate cases. One representative said that his country considered that bilateral agreements between States constituted a useful mechanism for the improvement of international co-operation in such matters as the rapid exchange of information.

32. Many representatives favoured the wider use of the mechanism of exchange or assignment of drug law enforcement liaison officers between States with interrelated drug law enforcement problems. There was considerable agreement that such liaison officers provided fast secure channels for the exchange of information and intelligence that could be invaluable in combating the illicit drug traffic. One representative suggested that in addition to direct smuggling of drugs, drug liaison officers should be used also to combat drug-related criminal activities, including, in particular, other forms of smuggling. Several representatives emphasized the value of the personal contact that drug liaison officers provided, especially with regard to the gathering and use of intelligence and the success of such operations as controlled delivery.

33. Representatives of several intergovernmental organizations supported the establishment of new mechanisms for the improvement of interregional drug law enforcement co-operation and co-ordination on a permanent basis and described their own efforts in furthering that objective. The Executive Director of UNFDAC noted that a summary of the activities of UNFDAC in providing assistance and support to drug law enforcement throughout the world had been circulated to the Interregional HONLEA. He mentioned, as a recent example, a \$US 600,000 project of assistance by UNFDAC to the INTERPOL communications network in the Caribbean region that would enable INTERPOL members to deal more effectively with the illicit drug traffic and other criminal activities within that region. He stressed that UNFDAC saw law enforcement and development activities as fully complementary in the area of drug control. A number of participants thanked UNFDAC for the assistance that it had provided in support of the drug law enforcement activities in their States. One representative also thanked the Division of Narcotic Drugs for assistance and expert advice in the implementation of UNFDAC projects. Several participants, many of them from Africa, expressed the hope that still greater UNFDAC resources would be made available to them. Many African States lacked the necessary infrastructure in training, equipment and organization to deal with the serious drug law enforcement problems they were facing.

34. The absolute necessity of rapid and secure means of communication between drug law enforcement agencies for maximum effectiveness was emphasized by several representatives. It was clear that many of those agencies, especially in developing countries, were in great need of technical and financial assistance in order to modernize or expand their communication facilities. One representative noted that the telecommunications capability of many drug law enforcement agencies fell far short of that available to the organizers of the illicit drug traffic, and it was hoped that the United Nations, and also the developed countries affected by the inflow of illicit drugs, would consider ways and means of providing the necessary assistance. Every effort should be made to combat the menace of drug abuse, which had become a planetary scourge.

35. The suggestion for the establishment of a world-wide directory of designated contacts within national drug law enforcement agencies (DND/IH/1986/4, para. 12) was supported by most representatives. Such directories existed on a regional basis in some parts of the world and had been found to be extremely useful. INTERPOL maintained a directory of its National Central Bureaux, and CCC co-ordinated a directory of customs enforcement officers. The Drug Advisory Programme of the Colombo Plan Bureau had established and maintained on a regular basis a directory of drug law enforcement officials and agencies in the Far East region. Many participants considered that the suggested directory would be of great assistance to drug law enforcement officers, and one representative proposed that it might be established and maintained by the Division of Narcotic Drugs. A major shortcoming of such directories was, however, the difficulty of keeping them up-to-date. Also, one representative warned that criminals might be able to obtain valuable information from the directory.

36. One representative pointed out the great danger of duplication of effort and overlapping of work due to the proliferation of international instruments, meetings and other activities aimed at improving international co-operation at the regional and interregional levels. Unless such activities were well co-ordinated there was a real danger that they might become counter-productive.

CHAPTER V

MEASURES TO REDUCE THE VULNERABILITY OF STATES AFFECTED BY TRANSIT DRUG TRAFFIC

37. At its 5th meeting on 30 July 1986, the Interregional HONLEA considered agenda item 5. It had before it a document prepared by the Secretariat (DND/IH/1986/5), a report of the Secretary-General on the international campaign against traffic in drugs with respect to action taken pursuant to General Assembly resolution 39/143 (A/40/778) and a background document (DND/IH/1986/CRP.1) presented by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

38. Many representatives who spoke on this item considered their countries as transit States and detailed their geographical position vis-à-vis producer and consumer States. One representative indicated that coca base came into his country from the source country and was taken a stage further in the refining process before being sent on to other countries.

