

Forty-first General Assembly
Third Committee
35th Meeting (PM)

GA/SHC/2785
4 November 1986

THIRD COMMITTEE ENDS DISCUSSION OF ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING
AND PREPARATIONS FOR JULY 1987 CONFERENCE ON QUESTION

Concluding its discussion this afternoon of illicit drug trafficking, as well as preparations for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (Vienna, 17-26 July 1987), the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) this afternoon heard five speakers.

Statements were made by the representatives of Nicaragua, Pakistan, Kenya, the Philippines and Peru.

During consideration of the items, all Governments stressed the importance of the forthcoming Conference, the multidisciplinary outline of post-Conference activities being prepared for adoption by the Conference and the finalizing of the draft Convention on illicit trafficking. Concern was expressed that the draft Convention not overlap with any of the existing international instruments related to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Many speakers also voiced the hope that extraneous political issues would not impede the work of the Conference.

At the Committee's next meeting, at 3 p.m. tomorrow, 5 November, it will begin consideration of alternative approaches for improving the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Scheduled to speak are Australia, the United States, Israel, Ireland, Cuba, Sweden and Mexico.



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Discussion on Drugs

The Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) met this afternoon to conclude discussion of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. (For background, see Press Release GA/SHC/2781 of 31 October.)

The first speaker, ARELYS BELLORINI (Nicaragua) said the problem was becoming more and more complicated with its very nature having changed in recent years. The problem of addiction was mainly based in the problems of society itself -- unemployment, illiteracy, and all types of inequality and injustice. The very roots of society were being attacked by the problem. Internal security in many countries was seriously affected, with the authority of many Governments being challenged.

In Nicaragua the problem had started in the 1960s and 1970s, she said. Corruption in the Somoza Government had been an important basis for the traffic in and abuse of narcotic drugs. The Sandinista revolution had brought about change. The economic, social and political structure had as one of its objectives the total development of man in society.

She went on to say that Nicaragua was the victim of a war of aggression, but nevertheless had given priority to measures such as education to halt the abuse of drugs. Drug producing countries were being asked to take effective measures, but action must also be taken by the consuming countries. Only the concerted effort of all nations could bring about the elimination of drug abuse and trafficking. She supported the 1987 Conference and hoped the draft convention would cover aspects not included in existing conventions. She denounced the campaign to link certain countries of Latin America with drug trafficking. The international community must take measures to counter the scourge confronting mankind, she concluded.

SALMAN BASHIR (Pakistan) said the convening of an international conference on drugs was timely but the draft agenda should be modified to allow consideration of international measures to help developing countries eliminate illicit drug production and trafficking. His Government was determined to curb that menace, but he felt it was imperative to adopt effective measures to arrest and reduce continued demand in certain advanced societies.

Pakistan had embarked on a nation-wide programme to eradicate the production, processing, trafficking, sale and possession of such substances, he said. To carry out a smooth transition towards total elimination of poppy production, the Government had undertaken crop substitution programmes. To treat and rehabilitate drug dependent people, it had opened 26 treatment centres in the three years 1983-85. These centres had cured about 55,000 addicts of their habit. High priority was being given to educate the people regarding drug abuse. An awareness programme had been launched through use of various media.

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Pakistan was grateful for the valuable assistance it had received bilaterally from friendly countries and from United Nations agencies, he said. The Government was extending full co-operation with United Nations agencies to facilitate the successful completion of those projects.

RAPHAEL M. KIILU (Kenya) said illegal trafficking of drugs had progressed alarmingly from an international side-show to a disturbing issue influencing States and regional relations. That illegal movement had transcended social barriers; it had destroyed individuals and communities, and no family was immune to it, rich or poor. The illicit drug industry had influenced international finance flows and had had a major impact on the development planning of certain nations. It was basically a supply and demand problem, in his view, and addressing it was primarily the responsibility of each State.

He observed that use of narcotic drugs in many societies was closely linked with traditional cultural structures. The use of some drugs in their rawer form was permissible to a confined extent, and in many instances necessitated by cultural mores of the period and society. Any analysis of the problem must take that into account. Second, production of drugs generated income for developed and less developed economies. When prices of other commodities were subject to arbitrary price fluctuations and drug prices steadily increased, it was economic realism to expect the producer to produce drugs.

He supported combined international efforts such as the international drug conference. He expected it would devise practical and concerted efforts to combat the drug scourge at all levels. He warned against the over-bureaucratization of the issue, by creating too many institutions. The drug-abuse problem called for serious and multifaceted attention, he said. He believed that a heavily legislative approach to drug abuse and trafficking, while well intentioned, was not productive. He appealed to journalists to maintain their offensive against drug abuse, which heightened public awareness of its dangers.

RODOLFO S. SANCHEZ (Philippines) reaffirmed his Government's complete support for the numerous actions initiated by the United Nations to combat the drug menace, and underscored equally the importance of taking concrete action on the national level, he said. His Government gave priority to a heightened awareness and sensitivity relative to the ill effects of drugs. It had taken national measures in that regard, and was a party to existing international instruments. The recent Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Narcotic Drugs Law Enforcement Agencies in Vienna had enhanced ongoing bilateral and multilateral efforts, such as those aimed at setting up mechanisms for interregional co-ordination and co-operation.

The Philippines welcomed the convening of next year's Conference, and said the decision to hold it at the ministerial level demonstrated the high degree of commitment by the international community to that area of multilateral co-operation. Reviewing activities by the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries, he said they were formulating a joint strategy for the Conference.

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He considered the adoption of a comprehensive multidisciplinary outline of future activities one of the most important objectives of the Conference, he said. He endorsed the inclusion of the specific eight elements in the outline, stating they were essentially the main programmes of action being pursued by his Government in line with its international obligations. What was needed was political will beyond the Conference, so that the drive to eliminate the scourge of drugs would attain its goal.

CARLOS ALZAMORA (Peru) said his country had been asking the United Nations for assistance in combating drug abuse and trafficking for 40 years. Use of drugs now had a transnational character, and was increasing, even in developing countries. The struggle against drug trafficking and consumption was primarily a national one. His Government had shouldered its responsibilities by starting a massive anti-drug campaign shortly after it assumed power. It had reduced drug availability by 80 tons annually valued at \$5.6 million. It had destroyed crops and cocaine laboratories.

But that was only the first part of Peru's policies against drugs, he went on. It co-operated with the States in the region and subscribed to regional drug agreements, such as those of Lima and Puerto Vallarta. Along those lines, it was active in subregional, regional, and world-wide efforts to fight against drug trafficking.

He believed that the process of preparing a new drug convention and the international conference would allow for the creation of a broad and multilateral plan against drug abuse. It should be based on effective procedures to allow efficient international co-operation; respect for sovereignty of States; the shouldering of responsibility by the international community and consumer and producer countries; and consideration of socio-cultural factors characterizing each region and the need for rural development. The financial contribution of States should depend on their level of development, he said.

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Forty-first General Assembly
Third Committee
35th Meeting (PM)

GA/SHC/2785/Corr.1
6 November 1986

THIRD COMMITTEE ENDS DISCUSSION OF ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING
AND PREPARATIONS FOR JUNE 1987 CONFERENCE ON QUESTION

CORRECTION

On page 1 of Press Release GA/SHC/2785, of 4 November, the first paragraph should read as follows:

"Concluding its discussion this afternoon of illicit drug trafficking, as well as preparations for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (Vienna, 17-26 June 1987), the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) this afternoon heard five speakers."

The headline should read as above.

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Forty-first General Assembly
Third Committee
33rd Meeting (AM)

GA/SHC/2783
3 November 1986

THIRD COMMITTEE HEARS 11 MORE SPEAKERS ON ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC

The Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) this morning heard 11 statements as it continued consideration of the campaign against illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs.

Those making statements were the representatives of the German Democratic Republic, Fiji, Brunei Darussalam, China, Hungary, Guatemala, Singapore, Egypt, Bolivia, Colombia and Thailand.

Speakers this morning stressed the importance of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, to be held in Vienna next summer, and of adequate preparation and documentation for that event.

When the Committee meets next, at 10 a.m. tomorrow, 4 November, it will continue consideration of this item. Scheduled to speak at two meetings tomorrow are Chile, Malaysia, Kenya, India, Australia, Afghanistan, Barbados, Canada, Jamaica, Argentina, Côte d'Ivoire, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bulgaria, Austria, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Peru and the Soviet Union.

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Discussion on Drugs

The Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) met this morning to continue consideration of the international campaign against illicit drug trafficking. (For background, see Press Release GA/SHC/2781 of 31 October.)

The first speaker, WILLI SCHLEGEL (German Democratic Republic), said drug abuse encouraged and organized by irresponsible profiteers endangered the health and security of millions of people. Vigorous action at the national and international levels was imperative. As a multilateral negotiating forum, the United Nations should provide strong impetus to the international campaign against drug trafficking. His country supported the objectives of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (Vienna, 17-26 July 1987), and attached great importance to the elaboration of substantive conference documents, including recommendations on ways of combating illicit drug trafficking in all its forms.

He agreed with the recommendations made to date by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and now, he said, every effort must be made to prepare a substantive programme outlining future activities in the control of drug abuse. The two existing conventions had proved their worth as a basis of international co-operation in the field of drug abuse, and now there was an increasingly urgent need for effective political, legal and organizational measures to be taken against international drug syndicates. The new issues to be covered by the convention now being drafted required thorough consideration, and the provisions must strictly guarantee the sovereignty of States in such areas as their discretion to decide what measures they would take at the national level, and in what international activities they would participate.

It was clear, he said, that the drug problem involved a host of social questions, and could not be resolved in isolation from economic and social developments. Any measure would be inadequate unless it went hand in hand with the creation of a social environment fostering a positive approach to life. Measures at the national level were therefore of great importance. Drug abuse was not a factor of social relevance in the German Democratic Republic. The social roots generating illegal drug markets and drug abuse had been removed, and effective control measures had been enforced in full conformity with the norms of international law.

JOSEPH BROWNE (Fiji), speaking on behalf of the seven South Pacific Forum countries (Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu), said a principal way to eradicate drug abuse was through proper parental control of young people and their education in the dangers of indulging in drugs. The extended family and the village community could play a major role in some countries, although tradition and customs were subject to the influence of external forces, he said.

Regional co-operation was essential, he continued. In his region, there were annual meetings of heads of narcotics law enforcement agencies, and a regular exchange of views among chiefs of police and health authorities. Those meetings were augmented by intelligence exchanges at operational

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levels. Potentially the most serious problem would be the corrupting effect of organized crime in the South Pacific. His region was increasingly becoming a transit zone; therefore greater support and co-operation on the global level was required.

The needs of smaller delegations should be kept in mind in the organization of the Vienna conference on drug abuse, he said. Time should be scheduled for informal meetings where experts could share their experiences. He hoped to learn more about sophisticated methods such as electronic surveillance; the provision of adequate legislation to allow seizure of drug trafficking assets; access to banking and financial records of suspected illicit traffickers; and the establishment of a central data base on drug problems.

AWANG AHMAD YUSSOF (Brunei Darussalam) said that in 1984 a national drug abuse committee had been formed in his country, followed by an implementing body to co-ordinate and liaise with relevant authorities in efforts relating to combating drug abuse and trafficking. In its efforts to combat the drug menace Brunei Darussalam had also adopted legislation which would be strictly enforced, including the imposition of severe penalties on drug offenders. It was hoped that such measures would prevent the country from becoming a transit country. Noting with distress that the global situation regarding drugs was "far from encouraging", he said his country was closely associated with other ASEAN States in combating the drug problem through regional efforts.

He said the most significant aspect of preparations for the Conference was the comprehensive multi-disciplinary outline of future activities concerning the problems of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. He hoped the Conference would bring to fruition the formulation, launching and co-ordination of more adequate, practical programmes within the ability of States in terms of personnel, facilities and finance so as to guarantee more effective concerted international action against the drug problem.

Brunei Darussalam supported Malaysia in its hope that the Conference would issue a declaration as an expression of the firm political will of all participating nations, in addition to the comprehensive multi-disciplinary outline. Concluding, he said the success of international efforts in eradicating illicit drug production, trafficking and consumption was directly linked to each individual State's actions and responsibilities.

DU YONG (China) said drug abuse had become one of the most urgent problems facing the world. She was pleased that the international community had shown a unanimous determination to address the problem, by the draft convention against illicit drug trafficking, for example. Her Government actively supported all international efforts to prevent drug abuse. It had endorsed the 14 elements included in the draft convention.

Historically, China had suffered greatly from illicit drugs. While invading China, the imperialists had used it as a dumping ground for their opium, rendering it a semi-colonial country. The Government had adopted severe measures against drugs immediately after its founding, banning the production, sale and use of narcotics. It had been effective against the

menace of drug abuse in the early 1950s, she said. In recent years, a few international illicit drug traffickers had taken advantage of the opening-door policy. But China had taken severe measures, intensifying the customs and anti-drug work and personnel training, and keeping strict control over cultivation.

China was willing to strengthen its co-operation with relevant United Nations agencies and other Governments to fight drug abuse, she said. It had actively participated in the proceedings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and had carried out bilateral exchanges with some countries. There was preliminary co-operation with the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, which she hoped would be further strengthened in the future.

