

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
Digital Library Collections

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

Collection: Daoulas, Sue: Files
Folder Title: UN: United Nations (1)
Box: 5

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digital-library>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/document-collection>

Contact a reference archivist at: reagan.library@nara.gov

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/citing>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>

UNCLASSIFIED
Department of State

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01 USUN N 03744 100231Z
ACTION INM-07

7416

INFO LOG-00 ADS-00 AID-00 INR-10 EUR-00 OIC-02 AF-00
CIAE-00 IO-16 NEA-07 ARA-00 NSAE-00 L-03 CTME-00
TRSE-00 EAP-00 OMB-01 JUS-01 USIE-00 DEAE-00 SP-02
DS-08 /057 W

-----026260 101203Z /16

R 100225Z DEC 85
FM USMISSION USUN NEW YORK
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 1645
INFO UNVIEMISSION VIENNA

UNCLAS USUN NEW YORK 03744

E. O. 12356: N/A
TAGS: SNAR, AORC, UNGA
SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DRUGS

REF: (A) USUN 3524, (B) STATE 350143,
- (C) HANDLEY/HERZBERG DATAFAX 12/3

RESOLUTION TRANSMITTED REF A WAS ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE BY THIRD COMMITTEE ON DECEMBER 3. USDEL MADE COMMENTS ON THE FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS FOR THE CONFERENCE CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A/C.3/40/L.68, AS REQUESTED IN REF C. OTHER DELEGATIONS, INCLUDING THOSE OF THE U.K., JAPAN, FRANCE, FRG, SOVIET UNION, ALSO MADE CRITICAL REMARKS CONCERNING THE INADEQUATE LEVEL OF ABSORPTION WITHIN EXISTING RESOURCE LEVELS OF THE CONFERENCE'S COSTS AND OTHER ASPECTS OF THE DOCUMENT AS WELL. PASSAGE OF THE RES WAS FAIRLY SMOOTH, ALTHOUGH THE GDR, CONCERNED WITH OPERATIVE PARA 4 (A), AT THE LAST MINUTE CONVINCED THE COSPONSORS TO ACCEPT THE INSERTION OF "IF NECESSARY," AFTER "OR" IN THE PENULTIMATE LINE OF THIS PARA. THIS AMENDMENT SATISFIED THE GDR DEL'S CONCERN THAT THIS SUB. PARA PLACED TOO MUCH EMPHASIS ON "NEW MECHANISMS," EVEN THOUGH IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT SUCH NEW MECHANISMS NEED NOT INVOLVE THE UN OR NEW MACHINERY ASSOCIATED WITH THE UN.
WALTERS

UNCLASSIFIED

UN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 8, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR F. GRAY HANDLEY
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FROM: CARLTON E. TURNER
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR DRUG ABUSE POLICY

SUBJECT: UN International Conference on Drugs, 1987

My office has reviewed the proposed agenda for the United Nations International Conference on Drugs to be held in 1987. We have no objection to the items as suggested and strongly agree that these issues need to be addressed at a high-level international gathering.

I do make one suggestion as an addition to the proposed agenda items, and that is the relationship between non-traditional criminal organizations and the drug trade. An increasing amount of evidence indicates that narco-dollars are being used to finance some of the activities of many insurgent groups and some terrorist groups. The issue, for conference purposes, is not the specific group involved, but the economics of the issue. For example, the profits from even one consignment of narcotics could provide small terrorist cells with substantial operating capital. I believe the issue is serious enough to warrant placement on the agenda if it can be worded in such a way as to avoid becoming politicized.

Attached is a copy of an article by Mark Steinitz, "Insurgents, Terrorists and the Drug Trade" which appeared in the Fall 1985 issue of the Washington Quarterly. This article should provide more than enough unclassified information to prepare the agenda item and position paper.

Please contact Sue Daoulas of my staff if you need any additional information or would like to discuss the issue in more detail.

cc: Jon Thomas, INM

op. cit., presents a concise
S. Thai, and Burmese gov-
of initiatives.
pp. 140-141.

Insurgents, Terrorists and the Drug Trade

Mark S. Steinitz

ALTHOUGH TRADITIONAL CRIMINAL organizations continue to dominate the international narcotics trade, a growing number of insurgent and terrorist groups from all parts of the political spectrum and globe have obtained money and other benefits from illegal drug-related activities in recent years.¹ These activities range widely from providing protection to drug dealers to retail trafficking to outright control over drug-producing regions. The list of insurgents and terrorists heavily involved in the drug trade remains relatively small compared to the total number of militant subnational groups, but it includes several major organizations, especially in South America and Southeast Asia. Given the lucrative nature of the drug business, even limited participation can yield sizable profits to help finance armed struggle.

In a broad sense, the increased insurgent and terrorist connections to this illicit activity are a result of a world-wide expansion in the demand for drugs, which has opened up new opportunities for what might be

termed non-traditional suppliers—to include political parties and even some sovereign governments.² A recent UN report noted that drug use has become so pervasive as to threaten the very security of some countries.³

Another key factor, however, has been the tendency for insurgency, terrorism, and the drug trade to be located in roughly the same areas. In several important instances, shifts in the pattern of the global drug trade have brought large-scale narcotics production into areas where insurgents or terrorists were already active. Conversely, in several other cases, political changes have brought insurgency and terrorism into regions where the cultivation and processing of substantial amounts of narcotics were well-established.

Despite conflicting long-range aims and initial antipathy or suspicions, insurgent-terrorist groups and those involved in the drug business share many short-term goals and can be of mutual value. This frequently—though not always—facilitates cooperation especially when co-location of insurgency, terrorism, and the drug trade occurs over any extended period. Most co-location has occurred in remote regions, explaining why the narcotics-related activity of larger rural-based insurgents tends to be more systematic and extensive than that of smaller urban terrorist groups. The latter are subject to greater police harass-

From 1979 to 1983 the author served in the Office of Intelligence of the Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice. Since 1983 he has been an officer in the Department of State's Bureau of Intelligence and Research, where he is responsible for political analysis on terrorism. The views in the article do not necessarily reflect those of the Department of Justice or State.

ment and generally have no "liberated zones" in which to carry out various drug-related activities.⁴ Rural insurgency and drug production (especially cultivation and processing) both thrive in rugged areas where the central government is weak and where a nationally-integrated economic infrastructure is lacking.

Paradoxically, increased insurgent-terrorist activity in the drug market could in some ways work to the advantage of anti-narcotics efforts as well as counter-insurgency and counter-terrorism programs. Overall, however, the involvement of these groups in the drug trade will serve to complicate government measures against narcotics trafficking and subnational political violence.

Evidence of Involvement

Latin America. Until the late 1970s there were few insurgent or terrorist ties to the drug business in this region. Typical of the violence that plagues many Latin American societies, feuding between these groups and the criminal underworld still erupts.⁵ Nevertheless, insurgent and terrorist connections to the area's thriving drug business have become stronger in recent years. Most of these links occur in Colombia, which has been the principal supplier of cocaine and marijuana to the United States.⁶ The group most active in Colombia's extensive narcotics industry is the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), long identified as the militant arm of the Colombian Communist Party (PCC). A largely rural-based organization, FARC has roughly 5,000 active members and supporters, divided into 23-28 guerrilla fronts, approximately half of which operate in coca leaf or marijuana growing areas.

FARC's involvement in the drug

trade began slowly but now encompasses a wide scope of activities. The group regularly collects protection money from coca and marijuana growers in its operating territory, sometimes receiving as much as 10 percent of the profit. One front is believed to have obtained \$3.8 million per month in taxing the coca industry. The 13th Front, located in the south of Huila Department, and the 4th Front, located in Putumayo Department, have been dealing with coca traffickers to obtain arms and ammunition. FARC leaders ordered one of their chief operatives in Caqueta Department to maintain direct control over narcotics trafficking activities and to collect set quotas from drug dealers.