39. In addition to the proximity to producer and consumer countries, the configuration of the territories of some transit States was mentioned as a major factor contributing to their vulnerability. One representative referred to the archipelagic nature of the territory of his country, and another to the problems arising from the opportunities for smuggling offered by the extremely long coastline of his country. A representative drew attention to the fact that simplified formalities at border crossings in his country facilitated the smuggling of narcotic drugs, and that much of that illicit traffic utilized established trading routes. The task of the detection of the illicit drug traffic was made even more difficult by the fact that 70 per cent of the heavy transport vehicles in transit were covered by TIR carnets.

40. One method of drug smuggling mentioned by representatives was the use of secret compartments in heavy transport vehicles. Currently, there were insufficient practicable means available for border officials to make thorough and effective searches at border crossings. That problem was compounded by the frequent use by drug traffickers of transport vehicles carrying perishable goods, which were given expeditious clearance. Another representative indicated that a similar problem existed in his country where containers were used to smuggle drugs, and he suggested the possibility of collusion between traffickers, foreign exporters and local importers of legitimate goods.

41. A representative pointed to the problems arising from the use of customs seals on transport vehicles passing through his country. It was often difficult for the officer concerned to tell a false customs seal from a genuine one because of the variety of seals used in different countries.

42. It was observed that many transit States felt the need for some form of additional co-operation and assistance from the developed countries. There was general agreement on the urgent need for increased collaboration between the authorities of transit States and those of the consumer and producer countries. Such collaboration, it was felt, would be of immense value to transit States, some of which did not have the necessary resources to combat the illicit drug traffic. Representatives called for greater assistance to transit States from the developed countries and international organizations. It was suggested that the provision of equipment and financial and technical assistance would substantially reduce the vulnerability of transit States to the illicit drug traffic. One representative expressed the view that the investment in manpower and money needed to combat the illicit traffic already exceeded the resources of his small country.

43. In view of the special problems faced by transit States, it was suggested that they should be recognized by funding agencies and Governments as having a high priority in the allocation of financial and technical assistance to combat drug trafficking.

44. It was suggested by one representative that at least some of the practical measures outlined in document DND/IH/1986/CRP.1 would, if adopted, bring some measure of protection to those States whose territories were being used by international drug traffickers.

45. Among the measures recommended by representatives for reducing the vulnerability of transit States were the following:

(a) Establishment of a working group whose terms of reference would be to identify the specific problems encountered by transit States and make appropriate recommendations;

(b) Initiation and intensification of contacts and consultations between transit, consumer and producer countries;

(c) Exchange of ideas, experiences and intelligence on a regular basis;

(d) More stringent control of the licit stocks of psychotropic substances in producer countries;

(e) Intensification of measures to reduce the supply and demand in producer and consumer countries;

(f) Training of drug law enforcement agents from transit States in such techniques as ship and aircraft rummaging, and detection of narcotics concealed in body cavities and other areas of concealment.

CHAPTER VI

A STRATEGY FOR IDENTIFYING THE LINKS BETWEEN ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC AND OTHER ORGANIZED CRIME, WITH A VIEW TO ATTACKING THE ORGANIZERS OF SUCH CRIME, TAKING PARTICULAR ACCOUNT OF THE NEED TO ENSURE TRACING AND FORFEITURE OF THE PROCEEDS OF ALL DRUG-RELATED CRIMES AND TO SEEK GREATER HARMONY IN, AND ADEQUACY OF, SANCTIONS FOR SERIOUS OFFENCES INVOLVING OR ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG TRAFFICKING

46. At its 6th meeting on 30th July 1986, the Interregional HONLEA considered item 6 of its agenda. It had before it a note (DND/IH/1986/6) on that item prepared by the Secretariat and the following additional documents: DND/IH/1986/CRP.2; DND/WP/1983/23/Rev.1; MNAR/1984/13; and E/CN.7/1986/9.