FERENC ABRAHAM (Hungary) said that in his country drug abuse did not represent a major problem; there was no abuse of heroin, cocaine, LSD or other illicit drugs. However, Hungary had actively contributed to the development and functioning of the international drug control system, and was a party to existing international instruments, with adherence to the 1972 Protocol being currently under consideration. Hungary was prepared to contribute to the development of a new convention against illicit traffic and to preparations for the forthcoming Conference.

Regarding the new convention, he said the updating of the current international drug treaty system, while necessary, should not be limited to supplementary provisions in the field of illicit traffic. Some of the definitions and provisions of the 1961 and 1971 Conventions were outdated and there was evidence that some provisions of the 1971 Convention representing an administrative burden on national authorities did not serve to prevent illicit traffic in and diversion of psychotropic substances. Also, the possibilities for monitoring international shipments of psychotropic substances were relatively meagre.

The main weakness of the current international control system lay in the unsatisfactory implementation of the requirements of existing conventions, he said. Being aware that the Governments of some developing countries had difficulties in enforcing those provisions, Hungary favoured giving assistance to those countries. On the other hand, the demand for illicit drugs in developed countries was a major incentive for the continuation of illicit cultivation of narcotic crops and clandestine manufacture of drugs. It was crucial that developed countries allowing the abuse of drugs by millions revise their control policies. Without such action, it was unrealistic to imagine that law enforcement measures in so-called supplier countries would solve the problem, he concluded.

FRANCIS E. AGUILAR (Guatemala) said drug abuse detracted from his region's ability to build democratic, productive societies. Increasing drug abuse and trafficking were linked with terrorism and international crime, he said. He supported Bolivia's initiative to hold the Vienna Drug Conference, and Venezuela's initiative to draft a new anti-drug convention.

His Government was playing an active part in the various regional and international forums, such as those in Brazil, Costa Rica and in Puerto

Vallarta, Mexico. There the participants had studied at length the negative impact of drug abuse on development, with a view to strengthening deterrents to drug crime. He stressed the need to work in a co-ordinated manner to combat the various stages, from production to consumption of drugs. It was important to have educational projects to generate awareness of the dangers of drug abuse to health. He commended the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in that area, and hoped that educational and audio-visual materials would be effective.

At present, Latin America was not properly represented in the International Drug Conference; that was why the region had endorsed the Minister of Political Affairs of Bolivia as the President of the Conference, he said, appealing for support of his candidature. Greater co-operation was needed between producer and consumer nations; the latter had great economic power, and had an interest in investing in more preventive measures, he said. He was appreciative of the work of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, and hoped it would continue to receive international support. All countries should work together to achieve a common goal: healthy individuals, developing in a just and democratic society.

MABEL SEAH (Singapore) said it was important that the international community, in combating drug abuse and drug trafficking, should ensure that words were translated into actions and results. However, while the United Nations could be the prime mover, no one nation should sit idly by -- action must begin at the national level. Singapore had given high priority to the fight against drugs, and, in particular, to deterring traffickers from using Singapore as a trans-shipment point, and to reducing the consumption of drugs. Legislation being enforced included the death penalty.

Singapore's concern over drug abuse and illicit trafficking was shared by its partners of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), she said. The group believed that drug abuse left unchecked would stunt their economic and social development, and had launched aggressive anti-drug campaigns.

She hoped the 1987 Conference would be an expression of the political will of all nations to combat the drug menace. The event would give all countries, whether producer, consumer or transit countries, an equal opportunity to determine the future direction of the international drug campaign. Concluding, she hoped the final draft of the convention against illicit trafficking would be applicable to, and capable of ratification by, as many countries as possible.

LEILA EMARA (Egypt) said the problem of drug addiction and abuse had become one of the gravest faced by contemporary societies. It was high time for effective measures to ward off and eliminate that danger. Egypt would spare no effort in participating in the campaign, and had co-operated with all United Nations organs fighting drug abuse.

On the new convention against illicit trafficking, she said it must not be repetitive of the provisions of the current conventions. It should be drafted so as to be widely accepted, and its provisions should take into

account the different social and legal systems. Egypt welcomed the progress made so far, and had been among the first States to support the convening of the International Conference.

It was high time for the international community to ward off the destructive scourge of drug abuse and trafficking, she said. She commended the level of preparatory work, and hoped the financial crisis would not affect preparations for the Conference.

JORGE GUMUCIO GRANIER (Bolivia) said his country and Peru had put forward initiatives in the 1950s to have the United Nations address the problem of coca addiction, but at that time the Organization had not been prepared to respond. When drug abuse increased dramatically in the 1960s, his country had once again approached the United Nations, and now of the urgency of the problem was widely recognized. All States were victims of drug abuse in one way or another, and thus international co-operation was vitally necessary to combat it; but the major financial responsibility belonged to the consumer States, he said. Until they were prepared to change their habits, drug production would continue to respond to the demand. Some international financial institutions profited from millions of dollars generated by illicit drug trafficking.

All components in the criminal chain must be simultaneously attacked, he said. Coca crops were produced by poor peasants, who had found it a means to support themselves. Substitute crops must be found, but systematic efforts to reduce consumption were of the greatest importance. His Government had done its utmost to combat the drug problem in a systematic fashion, he said. It had sought temporary joint action with the United States to halt drug processing, using helicopters; and had received help from the United Kingdom and France. Neighbouring countries should be watchful that drug trafficking did not simply cross borders, he said.

To make serious progress, the United States must eliminate its consumption of drugs, he said, and therefore he was grateful for the attention given to that issue by President Reagan and the United States Government. He welcomed a proposed Latin American/Caribbean Meeting of the Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Narcotic Drugs Law Enforcement Agencies. There was a need for a more effective campaign to eradicate coca leaf production, as well as for public education on drug treatment and rehabilitation. The Vienna Conference must not be subject to political posturing, he added.

JAIME CASTRO (Colombia) said drugs posed a serious problem for the political lives of many Member States, and the very survival of society and its institutions. Some paid for the consequences of situations created by others, and disturbances were being caused in the political, legal and juridical institutions in some countries. The differences between producers and consumers were irrelevant here, he said. Drug trafficking produced similar affects in all countries or regions where it established itself. It was a crime with unprecedented implications and by which nearly two thirds of

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Member States had been affected in one form or another. Drug trafficking had spread like a pool of oil, devastatingly fast. No one was safe from threats which once had seemed remote to most.

Notwithstanding the great efforts made in countries thus affected to prevent addiction and to suppress traffic, those same countries had shown determination to fight further against the scourge facing all. Their work had shown positive results, but those results were not satisfactory. Illegal drug trafficking had increased considerably, and there was now a call for review of strategies used against that evil. He agreed with those who had said a study of the problems arising from drug trafficking and dependency should be carried out objectively and comprehensively. He agreed too that solutions should be directed at the range of situations which caused the problem encouraged it or impeded solutions to the issue.

Solutions would be effective only if accompanied by measures for their full implementation, he said. The tools available must be improved. To deal with trafficking only through transit States was becoming irrelevant -- it was not feasible to establish priorities, but rather, actions must be simultaneous on all aspects of the problem. Actions taken at the national level required co-ordination and complementarity. Activities at the international level must not imply abandonment of the tasks to be performed nationally, however. The forthcoming Conference and the convention being prepared on illicit trafficking were an opportunity for the international community to find the necessary tools to deal with the most serious problem it had to face, he said.

BIRABHONGSE KASEMSRI (Thailand) said the task of controlling drug abuse was not an easy one, and required a judicious mixture of preventive education, law enforcement and effective rehabilitation nationally, as well as mutual co-operation internationally. Over the past several years, his country had unleashed an all-out offensive against heroin producers and traffickers. The main problem was that of illegal transit of drugs from the "Golden Triangle", he said. While incurring a number of casualties, his Government's efforts had disrupted the deadly caravans and seized tons of drugs. It had arrested some 32,000 drug traffickers last year alone.

In addition to law enforcement, efforts to curb the demand for illicit drugs were made through preventive education and rehabilitation of drug addicts, he said. Without mutual recrimination, nations must co-operate more effectively with one another to deal with the scourge of narcotics. On the regional level, Thailand and the other ASEAN countries had intensified their co-operation, and had set up training centres on drug matters for law enforcement.

On the international level, Thailand was party to the drug conventions, and had co-sponsored the resolution to hold the International Conference on Drugs next year in Vienna. That Conference held much promise for more effective co-operation in the common fight against drug abuse. It would yield a better understanding of various countries' problems, and attempt to find solutions for different situations, without losing sight of the common goal of enhancing the quality of life for all mankind, he said.

Forty-first General Assembly
Third Committee
32nd Meeting (PM)

GA/SHC/2782
31 October 1986

THIRD COMMITTEE APPROVES SEVEN DRAFTS CONCERNING YOUTH, AGING,
DISABLED, CRIME PREVENTION, ANTI-RACISM COMMITTEE

Seven draft resolutions on a range of topics which included youth, the aging, disabled persons, crime prevention and criminal justice, and the anti-racism Committee were approved by the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) this afternoon without a vote.

Also this afternoon, the Committee heard five more statements on drug abuse and illicit trafficking, by the representatives of the Bahamas, Ecuador, Indonesia, Turkey and Panama.

By a text on the International Plan of Action on Aging, the Assembly would request that the Secretary-General promote training centres for required personnel in the field of aging; that he respond favourably to the request of the African Regional Conference for assistance in establishing an African gerontological society; and continue his efforts to promote the Trust Fund for Aging within its existing structure so that it continues to provide assistance to developing countries.

Youth was the subject of three drafts. By the first, the Assembly would call upon all States and governmental and non-governmental organizations to give priority to implementation of measures for securing the exercise by youth of the right to education and work in conditions of peace.

The second draft would have the Assembly ask the Secretary-General to promote intensively the inclusion of youth-related projects and activities in the programmes of the United Nations system, and stress again the importance of the active and direct participation of youth and youth organizations in the activities organized at the national, regional and international levels in the field of youth at all stages.

By the final draft on youth, the Assembly would call upon Member States, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and other organizations to fully implement the communication guidelines adopted by the Assembly, by taking measures reflecting the issues of importance to young people.

By a draft on the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Assembly would expressly request that the Secretary-General consider making an urgent appeal by telex to States parties to fulfil their financial

obligations in relation to the Committee in order to enable it to resume its work.

By a text on the Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, the Assembly would again invite Member States to reinforce national committees as focal points for the Decade, to give high priority to projects to prevent disabilities, and to rehabilitate and equalize opportunities for the disabled.

A text on crime prevention and criminal justice would have the Assembly urge Member States to make every effort to translate the recommendations of the Seventh Crime Congress Ñ1985ñ into practical action and request the Economic and Social Council to make an in-depth examination of the United Nations work on crime at its next session.

A draft decision proposed by the Chairman, also approved without a vote, would have the Assembly decide to merge two items on youth for next year's session.

Action on a text on the Trust Fund for the Aging was deferred to next year's Assembly session.

Tamar Oppenheimer, Assistant Secretary-General and Officer-in-Charge of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, made a statement at the conclusion of the Committee's consideration of the items on youth, the aging, the disabled and crime prevention.

A representative of the Budget Division also made a statement.

Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the United States, Costa Rica, Austria, Colombia, Malta, and the United Kingdom speaking on behalf of the 12 member States of the European Community.

When the Committee meets at 10 a.m. on Monday, 3 November, it will continue its debate on drug issues. Scheduled to speak are the representatives of the German Democratic Republic, Brunei Darussalam, Ukraine, Fiji, Bolivia, China, Hungary, Colombia, Guatemala, Thailand, Singapore and Egypt.

Items and Drafts before Committee

The Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) met this afternoon to continue consideration of illicit drug trafficking, and to take action on a group of draft resolutions on youth, the aging, the disabled, crime prevention and criminal justice, and racial discrimination.

By a text on the international Plan of Action on Aging (document A/C.3/41/L.16/Rev.1), the Assembly would request that the Secretary-General promote training centres to train required personnel in the field of aging; that he respond favourably to the request of the African Regional Conference for assistance in establishing an African gerontological society; and urge the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote the Trust Fund for Aging within its existing structure, so that it may continue to provide assistance to developing countries.

Also by that text, the Secretary-General would be urged to strengthen and co-ordinate policies and programmes on aging, with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs continuing as focal point for such activities. Governments and non-governmental organizations would be invited to increase their contributions to the Trust Fund, and other United Nations funding organizations would be called on to support the Fund. The Secretary-General would be asked to make a progress report to the Assembly next year. Sponsors of the text are Austria, Bangladesh, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Indonesia, Libya, Malta, Mauritania, Romania, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Suriname.

A text on the Trust Fund for Aging (document A/C.3/41/L.20/Rev.2) is sponsored by Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Panama, Paraguay, Swaziland and the United States. It would have the Assembly note the establishment by the Secretariat on 16 July 1986, on the basis of a contribution made by a Member State, of a Trust Fund for the implementation of a plan of action on aging; recommend to the Secretary-General the strengthening of resource allocations to activities relating to the aging, particularly those for the Unit on Aging in the Centre for Social Development.

Also, the Assembly would agree that the new Trust Fund be merged with the United Nations Trust Fund for the Aging and named the United Nations International Fund for Aging, to be administered by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and urge Governments and non-governmental organizations to contribute to that Fund.

A 77-Power text on policies and programmes involving young people (document A/C.3/41/L.15) would have the Assembly take note of the conclusion contained in the Secretary-General's report on the results of the International Youth Year (1985), and on the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and follow-up, and call upon all States, United Nations bodies and other organizations concerned to exert every effort for the implementation of the guidelines. It would ask the Secretary-General to promote intensively the inclusion of youth-related projects and activities in the programmes of the United Nations system, and to monitor and co-ordinate

all youth-related activities by using the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs as a focal point.