FARC also guarantees access to a number of clandestine airfields vital to drug traffickers. Moreover, the group also appears to engage in some limited coca cultivation and perhaps cocaine refining. In November 1983 the Colombian Army discovered 90 hectares of coca and a processing laboratory next to an abandoned FARC camp in southern Colombia. According to the U. S. Embassy in Bogota, FARC's overall cooperative relationship with Colombia's drug barons appears to have been sanctioned by the PCC at its Seventh National Conference in 1982. Citing an informed source, a leading Colombian newspaper recently reported that Carlos Lehder, one of the country's leading traffickers, has offered to pay FARC for protection services.⁷

Several other militant organizations in Colombia have benefited in one fashion or another from the drug trade. The leftist 19th of April Movement (M-19), which has about 900 activists divided into both urban and rural cells, cooperated with leading Colombian drug trafficker Jaime Guillot-Lara. He supplied the group with weapons in

the early 1980s and assistance in his departure from high officials. In January 1984 Lehder claimed that he had established friendly contacts with the government. This is in sharp contrast to the earlier antagonistic relationship between traffickers, a result of the demand for kidnapping wealthy drug smugglers. The left-wing Colombian National Liberation Army (Frente Popular Liberation) is believed to levy protection money on coca and marijuana areas of control. In 1983 the Colombian press reported that guerrillas were arrested in the amount of 150 metric tons.

Elsewhere in Latin America, there has been considerable concern about the relationship between the mystic and Maoist (Shining Path) and the country's coca cartels. This suggests that some traffickers probably extend their protection to growers. The Peruvian press recently reported that the PCC set up a major cocaine-financed terrorist organization. Nevertheless, despite expanded links, the connection to the drug trade appears less structured than FARC's.

SI's recent operations growing upper FARC to have less to do with money than with the advantage of anti-U.S. sentiment. The joint Peruvian-U.S. effort was undoubtedly Maoist slowing its involvement in the trade, given the vicious crackdown

wly but now encom-
 pe of activities. The
 collects protection
 a and marijuana grow-
 ting territory, some-
 as much as 10 percent
 ie front is believed to
 3.8 million per month
 ca industry. The 13th
 n the south of Huila
 d the 4th Front, lo-
 yo Department, have
 ith coca traffickers to
 l ammunition. FARC
 one of their chief op-
 ujeta Department to
 control over narcotics
 ties and to collect set
 g dealers.

uarantees access to a
 estine airfields vital to
 Moreover, the group
 ngage in some limited
 and perhaps cocaine
 vember 1983 the Co-
 ldiscovered 90 hectares
 processing laboratory
 doned FARC camp in
 ibia. According to the
 ; in Bogota, FARC's
 tive relationship with
 g barons appears to
 tioned by the PCC at
 ational Conference in
 n informed source, a
 ibian newspaper re-
 . that Carlos Lehder,
 ntry's leading traffick-
 to pay FARC for pro-

7
 militant organizations
 ave benefited in one
 er from the drug trade.
 h of April Movement
 has about 900 activists
 h urban and rural cells,
 h leading Colombian
 laime Guillot-Lara. He
 roup with weapons in

the early 1980s and in return received
 assistance in his drug smuggling en-
 terprise from high-ranking Cuban of-
 ficials. In January 1985 drug kingpin
 Lehder claimed that he had estab-
 lished friendly contacts with M-19.
 This is in sharp contrast to M-19's ear-
 lier antagonistic relationship with the
 traffickers, a result of the group's pen-
 chant for kidnapping the relatives of
 wealthy drug smugglers. Two other
 left-wing Colombian groups, the Na-
 tional Liberation Army (ELN) and the
 Popular Liberation Army (EPL), are
 believed to levy protection taxes on
 coca and marijuana growers in their
 areas of control. In May 1984 the Co-
 lombian press reported that 24 ELN
 guerrillas were arrested in possession
 of 150 metric tons of marijuana.⁸

Elsewhere in Latin America, there
 has been considerable speculation
 about the relationship between Peru's
 mystic and Maoist Sendero Luminoso
 (Shining Path or SL) and that coun-
 try's coca cartels. Available evidence
 suggests that some local SL command-
 ers probably extort money from coca
 growers. The Peruvian government
 recently reported that it had broken
 up a major cocaine trafficking ring that
 financed terrorists, presumably SL.⁹
 Nevertheless, despite the potential for
 expanded links, the group's connec-
 tion to the drug trade presently ap-
 pears less structured and extensive
 than FARC's.

SL's recent operations in the coca-
 growing upper Huallaga valley appear
 to have less to do with gaining drug
 money than with taking political ad-
 vantage of anti-government and anti-
 U.S. sentiment in an area where a
 joint Peruvian-U.S. drug control proj-
 ect was underway.¹⁰ Sendero's
 avowedly Maoist ideology may also be
 slowing its involvement in the drug
 trade, given the Chinese leader's fe-
 rocious crackdown on narcotics abuse

in China after 1949. Whatever the ac-
 tual evidence, however, most Peruvi-
 ans seem convinced that SL is tied up
 in the drug trade. Over 75 percent of
 respondents in a recent opinion poll
 believed a close relationship exists be-
 tween traffickers and terrorists.¹¹

A number of right-wing European
 terrorists and neo-Nazis have been
 employed as "enforcers" by Bolivia's
 cocaine barons. One of these neo-fa-
 cists, Pierluigi Pagliai, shot by Boliv-
 ian police in 1982, was wanted by Ital-
 ian authorities for his alleged role in
 the 1980 Bologna railway station
 bombing that claimed over 80 lives.¹²
 In late 1984 the Bolivian government
 announced it was searching for an Ar-
 gentine terrorist who had been hired
 by Bolivian drug traffickers to kill the
 U.S. ambassador in La Paz.¹³

There is considerable evidence that
 the anti-Castro Cuban exile terrorist
 group Omega 7 has links to the drug
 business. In 1981 a top member of the
 group was arrested in possession of a
 large quantity of marijuana. During
 the 1984 trial of Eduardo Arocena, the
 alleged leader of Omega 7, numerous
 details emerged showing that Arocena
 had agreed to allow drug dealers in
 Florida to use group members as "hit-
 men."¹⁴

Southeast Asia. In 1984 Burma pro-
 duced an estimated 630 metric tons of
 opium, making the "hermit kingdom"
 the world's largest single source of il-
 legal opium. Between one-half and
 two-thirds of this harvest occurred in
 areas controlled by leftist and ethnic
 separatist insurgents, mainly the Bur-
 mese Communist Party (BCP) and, to
 a lesser extent, the Kachin Indepen-
 dence Organization (KIO).¹⁵

The BCP oversees the level of op-
 ium production in areas under its con-
 trol, especially in the Shan State, and
 collects protection taxes and some-
 times exacts forced deliveries from

farmers. BCP units traveling in caravans transport raw opium to heroin refineries near the Thai-Burmese border.

Since late 1983 the BCP has begun to establish refineries to convert opium into heroin and engage in direct sales of refined opiates to middlemen. BCP's limited moves into the refining stage have brought the group into increased conflict with the Shan United Army (SUA), a "warlord" organization that has dominated the border refining area in recent years. Although once a viable insurgency, SUA now concentrates its resources on the drug trade and is a good example of the long-term corrupting influence of narcotics money on a political movement.¹⁶

Insurgent-terrorist links to the trade elsewhere in Southeast Asia are weaker than in Burma. The Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) has given some indications of willingness to engage in trafficking, but has been badly battered by Thai security forces over the last several years.¹⁷ Heroin production laboratories are located on either side of the rugged Thai-Malaysian border where leftist Malaysian insurgents are based. In the mid-1970s there were unconfirmed reports of Malaysian Communist ties to heroin refining, but no hard evidence of linkage has emerged. In Laos, some resistance groups operate near poppy-growing areas. Although hard evidence is lacking, press reports on the location of drug seizures from Lao refugees offer some circumstantial evidence that the groups may be profiting from the drug trade.¹⁸ A recent Philippine government "white paper" charged that the New People's Army derives revenue from marijuana cultivation.¹⁹

South Asia. Between 1980 and 1983 opium production increased from an estimated 200 metric tons to 400-575

metric tons in wartorn Afghanistan where *mujahedin* guerrillas are waging a bloody struggle against Soviet invaders and their Afghan clients.²⁰ Much of the opium cultivation takes place in eastern Afghanistan where insurgent activity is greatest. The international press has frequently contained stories that the rebels derive funding from the drug trade and use narcotics sales to undermine Soviet fighting ability. In late 1983 a spokesman for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) was reported as stating that the *mujahedin* were financing their struggle against the Soviets at least partly through the sale of opium. The official, however, provided no specific details of the insurgents' involvement.²¹

Since roughly 1983, Sri Lankan nationals have become active in smuggling Pakistani-produced heroin to Western Europe and Canada. Arrests for heroin trafficking in Sri Lanka rose astronomically from four in 1981 to over 500 in the first half of 1984, according to the chairman of the country's National Dangerous Drugs Control Board.²² In July 1984 Colombo's Minister of National Security publicly denounced Tamil separatists for involvement in international drug smuggling. In March 1985, Italian authorities issued 100 arrest warrants for Tamil drug traffickers, some of whom were connected with the separatist struggle, according to the Italian public prosecutor in the case.²³

The Middle East. Lebanon is the world's leading producer of hashish and much of the 1984 yield of an estimated 700 metric tons was grown in the fertile Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley primarily by Shiite Muslim farmers. Heroin laboratories also are believed to operate in the area. From the Bekaa, the hashish is shipped to various regional and Western markets through Lebanon's system of illegal

ports. A portion of the hashish is smuggled via Damascus and Beirut.