47. All the participants on this item expressed great concern at the links between the illicit drug traffic and other organized crime. In that connection attention was drawn by the Officer-in-Charge of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs to the Plan of Action adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, 2/ which stated that it was imperative to launch a major effort to control and eventually eradicate the destructive phenomena of illicit drug trafficking and abuse and of organized crime, both of which disrupted and destabilized societies.

48. In response to the recommendations of the Seventh Congress, the Centre was reviewing its work programme in crime prevention and criminal justice and in drug abuse control in order to achieve, in collaboration with the Division of Narcotic Drugs, an integrated approach to criminal justice administration in the area of illicit drug trafficking. Reference was made to the general effort to computerize the United Nations crime-related data base so as to

provide technical advice to law enforcement agencies on the improvement of statistical recording capabilities; with the assistance of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, computerized information on drug trafficking could thus be standardized and developed.

49. The view was expressed that drug trafficking and related criminal activities were major international problems with economic, political and national security implications that exceeded the broad range of social issues.

50. Practically all participants dwelt on the problem of organized crime, although one of them said that he would have preferred the expression "organized criminal activities". Another participant referred to the alarming growth in his country of new organized crime groups that had become deeply involved in drug trafficking. Like the traditional organized crime families, those groups had multinational connections; they controlled vast wealth from the proceeds of the illicit traffic and their leaders were shielded from day-to-day criminal activity by many levels of subordinates carrying out their orders.

51. Several participants stressed the link between the illicit drug traffic and crimes of subversion and terrorism. One representative pointed out that in his country there were indications that the proceeds derived from the illicit drug traffic were being used to finance terrorist activities. Another participant stressed the close connection of the illicit trade in firearms with other organized crime, including drug-related offences. One representative warned against traffickers posing as political refugees to gain a degree of sympathy as a mitigating factor when detected.

52. A number of participants referred to the adequacy of sanctions for drug-related offences and to sentencing policies, which were matters of primary importance and should be appropriately covered in the draft Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. The possibility of seeking to achieve greater harmony in sanctions for serious offences was also a matter that deserved careful consideration. A suggestion was made to the effect that special tribunals should be established in every country to deal specifically with drug traffickers.

53. Most participants referred to the fact that the immense wealth of organized crime groups enabled them to corrupt many of the legal processes designed to prevent their illegal activity. It was therefore essential to attack the financial power of those criminal groups. Each country would have to face the issues of tracing, freezing and forfeiting of the proceeds of illegal activity. In that connection, reference was made by a number of representatives to the relevant legislation being enacted in their countries. In order to reduce the advantage derived by those groups from their multinational connections, co-operation at the international level was essential in the investigation of their activities.

54. Reference was made to an INTERPOL seminar held in 1982, where it was emphasized that the key element in the matter was that of the burden of proof of whether the proceeds were derived from a criminal activity. A related question was whether a direct link existed between that activity and the proceeds in question. It was also indicated that there appeared to be a trend in many countries in favour of enacting legislation that would shift the burden of proof in those matters to the defendant.

55. Several participants referred to the Model Legislation prepared by INTERPOL, the purpose of which was to facilitate access by the police to the financial information relating to criminal organizations. Once enacted, that legislation would provide access to banking and other records by law enforcement officers, and would create a new indictable offence defined as the possession by a person of proceeds known by him to be derived from the commission of an offence wherever perpetrated. It would also provide for the temporary freezing of assets prior to the filing of charges and for the forfeiture of assets derived from a criminal activity.

56. Reference was also made to the fact that a resolution unanimously adopted by the Seventh Congress called upon Governments to review taxation laws and bank secrecy laws that were being used as a shield by some persons in hiding, disposing of, or transferring their illegitimate gains. While a number of countries had enacted adequate legislation to deal with organized crime, changes were still needed in the realm of taxation and bank secrecy to enable law enforcement officers to have access to tax files and bank records.

57. Several participants emphasized the importance of close international co-operation in enforcement and judicial matters to facilitate prosecution of drug traffickers. In that connection, an observer stressed the success achieved by the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters.