Further, that text would have the Assembly stress again the importance of the active and direct participation of youth and youth organizations in the activities organized at the national, regional and international levels in the field of youth at all stages; invite Governments to consider again the regular inclusion of youth representatives in their delegations to the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations meetings; and emphasize the importance of improving the use of the channels of communication between the United Nations system and youth organizations.

That text is sponsored by Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, the Central African Republic, Cameroon, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, the Soviet Union, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

A draft on the right of youth to education and work (document A/C.3/41/L.19/Rev.1) would have the Assembly call upon all States and Governmental and non-governmental organizations to give priority to implementation of measures for securing youth's exercise of the right to education and work in conditions of peace. The Assembly would also be asked to request the Commission for Social Development, the Economic and Social Council and other relevant United Nations bodies to pay adequate and regular attention to the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and work. That draft is sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Rwanda, Syria, Viet Nam and Zambia.

By a draft on communication with youth organizations (document A/C.3/41/L.26), the Assembly would call upon Member States, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and other organizations to implement fully the communication guidelines adopted by the Assembly by taking concrete measures. It would call for existing structures to be used in a more efficient way to communicate United Nations youth programmes, and for national co-ordinating committees of the International Youth Year to act as channels of communication where no other structures exist. It would request the Secretary-General to report on youth programmes and policies to next year's Assembly session.

The draft is sponsored by Algeria, Austria, Botswana, Costa Rica, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Federal Republic of

Germany, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Jordan, Morocco, Netherlands, Panama, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, Uruguay, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

By a text on the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (document A/C.3/41/L.25), sponsored by Belgium, Egypt, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Philippines, Senegal, Sweden, Yugoslavia and Zaire, the Assembly would continue its support on behalf of the disabled.

The Assembly would again invite Member States to reinforce national committees as focal points for the Decade to stimulate activities on the national level and mobilize public opinion. Governments would be asked to give high priority to projects to prevent disabilities, to rehabilitate and equalize opportunities for the disabled. Appealing for continued contributions, the Assembly would call for donated funds to continue to be administered through the voluntary fund for the Decade of Disabled Persons, and be used to support catalytic and innovative activities. It would request the Secretary-General to report on the issues at the Assembly's next session.

An amendment to that draft (document A/C.3/41/L.30), proposed by the United States, would insert a new operative paragraph by which the Assembly would request that the Secretary-General investigate the costs and benefits of alternative administrative arrangements for the voluntary fund and report on the matter to the Assembly next year.

By a draft on crime prevention and criminal justice (document A/C.3/41/L.27), the Assembly would urge Member States to make every effort to translate the recommendations of the Seventh Crime Congress (held in 1985) into practical action. It would request the Economic and Social Council to make an in-depth examination of United Nations work on crime at its next session, and would request the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Department of Technical Co-operation and Development to maintain effective support of the Organization's regional crime prevention institutes. It would invite States to contribute to the trust fund for social defence, and ask the Secretary-General to report to the next session of the General Assembly in 1987 on the implementation of the resolution.

Sponsors of the draft are Australia, Canada, Colombia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Jamaica, Morocco, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

By a draft on the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (document A/C.3/41/L.10) sponsored by Algeria, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Yugoslavia and Rwanda, the Assembly would express grave concern that the anti-racism Committee had not been able to hold its thirty-fourth session and, consequently, had been unable to submit its annual report to the Assembly. The Assembly would appeal urgently to the States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to fulfil their financial obligations under article 8 of the Convention so that the Committee can resume its work. Finally, the Assembly would request that the

Secretary-General convene a special one-day meeting of States parties to the Convention, during the current session of the General Assembly, in order to identify ways of overcoming the present financial situation.

A statement of the financial implications of that draft (document A/C.3/41/L.21) states that conference-servicing requirements of the additional one-day meeting of the States parties have been estimated at \$30,700, but that no actual additional costs would arise if the Third Committee decided to allocate two of its scheduled meetings on a weekday to deal with this matter.

DAVIDSON L. HEPBURN (Bahamas) said international criminal organizations had made the illicit production, traffic and consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances one of the world's most lucrative industries. The illicit drug business bred criminality and exacted high social and security costs from an increasing number of countries, especially in the developing world. The Conference, the preparation of a convention on illicit traffic, and the recent Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Narcotic Drugs Law Enforcement Agencies were outstanding examples of renewed international commitment.

The Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline (CMO) would be the principal document of the Conference, and would give practical application to many of the issues included in the draft convention. The Bahamas considered it expedient to designate a standing national drug body as the focal point for the Conference in order to give impetus to its programmes, enhance continuity and follow-up of Conference recommendations. He said that when finalized the draft convention should codify many of the new and innovative responses to the drug control problem. The Bahamas had presented a bill on drug trafficking to Parliament, which would provide new powers for tracing and freezing the proceeds of drug trafficking, and for the imposition of a confiscation order on persons convicted of a drug offence, among other measures.

The Bahamas, as a transit State, hoped the provisions of the draft convention on the special problems of transit States would be instrumental in alleviating that considerable problem. The participation of Governments in drafting that convention was essential in order to safeguard against obsolescence as had happened with some other international instruments. CARICOM action on drug control had heightened due to the increasing exploitation of the Caribbean sub-region for the trans-shipment of drugs to North America and Europe. The Bahamas was committed to the success of CARICOM's initiatives, and of bilateral and regional efforts. He urged increased contributions to the Fund, and commended the International Narcotics Control Board for its work.

CARLOS TOBAR-ZALDUMBIDE (Ecuador) said drug trafficking was a crime against mankind. Drug crime and terrorism were complementary, and fed upon each other, he said. He was pleased by many of the measures adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and the guidelines issued by the Economic and Social Council at its spring 1986 meeting. The outline for activities for the International Conference achieved a just balance between trafficking, prevention of drug usage, and rehabilitation, he said. Regarding the draft convention, the adoption by consensus reflected the attitude of compromise of

the Commission. He hoped it would soon be made available, to supplement the existing conventions on the subject.

His Government had strengthened its frontal attack on the drug scourge. It had progressed in destroying plants and clandestine laboratories, and in combating drug traffickers. Training courses had been organized to prevent the use of drugs by youth, as well as a media campaign against drug abuse. This was all part of the national drug control plan adopted last year. Ecuador had signed in April the Rodrigo Lara Bonilla agreement against drug trafficking in psychotropic substances. The documents of the Quito drug symposium should help in the preparation of the 1987 Vienna conference. He announced that Ecuador had established a national centre to prepare for that Conference.

The world crisis made it necessary to streamline procedures and avoid duplication of efforts. The Andean countries had elaborated a consolidated draft resolution on the conference, including a draft convention and international campaign. He appealed for support and commentary on the proposed draft.

ANI SANTHOSO (Indonesia) strongly supported the drafting of a new convention to cover elements not presently covered by existing instruments. She commended the recommendations of the Vienna Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Narcotic Drugs Law Enforcement Agencies, and was particularly gratified by the inclusion of transit countries and their problems. She believed that well planned, periodic anti-drug campaigns should be held simultaneously in several regions in order to optimize the results so far achieved in fighting drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

Commending the preparations made to date for the Conference, she said she hoped the comprehensive multidisciplinary outline would give attention to the suppression of demand for and supply of narcotic drugs. Indonesia placed great importance on the training of drug enforcement personnel, and was grateful for the support received from bilateral and multilateral sources. Alarmed at the world-wide increase in drug abuse and the increase in drug-related problems in Indonesia, the Government had initiated a crash programme, allocating to it \$2 million for 1985-1986.

Part of that programme was a national information campaign to educate the public on drug abuse and the health risks of addiction, directed primarily to young people. Indonesia had initiated services to victims of drug abuse under its third five-year plan (1979-1983) as well as under the current five-year plan, and efforts were underway to expand rehabilitation services to the most needy regions in the country. A rising rate of drug addiction clouded the development prospects of society and rendered a better future uncertain. She hoped the concerted efforts of the international community would not be in vain.

NIHAT AKYOL (Turkey) said drug abuse and trafficking had worsened since 1981, but there was a greater determination to face up to the scourge. As a member of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs since its creation, his Government actively participated in international efforts to fight drug crimes. Measures taken nationally must be backed up with international co-operation. He believed that economic and commercial interests in controlled drug use must not outweigh the need for international co-operation.

The balance of the existing drug conventions must be maintained while being supplemented by the new draft convention. The convention should be drafted so as to be acceptable to the largest number of States. It should cover all aspects of illicit drug trafficking, including its link to international terrorism, he said.

He hoped the international Conference in Vienna would prompt co-operation in facing all aspects of drug abuse. It was important to look at past successes and failures to determine future guidelines for action in drug control. International co-operation must be tailored to the needs of the countries in each region, and sufficient resources should be available. The General Assembly should be able to make adjustments to the budget; and the Conference must work to augment the resources of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control. The Conference should also consider measures to repress drug trafficking and usage. It was important to reinforce and develop national and international mechanisms for the exchange of information to prevent such crime.

Statement by Budget Division

JOHN RWANBUYA, of the Budget Division, explained what had led to the establishment of a separate trust fund for the aging. The Secretary-General had received a \$7,000 cheque earlier in the year from the First Lady of the Dominican Republic for that purpose. The Secretary-General had informed the First Lady of the Dominican Republic that he would explore the establishment of a new trust fund. A number of options had been taken into account. Considering the strong wishes of the donor, and the fact that a new fund was not in conflict with his prerogatives, the Secretary-General had established such a fund, subject to review regarding any continuation beyond 1987.

Statement by Assistant Secretary-General

TAMAR OPPENHEIMER, Assistant Secretary-General and Officer-in-Charge of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, made concluding remarks on issues regarding women, social development, crime prevention and criminal justice, which concerned the Centre. She said she would bring to the attention of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women the Third Committee's observations and suggestions on reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as well as its concerns about the heavy workload of the monitoring body.

Regarding the question of trust funds -- on aging, youth and the disabled, and the need to strengthen them -- she said she intended to explore ways and means of responding to those concerns.

She said the United Nations would continue to promote plans to meet the need for technical co-operation in crime prevention and control, as well as to establish without further delay the African regional institute for crime prevention. She would also pay special attention to helping non-governmental organizations to carry out their important role, and to involve them more closely in the ongoing programmes.

Plan of Action on Aging

The Philippines had joined the sponsors of the draft on the Plan of Action on Aging (document A/C.3/41/L.16/Rev.1).

Explaining its vote before the vote Canada stated that it was important to use existing mechanisms to meet the objectives of the International Plan. It regretted the absence of consensus, and hoped programmes would be stepped up.

The Committee adopted the draft without a vote.

Draft on Trust Fund for Aging

Speaking on the draft on the Trust Fund for Aging (document A/C.3/41/L.20/Rev.2) JULIA TAVARES DE ALVAREZ (Dominican Republic) regretted the difference of opinion that had divided the sponsors of the two proposals on the subject. The sponsors of the current draft were convinced that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was the ideal mechanism to administer funds for the aging. It requested that the Committee delay consideration of the draft until the next Assembly session.

The Committee so decided.

Action on Draft on Policies and Programmes for Youth

Joining the sponsors of the draft on policies and programmes for youth (document A/C.3/41/L.15) were Bulgaria, Colombia, Sao Tome and Principe, Thailand, and Uruguay.

That draft was adopted without a vote.

Draft on Right of Youth to Education

Czechoslovakia introduced the amended version of the draft, which was adopted without a vote.

Draft on Communication with Youth

Joining the sponsors of the draft on communication with youth (document A/C.3/41/L.26) was Spain. The draft was adopted without a vote.

Draft Decision of the Chairman

The Chairman, ALPHONS C.M. HAMER (Netherlands), read out a draft decision by which the Assembly next year would examine both items on youth under one item entitled "Policies and Programmes involving Youth". That, he explained, would contribute to streamlining the work.

The decision was approved without a vote.

Draft on Disabled Persons

A statement of financial implications of this draft (document A/C.3/41/L.29) states that the conference-servicing requirements for a meeting of experts to be hosted by Sweden in 1987 would amount to \$273,200.

The Secretary announced that the United States amendments had been withdrawn. Oman and Canada had joined the sponsors of the draft.

The draft on disabled persons was adopted without a vote.

Draft on Crime Prevention

Added to the sponsors of the draft on crime prevention (document A/C.3/41/L.27) were Bolivia, Indonesia, Jamaica, Nepal, Philippines, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Democratic Yemen had been listed erroneously as a sponsor.

The draft was adopted without a vote as orally revised by Italy.

Explanations of Vote After Vote

The United States said it had joined the consensus on the resolutions on the aging and the disabled, although it believed the Trust Funds should be administered by the UNDP. It sought the merging of the two Funds on aging, under the administration of the UNDP.

Costa Rica said it had joined the consensus on the draft on the Plan of Action on Aging (document A/C.3/41/L.16/Rev.1) and had co-sponsored the draft on the Trust Fund for Aging (document A/C.3/41/L.20/Rev.2) because that represented a new approach to the problem of aging. It also wished to be a sponsor of the draft on crime prevention (document A/C.3/41/L.27).