Although some of the Lebanese conditions vying for power resemble Lebanon, others resemble Lebanon. Lebanon resembles Lebanon in that private militias more numerous than in Lebanon, nearly all are paramilitary organizations, Phalangists, Shiites—obtain revenue from the industry, either directly or indirectly through the contraband trade. The existence of this huge industry is estimated at \$1 billion annually. It remains one of the mainstays of the economy and the restoration of central fiscal authority in Lebanon.

Armenian terrorists in numerous countries, including Lebanon, are based in Lebanon. Beirut where members of the community figure prominently in drug traffic. As the chairman recently asserted, it is at least some of the Lebanese their way into terrorism.

In 1980 Nour Aramian drug smuggler and Lebanese citizenship, was indicted for heroin smuggling and arrested in Switzerland. He allegedly helped Armenian terrorists in the establishment of a base in Lebanon. He was arrested in Lebanon on charges, but extradited where he was released because of pressure from the Minister of Justice.²⁷

Also in 1981, a group of 10 smugglers who were arrested with a group of documents and sent them to a leftist group, the Armenian Liberation Front. The smugglers were Armenian traffickers in the United States. Although

wartorn Afghanistan guerrillas are waging against Soviet invading Afghan clients.²⁰ Much cultivation takes place in Afghanistan where insurgent activity is rampant. The international press has contained stories of how the guerrillas derive funding from the sale of opium. The official U.S. position is that the guerrillas are using narcotics sales to increase their fighting ability. In a report from the U.S. State Department Administration in 1983, it is stated that the guerrillas are financing their struggle with the proceeds of opium. The officials provided no specific details of the guerrillas' involvement.²¹

In 1983, Sri Lankan narco-terrorists became active in smuggling opium from Sri Lanka to the United States and Canada. Arrests of narco-terrorists in Sri Lanka rose from four in 1981 to 15 in the first half of 1984, according to the chairman of the Congressional Commission on Dangerous Drugs Control.

In July 1984 Colombo's International Security publicly accused the Tamil separatists for international drug smuggling. In 1985, Italian authorities issued 10 arrest warrants for drug traffickers, some of whom were linked with the separatist group known as the Italian publishing house.²³

East. Lebanon is the major producer of hashish. The 1984 yield of an estimated 100 tons was grown in the Shi'ite-controlled Bekaa Valley. Shi'ite Muslim laboratories also are active in the area. From the Bekaa Valley hashish is shipped to the United States and Western markets through the Lebanese system of illegal

ports. A portion of the heroin is smuggled via Damascus airport.²⁴

Although some of the armed factions vying for power in fragmented Lebanon resemble warlord groups or private militias more than standard insurgencies, nearly all of them—Palestinians, Phalangists, Druze, and Shiites—obtain revenue from the drug industry, either directly or by protecting the contraband as it is transported through their areas of influence. The existence of this huge drug economy, estimated at \$1 billion in 1981, remains one of the major obstacles to the restoration of central government fiscal authority in Lebanon.²⁵

Armenian terrorists operate in numerous countries, but they frequently are based in Lebanon, especially Beirut where members of the Armenian community figure prominently in the drug traffic. As the French press recently asserted, it seems likely that at least some of these drug profits find their way into terrorist coffers.²⁶

In 1980 Noubar Sofoyan, an Armenian drug smuggler with Lebanese citizenship, was indicted in the U.S. for heroin smuggling. Sofoyan had been arrested in Switzerland in 1976 for allegedly helping fund right-wing Armenian terrorists who bombed a Turkish installation in Zurich. In 1981 he was arrested in Greece on drug charges, but extradited to Lebanon where he was released, most likely because of pressure exerted on the Minister of Justice.²⁷

Also in 1981, Swedish police arrested a group of Armenian narcotics smugglers who were also in possession of documents and publications linking them to a leftist Armenian terrorist group, the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA). The smugglers were also linked to Armenian traffickers in the United States. Although the Swedes were

never able to prove that the arrested traffickers had passed money to terrorists, ASALA issued several threats against Swedish interests on behalf of the jailed drug dealers and may have been behind an unsuccessful attempt to help one of them escape custody.²⁸

In early 1983 the Turkish press, citing Interpol sources, claimed that nine kilograms of heroin seized on Cyprus belonged to a Greek smuggling ring that helped fund ASALA. The Turkish press also claimed that one of the ASALA terrorists who participated in the June 1983 attack on the Istanbul covered bazaar later hid at the home of a drug smuggler.²⁹

Europe. In the late 1970s and early 1980s Turkey became the scene of a booming heroin industry geared toward supplying European addicts. Fueled by opium and morphine base from Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iran, most of the Turkish heroin refining is carried out in rugged southeastern Turkey by Kurds. Although criminal organizations and families dominate this trade, Turkish officials report a degree of overlap between the traffickers and Kurdish separatists in the region. The separatists have been particularly eager to trade drugs for weapons, according to Turkish authorities. In January 1985 the Turkish press reported that Kurdish insurgents had received funding from a known drug smuggler. In May 1985 Behet Canturk, a convicted major drugs and arms smuggler, went on trial in Turkey on charges of separatism and belonging to an outlawed Kurdish organization.³⁰

Urban terrorists in Turkey have also derived income from the heroin trade. In 1981 an extensive investigation by Istanbul police into the activities of the left-wing Dev-Sol (Revolutionary Left) revealed that the group engaged in heroin sales and used the proceeds

to purchase arms.³¹ Right-wing terrorists, especially the Grey Wolves, also obtained money for weapons through heroin sales.³² The widely publicized investigations into the activities of convicted papal assailant Mehmet Ali Agca have revealed the close links between the Grey Wolves and the Turkish drug-and-gun-running Mafia—the latter aided and abetted by Bulgarian intelligence services.³³ The activities of urban terrorists in Turkey—presumably including those related to the drug business—have declined over the last few years as Turkish enforcement efforts have increased.

Italian judicial authorities believe that Maurizio Folini, a left-wing Italian terrorist, was a key member of a smuggling network that procured arms for the Red Brigades (BR) from Middle Eastern sources in the early 1980s. The network also reportedly engaged in heroin sales and sometimes bartered narcotics for guns.³⁴ Although further evidence of outright drug dealing is scarce, left-wing Italian terrorists have apparently sought to forge working relations with the country's various organized crime groups, all of whom are involved in drug trafficking. According to one repentant terrorist who belonged to *Potere Operaio* (Workers' Power), his organization had an informal agreement with the underworld in the late 1970s to kidnap for ransom, rob banks, and commit other thefts. The spoils were to be split evenly.³⁵

The BR column in Naples has made several overtures to that city's criminal band, the Camorra. In July 1982, after assassinating a Naples police chief and his driver, the BR issued a communique describing the Camorra as an "extra-legal proletariat"—a flattering term in terrorist parlance.³⁶ Several months later the BR failed in an attempt to stage a massive escape from a Naples prison that housed many Ca-

morra prisoners.³⁷

For its part Italian organized crime seems somewhat ambivalent about the terrorists. BR activity in Naples always seems to increase police patrols that invariably disrupt Camorra rackets. The Sicilian Mafia has not permitted BR activity on the island. Nevertheless, many Italians believe criminals and terrorists can and have worked together. In late 1984 an Italian parliamentary committee stated its belief that the BR and Camorra had agreed to collaborate in the killing of particularly energetic magistrates and police officials.³⁸ As the BR, decimated by extensive personnel losses, increases its recruiting among convicts and less educated youths, its cooperation with criminal groups may likewise increase.