CHAPTER VII

COUNTERMEASURES TO DRUG SMUGGLING BY SEA AND BY AIR

58. At its 7th meeting on 31 July 1986, the Interregional HONLEA considered item 7 of its agenda. It had before it a note (DND/IH/1986/7) on that item prepared by the Secretariat and the following additional documents: two papers prepared by the Government of the United Kingdom entitled "Effective ship searching and rummaging" (DND/IH/1986/CRP.3) and "The detection and countering of drug smuggling by internal concealment" (DND/IH/1986/CRP.4), a report of the Expert Group on Countermeasures to Drug Smuggling by Air and Sea (E/CN.7/1986/11/Add.3) and a consultant report (DND/WP/1985/11) submitted by the Secretariat.

59. Several participants referred to the abuse by drug traffickers of aircraft and vessels involved in commercial transportation. It was the form of drug smuggling from which certain countries suffered most. It was physically impossible to check every means of transport and every individual traveller. Moreover, excessively strict checking would disrupt the international traffic in passengers and goods. Accordingly, it was necessary to reconcile the need to combat drug smuggling with that of maintaining an efficient international system of transportation. The best practical solution in that respect was close co-operation with commercial carriers.

60. In that connection, reference was made to the guidelines jointly formulated in 1985 by the United States Customs Service and the International Air Transport Association (IATA) on the prevention of illicit drug smuggling into the United States of America on board aircraft. The adoption of those guidelines has been followed up by a United States Customs training scheme for airline staff on aircraft identification, the conduct of searches and security procedures.

61. Another useful step in the same direction had been the adoption in June 1986 by IATA and CCC of a Memorandum of Understanding on the Prevention of Drug Smuggling Aboard Aircraft. That important agreement dealt, among other things, with the inspection of aircraft, the screening of airline personnel and the requirement to inform the customs authorities of any suspicious element. Under that agreement, IATA acknowledged its role in ensuring that airline traffic moved speedily, safely and efficiently and in contributing to the prevention of the transport of illicit drugs by aircraft. Similar arrangements had been concluded by CCC with the International Chamber of Shipping.

62. Many representatives gave particulars of the manner in which the problem of drug smuggling by sea affected their countries, supplying details of drug seizures from vessels of different kinds. Several participants stressed the difficulties involved in endeavouring to prevent drug smuggling by the numerous pleasure craft constantly entering and leaving small ports. One representative suggested that yacht clubs should be entrusted with monitoring the movements of pleasure craft. Those clubs would be required to keep a register of owners and users of such craft and of sailings and dockings; they would make sure that owners and masters of pleasure craft fulfilled their obligation to declare the time of sailing and purpose of the trip; and lastly, the clubs would supply relevant information to competent officials. Such information could be exchanged with their colleagues abroad on a confidential basis.

63. One representative suggested that, in order to prevent drug smuggling, the authorities should be empowered, in respect of any vessels, aircraft or vehicles entering, leaving or transiting their territory, to conduct searches of baggage, cargo, crew, passengers, and maintenance and service personnel on the basis of criteria set by the authorities. Control should be imposed on trans-shipment cargoes; when air cargo in transit on an incoming flight was transferred to an immediately available outgoing flight, the transfer should be made under escort.

64. Attention was drawn to the problems arising from the enormous quantities of containers being moved in international trade. The law enforcement agencies of a number of countries had developed a system for identifying at an early stage suspect shipments. The basis of that system was co-operation with shipping companies and forwarding agents.

65. One observer pointed out that developing a profile of suspect cargoes on the basis of the experience of many countries was one of the means of facilitating efficient checking. Computers could profitably be used for that purpose. It was also suggested that computers within the customs services should be made available for law enforcement purposes. One representative suggested that it would be desirable to link the computers of airports in different countries in a common data system. An observer pointed out, however, that while it was technically possible to link a computer in the airport of one country with a computer in the airport of another country where the aircraft was due to land, in some cases it would be politically difficult if not impossible to do so. At the national level, a computer link had been established between many airports and the competent customs authorities. A number of participants stressed the advantage of making use of radar, air surveillance and other devices to detect, intercept and apprehend smugglers using air or sea transport.