Austria said it had joined the consensus to postpone the draft on the Trust Fund for Aging (document A/C.3/41/L.20/Rev.2) but regretted the establishment of the Fund -- it seemed to be an unusual procedure. The views of Member States should be taken into consideration at the next General Assembly session.

Colombia regretted the postponement of the draft on the Trust Fund (document A/C.3/41/L.20/Rev.2) but supported the draft. The benefits of good management for the Fund should be studied during the next year.

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Malta welcomed the adoption by consensus of the draft on the Plan of Action (document A/C.3/41/L.16/Rev.1). That consensus, it observed, had not been easily achieved.

Action on Draft on Anti-Racism Committee

A revised version of the draft on the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (document A/C.3/41/L.10/Rev.1) would replace the final paragraph that calls for a meeting of States parties to the Convention during the current Assembly session with a paragraph by which the Assembly would request that the Secretary-General consider appealing urgently by telex to States parties to fulfil their financial obligations in relation to the Committee; explore all avenues to enable the Committee to meet in 1987, even if for a shorter duration and at a reduced cost; and consider convoking, if necessary, a meeting of States parties during the first session of the Economic and Social Council in 1987, so that they could take stock of the level of assessed contributions and make recommendations on the future work of the Committee.

Yugoslavia introduced the revised version of the draft.

The draft was adopted without a vote.

Explanation of Vote

The United Kingdom, speaking in explanation of vote on behalf of the 12 member States of the European Community (Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and United Kingdom), stated that they had made clear their regret at the loss of consensus last year. Lengthy consultations this year had brought about a return of consensus for which tribute was owed to the sponsors.

Further Statement on Drug Trafficking

NIVALDO A. MADRI[AN (Panama) said there must be united action to eradicate the production and distribution of illicit drugs and drug trafficking. That problem must strengthen the unity of men, and of nations, so that they could form a common front to save humanity from that scourge. His Government was making huge efforts against drug trafficking at the national, regional and international level. The United Nations was an irreplaceable forum to unite wills against drug abuse, in support of the forthcoming International Conference in Vienna ÑJune 1987ñ.

The draft Convention against illicit drug trafficking was a timely one. He hoped it would become a universally accepted and applied instrument. The Latin American countries were taking new measures to combat drug trafficking through the inter-American plan of action of the Organization of American States (OAS). His Government had offered to be the headquarters of a follow-up meeting to the recent Puerto Vallarta conference in Mexico. Solutions to drug problems must begin with national action, he said. The

consumer countries must make efforts to reduce consumption, while crop substitution and eradication programmes must be adopted by the producer countries to dry up the sources of drugs.

Panama had historically been a transit point for people and goods, and was thus seriously affected by drug trafficking from other countries. The participation of civilian and governmental organizations to promote non-use of drugs had been well received by the Panamanian public, as evidenced by the relatively low drug use in his country. The fight against drug trafficking must be a joint effort, as no country could alone protect itself from the flow of drugs. Better co-ordination was needed at the international level. Panama wished to continue its policy of exchange of information with other countries. It was now considering a new bill to improve existing Panamanian drug control laws, he said.

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Forty-first General Assembly
Third Committee
34th Meeting (AM)

GA/SHC/2784
4 November 1986

DEBATE ON MEASURES TO PREVENT DRUG ABUSE AND TRAFFICKING

CONTINUES IN THIRD COMMITTEE

Fourteen Delegations and WHO Representative Address Committee

Measures for the prevention of drug abuse and trafficking were debated this morning by the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural). Fifteen speakers addressed the Committee, discussing the new draft convention to combat drug trafficking, the proposed International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking to be held in Vienna in 1987, as well as various national and international efforts to stem drug abuse.

Statements were made by the representatives of Chile, India, Australia, Sri Lanka, Argentina, Malaysia, Canada, Jamaica, Cote d'Ivoire, Australia, Soviet Union, Afghanistan, Barbados and Bulgaria. A representative of the World Health Organization (WHO) also spoke.

Debate on drug abuse control will conclude when the Committee meets again at 3 p.m. today. Five speakers -- Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Peru and Kenya -- are listed.

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Discussion on Drugs

The Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) met this morning to continue consideration of the international campaign against illicit drug trafficking. (For background, see Press Release GA/SHC/2781 of 31 October.)

The first speaker this morning, PATRICIO DAMM (Chile), said the struggle against drugs must be "head-on" against the production and abuse of narcotic drugs. It was more important to seek consensus than to seek to name the guilty parties. There must be a common will to combat a problem threatening mankind as a whole. The network of trafficking extended from one country to another, with no country being spared. Millions of human beings were deeply affected, with drugs playing an important role at a time when social values were deteriorating.

Fortunately, in Chile there was a low incidence of drug abuse, he said. Depressive drugs and hallucinogens were hardly used at all. There must be responsible co-operation and resolute support by families in order to eradicate the abuse of narcotic drugs. Chile had become a party to existing international instruments and, during 1986, there had been a seminar relating to drug abuse in Chile, with United States assistance.

With a view to combating international crimes, Chile suggested that a proposed draft convention on the topic should include participation in the struggle by police agencies; the need to unify international criteria in order to legislate and to give authority to police so they could act to infiltrate and destroy the networks of traffickers; the need to provide for freezing the profits of crime, with the funds confiscated being used for prevention and rehabilitation; the need for internal agreements between customs, police, and agriculture experts; to ensure that the media carried out responsibly planned campaigns for the prevention of drug abuse. The international community must be strong in order to control and eliminate drug trafficking, and it must maintain unified action for the protection of the individual. The 1987 Vienna Conference on Drug Abuse would be an important step in that regard, as would the draft convention currently under consideration.

CHANDRASHEKHAR DASGUPTA (India) said he was happy the United Nations system had intensified its drug control measures during the year, through the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, for example. It was providing assistance to Asian countries, including India, in the formulation and implementation of nation-wide drug control plans. Drug trafficking should be tackled firmly through the enactment and strict enforcement of suitable domestic legislation, and a co-ordinated strategy at the national, regional and international levels.

India's strategic position between the Golden Triangle and the Golden Crescent had made it increasingly a transit point for drug trafficking, he said. But his Government was strengthening its preventative and enforcement measures, including using such detection methods as electronic scanning and sniffer dogs. It had recently passed drug legislation that provided for wide-ranging punishments for drug trafficking, pushing and possession, he said.

As the largest producer of licit opium in the world, India was party to all the important drug conventions, and its system of licensing and controls was regarded as a model, he said. In order not to further compound the problems of traditional supplier countries, he urged countries that had recently begun or expanded production of opiates for export to exercise restraint, and that importing countries obtain their requirements from traditional suppliers. It was important to have a system of full reporting of all sources of opium traded internationally, he said. Finally, he urged a war against drug addiction, and vigorous programmes of rehabilitation. Education programmes for youth must be stepped up by the media and private agencies.

ROBERT HILL (Australia) said the international community must now draw together the strands of multi-disciplinary activity directed towards identifying and finding solutions to the problems of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. The Conference to be held next June would be a unique opportunity to develop specific and practical solutions to a problem by which all societies were touched. Moreover, the scale of illicit trafficking resulted in serious geo-political consequences in many countries. He urged the participation of the wider membership of the Organization and observers to participate in the next session of the preparatory committee in February.

The comprehensive multi-disciplinary outline of future activities should remain centre stage, he said, with constructive comments on it being provided as soon as possible -- the February meeting should be able to produce a document which was as close as possible to consensus. He urged that any political statement to emerge from the Conference not be a pretext for issues which could cause divisions and upset the consensus of Conference preparations. He hoped that divisive resolutions could be avoided for similar reasons. He called for the preparatory committee to set up working groups on particular topics, with the participation of experts, as a valuable mechanism for dealing with remaining difficulties with the outline.

He said the role of non-governmental organizations was of particular importance given their involvement in implementing conclusions of the Conference and in broadening community participation in efforts to combat the drug menace. The recent conference held in Stockholm should serve as a model for similar exercises in the future. He said the work of the United Nations in drug programmes should be maintained and strengthened in parallel with preparations for the Conference, and related areas of activity, such as the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme should not be allowed to languish. He stressed the importance of effective follow-up to the Conference, and of priority being given also to action at the national level.

NIHAL RODRIGO (Sri Lanka) said action against drug abuse and trafficking, like charity, began at home. It must entail policing and preventing drug abuse and trafficking through national law enforcement; promotion of nation-wide programmes of education and information, especially among young people; imposition of the strictest penalties -- even the death penalty -- for the worst offenders; rehabilitation into society of the victims, rather than

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their rejection; and appropriate measures at administrative, legislative and other levels to mesh national efforts with international co-operation. Sri Lanka had taken the appropriate steps in all these areas.

The involvement of organized criminal syndicates had expanded the reach of this ruthless and profitable empire, linking drug trafficking with firearms trafficking, political subversion and international terrorism, he said. Definite links had been established between heroin trafficking and secessionist terrorist groups in Sri Lanka, who used their proceeds to support themselves and the purchase of arms and explosives.

Only a concerted endeavour in regional and global co-operation could make the international campaign against drug trafficking successful, he said. Further action of the new draft convention against drugs should be realistic and yield a document that could and would be enforced. The 1987 Conference would be a challenge to the consumer, transit and producer countries, which must all respond with a decisive political commitment to a balanced, multi-disciplinary programme. While each State was sovereign in its national approach to this problem, all States should link their solutions together into a vast international solution.

JORGE A. MOLINA ARAMBARRI (Argentina) said while his country did not have a problem of widespread drug abuse, the question was of constant concern to the Government and people. The moral and physical harm from drug abuse had acquired a new dimension in recent years, with drug-consuming groups belonging to a variety of social and age groups. Organized crime had assumed alarming proportions encouraged by the enormous profits involved, with those profits being used to expand corruption in countries where they operated, in some cases damaging the political stability of States.

It would be illusory to think that the action of a few countries could eliminate the problem. A number of Latin American countries had concluded bilateral agreements for combating trafficking in drugs. At the international level, Argentina supported the draft convention on illicit trafficking, and was awaiting its speedy conclusion.

The struggle against drugs must be carried out in concert by all countries, he said. The consumer countries, however, had a special responsibility to reduce demand. The producer countries must strive to eliminate illicit production, necessitating development plans for the affected populations. The effort must be a common one -- as long as there was demand, there would be production, and vice versa. Argentina had great hope invested in the forthcoming Conference; it supported Bolivia's candidacy to the presidency of that Conference, and hoped that forum would be free of irrelevant marginal considerations having nothing to do with the purpose of the Conference.

ABDUL KADIR HJ. SHEIKH FADZIR (Malaysia) said Governments were increasingly seeking to address the drug problem, which threatened to sap the vitality of nations and cause unwanted interruptions in development efforts and growth. In some countries, drugs had even undermined the national

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security. In order to hold a successful international Conference, countries must show the necessary political will to act against drug abuse and illicit trafficking. This will should be augmented as preparations were made for the Conference, and would support any move that would accelerate the momentum in the fight against drugs.

Much remained to be done before the Conference. Inputs from drug-related meetings were important to ensure a meaningful outcome. All procedural issues, including the make-up of the Conference bureau, should be finalized early in order to concentrate on the substantive work of the Conference. The affirmation of political will was important for success. Without this will of Governments to act, no programme, no matter how well prepared, could have a chance to succeed.

The international community must not lose its momentum. Even a small victory would be sufficient to continue, for this would mean a few more lives saved, and a defeat for the traffickers of death and misery. The traffickers must surely be watching these deliberations and awaiting the United Nations decisions. Any break in the momentum would only be welcomed by traffickers, and a drawback for the international community.

WILLIAM ATTEWELL (Canada) said fortunately it was clear that Governments and people all over the world were awakening to the broad scope of the drug menace since, without international co-operation, the drug trade would never be stemmed. He supported the new convention being drafted on illicit trafficking, believing it would provide the means for striking severe blows against those who profited from human frailty. He was pleased that it would include a section on the control of drug precursors. Maintaining a system of control over the substances essential for the manufacture of drugs and psychotropic substances would assist law enforcement agencies to apprehend the producers.

Equally encouraging was the section of the convention dealing with the seizure and forfeiture of illicitly obtained assets, he continued. Canada had put much thought and effort into its contribution to the convention and encouraged others to do the same. Canada was looking forward to participating in the forthcoming Conference and was confident that new strides would be made in forging links between the law enforcement agencies of Member States. He was encouraged by the emphasis on use reduction and hoped that Conference discussions would serve as a catalyst for the growth of new and innovative concepts in the field of demand reduction.

The fight against drug abuse and trafficking would be long and difficult, he said. By refusing to act now, the international community would be avoiding its responsibility towards its youth and future. However, the efforts of Member States and of the United Nations were encouraging, and he was confident that the work being done even in the Committee, as well as that of related United Nations bodies, would reduce the destructive force of the drug trade.

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LLOYD M.H. BARNETT (Jamaica) said his Government was gravely troubled by the menace of drug-related activities and acknowledged the importance of the many United Nations initiatives against drugs. He was pleased at the increased attention of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control for the Caribbean and interested by its plans for the elaboration of a "master plan" for the region. Jamaica sought wider co-operation throughout the Caribbean and Latin America that would establish a strong legislative framework for co-operation. Discussions of that nature were ongoing in ministerial bodies of the Caribbean Community and in other regional forums.