Drug abuse in the Basque region of northern Spain has grown and so have accusations that the separatist Basque Fatherland and Freedom (ETA) is facilitating the flow of narcotics into the region. One specialist in international terrorism has charged that the influx of hard drugs into Spain is almost entirely the work of ETA, which obtains the narcotics in Colombia, ships them through Brussels and Paris, and then into Spain.³⁹

Although unwilling to go quite so far, sources knowledgeable in Basque affairs contend that ETA does play an important role in the drug scene in the Basque area.⁴⁰ In November 1984 Catholic bishops in northern Spain, who are not particularly known for their pro-Madrid views, issued a pastoral letter criticizing ETA for involvement in the drug traffic, adding that Spanish security services also used drugs as payment for information.⁴¹

Involvement in the drug traffic would entail risks for ETA given the conservative social attitudes in the Basque region. Nevertheless, ETA is reported to be short of money partly

because more Basques are refusing to pay "reparations." Additionally, ETA has had a difficult time collecting taxes and fines to pay. The group's refusal to take delivery of goods in southern France has increased French police activity, which has made it more difficult to operate there.

ETA for its part has been active in drug trafficking. The group warned that it would be using alleged narco-terrorism in the Basque region and elsewhere as a threat to at least several years.⁴²

Factors Behind

Changes in the international drug scene, national drug scene, and political changes in the Basque region, terrorism, and the flow of narcotics into closer geographic areas. In many cases this involves the involvement of international groups in the region.

One such shift occurred in the late 1970s when Mexico began a drug control program against the Basque region. Although the Basque region was concerned about the loss of its heroin market, the Basque region was concerned about the loss of its more widely known heroin market. Some Basque nationalists argued that Mexico's drug control program was a government failure in drug economic policy. anti-state elements in the Basque region give rise to nationalist movements.

Whatever the reasons, the Mexican eradication program has had a devastating effect

lian organized crime ambivalent about the activity in Naples always the police patrols that of Camorra rackets. ia has not permitted the island. Nevertheless believe criminals and have worked to- 1984 an Italian parliament stated its belief Camorra had agreed the killing of participating magistrates and police : BR, decimated by mel losses, increases its convicts and less ed- its cooperation with ay likewise increase. the Basque region of as grown and so have he separatist Basque reedom (ETA) is fa- of narcotics into the ialist in international rged that the influx o Spain is almost en- ETA, which obtains olombia, ships them and Paris, and then

lling to go quite so ledgeable in Basque at ETA does play an the drug scene in the In November 1984 in northern Spain, rticularly known for views. issued a pas- ing ETA for involve- g traffic, adding that services also used : for information.⁴¹ in the drug traffic s for ETA given the ial attitudes in the Nevertheless, ETA is hort of money partly

because more Basque businessmen are refusing to pay "revolutionary taxes." Additionally, ETA finds it more difficult to collect taxes from those willing to pay. The group had traditionally taken delivery of payments in its southern France sanctuary, but increased French police pressure has made it more difficult for ETA to operate there.

ETA for its part, denies involvement in drug trafficking. In 1982 the group warned that it would begin killing alleged narcotics dealers in the Basque region and has carried out that threat at least several times in recent years.⁴²

Factors Behind the Linkages

Changes in the pattern of the international drug scene as well as several political changes have brought insurgency, terrorism, and the drug trade into closer geographical proximity. In many cases this has greatly facilitated the involvement of militant subnational groups in the drug-related activity.

One such shift in the drug business occurred in the mid-and late 1970s when Mexico began an aerial eradication program against opium and cannabis. Although the U.S. government was concerned chiefly with the opium, which was then fueling the U.S. heroin market, the Mexicans were more concerned about cannabis, a much more widely abused drug in their country. Some observers also believe that Mexico undertook its herbicide spraying program because the central government feared that the burgeoning drug economy might begin to fund anti-state elements and perhaps even give rise to nascent insurgencies.⁴³

Whatever the mix of motives, the Mexican eradication program had a devastating effect on opium and mar-

ijuana cultivation, greatly reducing both. The decline in Mexican opium prompted an increase in cultivation in Asia. The decline of Mexican marijuana provided a tremendous boost to the cannabis industry in Colombia. Cultivation rose dramatically, including in some areas controlled by FARC, increasing the group's exposure to the drug trade.

Bolstered by a rapid rise to ascendancy over the U.S. marijuana market, Colombian traffickers quickly began to move into the cocaine trade. In the early 1980s they began to establish their own cocaine laboratories and coca fields in southern Colombia, with the ultimate aim of eventually decreasing their dependence on Bolivian and Peruvian coca. Much of this refining and cultivation occurred in or near areas influenced by FARC, giving the group even more exposure to tempting drug profits.

The rise of Pakistan as a major heroin producer over the past several years has also been conducive to Tamil separatist involvement in trafficking. Although opium had been a traditional crop in Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province (NWFP), the country never developed a major heroin industry until the early 1980s. Two general factors contributed to that change. First, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan at least temporarily disrupted westward opium smuggling routes out of the NWFP. As huge stockpiles of perishable opium began to develop, Pakistani traffickers decided to begin converting the opium into heroin which they could market in the United States, Western Europe, and Canada.⁴⁴ Second, in 1979 Pakistani President Zia ul-Haq abruptly terminated the country's Vend system, which provided legal opium maintenance to registered addicts. As happened in the shah's Iran and several East Asian states that

enacted opium bans in the postwar era, the change in the legal status of opium in Pakistan, without any serious attempt to reduce the demand for drugs, contributed to the onset of a black market and the introduction of heroin. Compared to opium, which has a strong odor and is difficult to transport illegally into urban areas, heroin is almost odorless. Since it takes 10 units of opium to make one unit of heroin, the latter is more concentrated and easier to conceal and smuggle.⁴⁵

As large quantities of heroin began to flow out of Pakistan, police in Western countries began to focus their interdiction efforts on air flights out of Karachi, Islamabad, and Lahore. This prompted traffickers to begin making greater use of India as a departure point where Sri Lankans, including Tamil Separatists, came into increased contact with the heroin trade.

Burma, Lebanon, and Afghanistan offer three examples where political change brought insurgency or terrorism into a region where an extensive drug industry already existed.

In Burma, Communist insurgencies have been struggling against the Rangoon government in one form or another since 1948. Nevertheless, in the Shan State, where opium cultivation is the most intense, Communist insurgency was not a major factor until the late 1960s, when the People's Republic of China (PRC) markedly increased its political and material support for the BCP. As a result of this PRC support, a new insurgent front, the Northeast Command, was created in the northern Shan State.⁴⁶

In addition to this co-location, the BCP's systematic involvement in the drug trade was propelled by two other factors. In the late 1970s Peng Chia Sheng became senior officer and vice-commander of the Northeast Com-

mand. Peng was a long-time protégé of Lo Hsing-han, one of the most notorious traffickers in the Burma-Thailand-Laos tri-border area known as the Golden Triangle. In 1978 the PRC began to reduce its aid to the BCP, providing the group with increased incentive for involvement in the opium trade.⁴⁷

Long before the current round of anarchy, Lebanon had a thriving drug business. In the 1960s the UN unsuccessfully tried to substitute food crops for cannabis production in the Bekaa Valley.⁴⁸ Central government control over the valley was never very strong, but in the years following the outbreak of civil war in 1975, it nearly disappeared. As authority receded, drug cultivation increased. One U.S. journalist in Lebanon noted that hashish cultivation, once limited to a rugged northern part of the Bekaa, had spread to the Beirut-Damascus road by the early 1980s, replacing potatoes and wheat.⁴⁹ As the hashish crop grew so did the number of factions and militias needing funding.

As in Burma and Lebanon, drug production was a large-scale and centuries-old activity in Afghanistan.⁵⁰ The tribesmen who were most active in the cultivation of opium, the Pathans, have always been fiercely independent and willing to fight for what they regard as their tribal prerogatives. At times they have sought union with their Pathan kinsmen in the neighboring NWFP, their objective being the creation of a separate state, Pushtunistan. Following the April 1978 coup in which Marxist Nur Mohammad Turaki overthrew General Mohammad Daoud, the tribesmen began to oppose the new regime. With the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979 in support of another Marxist, Babrak Karmal, this opposition grew into a full-fledged rebellion.