66. An observer emphasized the importance for law enforcement officers of knowing what new equipment existed for the purpose of detecting smuggled drugs. Exhibitions of such equipment were therefore particularly valuable. An exhibition of that type, devoted to equipment used by customs, had recently been organized by CCC. Normally, producers of such equipment had contacts only with the customs and the police in their own country; international exhibitions enabled them to meet prospective users in other countries.

67. Several participants stressed the importance of intelligence work in the struggle against the illicit traffic. It was pointed out that successful drug interception required an ability to concentrate the enforcement effort on those transactions most likely to produce results. Good drug intelligence was therefore essential. One representative indicated that in his country independent intelligence and preventive units had been set up for sea and air, in addition to the normal machinery for checking baggage and cargo. The resources of the competent officers had been strengthened by providing baggage screening equipment, drug-identification kits, computer terminals and drug-detecting dog squads.

68. There was general agreement on the need to impose severe penalties to deter smuggling by air and sea. Many participants drew attention to the existence in their countries of the supplementary penalty of confiscation of all assets acquired with the proceeds of drug smuggling. One representative indicated that, in his country, such confiscation extended to any assets standing in the name of the spouse, lover or children of the offender.

69. One representative suggested that penalties should be imposed against airlines and navigation companies whose craft were found to be used by smugglers. One possible sanction could be banning the airline or navigation company from taking passengers or cargo in the country where the offence had been committed. It was also suggested that sanctions should be imposed against the owners of vessels found repeatedly carrying illicit drugs, for example, on more than one occasion in any period of 18 months.

70. The connection between drug trafficking and terrorism was emphasized by a number of participants. The airlines and their passengers were the innocent victims of international terrorism. Similarly, airlines were the victims of the illicit drug traffic.

71. Several participants drew attention to the usefulness of bilateral agreements for controlling sea transport routes. Agreements of that kind existed between certain countries of the European Economic Community as well as Sweden and the United States. Officers from other countries had joined United States Coast Guard officers on their vessels to assist in boarding vessels suspected of smuggling and flying the flag of those countries.

72. One participant suggested that the Division of Narcotic Drugs should be invited to study means whereby ships and aircraft in international waters and airspace could be held accountable for drug trafficking, regardless of stated origin, destination or country of registration. Another representative suggested that all States should be required to enact legislation making it a criminal offence for the owners of vessels or aircraft to permit their craft to be used for smuggling.

CHAPTER VIII

INITIATION OF A LONG-TERM TRAINING STRATEGY

73. At its 7th meeting on 31 July 1986, the Interregional HONLEA addressed agenda item 8. The Interregional HONLEA had before it a document (DND/IH/1986/8) prepared by the Secretariat.

74. The participants on this item were unanimous on the paramount importance of drug law enforcement training. Several participants described specialized training as the key element in efforts to counter the illicit traffic in drugs of abuse. It was repeatedly emphasized that the constant evolution in the methods, tactics, places of concealment, variation of routes and other stratagems used by drug smugglers to avoid detection necessitated continual updating of training programmes for drug law enforcement officers. It was clear from the statements of representatives that even the best technical equipment and the assistance of drug-detecting dogs were no substitute for, nor could they be effective without, well-trained officers. After describing the involvement of the Nordic countries in drug law enforcement training activities, a representative from that area stressed the value of training in promoting greater international co-operation. Drug law enforcement training was also seen as an effective mechanism for the improvement of co-operation world-wide.

75. Observers from several intergovernmental organizations and a number of representatives emphasized the pressing need for more training at the international level in view of the well-established international pattern of the illicit drug traffic. One observer suggested the establishment of mobile drug law enforcement training and investigating teams to be financed by Member States and UNFDAC, and to be co-ordinated by the Division of Narcotic Drugs and INTERPOL. Several participants reviewed the extensive drug law enforcement training activities that had been carried out in recent years by many intergovernmental organizations, usually in collaboration with one or more countries that were particularly concerned in the fight against illicit drug traffic. Those activities were usually in the form of training courses and seminars, and it was noted with appreciation that they had benefited substantially from technical assistance and financial support provided by the United Nations and concerned Governments. Study tours, fellowships and exchange visits were also seen to be useful drug law enforcement training activities.