His Government was currently examining proposals for legislation which would enable the authorities to trace, freeze, seize and confiscate the proceeds of drug trafficking. He supported the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, and emphasized that no single aspect of the drug problem should be considered in isolation. The new convention should do more than codify, it should allow for practical measures for international co-operation which would attract wide acceptance.

Jamaica's international participation was backed by strong national policies intended to curb and eliminate drugs, he said. Its policies stressed curtailing air and sea shipments of drugs, and new legislation had allowed for the monitoring of national airports. A modern radar system could detect illegal flights over the country's airspace. Heavy penalties were imposed for transporting illicit drugs, including seizure of assets. A nation-wide public education campaign had been mounted. An underlying objective in the war against drugs was ultimately the retention of a legitimate socio-political order and justice with the preservation of healthy democratic systems.

MARIE CHRISTINE BOCOUM (Cote d'Ivoire) said that although there was some production of cannabis there, the most important drug problem faced by her country was drug trafficking. Little by little, her country was becoming a transit point for traffickers from Africa, Asia and Latin America, thanks to the international co-operation that existed among them. That traffic involved cannabis as well as heroin, cocaine and some psychotropic substances. The high price of cocaine and heroin limited their consumption to expatriates from Europe and Lebanon.

Cote d'Ivoire was a party to the Drug Conventions, she said. She subscribed to the major principles that served as guidelines for the new drug convention, especially the confiscation of income from drug trafficking to be used for treatment and rehabilitation of drug users.

The production and illicit trafficking of drugs were crimes that must be punished very severely, she said. Drugs were an important problem that must be addressed seriously and without passion, if durable and efficient solutions were to be found. Such solutions could only stem from international and interregional co-operation.

FRANZ CERMAK (Austria) said past United Nations drug conferences had not dealt with strategies to combat drug abuse and illicit traffic, and the June Conference might well be the first to design a global strategy and deal with

the drug problem in a comprehensive manner. Since the Conference would be the first to be held in the Vienna Centre, his Government was doing everything possible to contribute to a smoothly run and well-organized Conference. It was important that the high standard of success of United Nations conferences dealing with non-political issues be maintained or even exceeded in the present case.

Of the draft convention, he said lengthy and complicated negotiations still lay ahead. He did not see it being adopted before 1988 or 1989. Some of its articles must be brought into accordance with existing regulations, and responses apart from punitive measures should be given more consideration. Austria endorsed the recommendations of the Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Narcotic Drugs Law Enforcement Agencies held in Vienna last summer. In spite of the world-wide dimension of the issues, regional differences existed, in particular regarding producer, consumer and transit countries. In order to intensify co-ordination and co-operation in the fight against illicit drug trafficking in Europe, a well prepared European meeting would be a useful undertaking.

On illicit trafficking, he believed a sessional working group of the Commission could be dealing with those complex issues. Such a working group could be part of the follow-up of the Conference, since the issue might well become increasingly important to more and more countries. Well trained personnel were absolutely essential for combating illicit trafficking, and countries with know-how in that field should share their experience in particular with countries that had not yet acquired such knowledge. Austria was prepared to share its know-how in that field and in the field of drug analysis, which was also an important aspect.

IGOR I. YAKOVLEV (Soviet Union) said the drug situation was becoming increasingly serious, with the growth of illicit drug trafficking and the emergence of new and more lethal forms of drugs. The unpunished growth and production of drugs was being financed by international criminal gangs. The links between drug trafficking and terrorism were well known; those gansters were guilty of crimes against the health and welfare of their own and international society. Governments must take practical and legislative measures to fight the gangs, including strict punishment of the criminals. The struggle against drugs could not be used as a premise for intervention in the affairs of sovereign States.

He welcomed the efforts of many Latin American countries to end drug trafficking, which entailed considerable effort and sacrifice on their parts. But consumer countries often provided the base of operations that supported the management and financing of the criminal gangs, he said. Decisive national measures must be taken by the consumer countries, as well as bilateral and multilateral co-operation among Governments to end drug trafficking. Drug addiction was a social disease and must be combatted decisively in the social field. The social causes that engendered it must be addressed.

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In the Soviet Union, he said, the manufacture and use of narcotic drugs was under strict control. Capital punishment was enforced on those who abused drugs. He supported international co-operation for drug control, and thus welcomed the convening of the International Conference in 1987. The draft convention was important, but its provisions should not be detrimental to, or overlap with existing Conventions, but must fill their gaps. He advocated further improvement of the international system of control of narcotic drugs and their abuse. All States must adhere to the Conventions, and actively participate in a decisive, merciless battle against this evil of drug abuse.

ENAYATULLAH NABIEL (Afghanistan) said that in his region, the counter-revolutionary bands that carried out terrorist activities had admitted to financing their so-called holy wars and weapons supplies from the profits they made from illicit drug production and trafficking. Reluctance to combat the criminal activities of drug traffickers facilitated their work. He regretted that technical assistance to his country by the Fund for Drug Abuse Control had been terminated at the end of 1985 due to severe pressure imposed by the donor countries. Instead of being supported in its efforts, Afghanistan was being punished. In 1985 alone, it had seized almost a ton of heroin, more than the total for the previous decade.

Drug abuse and trafficking could be eradicated only by "untied" or "unearmarked" contributions to the Fund and through other unconditional and purely humanitarian, non-political assistance. The double standard in providing assistance was in the interest of no one, he said. Afghanistan was not facing a severe drug abuse problem. Its commission to combat drug trafficking and abuse, established in 1982, monitored, guided and controlled the nation-wide campaign against traffic in drugs. Regarding the draft convention, he believed that controlled deliveries and extradition of persons involved in drug-related offences were some of the elements that created new problems for many countries, including his own.

While the Conference should focus on issues related to the ruinous impact of drug abuse and trafficking, he said, serious attention should be given to the links between those activities and other organized crimes, particularly traffic in arms, terrorism and banditry. He shared the view that drug trafficking was based on personal and group interests and had no ideological goal other than crime and greediness. Regarding the report before the Committee (document A/41/713), he said that while the efforts of some Governments had been praised, its language was rather vague regarding the "sincere efforts of some other countries". The level of success of some was directly related to the assistance provided and the efforts of countries that relied solely on their own resources should be appreciated as well.

EVELYN C. HUMPHREY (Barbados) said the magnitude and complexity of the drug challenge now confronting the world was unlike anything that nations had first dealt with years ago. She was concerned about the immediate social effects of drug abuse in a small society such as hers, and the security threat posed by organized drug-dealing. There was evidence that other criminal activity enjoyed a symbiotic relationship with the illicit drug industry.

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At the national level, her Government had taken steps to heighten security at its ports and to increase surveillance in the surrounding waters, she said. It was working to enhance its law enforcement, upgrade drug-education programmes and provide drug-rehabilitation facilities. Emphasis should be not only on crime prevention, but on education and public awareness, as well. At the bilateral level, Barbados had collaborated in information gathering and sharing. The Caribbean region appeared attractive to drug traffickers as a trans-shipment point. The nations of the Caribbean Community had agreed to intensify individual and collective efforts in drug prevention, detection, prosecution, treatment and rehabilitation.

She agreed with the proposal to hold a meeting of Latin American and Caribbean States, which could be the source of useful material and specific recommendations to the International Drug Conference. The International Conference should be able to go beyond the very important demonstration of political will, by producing results of practical importance and application. She supported the increasingly important role being played by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and appreciated the vital co-operation of non-governmental organizations in anti-drug efforts.

KALIN MITREV (Bulgaria) said a broad perspective was needed in order to completely check the spread of narcotic drugs and fully eradicate drug abuse. Drug abuse was above all a social illness with deep social roots. A serious effort to combat drug abuse and trafficking required much more than legislation and law enforcement; it required an effective and comprehensive long-term national and international strategy to eradicate the social circumstances for drug abuse and trafficking. To be effective, international co-operation must conform to the recognized norms of international law and be based on freely undertaken international obligations. Attempts to use the issues of drug control for politically motivated intervention, interference or propaganda were short-sighted and counter-productive.

Bulgaria devoted substantial efforts and resources to combating illicit traffic in drugs, although drug abuse was not a phenomenon of social significance in the country, he said. His Government was motivated chiefly by its profound conviction that international efforts in drug control were in the interest of all, that human potential in any country was too precious to be wasted and that it was Bulgaria's humanitarian duty to assist others in combating drug abuse and illicit traffic. Its interdiction of illicit drug traffic was a major contribution to the international effort. His country was ready to contribute further to strengthening the existing legal framework.

Of the draft convention, he said he hoped sufficient time would be devoted to streamlining the first draft and to achieving a consensus capable of rallying the widest possible support. He agreed that the problem of extradition should be approached in a responsible manner, with due regard to national legislation and existing practices. The Conference would be an important one, and all countries should resist attempts to introduce extraneous political issues. Bulgaria considered drug abuse to be a major

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world problem requiring concerted national and international efforts. It would be ready to extend its co-operation and assistance to all affected by the problem.

J.F. BERTAUX, representative of the World Health Organization (WHO), said there was a growing concern about the threat posed by cocaine, the spread in misuse of coca paste and the epidemic spread of "free-basing". The latter produced intoxication that was much more acute than other forms of cocaine abuse. The WHO planned to publish a manuscript about the adverse health consequences of cocaine and coca paste smoking as a non-serial publication. An international plan of action was also under preparation.

Another serious threat on the horizon, he said, was the potential for relatively simple clandestine manufacture of a vast range of new synthetic substances popularly known as control substances analogue, mimicking or extending the actions of currently misused drugs while being of far greater potency and danger. These consisted of variations of the parent compounds, fentanyl and pethidine and had led to more than 100 deaths. The next expert committee meeting on drug dependence, in April, would discuss how to safeguard against this hazard.

The transmission of the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) virus among drug-dependent persons was a worrying health menace, and world-wide preventive measures were essential, he said. A group had recently met with the Government of Sweden and representatives of Europe and North America to look into their experiences with drug abusers. The WHO was also co-operating with the pharmaceutical industry to prevent problems of drug abuse. Guidelines for review of dependence-producing psychoactive substances for international control were prepared and presented to the seventy-seventh session of the WHO Executive Board. A meeting was now being organized for January 1987 on the role of the pharmaceutical industry in co-operating with United Nations agencies in preventing drug abuse.

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Forty-first General Assembly
Third Committee
31st Meeting (AM)

GA/SHC/2781
31 October 1986

THIRD COMMITTEE TAKES UP CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRUG TRAFFIC

The Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) this morning began consideration of the international campaign against traffic in drugs, hearing introductory statements by Under-Secretary-General William B. Buffum, Co-ordinator of all United Nations drug-abuse related programmes, and Tamar Oppenheimer, Secretary-General of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

Statements were made by the representatives of Finland speaking on behalf of the five Nordic countries, the United States, Venezuela, the United Kingdom speaking on behalf of the 12 member States of the European Community, Brazil, Yugoslavia, Mexico, Poland and Japan.

When the Committee meets at 3 p.m. today it will hear seven more speakers on this topic, and will then take action on a group of draft resolutions on youth, the aging, the disabled and crime prevention and criminal justice.

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Items before Third Committee

The Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) met this morning to begin consideration of the international campaign against traffic in drugs.

A report of the Secretary-General on action taken in response to a request of the General Assembly last year (resolution 40/120) states that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs had recommended 14 elements for inclusion in an initial draft convention to combat drug trafficking (document A/41/558).

Those elements include: identification, tracing, freezing and forfeiture of proceeds of drug trafficking; strengthening of obligations concerning extradition for offences relating to drug trafficking; measures to ensure that commercial carriers are not used to transport illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; strengthening co-operation among programmes to provide mutual legal and judicial assistance in cases relating to drug trafficking, and promotion of mutual assistance in investigative and prosecutorial matters; and prevention of the use of the mails for the illegal transport of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

The report states that the Secretary-General has prepared a preliminary draft of a convention and circulated it to all Governments for comments and/or textual changes. That draft consists of 14 articles corresponding to the elements recommended for inclusion by the Commission and elaborating their substantive contents (document E/CN.7/1987/2).

A second report before the Committee contains recommendations made by the first Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, held in Vienna from 28 July to 1 August (document A/41/559). Attending that meeting, which was convened by the Secretary-General, were representatives of 83 States. They called for their recommendations to be taken into consideration in the drafting of 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 (Vienna, 17-26 July 1987).

Covering 19 different aspects of the problem, the recommendations include establishing as a criminal offence to knowingly receive, acquire or use assets derived from illicit drug trafficking or knowingly to provide assistance in that regard, irrespective of where the trafficking has taken place.

Other recommendations would include: international co-operation on the basis of bilateral agreements in appointing and receiving drug liaison officers between States; the improvement of 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 levels; and encouragement of 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 in the delivery of illicit drugs from one country to another.

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The Secretary-General's report on preparations for next year's International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (document A/41/665) states that the Conference secretariat had prepared a draft comprehensive multidisciplinary outline of future activities relevant to the problems of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. The outline is designed to be a handbook, and is being prepared as a working tool to mobilize all segments of society and all citizens to participate in taking counter-measures at the national, regional and international levels. It had been constructed, the report states, as a compendium of practical activities for the use of Government agencies, non-governmental organizations, professional associations, and all other relevant groups and individuals.

The report also reviews preparatory meetings taking place, inter-agency co-operation, and general administrative preparations for the Conference. Included among other actions, the report states that a trust fund had been established to receive funds from the commercial use of the Conference emblem and contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other interested parties. Moneys so received would be used to further public information and awareness. A series of six postage stamps illustrating the objectives of the Conference would be issued by the United Nations, a series of "backgrounders" was being issued monthly, and a journalists' encounter was planned immediately prior to the Conference, with regular briefings for journalists throughout the Conference.