Once again insu
major drug-prod

The Turkish
an example in
opments and a s
both played a ro
times—in forgin
terrorist links to th

Throughout t
Turkey was the
opium for most
for the U.S. r
which was diver
tion, was grown
part of the coun
major insurgent ac
morphine base
and Syria, it w
overland to Ma
phine base was
heroin by the F
world—the so-
tion—and smu
States.⁵¹

Contact betw
well-establishe
curred during t
1970s, when
wave of urban
ish officials ch
ists frequently
smugglers, wh
runs in Europe
life of this drug
however, was

In 1971 the
control of the
did it crack c
under proddi
agreed to ban
arrested num
bined with F
ment meas
helped brea
tion.⁵³

In 1974 a
declared a g
leased many
rested since

a long-time protégé one of the most no- in the Burma-Thai- er area known as the In 1978 the PRC be- aid to the BCP, pro- with increased incen- tent in the opium

ie current round of had a thriving drug 960s the UN unsuc- substitute food crops action in the Bekaa government control s never very strong, lowing the outbreak 75, it nearly disap- rity receded, drug ed. One U.S. jour- noted that hashish imited to a rugged e Bekaa, had spread nascus road by the acing potatoes and ashish crop grow so factions and militias

nd Lebanon, drug arge-scale and cen- in Afghanistan.⁵⁰ o were most active of opium, the Pa- s been fiercely in- illing to fight for their tribal prerog- they have sought Pathan kinsmen in WFP, their objec- ation of a separate n. Following the which Marxist Nur overthrew General , the tribesmen be- new regime. With of Afghanistan in support of another armal, this opposi- l-fledged rebellion.

Once again insurgency had come to a major drug-producing area.

The Turkish experience provides an example in which political developments and a shift in the drug trade both played a role—albeit at different times—in forging insurgent and terrorist links to the drug trade.

Throughout the 1950s and 1960s Turkey was the major source of illicit opium for most of the heroin destined for the U.S. market. The opium, which was diverted from licit cultivation, was grown mainly in the western part of the country, free from any major insurgent activity. Converted into morphine base in Turkey, Lebanon, and Syria, it was shipped via boat or overland to Marseille. There the morphine base was refined into high-grade heroin by the French-Corsican underworld—the so-called French Connection—and smuggled to the United States.⁵¹

Contact between terrorists and this well-established narcotics network occurred during the late 1960s and early 1970s, when Turkey experienced a wave of urban political violence. Turkish officials charged that urban terrorists frequently obtained weapons from smugglers, who returned from drug runs in Europe laden with guns.⁵² The life of this drugs-guns-terrorism nexus, however, was relatively shortlived.

In 1971 the Turkish military took control of the government. Not only did it crack down on terrorism, but, under prodding from Washington, it agreed to ban all opium cultivation and arrested numerous traffickers. Combined with French and U.S. enforcement measures, Turkey's actions helped break the French Connection.⁵³

In 1974 a new civilian government declared a general amnesty and released many of the drug traffickers arrested since 1971. Despite the fact

that most of their former French partners were still in jail, these Turkish traffickers were eager to return to the narcotics business to take advantage of the growing European heroin market. However, they lacked a ready source of opium. Although Turkey had resumed opium production in 1974, the government had mandated a new form of harvesting—the poppy straw method—that greatly reduced diversion of licit opium for pharmaceutical use into black market channels.⁵⁴

The solution to the traffickers' problem—the development of new sources of opium in Iran, Pakistan, and Afghanistan—resulted in the establishment of heroin laboratories in southeastern Turkey, close to the source of supply. This development served to bring the Turkish drug trade into closer contact with Kurdish separatists in the area. The movement of large quantities of heroin from Turkey to Western Europe, coupled with a resurgence of Turkish urban terrorism in the late 1970s, rejuvenated and expanded the earlier drugs-arms nexus. The result was even greater terrorist-trafficker cooperation. The unprecedented widespread availability in Turkey of the more easily smuggled heroin in the late 1970s also facilitated urban terrorist links to trafficking.

Although co-location greatly enhances the probability that some forms of cooperation will develop between insurgents or terrorists on the one hand and traffickers on the other, it is not an absolute guarantee. The long-range aims of these groups are frequently in opposition. Insurgents and terrorists—particularly leftists—often want to remake society and may have strong ideological misgivings about cooperating with criminals. Traffickers generally champion the political status quo and presumably realize that there would be little place for them in the

kind of society envisioned by most revolutionaries. Basic operating styles also differ. Those engaged in the drug trade generally prefer to maintain a low profile to avoid the attention of law enforcement. Insurgents, and especially terrorists, however, seek to publicize their exploits in an effort to gain public support.

Nevertheless, it appears that these longer term differences can be and often are overridden by more pressing short-term concerns. For insurgents and terrorists, the drug trade offers sums of money that would tempt the most ardent Marxist-Leninist. For traffickers, who live in a world where the threat of violence is constant, insurgents and terrorists offer much needed sources of protection and an enforcement capability. Aside from this there are several other items that insurgents, terrorists, and traffickers are constantly searching for: arms, clandestine transportation and methods of communication, corrupt officials, false documentation, and information on the activities of police and security forces.

Implications for Government Policy

Much of the world's drug cultivation and processing occurs in less developed countries where narcotics enforcement has traditionally held a low priority. Lack of resources partly explains this, but for many years the drug trade was viewed as an American problem. Growing abuse of harder drugs in the Third World in recent years has slowly begun to alter this attitude and brought a new awareness of the dangers of drug use.⁵⁵ Nevertheless, Third World governments still attach a much higher priority to the more immediate problem of defeating domestic insurgents or terrorists who

seek to overthrow the state. Military leaders, who often exert strong influence on decision-making, remain wary of involvement in narcotics control. Not only do they view drug enforcement as outside their mission, but they fear the corrupting influence of the drug trade on their forces, especially the officer corps.

Yet, as more governments come to believe that insurgents or terrorists are being funded by the drug trade, they may give a higher priority to combating narcotics as part of and not separate from their counter-insurgency or counter-terrorism measures. Cognizant of the corrupting influence of drug money, more efforts may be made to establish special, elite paramilitary units designed solely to fighting trafficking. Colombia already has such units and the ties between FARC and the drug market appear to have been at least partly responsible for the Betancur government's tougher stance against drugs over the past 18 months.⁵⁶ Burma has begun to consider an aerial herbicide spray program against opium poppy cultivation.⁵⁷

Despite this potential residual benefit, however, the involvement of insurgents and terrorists in the drug trade must be viewed on balance as an impediment to narcotics control. Even with the assistance of the army or special units, drug enforcement is always a difficult undertaking. The presence of well-armed irregular military organizations with a stake in the survival of the trade makes that task harder. Moreover, involvement of the army or specially-created units in drug control will heighten inter-agency rivalries with regular police forces who view enforcement as their primary mission.

Insurgent and terrorist activity in the drug market may result in several unexpected windfalls for government counter-insurgency and counter-ter-

rorism programs. Land's SUA de- ment in the dr debilitating effec élan of an organ ban areas, terror traffickers can le tion. An Americ ism with good government has rescue of U.S. C from the Red E information prov ers.⁵⁸

As in the case ever, insurgent in the drug b have an overall counter-insurge rorist programs. ket open up a nancing to cov and improve fig though precise obtain, running ally an expensive ban terrorist gr Brigade is estim have needed \$1 the group's hey The \$4 million in 1978 from bar ily be earned in drug deals.⁶⁰ A access to drug p dependence on porter, thus clo avenue of leve game fighting ir

Notes

1. The terms ter used to descri low-level politi militant subnati between the tw cisely. The ter hope of intictir feat on an opp most exclusivel

with the state. Military and police forces, which can exert strong influence in decision-making, remain wary in narcotics control. They view drug enforcement as a distraction from their mission, but they are not disrupting the influence of the state on their forces, especially in counter-insurgency or counter-terrorist operations.