76. Many participants suggested that the most cost effective type of training was that of "Training of trainers" that would, in the long term, benefit the greatest number of law enforcement officers. Representatives of some African States described the training assistance that they had received from drug law enforcement training courses that had been organized in their region by various intergovernmental organizations with support from the drug law enforcement agencies of States in Europe and North America. Most representatives of African States were however emphatic about their need for additional drug law enforcement training at every level. There was an increasing awareness in the African region of the threats that it faced from illicit drug trafficking. All participants from the African region asked that intergovernmental organizations, especially the United Nations, and concerned States from outside the region should increase the level of their training activities in Africa.

77. One observer from an intergovernmental organization described its training activities in the region of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) where it had established three training centres, each concerned with a different aspect of the prevention of drug abuse. One of those centres was devoted exclusively to drug law enforcement training at intermediate and advanced levels; each ASEAN country has its own basic training in drug law enforcement. The same observer and a number of representatives advocated the organization of regional training centres, in every region, by the United Nations. Regional training was seen as having important advantages because in addition to training drug law enforcement officers, it promoted international co-operation and the exchange of information and intelligence.

78. Several participants emphasized the importance of continuity when selecting personnel for intensive training. It was considered that officers selected for intensive and specialized training should be expected to continue working in the drug law enforcement field for, at least, a further two or three years.

79. The observers from some intergovernmental organizations and some representatives suggested that drug law enforcement training should not be viewed in isolation. In addition to drug law enforcement training there was a need for training in other related aspects of drug control, such as forensic science, drug laboratory techniques, public information, education, social services, judicial procedures and health measures, for example, treatment and rehabilitation.

80. One observer from an intergovernmental organization and one representative said that there was a pressing need in some regions for a directory of drug law enforcement training material including books, reference papers and audio-visual material. A great deal of material produced in recent years had not been made available to developing countries. He thought that the production of such a useful directory was a task that might be undertaken by the United Nations.

81. One representative from the area of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East mentioned that his Government could offer 20 places to trainees from outside his country, in drug law enforcement training, during 1986 and 1987. A representative from the African region said that his drug law enforcement agency was also organizing international training facilities for officers from Africa and the Middle East.

82. The need for increasing co-ordination of training activities was emphasized by a number of participants. The observer from one intergovernmental organization, after describing his organization's involvement in drug law enforcement training that included courses on diversion of drugs from licit sources and financial investigations, regretted that insufficient co-ordination with other organizations and agencies sometimes prevented the best use of available resources.

83. The observer from one intergovernmental organization informed the Interregional HONLEA that his organization was developing training modules in customs enforcement techniques including the searching of ships, aircraft, vehicles and passengers' baggage as well as the use of drug-detecting dogs and

cargo security. He suggested that an exhibition of technical equipment for the use of drug law enforcement officers might usefully be held in conjunction with the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Traffic in 1987.

84. A representative of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs referred to the Plan of Action of the Seventh Congress, in which the Secretary-General was requested to strengthen regional and subregional training programmes. He said that currently the United Nations had regional training and research institutions in Costa Rica, Finland and Japan, and a similar institution was to be established in Africa. All of those institutions emphasized drug law enforcement training.

85. It was clear from the statements made that there was a need for improved drug law enforcement training activities in most regions of the world, and especially in those regions that were less well developed. Regional seminars and meetings appeared to be the favourite means of training at the international level.

86. Improvement in the co-ordination of training between international organizations and also between them and the drug law enforcement agencies of concerned States should continue to be actively pursued, with the United Nations playing a leading role.