A report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation in drug abuse control (document A/41/713) contains reports on activities of relevant bodies within the United Nations system on their efforts to reduce illicit drug activities. By the end of the year, it states, one English and one Spanish-speaking group will have received training in the Division of Narcotic Drugs in laboratory techniques for the identification and analysis of seized drugs, including national scientists from 13 countries. Other activities of the Division include the start of regional training in laboratory techniques for candidates from the Asia and Pacific region, and a demonstration film in several languages on the handling of drug identification kits.

The report states that the Reference Collection of the Division was being developed continually as an international source for scientific, technical, legal and general information on drugs of abuse under international control. Added to its holdings in 1986 were almost 4,000 scientific and reference publications.

Country programmes of varying magnitudes being implemented during 1986 by the Division, with financial support from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, include those in Burma, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, Jordan, Mauritius, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Turkey.

The report reviews activities of 13 other bodies of the United Nations system, including those of seven specialized agencies.

Introduction of Items

WILLIAM B. BUFFUM, Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs, said countries in all regions of the world had reported continuing increases in the illicit drug traffic and an expansion in problems related to drug abuse. For example, the international community had witnessed new forms of abuse: a marked increase in the use of the so-called "designer drugs" and lethal forms of cocaine paste known as "crack", "bazuco", or "rock". There was also evidence of the accelerated nefarious activities of international drug trafficking networks which had enormous resources at their disposal. Estimates and actual seizures reported by national and international authorities might be quoted in terms of billions of dollars and tons of illicit substances, he said.

However, those problems for societies everywhere had been accompanied by heightened public awareness of other consequences of growing drug-related hazards as well as increased expectations for more effective governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental responses. The depth and intensity of global concern was now most compelling. The implementation of drug control initiatives had continued admirably in the reporting period. Furthermore, there had been a marked intensification of efforts to strengthen comprehensive responses within the United Nations system in the area of prevention, demand reduction and control of drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

Introducing the documents before the Committee, he said the International Narcotic Control Board had continued to monitor closely the situation in regard to supply and demand of opiates for legitimate needs. The Board had been able to assist Governments in preventing the diversion of psychotropic substances through a voluntary system of assessments. That system was now implemented by approximately 160 countries.

The Board had also continued to maintain diplomatic dialogues with Governments through consultations and special missions, he said. As a result, several countries had strengthened their drug control legislation and adherence to international instruments. As of 15 October, 118 States had become parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and 84 States had become Parties to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971. He urged all States that had not yet done so to accede to those important Conventions.

In the last few years, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control had been able to extend its technical assistance programmes considerably in order to help developing nations in their efforts to combat the problems related to the illicit production, traffic and consumption of drugs. At present, the Fund's resources were geared to assisting 30 Member States with a total of about 100 projects covering integrated rural development for the replacement of illicit cultivation, prevention and attitude-shaping campaigns, treatment and rehabilitation, and drug law enforcement.

Of particular note, he said, were the multisectoral drug control plans currently under implementation in Asia and in Latin America, and the successful negotiations with the Government of Burma which had culminated in

June 1986 with the approval of a multisectoral programme of assistance. New agreements had been signed with Bolivia for law enforcement, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation activities which were now complementing the current \$20.5 million programme of agricultural diversification and agro-industrial development.

The Fund had also started assisting other countries such as Argentina, Brazil, India and Mauritius in the formulation and implementation of nationwide drug control plans. Furthermore, the Fund had agreed to support a \$600,000 regional project for the establishment of a telecommunication system in the Caribbean and Central America for narcotics control and related law enforcement activities to be executed by INTERPOL. He appealed to all States to ensure that the increasing support that the Fund deserved might be expressed in commensurate financial terms.

Another area of intense activity directed at drug abuse was the work of non-governmental organizations, he said. NGO Committees at Vienna and New York had provided input to preparations for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. Moreover, the Government of Sweden intended to circulate as an official document the report of the Interregional Conference on the Involvement of Non-Governmental Organizations in Prevention and Reduction of the Demand for Drugs. The Conference had been held in Stockholm, Sweden in July. The role of NGOs was a crucial one because of the non-political manner in which they were able to encourage the mounting of valuable programmes in the private sector.

Deeds, not words, now bore witness to growing international co-operation in dealing with a global scourge, he said. Nevertheless, those efforts were still not equal to the challenge, and substantial additional efforts were still required. The United Nations role was in the first instance catalytic. The primary responsibility for a more massive campaign to eliminate illegal drug abuse and trafficking rested with Member Governments.

It was becoming increasingly clear, he said, that those problems added an additional element of danger and insecurity in international relations. The pernicious effects of drug-related problems undermined the fundamental economic, political, and social fabric of communities and destroyed the lives of countless individuals. He appealed for the marshalling of even greater resources "in the life and death struggle against our common enemy".

TAMAR M. OPPENHEIMER, Secretary-General of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, said the conference would provide an excellent opportunity to reassess the efficacy of national, regional and international programmes. A draft of the comprehensive multidisciplinary outline of future drug control activities would be available for Governments' review and commentary by 1 December, she said. The text reflected the preparatory body's view that no single aspect should be considered in isolation.

Due to the short lead time in preparing the conference, no special pre-conference meetings had been held; rather, the meetings of United Nations bodies already scheduled during the preparatory period had been requested to

focus on the objectives of the conference, and to make recommendations. Those had been incorporated in the outline.

An Interregional Conference on the Involvement of Non-Governmental Organizations in Prevention and Reduction of Demand for Drugs had taken place in Stockholm from 15-19 September, and the results would be incorporated into the summary of comments to be presented to the preparatory body in February. The conference had involved the Swedish Government, the NGO planning committee for the 1987 Conference and the United Nations Secretariat. It had focussed on actions such as education and prevention of drug abuse, community awareness, identification of risk groups, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts; and had demonstrated the increasing significance of NGO involvement in drug control, she said.

Thirty-three Governments had thus far created focal points to co-ordinate substantive preparations for the conference, she said. She urged other Governments to do so as soon as possible.

The Conference in July 1987 should not be considered as an end in itself, but as a vital step towards mobilizing societies to bring together needed counter-offensives against drug abuse, she said. Follow-up action had been built into the outline itself, and it was hoped that the national focal points would begin to plan their follow-up actions. One example was the follow-up conference planned by the Inter-Parliamentary Union in co-operation with the Latin American Parliament and the United Nations Secretariat for November 1987 in Caracas to discuss legislative actions needed to implement the recommendations of the 1987 Conference for the region.

Statements in Debate

The first speaker on the item, KEIJO KORHONEN (Finland), speaking on behalf of the five Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), said there was a need for more regional and interregional co-ordination of drug control. It was rational to open a discussion between the European, South American and North American countries on how they could co-ordinate to eliminate new trafficking routes of cocaine.

The Nordic countries supported the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control both financially and by offering advisory and technical assistance via the Fund to those countries struggling against illegal production and abuse of narcotics. The Fund was now close to a point where it could have a real impact on the situation, he said. He urged Governments to increase their financial support to the Fund, and to provide other services to it.

In order to broaden and intensify international efforts, the three United Nations drug control secretariats must have adequate resources, he said. All countries should recognize the importance of their work -- to carry out the stipulations of the existing conventions, and to safeguard the follow-up and implementation of the 1987 Conference results, among other things. He emphasized that the Conference should avoid political questions. Its strength lay in the non-political atmosphere which would facilitate substantive work for the benefit of all countries. He supported the convening of another

preparatory body meeting in 1987, in connection with the regular session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in order to make effective preparations for the Conference.

ANN B. WROBLESKI (United States) said that great strides were being made in curbing illicit drug trafficking. Pakistan, Burma and Thailand had made real progress in reducing opium poppy cultivation, she said, while in Latin America, Colombia had eradicated 85 percent of its traditional marijuana crop. The Bolivian Government had embarked on an unprecedented effort to halt cocaine processing, assisted by her Government, while in Peru and Mexico, aggressive campaigns had been launched. In her country, the President had this week signed legislation to strengthen drug control, which had a strong international as well as domestic component. The budget for drug control had increased considerably, underscoring the high priority that Congress placed on that issue, she said.

The International Conference was another high priority for her Government, which would be sending a strong delegation drawn from both the public and private sectors. Only through co-operation of Governments and the United Nations could it be assured that the conference would address substantive issues and refrain from engaging in extraneous matters, she said.

She believed the draft convention against drug trafficking was a good one and offered a firm foundation on which to continue. She hoped it could be finalized at the earliest possible time. Her country remained a staunch supporter of the Fund for Drug Abuse Control and looked forward to seeing the fruits of its comprehensive projects around the world. She said that efforts for drug abuse control must begin at home, for only through the commitment of each nation could change be effected throughout the world.

ADRIANA PULIDO (Venezuela) said the question of drugs should be given priority attention by the United Nations. It was a multifaceted problem, affecting many areas of life. Venezuela had been drawn into a greater and greater problem with drugs in the late 1970's. At the same time, a large permanent market had been developing on the international scene. Venezuela had in 1971 created a planning body which had then become a model for the region. Venezuela had from that time on established strict control over amphetamines and other related substances, with a multi-disciplinary approach. In 1984 Venezuela had adopted a basic law on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Venezuela continued to be a country of transit, but was not a producer, she said. It had agreements with a number of neighbouring countries, and had entered into contact with other countries for that purpose. Venezuela had taken steps to include illicit trafficking among crimes subject to extradition, she said. There must be an international instrument to punish the crime, and international co-operation commensurate with the size of the problem.

She was convinced that in a year, awareness of the harmful phenomenon would have further increased because of the political will of Governments to halt drug trafficking. In her region, all agreed that exchanges of

information should be promoted. Recalling that her Government had presented the first draft of a proposed convention on illicit trafficking, she said agreed elements could now be identified. She expressed appreciation to the Secretary-General for the work done on the draft. Regarding the Conference, she said the plan that would emerge must be one which took into account all aspects of the problem and led to universal adherence.

JOHN BIRCH (United Kingdom), speaking on behalf of the 12 member States of the European Community (Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and United Kingdom), said action on drugs must begin on a national level. Each country had an obligation to tackle the problem domestically, including those which by force of geography were transit countries or repositories of the illegal profits of drug abuse. The Twelve were considering the evolution of a comprehensive European drugs strategy to strengthen their national measures and to complement the work of existing international and regional drug forums. A very recent meeting of Interior and Justice Ministers of the Twelve had called on Member States to examine what they could do in a range of fields including reduction of demand, improved treatment and rehabilitation, and exchanges of drug liaison officers.

The Conference would be of primary importance, he said, and he urged all countries to play their part in ensuring its success, resisting any attempts to introduce extraneous political issues. He hoped the unique unity of purpose evident so far would be the hallmark of the Conference. The Conference must be an expression of the political will of its participants, and its results must be accessible and relevant to everyone. Similarly, the proposed new convention on drug trafficking must be drafted so that it was applicable to, and capable of ratification by, as many countries as possible. He commended the work of the Fund and of the International Narcotics Control Board.

The Twelve had particularly welcomed the agreement, reached at the Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Narcotic Drug Law Enforcement Agencies to exchange drug liaison officers where appropriate. Over the past few years, there had developed an extraordinary measure of co-operation in efforts to control drug abuse, with peoples and Governments at all levels coming together with a common purpose. Nothing must be allowed to disrupt that process, or to distract from the overall aim -- to eliminate the destruction and tragedy that resulted from illegal drug abuse, he concluded.

CARLOS CALERO RODRIGUES (Brazil) said when countries addressed drug-related issues, they should not lose sight of social and cultural elements that might be essential in the formulation of national policies. It was important not to focus exclusively on the criminal aspects of the problem. His Government had a proposed new narcotics policy that started with a thorough analysis of the social environment of drug addicts in order to activate adequate measures for each individual. The hardest blow against the drug market would come from restricting demand by properly informing consumers of all the dangers associated with drug addiction.

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Recognition that the problem of drugs could not be solved only from a police angle must inspire the Conference in Vienna, he said. It must be guided by principles of strict respect for national sovereignty and decisions of States suited to local needs; the need to harmonize specific solutions eventually reached with national economic and social development goals; and the importance of defining shared responsibilities of producer and consumer countries, and accepting that the financial burden of measures agreed to should be respectively proportional to the economic and social stages of development of participating States. Any international agreement should be made without prejudice to other international and regional treaties in force, he said.

Regarding the Secretary-General's report on the draft convention, he said the inclusion of "controlled deliveries" still raised a problem for him, since it went against Brazilian legislation. He advocated the use of seized proceeds of drug trafficking for the prevention of drug abuse and rehabilitation of addicts. His Government was considering the creation of a fund to prevent drug abuse, and to be financed in part by forfeited illegal assets of traffickers. The future convention should supersede neither extradition treaties already in force, nor accepted principles of international law, he said.

MIRA NIKOLIC (Yugoslavia) said her country was faced with increasing danger from the spread of drug abuse. It lay on the transit route between the largest producers and the largest consumers of narcotic drugs, and had a climate suitable for cultivating the poppy which produced the best quality opium. The spirit of the existing international instruments was incorporated in Yugoslav law, with exclusions only for those narcotic drugs used in medicine and covered by relevant laws. Yugoslav criminal law envisaged two criminal offences concerning narcotic drugs: illicit production and trafficking, and enabling enjoyment of narcotic drugs. In 1959 a security measure had been introduced into criminal legislation -- compulsory treatment of drug addicts.