When governments come to realize that insurgents or terrorists are involved in the drug trade, they often give a higher priority to combat them than to a part of and not separate counter-insurgency or counter-terrorist measures. Cognate with the disrupting influence of counter-terrorist efforts may be the use of special, elite paracosms designed solely to fight drug trafficking. Colombia already has a special unit between FARC and the drug market appear to have been primarily responsible for the government's tougher stance since the past 18 months. It has begun to conduct a counter-drug spray program to reduce coca cultivation.⁵⁷

The potential residual benefits of the involvement of counter-terrorist forces in the drug trade may be weighed on balance as an aid to narcotics control. Even if the involvement of the army or special forces is always a distraction from the primary mission of counter-terrorist activity in any case, it may result in several benefits for government forces and counter-terrorist

operations. As the case of Thailand's SUA demonstrates, involvement in the drug trade can have a debilitating effect on the revolutionary élan of an organization. At least in urban areas, terrorist contact with drug traffickers can lead to police penetration. An American specialist on terrorism with good sources in the Italian government has reported that the 1982 rescue of U.S. General James Dozier from the Red Brigade was based on information provided by drug traffickers.⁵⁸

As in the case of anti-narcotics, however, insurgent-terrorist involvement in the drug business will probably have an overall negative impact on counter-insurgency and counter-terrorist programs. Links to the drug market open up a lucrative avenue of financing to cover operating expenses and improve fighting capabilities. Although precise figures are difficult to obtain, running an insurgency is usually an expensive proposition. An urban terrorist group such as the Red Brigade is estimated by one source to have needed \$10 million a year during the group's heyday in the late 1970s.⁵⁹ The \$4 million Basque ETA collected in 1978 from bank robberies could easily be earned in a relatively few major drug deals.⁶⁰ Additionally, a group's access to drug profits would reduce its dependence on any patron state supporter, thus closing off one possible avenue of leverage available to a regime fighting insurgents or terrorists.

Notes

1. The terms terrorism and insurgency are used to describe two forms of systematic, low-level political violence conducted by militant subnational groups. The difference between the two is difficult to define precisely. The terrorist, however, has little hope of inflicting a significant military defeat on an opponent regime and relies almost exclusively on the psychological im-

act of violence. His targets are chosen for their symbolic value and are often civilians. The terrorist avoids set battles with security forces, has no standing force in the field, rarely wears distinguishing insignia during operations, and shows little interest or ability in occupying a significant portion of territory. Although relying at times on the psychological impact of violence, the insurgent seeks primarily to affect political behavior through the material impact of violence and selects targets for their instrumental value. The insurgent is willing to engage security forces at least on the small unit level, wears some type of uniform, has a permanent force in the field and generally controls territory, at least in the latter stages of struggle.

2. Colombian drug trafficker Carlos Lehder set up his own neo-fascist party, the Latin National Movement. See, *Latin America Weekly Report*, October 28, 1983, p. 8. In February 1985 a leading supporter of El Salvador's rightist ARENA party was arrested in Texas in possession of nearly \$6 million, which U.S. Customs agents alleged had come from drug sales. Some U.S. officials close to the case believe at least part of the money was to be used for political purposes. See, Craig Pyes and Laurie Becklund, "Inside Dope in El Salvador," *New Republic*, (April 15, 1985), pp. 15-20. For charges that governments in Bolivia (1980-81), Bulgaria, Cuba, Nicaragua, and Vietnam have engaged in or condoned trafficking as a matter of policy see, U.S. Department of State, *Narcotics Profile Paper: Bolivia* (1983); Testimony of Deputy Assistant Secretary Clyde D. Taylor, Bureau of International Narcotics Matters, Department of State to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on the Judiciary, Joint Hearing, May 14, 1985; "Vietnam Turns to Narcotics to Pay its Bills," *Wall Street Journal*, March 8, 1984.
3. *Washington Post*, January 18, 1985.
4. The dilemmas of operating in an urban area are described in, Walter Laqueur, *Guerrilla* (Boston and Toronto: Little Brown and Company, 1976), pp. 350, 404; Richard Gillespie, *Soldiers of Peron: Argentina's Montoneros* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1982), p. 270.
5. Royal Canadian Mounted Police, *RCMP National Drug Intelligence Estimate, 1983* (Ottawa: Public Relations Branch, RCMP, 1984), p. 38.
6. The National Narcotics Intelligence Con-

- sumers Committee (NNICC). *Narcotics Intelligence Estimate, 1983: The Supply of Drugs to the U.S. Illicit Market from Foreign and Domestic Sources in 1983 (with Projections through 1984)* (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1984), pp. 9, 18.
7. Taylor statement; unclassified cable of March 19, 1984, from U.S. Embassy Bogota reported in *New York Times*, March 21, 1984; *El Espectador* (Bogota), May 5, 1985.
 8. Statement of David L. Westrate, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, on Relationship of Drug Trafficking and Terrorism Before the Committee on Foreign Relations and Committee on the Judiciary, May 14, 1985; *El Tiempo* (Bogota), May 13, 1984.
 9. Cynthia McClintock, "Why Peasants Rebel: The Case of Sendero Luminoso," *World Politics*, p. 37, no. 1 (October 1984), p. 81; Agence France Presse, July 13, 1985.
 10. Taylor statement.
 11. *El Comercio* (Lima), February 9, 1985.
 12. *New York Times*, October 24, 1982.
 13. Agence France Presse, December 8, 1984.
 14. *Christian Science Monitor*, October 30, 1981; United Press International, September 5, 1984; *New York Times*, September 18, 1984.
 15. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics Matters, International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, 1985, Reprint Edition (February 1, 1985), p. 140; NNICC, pp. 42-43.
 16. Taylor Statement.
 17. *Ibid.*
 18. *Nao Na* (Bangkok), August 29, 1984; *Matichon* (Bangkok), February 2, 1985.
 19. UPI, May 13, 1985.
 20. NNICC, 38.
 21. *Washington Post*, December 17, 1983.
 22. *New York Times*, October 4, 1984.
 23. British Broadcasting Corporation, July 13, 1984; UPI, March 18, 1985.
 24. NNICC, 3, 41.
 25. Adam Zagorin, "A House Divided," *Foreign Policy*, no. 48 (Fall 1982), p. 116.
 26. *Le Matin* (Paris), cited in *Armenian Reporter*, February 7, 1985.
 27. Westrate statement.
 28. Dr. Tarik Somer, "Armenian Terrorism and the Narcotics Traffic," in *International Terrorism and the Drug Connection* (Ankara: Ankara University Press, 1984), 23-25. The title of the book is somewhat misleading in that this article is the only one in the volume that treats the terrorism-narcotics link.
 29. *Gunes* (Istanbul), March 16, 1983; *Hurriyet* (Istanbul), August 27, 1983.
 30. *Milliyet* (Istanbul), January 15, 1985; *ibid.*, May 14, 1985.
 31. *Hurriyet*, February 19, 1981.
 32. *Washington Post*, July 3, 1983.
 33. Ugur Mumcu. *Papa, Mafya, Agra* (Ankara: Tekin Publishers, 1984); Paul Henze, *The Plot to Kill the Pope* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1983); Claire Sterling, *The Time of the Assassins* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1983).
 34. Henze, 73.
 35. Sterling, "Italian Terrorists: Life and Death in a Violent Generation," *Encounter*, 57, no. 1 (July 1981), p. 29.
 36. BR communique, July 19, 1982.
 37. Associated Press, October 5, 1982.
 38. This is the conclusion of the committee investigating the 1981 kidnapping and subsequent release of former Naples Christian Democratic Provincial Secretary Ciro Cirillo by the BR.
 39. Neil C. Livingstone, *The War Against Terrorism* (Lexington, Massachusetts and Toronto: D. C. Heath and Company, 1982), p. 25.
 40. *El Alcazar* (Madrid), April 27, 1984.
 41. Reuter, November 20, 1984.
 42. *El Pais* (Madrid), August 9, 1982.
 43. Peter A. Lupsha, "Drug Trafficking: Mexico and Colombia in Comparative Perspective," *Journal of International Affairs*, p. 35, no. 1 (Spring/Summer 1981), p. 100.
 44. *Far Eastern Economic Review* (May 28, 1982), pp. 36-37.
 45. P.C. Spencer and V. Navaratnam, *Drug Abuse in East Asia* (Kuala Lumpur: Oxford University Press, 1984); University of Chicago Press, 1984; Jon A. Wian, "The State," in Lynn R. Aronson, *Armed Separation: Institutionalized Violence* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1984), pp. 91-99.
 46. Jon A. Wian, "The State," in Lynn R. Aronson, *Armed Separation: Institutionalized Violence* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1984), pp. 91-99.
 47. *Ibid.*, pp. 99-100.
 48. Kettil Bruun Rexed, *The Control of Drugs* (London: University of London Press, 1975), pp. 20-21.
 49. Jonathan C. Christian, *War and the Invasion of the Americas* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1983), pp. 100-101.
 50. Cabinet Committee on Narcotics Control, *Report on Marijuana in America: A Study of the Problem* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972), reprint on Marijuana in America: A Study of the Problem (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975), pp. 43-46.

cited in *Armenian Reporter*,
15.
ent.

er, "Armenian Terrorism
as Traffic," in *International
e Drug Connection* (Ankara:
ity Press, 1984), 23-25.
e book is somewhat mis-
his article is the only one
that treats the terrorism-

March 16, 1983; *Hurriyet*
st 27, 1983.