CHAPTER IX

OTHER BUSINESS

87. At its 8th meeting on 31 July 1986, the Interregional HONLEA considered agenda item 9.

88. One observer, noting that the First Interregional HONLEA had given an opportunity to conduct a fruitful exchange of ideas and experiences, suggested that further meetings of Interregional HONLEA should be organized. He felt that the agenda for such meetings should contain a limited number of items, an approach that had proved successful in the First Interregional HONLEA.

89. One representative suggested that a co-operation mechanism, similar to the bodies functioning in Asia, should be established for countries in the South West Indian Ocean area, to assist them in their fight against illicit drug traffic.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No.3 (E/1986/23), chap. X.

2/ Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. A.

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Notes

1. Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1985, Supplement No. 1 (E/1985/1), chap. X.

2. Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985 (United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.86.V.1), chap. I, sect. A.

Annex I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

STATES

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League of Arab States Abdellatif Hamdi, Wail Khayal

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International Council on Alcohol and Addictions Eva Tongue

International Road Transport Union Karl Meier

Annex II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<u>Document number</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
DND/IH/1986/1	2	Provisional agenda
DND/IH/1986/2	2	Annotated provisional agenda
DND/IH/1986/3	3	Item document
DND/IH/1986/4	4	Item document
DND/IH/1986/5	5	Item document
DND/IH/1986/6	6	Item document
DND/IH/1986/7	7	Item document
DND/IH/1986/8	8	Item document
DND/IH/1986/CRP.1 <u>b/</u>	5	Background document on "Measures to reduce the vulnerability of States affected by the transit of illicit drugs" (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
DND/IH/1986/CRP.2 <u>b/</u>	6	Background document on the links between illicit drug trafficking and other organized crime (Canada)
DND/IH/1986/CRP.3 <u>b/</u>	7	Background notes on Effective Ship Searching and Rummaging (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
DND/IH/1986/CRP.4 <u>b/</u>	7	Background notes on the Detection and Countering of Drug Smuggling by Internal Concealment (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
DND/IH/1986/CRP.5 <u>b/</u>	3	Background paper on "Controlled Deliveries - An Australian Perspective" (Australia)
DND/IH/1986/CRP.6 <u>b/</u>	4	Background paper on "Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters" (Australia)
DND/IH/1986/CRP.7 <u>b/</u>		Drug law enforcement activities supported by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC)
DND/IH/1986/CRP.8 <u>b/</u>		Trends in the illicit traffic of heroin, cocaine and cannabis resin based upon data reported by Governments
DND/IH/1986/CRP.9 <u>b/</u>		Status of multilateral treaties on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances that are deposited with the Secretary-General
DND/IH/1986/CRP.10 <u>b/</u>		Provisional timetable
DND/IH/1986/CRP.11 <u>b/</u>		List of documents
DND/IH/1986/INF.1 <u>c/</u>		Information for participants
DND/IH/1986/INF.2/Rev.2		List of participants
DND/IH/1986/L.1 and Add.1-7		Draft report
DND/IH/1986/L.2		Draft resolution (withdrawn)
DND/IH/1986/L.3		Draft resolution (withdrawn)
DND/IH/1986/L.4		Draft recommendations

a/ For various additional background documents, see list of documents in DND/IH/1986/CRP.11

b/ English only

c/ English, French and Spanish only

ANNEX B

LIST OF REPORTS

Report Title	Report Number	Report Date
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	1	1970
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	2	1971
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	3	1972
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	4	1973
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	5	1974
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	6	1975
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	7	1976
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	8	1977
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	9	1978
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	10	1979
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	11	1980
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	12	1981
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	13	1982
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	14	1983
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	15	1984
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	16	1985
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	17	1986
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	18	1987
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	19	1988
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	20	1989
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	21	1990
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	22	1991
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	23	1992
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	24	1993
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	25	1994
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	26	1995
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	27	1996
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	28	1997
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	29	1998
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	30	1999
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	31	2000
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	32	2001
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	33	2002
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	34	2003
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	35	2004
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	36	2005
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	37	2006
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Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	39	2008
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	40	2009
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	41	2010
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	42	2011
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	43	2012
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	44	2013
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Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	54	2023
Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense	55	2024

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224666	FORM ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP	1	9/5/1986	B1 B3

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing
Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.