With the understanding that there were no specific causes for drug abuse and therefore no specific measures for its prevention and eradication, she said, her country was committed to a comprehensive approach to that evil of the times. The Conference should provide impetus for addressing drug-related problems more aggressively. Yugoslavia supported a new international convention to regulate questions not covered by existing instruments. The new instrument, she suggested, should legally define and regulate the questions related to financial and other benefits proceeding from drug trafficking, and ways of blocking and confiscating them; efficient control of chemicals used for drug production; and the promotion of international co-operation in detecting drug smugglers and in court investigations and trial.

Yugoslavia, she said, was specially interested in legal regulations pertaining to the countries of transit, particularly developing countries, so that they might be assisted by the international community in implementing measures for preventing drug trafficking. Such measures might include training of personnel, provision of special equipment and standards for drug abuse control. She stressed the need for legal regulation of so-called

controlled deliveries until their final destination. The problem was of such a nature that it could be solved only by the combined efforts of the international community, she concluded.

LUIS O. PORTE PETIT (Mexico) called for solidarity in combating drug abuse. It was inappropriate, as well as counter-productive, to turn that topic into a cause for conflict, he said. He was aware of the immense efforts that the fight against drugs represented for any country, especially those facing severe economic problems, and that was why he avoided setting himself up as the judge or overseer of the work of other nations. A large part of the drugs that passed through Mexican territory was destined for consumption in other countries and came from sister nations to the south. But he did not assign any "guilt" to them, as they were victims and not the perpetrators of those ills, he said.

It was necessary to reflect on the factors that lay at the root of illicit drug trafficking and drug dependency, he said. Governments must find healthy options for life, culture and work to keep young people from choosing wrong ways out of a world that did not satisfy them. Vigorous action must also be taken on the planning, financing and "money laundering" produced by crime. He applauded United Nations efforts to bring international agreements on narcotics and psychotropic substances up to date, and urged modernization on the national level as well.

Channelling the vast resources seized from drug traffickers to fight against trafficking would lessen the burden on taxpayers, he said. The fight against drug abuse was requiring increasing resources from a country like Mexico that was undergoing the greatest economic crisis of its recent history. Over half the budget of the Office of the Attorney-General was being used in the anti-drug campaign, and 25,000 Army personnel were working full time on it. Reports that the campaign was not showing improvements were unfounded, he said, citing the doubling of the amount of cocaine seized since last year, and the 6,131 persons arrested and held for trial during a period of nine months this year. He was equally concerned with prevention of drug dependency. A great community movement was needed to counter it, he said, and programmes had been launched under the co-ordination of the health authorities.

MAREK ZAWACKI (Poland) said the international community was now aware that the real answer to the dangers created by drug abuse was in the decrease of demand, the importance of which was now being fully understood. In Poland, in recent decades, the use of poppy straw for narcotic purposes had increased rather rapidly. It was estimated that there were at least several thousand people who could be classified as addicts. Glue-sniffing, a transitory habit of primarily urban youth between 13 and 15 years of age, was estimated to have been practised by 30,000 persons. The principal product of real abuse in Poland was a crude, purified extract from the poppy plant or straw which was used mainly by injection. The death toll among abusers was very high.

The Government, he said, had taken decisive counter-measures. A new law adopted in 1985 had introduced restrictions on the production of poppy and cannabis plants as raw materials for drugs. It had also created a special

committee on drug abuse prevention at the ministerial level. Of great importance for implementation of the law was the creation of a special fund for the prevention of drug abuse. An intensified preventive educational campaign had been undertaken by the Government, non-governmental organizations, social institutions and the mass media. Poland also had some 20 therapeutic communities and several counselling services where addicts were undergoing withdrawal treatment living in a drug-free atmosphere for a period of up to two years. Admission to such facilities was purely voluntary.

Poland had participated in the recent conference of ministers of health in London. It was convinced, he said, that close international co-operation would help to diminish drug abuse. The Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Narcotic Drugs Law Enforcement Agencies had been an example of such co-operation. He expected the 1987 Conference to be of great value in the common efforts of the international community.

SUMIKO ITO (Japan) welcomed the growing determination of the international community to fight drug abuse and trafficking, as evidenced by the top-level meetings on the subject, including the successful Tokyo summit in May this year. In Japan, she said, the headquarters for drug abuse control had formulated an annual comprehensive strategy since 1962, co-ordinating various activities to keep the social environment drug-free. She paid tribute to other countries which had launched strong domestic programmes for drug control.

Each year, she said, Japan held an international seminar on control of narcotics offences. This year the participating Governments had upgraded the level of officials sent. The seminar had been very useful in sharing search and investigative techniques, and in establishing more co-operative relationships among participating Governments, she said. Japan had supported the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control since 1973, and had contributed \$950,000 in 1986. She supported the drafting of a new convention on drugs, but said its scope should be clearly defined to avoid duplicating or contradicting the existing conventions. Full attention should be paid to avoiding possible adverse influences on the activities of the chemical industry, she stated.

She supported the holding of the International Conference in Vienna. In its comments on the draft outline, her Government had pointed to the importance it attached to making it a crime for an individual to use either narcotic drugs or stimulants. That had been found to be an effective means to curb the demand for those drugs, she said. She also asked all participants to the Conference to make sure that politicization of the problem was avoided.

< DTG> 072211Z NOV 86

<PREC> 5 ROUTINE

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AMEMBASSY BOGOTA 1915

AMEMBASSY BUDAPEST 0676

AMEMBASSY GUATEMALA 1547

AMEMBASSY LA PAZ 1868

AMEMBASSY LIMA 1727

AMEMBASSY MANAGUA 1597

AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 8684

AMEMBASSY NEW DELHI 8886

AMEMBASSY SOFIA 0959

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 02 USUN NEW YORK 03763

TAGS: UNGA

<ORIG> FM USMISSION USUN NEW YORK PSN: 005256
<CLAS> UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 02 USUN NEW YORK 03763

D.K.

<SUBJ> SUBJECT: 41ST UNGA: THIRD COMMITTEE: NOVEMBER 3 AND 4,
1986, COMPLETION OF ITEM 100 DEBATE,
"INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST TRAFFIC IN
DRUGS"

[7m<TEXT> 1. SUMMARY: ON NOVEMBER 3 AND 4, THIRTY ONE SPEECHES
WERE MADE BY THIRTY COUNTRIES AND THE WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION CONCERNING SUBJECT AGENDA ITEM. THE
EMPHASIS WAS ON NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION TO COMBAT DRUG PRODUCTION, TRAFFICKING,
AND CONSUMPTION. THE USSR AND NICARAGUA CAUTIONED
AGAINST USE OF THE DRUG PROBLEM AS AN EXCUSE FOR
INTERVENTION IN THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS OF SOVEREIGN
STATES. END SUMMARY.

2. ON NOVEMBER 3 AND 4, THE THIRD COMMITTEE CONTINUED
ITS DISCUSSION OF AGENDA ITEM 100, "INTERNATIONAL
CAMPAIGN AGAINST TRAFFIC IN DRUGS." THE GERMAN
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, FIJI, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, CHINA,
HUNGARY, GUATEMALA, SINGAPORE, EGYPT, BOLIVIA,
COLOMBIA, THAILAND, CHILE, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, SRI
LANKA, ARGENTINA, MALAYSIA, CANADA, JAMAICA, COTE
D'IVOIRE, AUSTRIA, USSR, WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION,
AFGHANISTAN, BARBADOS, BULGARIA, NICARAGUA, PAKISTAN,
KENYA, PHILIPPINES, AND PERU SPOKE. FULL TEXTS OF
AVAILABLE STATEMENTS WILL BE POUCHED TO THE DEPARTMENT.

3. ALL SPEAKERS CALLED FOR NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO COMBAT THE DRUG PROBLEM.
HOWEVER, IT WAS EMPHASIZED THAT ACTION ON THE NATIONAL
LEVEL IS THE MOST IMPORTANT. DRUG TRAFFICKING WAS
LINKED TO ORGANIZED CRIME AND TERRORISM. MANY
REPRESENTATIVES STATED THAT DRUG ABUSE HAS A NEGATIVE
IMPACT ON THE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND CULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONS. THE NEED FOR EDUCATION,
RESEARCH, AND PUBLIC AWARENESS WAS EMPHASIZED. THERE
WAS UNANIMOUS SUPPORT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING (ICDAIT) THAT
WILL BE HELD IN VIENNA IN 1987. THERE WAS WIDE
SUPPORT ALSO FOR THE NEW DRUG TRAFFICKING CONVENTION,
NOW IN THE DRAFTING PROCESS, ALTHOUGH SOME STATES
EXPRESSED CAUTION ABOUT EXTRADITION, ASSETS
FORFEITURE, AND CONTROLLED DELIVERY PROVISIONS.

4. SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS AND COMMENTS OF SPECIAL

INTEREST INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING:

HUNGARY STATED THAT THE DEMAND FOR ILLICIT DRUGS IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IS THE MAJOR INCENTIVE FOR PRODUCTION AND CALLED FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW POLICIES FOR CONTROL OF NARCOTICS.

FOLLOWING AN ODD HISTORIC REVIEW WHICH CLAIMED BOLIVIA HAD LONG SOUGHT INTERNATIONAL ACTION DESPITE DEVELOPED COUNTRY OPPOSITION, THE BOLIVIAN AMBASSADOR EMPHASIZED THAT DRUG ABUSE IS A PROBLEM OF ALL COUNTRIES AND COOPERATION AMONG NATIONS IS ESSENTIAL. HOWEVER, HE STRESSED REPEATEDLY THAT DEMAND IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IS THE ROOT CAUSE OF ALL EXISTING PROBLEMS. HE STATED THAT THE POOR PEASANTS WHO PRODUCE THE COCA LEAF MUST BE GUARANTEED A MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE BY CROP SUBSTITUTION AND THAT THE CONSUMER/INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS MUST BEAR THE MAJOR FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY. HE CITED THE JOINT BOLIVIAN U.S. VENTURE IN COMBATTING DRUG CULTIVATION AS A POSITIVE MOVE, ON BOLIVIA'S PART, AND AN ILLUSTRATION OF THEIR COMMITMENT. NEVERTHELESS, HE STRESSED THAT MULTILATERAL EFFORTS WERE MOST IMPORTANT.

COLOMBIA STATED THAT DRUG ABUSE THREATENS THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS OF NATIONS. THE COLOMBIAN REPRESENTATIVE CALLED FOR INTERNATIONAL MEASURES AGAINST THIS INTERNATIONAL CRIME, "FOR WHICH SOME OF US PAY FOR THE EFFECTS CAUSED BY OTHERS."

GUATEMALA STATED THAT LATIN AMERICA IS INADEQUATELY REPRESENTED ON ICDAIT'S GENERAL COMMITTEE AND,

<TIME>

ORIG DTG: 072211Z NOV 86

WHCA TOR: 313/0101Z

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AMEMBASSY JAKARTA 6286

AMEMBASSY PANAMA 2088

AMEMBASSY MEXICO 1954

AMEMBASSY LONDON 0931

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 03 USUN NEW YORK 03751

TAGS: UNGA, SHUM, SNAR, FI, UK, VE, BR, PE, YO, MX, PL,

JA, BF, PM, EC, CO, ID, TU

<ORIG> FM USMISSION USUN NEW YORK PSN: 004923
<CLAS> UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 03 USUN NEW YORK 03751

D.K.

<SUBJ> SUBJECT: 41ST UNGA: THIRD COMMITTEE: OCTOBER 31

[7m<TEXT> 1. SUMMARY: ON OCTOBER 31 AFTER TWO INTRODUCTORY PRESENTATIONS BY SECRETARIAT OFFICIALS, THE THIRD COMMITTEE BEGAN ITS DISCUSSION OF AGENDA ITEM 100, "INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST TRAFFIC IN DRUGS." SPEECHES WERE MADE BY 14 COUNTRIES. AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION, DRAFT TEXTS WERE CONSIDERED FOR RESOLUTIONS ON ITEM 85 (AGING), 86 AND 87 (YOUTH), 90 (DISABLED PERSONS), 91 (CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE) AND 89 (RACIAL DISCRIMINATION). END SUMMARY.

2. ON OCTOBER 31, THE THIRD COMMITTEE BEGAN ITS DISCUSSION OF AGENDA ITEM 100, "INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST TRAFFIC IN DRUGS." WILLIAM BUFFUM, UNDER SECRETARY FOR POLITICAL AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY AFFAIRS, INTRODUCED THE SUBJECT, AND MRS. TAMAR OPPENHEIMER, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING, DESCRIBED PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN VIENNA IN JUNE 1987. FINLAND (FOR THE NORDICS), U.S., VENEZUELA, UK (FOR THE EC), BRAZIL, YUGOSLAVIA, MEXICO, POLAND, JAPAN, BAHAMAS, ECUADOR, INDONESIA, TURKEY, AND PANAMA SPOKE. FULL TEXTS OF AVAILABLE STATEMENTS WILL BE POUCHED TO DEPARTMENT. THE U.S. STATEMENT DELIVERED BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY WROBLESKI WAS WELL RECEIVED AND WILL BE TRANSMITTED SEPTEL.