) January 15, 1985; *ibid.*,

ry 19, 1981.

July 3, 1983.

zpa. Mafya. Agca (Ankara:
1984); Paul Henze, *The
ope* (New York: Charles
1983); Claire Sterling, *The
ins* (New York: Holt, Ri-
on, 1983).

1 Terrorists: Life and
t Generation," *Encounter*,
1981), p. 29.

July 19, 1982.

October 5, 1982.

usion of the committee
1981 kidnapping and
ise of former Naples
atic Provincial Secretary
: BR.

ne, *The War Against Ter-*
Massachusetts and To-
h and Company, 1982),

l), April 27, 1984.

20, 1984.

August 9, 1982.

Drug Trafficking: Mex-
n Comparative Perspec-
ernational Affairs, p. 35,
ner 1981), p. 100.

omic Review (May 28,

V. Navaratnam, *Drug*
Kuala Lumpur: Oxford

University Press, 1981), pp. 61, 192; John
Kaplan, *The Hardest Drug: Heroin and Public
Policy* (Chicago and London: University of
Chicago Press, 1983), p. 70.

46. Jon A. Wiant, "Insurgency in the Shan
State," in Lym Joo-Jock and Vani S., Eds.,
Armed Separatism in Southeast Asia (Singa-
pore: Institute of Southeast Asia Studies,
1984), pp. 91-92.

47. *Ibid.*, pp. 99-101.

48. Kettil Bruun, Lynn Pan, and Ingemar
Rexed, *The Gentlemen's Club: International
Control of Drugs and Alcohol* (Chicago and
London: University of Chicago Press,
1975), pp. 208-09.

49. Jonathan C. Randal, *Going All the Way:
Christian Warlords, Israeli Adventurers and
the Invasion of Lebanon* (New York: Viking
Press, 1983), pp. 136-37.

50. Cabinet Committee on International Nar-
cotics Control, *World Opium Survey* (July
1972), reprinted in National Commission
on Marijuana and Drug Abuse, *Drug Abuse
in America: Problem in Perspective*, Appen-
dix, Vol. III: *The Legal System and Drug
Control* (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1973),
pp. 434-36.

51. *Ibid.*, pp. 417-21, 427, 431-33.

52. *Newsday* staff, *The Heroin Trail* (New York:
New American Library, 1974), p. 1-62.

53. James W. Spain, "The United States, Tur-
key, and the Poppy," *Middle East Journal*,
29, no. 3 (Summer 1975), pp. 295-309.

54. U.S. Congress, Congressional Research
Service, *Turkey's Problems and Prospects:
Implications for U.S. Interests*, 96th Cong.,
2nd sess. (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1980),
p. 12.

55. "Rise of the Third World Junkies," *South*
(February 1984), pp. 11-16.

56. Taylor statement.

57. International Narcotics Control Strategy
Report, p. 140.

58. Michael Ledeen, "K.G.B. Connections,"
New Republic (February 28, 1983), p. 9.

59. Sterling, *The Terror Network: The Secret War
of International Terrorism* (New York:
Berkeley Books, 1982), p. 285.

60. Robert P. Clark, *The Basque Insurgents:
ETA, 1952-1980* (Madison: University of
Wisconsin Press, 1983), p. 227.

DRAFT

Distr. 21-2
GENERAL

A/CONF.133/PC/2
January 1986

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS;
PREPARATORY BODY FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING
Vienna, 17-21 February 1986
Item 3 of the provisional agenda

DRAFT PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE CONFERENCE AND
OTHER ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

Note by the Secretariat

1. The General Assembly, in paragraph 4 of its resolution 40/122 of 13 December 1985, decided to convene, in 1987, an international conference on drug abuse and illicit trafficking at the ministerial level at Vienna, with the mandate to generate universal action to combat the drug problem in all its form at the national, regional and international levels and to adopt a comprehensive multidisciplinary outline of future activities which focuses on concrete and substantive issues directly relevant to the problems of drug abuse and illicit trafficking.
2. In accordance with the arrangements envisaged in document A/C.5/40/80, the Conference is to meet for eight working days, from 17 to 26 June 1987, preceded by two days of pre-Conference consultations on 15 and 16 June 1987.

21-3

3. Considering the relatively limited duration of the Conference, it is suggested to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in its capacity as the preparatory body for the Conference that as many organizational and procedural questions as possible be settled in advance of the Conference in order to allow maximum time at the Conference for the consideration of substantive items.

4. Accordingly, the Preparatory Body may wish to make recommendations to the Economic and Social Council on the matters specified below. Where clear precedents have been established for handling such matters in recent United Nations conferences, these are reflected, as appropriate, in the recommendations

A. Draft provisional agenda for the Conference

Recommendation I

5. Taking into account General Assembly resolution 40/122 of 13 December 1985 and the practice followed in recent United Nations Conferences, the Preparatory Body may wish to recommend the following annotated draft provisional agenda for the Conference:

1. Opening of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

Documentation

Provisional rules of procedure for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

21-4

2. Election of the President

Documentation

Provisional rules of procedure for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

3. Organizational and procedural matters

(a) Adoption of the rules of procedure

(b) Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

(c) Election of officers other than the President

(d) Credentials of representatives to the Conference

(i) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(ii) Report of the Credentials Committee

Documentation

Provisional rules of procedure for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

21-5

4. International co-operation in drug abuse control

The General Assembly in operative paragraph 4 of resolution 40/122 of 1 December 1985, inter alia, decided to convene the ministerial level international conference as an expression of the political will of nations to combat the drug menace with the mandate to generate universal action to combat the drug problem in all its forms. In adopting the resolution the General Assembly also took note of the programme budget implications statement contained in document A/C.5/40/80, in which it envisaged that the Conference would commence with a number of plenary meetings where delegations could outline their views in the form of a general debate.

5. Recommendations regarding a comprehensive multidisciplinary outline of future activities in international drug-abuse control

- a) Improvement of measures to reduce the illicit supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances ^{Such as} ~~by, inter alia~~, eradicating the sources of narcotic raw materials through integrated rural development, development of alternative means of livelihood, retraining, law enforcement, and crop substitution, as well as by strengthening the monitoring of the manufacture of psychotropic substances in consultation with the medical profession and with associations of manufacturers and consumers;
- b) Improvement of measures to suppress the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances ^{Such as} ~~by, inter alia~~, harmonizing and reinforcing national legislations, bilateral treaties, regional arrangements, and other international legal instruments, especially as these relate to enforcement, penalties, forfeiture of illegally acquired assets, and extradition;

21-6

- c) Improvement of measures to control the legal trade in narcotic and psychotropic substances ^{such as} ~~by, inter alia,~~ designing more effective methods of limiting the use of such drugs and substances to medical and scientific purposes;
- d) Improvement of measures to reduce the illicit demand for drugs ^{such as} ~~inter alia,~~ increasing resources for preventive education, as well as by creating heightened awareness of the pernicious effects of drug abuse through the mass media, non-governmental organizations and other channels of dissemination of information;
- e) Improvement of methods of treating and rehabilitating drug addicts ^{such as} ~~by, inter alia,~~ promoting research in consultation with the medical profession, the universities, and drug manufacturers' associations as well as with parents' associations and the community;
- f) Intensification of concerted efforts by governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations to combat all forms of drug abuse, illicit trafficking and related criminal activities;
- g) Review, appraisal and development of existing mechanisms for exchanging experiences, methodologies and other information related to the prevention and control of drug abuse, as well as to law enforcement.