3. ALL THE SPEAKERS ADDRESSING DRUG ABUSE NOTED THAT AN INTERNATIONAL CONSENSUS EXISTS ABOUT THE GROWING SERIOUSNESS AND INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER OF THE PROBLEMS RELATED TO ILLICIT DRUG PRODUCTION, TRAFFICKING AND CONSUMPTION. IT WAS ALSO RECOGNIZED THAT THE SPIRIT OF COOPERATION WHICH HAS DEVELOPED ON THIS ISSUE MUST BE MAINTAINED, WHILE NATIONS MUST ALSO TAKE INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY. THE DRAFT CONVENTION ON DRUG TRAFFICKING AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE RECEIVED BROAD SUPPORT. THESE INITIATIVES WERE RECOGNIZED AS CLEAR OPPORTUNITIES TO EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL WILL TO TAKE AGGRESSIVE ACTION. REGIONAL AGREEMENTS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE UN SYSTEM WERE OFTEN REFERRED TO IN VARIOUS STATEMENTS.

4. A NUMBER OF SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS AND COMMENTS WERE MADE:

BUFFUM EMPHASIZED THAT THE CND NEEDS TO ADDRESS, AT THE

NEXT MEETING, IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT ASPECTS OF THE DRAFT CONVENTION ON DRUG TRAFFICKING.

OPPENHEIMER SAID THE DRAFT CMO WOULD PROBABLY BE ISSUED BEFORE DECEMBER 1 AND THAT GOVERNMENTS SHOULD SEND THEIR COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT BY JANUARY 9, 1987 SO THEY CAN BE COMPILED FOR CND CONSIDERATION. THE CND REVISED CMO SHOULD BE AVAILABLE TO GOVERNMENTS BY MID MARCH 1987.

VENEZUELA SUGGESTED HOLDING REGIONAL CONFERENCES TO SUPPLEMENT THE WORK OF THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

THE UK WELCOMED THE EFFORTS OF PRODUCERS, "OFTEN UNDER DIFFICULT CONDITIONS," TO WORK TOWARD CROP SUBSTITUTION AND CONTROL AND EXPRESSED SATISFACTION AT THE PROGRAM OF EXCHANGE OF DRUG LIAISON OFFICERS. THE UK ALSO NOTED THAT A "EUROPEAN" STRATEGY TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE IS BEING PREPARED.

BRAZIL EMPHASIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF RESPECTING NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY, THE NEED TO RECOGNIZE "SOCIAL REALITIES" WHEN DEVISING ANTI NARCOTICS EFFORTS, AND ITS BELIEF THAT GOVERNMENTS MOST ABLE TO PAY SHOULD FUND ANTI NARCOTIC EFFORTS. CONCERNING THE NEW CONVENTION, BRAZIL SAID IT THOUGHT DRAFTING WOULD TAKE CONSIDERABLY MORE TIME AND IT HAS CONCERNS ABOUT CONTROLLED DELIVERIES AND EXTRADITION.

YUGOSLAVIA AND MEXICO SUGGESTED THAT FUNDS FROM THE SALE OF PROPERTY SEIZED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKERS SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FOR THEIR ANTI DRUG ABUSE PROGRAMS.

<TIME>

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UNVIEMISSION VIENNA

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AMEMBASSY BELGRADE 3612

AMEMBASSY BRASILIA 2881

AMEMBASSY JAKARTA 6287

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AMEMBASSY MEXICO 1955

AMEMBASSY LONDON 0932

UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 03 USUN NEW YORK 03751

<SUBJ> NO SUBJECT LINE FOUND IN CABLE. SECTION 02

[7m<TEXT> MEXICO ALSO PAID TRIBUTE TO THOSE FROM LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES AND "TO THE NORTH" WHO HAD DIED FIGHTING AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKING. THE SPEAKER ALSO SUGGESTED THAT THE ROOT CAUSES OF DRUG TRAFFICKING SHOULD BE STUDIED AS WELL AS ITS CONNECTIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL CRIME. HE NOTED THAT CONSUMER COUNTRIES TEND TO BECOME PRODUCERS AND THAT PRODUCER COUNTRIES ALSO BECOME CONSUMERS.

INDONESIA ANNOUNCED IT IS STARTING A NATIONAL MEDIA CAMPAIGN TO FIGHT DRUG ABUSE. IT ALSO STATED THAT THE MINISTER OF HEALTH WOULD HEAD ITS DELEGATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

PANAMA DISTRIBUTED ITS BOOKLET OF TESTIMONIALS ABOUT ITS EFFECTIVE INTERDICTION EFFORTS (PROVIDED TO DEPARTMENT PREVIOUSLY) BUT DID NOT DIRECTLY REFER TO U.S. PANAMA PROBLEMS OVER NARCO CORRUPTION. THEY PLEDGED TO CONTINUE COOPERATION WITH THE U.S.

5. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS ON AGENDA ITEMS PREVIOUSLY DISCUSSED WERE CONSIDERED INCLUDING:

ITEM 85, QUESTION OF AGING:

RESOLUTION L.16/REV. 1 (AUSTRIA): THE FRG QUESTIONED THE BASIS FOR A SECOND FUND FOR THE AGING AND THE BUDGET DIVISION SPOKESMAN REPLIED THAT THE TWO FUNDS HAVE DIFFERING SCOPE AND PURPOSES. THE SECOND FUND, HE ADDED, WILL EXPIRE IN DECEMBER 1987. THE FRG NOTED THAT ACCORDING TO THE SYG'S REPORT, A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES OPPOSED THE CREATION OF THE SECOND FUND, BUT ADDED THAT HE WOULD DISCUSS THE QUESTION WITH THE BUDGET DIVISION PRIVATELY. CANADA REGRETTED THE LOSS OF CONSENSUS ON THIS ITEM LAST YEAR. THE SPOKESMAN FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS NOTED THAT L.16 ASKS THE SYG TO PREPARE A REPORT TO THE 42ND GA AND THAT NO FUNDS HAD BEEN ALLOCATED FOR THIS EXPENSE. AFTER THIS DISCUSSION, L.16/REV. 1 WAS ADOPTED WITHOUT VOTE.

L.20/REV. 2: ON THE REQUEST OF ITS SPONSOR, THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, THIS RESOLUTION WAS DEFERRED UNTIL THE 42ND SESSION.

EXPLANATIONS OF VOTE: THE U.S., COSTA RICA AND COLOMBIA NOTED THAT THEY HAD SUPPORTED L.16 IN THE INTERESTS OF CONSENSUS BUT WOULD APPRECIATE CONSIDERATION BEING GIVEN TO IMPROVED MANAGEMENT FOR THE FUND FOR AGING.

ITEM 86, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS INVOLVING YOUNG PEOPLE: RESOLUTION L.15: AFTER 13 MORE COUNTRIES COSPONSORED, THIS RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

L.19/REV. 1: ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

ITEM 87, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS RELATING TO YOUTH:
RESOLUTION L.26, ON CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION: ADOPTED
WITHOUT A VOTE.

AFTER THESE THREE RESOLUTIONS WERE APPROVED, THE CHAIRMAN
READ A DRAFT DECISION CALLING ON THE 42ND GA TO CONSIDER
ITEMS RELATING TO YOUTH UNDER A SINGLE AGENDA ITEM.

AFTER SOME CLARIFICATION, IT WAS ADOPTED WITHOUT VOTE.

ITEM 90, IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD PROGRAM OF ACTION
CONCERNING DISABLED PERSONS:

RESOLUTION L.25: AFTER THE AMENDMENTS IN DOCUMENT L.30
HAD BEEN WITHDRAWN BY THE U.S., THIS RESOLUTION WAS
ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

ITEM 91, CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE:
RESOLUTION L. 27, CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE:

<TIME>

ORIG DTG: 071824Z NOV 86

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WHCA TOR: 312/2026Z

PSN: 004924 VAX786

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AMEMBASSY LA PAZ 1869
AMEMBASSY LIMA 1728
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UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 02 USUN NEW YORK 03763

<SUBJ> SUBJECT: 41ST UNGA: THIRD COMMITTEE: NOVEMBER 3 AND 4,

[7m<TEXT> TAGS: UNGA

THEREFORE, THE BOLIVIAN CANDIDATE SHOULD BE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE.

THAILAND STATED THAT CONTROLLING DRUG ABUSE REQUIRES PREVENTIVE EDUCATION, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND REHABILITATION. HE EMPHASIZED THAT THAILAND HAS ATTACKED HEROIN PRODUCERS AND TRAFFICKERS AND THE ASEAN NATIONS HAVE INCREASED THEIR COORDINATION ON A REGIONAL LEVEL.

INDIA PRAISED THE UN FOR ITS INCREASED EFFORTS AGAINST DRUG ABUSE. HE EMPHASIZED THAT INDIA IS THE LARGEST PRODUCER OF OPIUM FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES AND ITS SYSTEM OF LICENSES AND CONTROLS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION IS A MODEL FOR THE WORLD. HE ALSO EXPLAINED THAT INDIA HAS STRENGTHENED ITS PREVENTION AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKING IN THE AREA.

COTE D'IVOIRE STATED THAT IS WAS BECOMING A TRANSIT POINT FOR TRAFFICKERS FROM AFRICA, ASIA, AND LATIN AMERICA. THE IVORIAN REPRESENTATIVE NOTED THAT PRODUCTION (CANNABIS) AND ABUSE (MAINLY EXPATRIATE) ARE GROWING PROBLEMS IN COTE D'IVOIRE. SHE CALLED FOR CONFISCATION OF ASSETS OF DRUG TRAFFICKERS AND THE FUNDS TO BE USED FOR TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF DRUG USERS.

THE USSR REPRESENTATIVE LINKED DRUG TRAFFICKING TO "CRIMINAL ORGANIZED GANGS" AND TERRORISM AND CALLED FOR STRICT PUNITIVE MEASURES AGAINST THESE CRIMINALS. HE WARNED AGAINST USING THE FIGHT AGAINST NARCOTICS AS A PREMISE FOR INTERVENTION IN THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS OF SOVEREIGN NATIONS.

AFGHANISTAN EXPRESSED DISAPPOINTMENT THAT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE UN FUND FOR DRUG ABUSE CONTROL (UNFDAC) WAS TERMINATED AT THE END OF 1985. HE CITED PRESSURE FROM DONOR COUNTRIES, STATING THAT ASSISTANCE SHOULD BE INCREASED IN VIEW OF HIS GOVERNMENT'S SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS IN COMBATTING DRUG ABUSE.

BULGARIA STATED THAT DRUG ABUSE IS A SOCIAL ILLNESS WITH SOCIAL ROOTS. THE BULGARIAN REPRESENTATIVE CALLED FOR LONG TERM NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

COOPERATION TO ERADICATE SOCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO ABUSE AND TRAFFICKING. BULGARIA, AS DID THE USSR AND HUNGARY, EMPHASIZED THAT DRUG ABUSE IS NOT A MAJOR PROBLEM WITHIN THEIR COUNTRIES, BUT THEY WOULD COOPERATE ON THE REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL. HE EMPHASIZED THAT NO "EXTRANEIOUS ISSUES" OUGHT TO BE BROUGHT UP AT ICDAIT.

NICARAGUA BLAMED THE SOMOZA GOVERNMENT FOR PROVIDING THE MORAL AND ETHICAL ENVIRONMENT FOR DRUG ABUSE. THE NICARAGUAN REPRESENTATIVE EMPHASIZED THAT THE SANDINISTA GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS NARCOTICS ABUSE AND SUPPORTS THE CALLING OF THE CONFERENCE IN VIENNA. HE ALSO WARNED AGAINST USING THE DRUG PROBLEM AS AN EXCUSE FOR INTERVENTION INTO DOMESTIC AFFAIRS OF SOVEREIGN NATIONS.

THE PERUVIAN DELEGATE EMPHASIZED THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS INCREASED EFFORTS TO COMBAT DRUG MANUFACTURING AND ILLEGAL TRANSIT BY CONFISCATION OF AIRPLANES, DESTRUCTION OF LABORATORIES AND INCREASED BORDER SURVEILLANCE. HE STATED THAT IN THE ANDEAN AREA THE PROBLEM WAS NOT NATIONAL BUT TRANSNATIONAL AND STRESSED REGIONAL COOPERATION.

4. MOSCOW MINIMIZE CONSIDERED.
OKUN

<TIME>

ORIG DTG: 072211Z NOV 86

WHCA TOR: 313/0102Z

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DB ADD: 8-NOV-86 20:14:04

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PSN: 005258 VAX960

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The Honorable Donald Regan

AUGUST 8, 1986

not sent to Vienna

The organizations to be invited include those belonging to UNA's Council of Organizations (please see the list enclosed). Several years ago one of these organizations, Lions International, adopted an international program to combat drug abuse at the recommendation of UNA-USA. This program is now being carried out by Lions Clubs in 147 countries. This program is an example of the potential for educating the public on international efforts against drug abuse and the U.S. role in these efforts.

Because many months of planning must go into the kind of major conference we envision, I would be grateful if you could let me know as soon as possible what you and your colleagues think of the idea of a White House meeting with the President or Mrs. Reagan and a reception for conference participants. Please let me know if you need any additional materials. Thank you very much for considering this request.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Elliot L. Richardson
Chairman

Enclosure

YLF 04-08

3/3