21-7

By operative paragraph 4 of resolution 40/122 the General Assembly mandated the Conference to "adopt a comprehensive multidisciplinary outline of future activities, which focuses on concrete and substantive issues directly relevant to the problems of drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking". The relevant issues specified in subparagraphs (a) to (h) of operative paragraph 4 of resolution 40/122 have been rearranged in order to enable the Conference to consider the substantive issues in a consistent manner. The issues requested by the General Assembly to be considered during the Conference are reflected in sub-items (a) to (g) of item 5 of this provisional agenda.

umentation

ft comprehensive multidisciplinary outline of future activities relevant to problems of drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking.

Adoption of the report of the Conference.

B. Participation in the Conference

Recommendation II

6. Taking into account the practice followed in recent United Nations Conferences, the Preparatory Body may wish to recommend to the Council that the Secretary-General be requested to invite to participate in the Conference:

(a) All States;

(b) Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

(c) Representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the session and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices in the capacity of observers to participate in the Conference in that capacity, in accordance with Assembly resolution 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976;

(d) Representatives of the national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of African Unity to participate in the Conference in the capacity of observers, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(e) The specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as interested organs of the United Nations, to be represented at the Conference;

(f) Other interested intergovernmental organizations to be represented by observers at the Conference;

(g) Interested Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and other interested non-governmental organizations that may have a specific contribution to make to the work of the Conference to be represented by observers at the Conference.

C. Opening of the conference

7. The Conference will be opened at the ~~Austrian Conference Centre~~ in Vienna, on Wednesday, 17 June 1987, at 10:30 a.m.

D. Adoption of the rules of procedure

Recommendation III

8. The Preparatory Body may wish to recommend the adoption of the draft provisional rules of procedure for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (A/CONF.133/PC/5)

E. Election of officers

Under rule 6 of the draft provisional rules of procedure, the Conference is to elect, in addition to the President, ~~two Vice-Presidents for~~ co-ordination, ~~twenty-four other Vice-Presidents, a Rapporteur-General, and a~~ Presiding Officer for the Main Committee established under rule 45. Elections are to be conducted in accordance with rules 43 and 44. Under rule 43 elections are to be held by secret ballot, unless the Conference decides otherwise.

21-10

10. Pursuant to rule 9 of the draft provisional rules of procedure, the officers elected by the Conference under this draft rule are to constitute the General Committee of the Conference. Since the number of officers which are to constitute the General Committee of the conference correspond^s to the number of members of the General Committee of the General Assembly under rules 31 and 38 of its rules of procedure (A/520/Rev.15), the Preparatory Body may wish to recommend to the Council that the Conference follow the geographical distribution in the General Committee at the regular session of the General Assembly immediately preceding the Conference which would be as follows: eight representatives from African States; seven representatives from Asian States; three representatives from Eastern European States; five representatives from Latin American States; and six representatives from Western European and other States. This approach would facilitate consultations in order to arrive at an acceptable geographical distribution for the General Committee of the Conference, an exercise which has invariably proved difficult and time-consuming at similar conferences. (It should be noted that the number of posts on the General Committee of the General Assembly allocated to Asian States and to Latin American States varies each year in view of the rotation envisaged in paragraph 4 (f) of the footnote to rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.) 1/

1/ For the information of the Preparatory Body the composition and geographical distribution of posts in the general committees of the two most recent major conferences of the same character convened under the auspices of the United Nations are set out below:

1. International Conference on Population (Mexico City 1984)
General Committee - 31 officers - African States 9, Asian States 8, Eastern European States 3, Latin American States 5, Western European States 6.

2. International Conference on the United Nations Decade for Women (Nairobi 1985). General Committee 34 Officers - African States 8, Asian States 8, Eastern European States 4, Latin American States 7, Western European and Other States 7.

21.11

Recommendation IV

11. Accordingly, the Preparatory Body may wish to recommend the following distribution of seats on the General Committee of the Conference:

- Eight representatives from Africa States;
- Seven representatives from Asian States;
- Three representatives from Eastern European States;
- Five representatives from Latin American States;
- Six representatives from Western European and other States.

F. Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

12. Under rule 4 of the draft provisional rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee of nine members is to be appointed at the beginning of the Conference. Its composition is to be based on that of the Credentials Committee of the most recent regular session of the General Assembly immediately preceding the Conference namely the forty-first session.

Recommendation V

13. Accordingly, the Preparatory Body may wish to recommend that, in conformity with rule 4 of the draft provisional rules of procedure, the Conference should appoint the same Credentials Committee of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, on the understanding that if a state is not present, the Conference should replace that state by another state from the regional group.

21-12

G. Organization of meetings

14. In accordance with the arrangements envisaged by the Secretary-General document A/C.5/40/80, the Conference is to be composed of a plenary and one main Committee. The general debate is to take place in plenary while simultaneously the main committee would consider the conclusions to be adopted by the Conference. There would be plenary meetings at the end to adopt the final report.

Recommendation VI

15. Accordingly, the Preparatory Body may wish to recommend the allocation of items 1,2,3,4 and 6 of the proposed draft provisional agenda for the Conference to the plenary and the allocation of item 5 to the Main Committee.

Recommendation VII

16. The Secretary-General proposed in document A/C.5/40/80 that the Conference be held for eight working days, from 17 to 26 June 1987, preceded by two days of pre-Conference consultations on 15 and 16 June 1987. The pre-Conference consultations are to be used to finalize the non-substantive matters relating to the Conference so as to devote the eight working days to substantive issues. In order to enable the Conference to expedite its work and conclude on time, the Preparatory Body may wish to recommend that:

21-13

(a) Meetings should normally be scheduled from 10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. and from 3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m., and they should start punctually;

(b) The general debate on item 4 "International co-operation in drug-abuse control" should be held in plenary meetings, starting on Wednesday afternoon, 17 June 1987, and should be concluded by Tuesday, 23 June 1987;

(c) There should be no general debate in the Main Committee. The Main Committee should start its work at 3.00 p.m. on Wednesday, 17 June 1987, and conclude by Tuesday, 23 June 1987;

(d) The list of speakers in the general debate should be closed at noon on Thursday, 18 June 1987, in Vienna;

(e) In view of the constraints of time, statements in the general debate should be limited to seven minutes for the representatives of each state and three minutes for other participants;

(f) Statements in exercise of the right of reply should be made at the end of the day whenever two meetings have been scheduled for that day; the number of interventions in exercise of the right of reply for any delegation at a given meeting should be limited to two; the first intervention should be limited to three minutes and the second intervention should be limited to two minutes.

(g) There should be six meetings a day, including those of the plenary and the main committee. The extra meetings are for extended night meetings, for night meetings of plenary, or the Main Committee, and for meetings of the General Committee and the Credentials Committee or for informal consultation

21.14

H. Date for opening the list of speakers
for the general debate

Recommendation VIII

17. The Preparatory Body may wish to recommend that the ~~list of speakers~~
~~the general debate on item 4~~ should be opened at United Nations Headquarters
New York at 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 16 April 1987.

I. Adoption of the report of the Conference

Recommendation IX

18. The Preparatory Body may wish to recommend that, in accordance with
practice at previous United Nations conferences:

(a) The report of the Conference should consist of the decisions of the
Conference; a brief account of the events leading to the convening of the
Conference; and the proceedings, including a summary of the general debate in
plenary meetings and a repertorial account of the work of the Main Committee and
of the action taken on its recommendations in plenary meetings;

(b) Each regional group should be requested to designate, before the
opening of the Conference, two persons to serve as friends of the
rapporteur-General, who will assist the latter in preparing the draft report of
the Conference.

21-15

J. Officers to be elected by the Main Committee

19. Rule 45 of the draft provisional rules of procedure provides for the election by the Main Committee, unless it decides otherwise, of three Deputy Presiding Officers and a Rapporteur.

Recommendation X

20. The Preparatory Body may wish to recommend that agreement on a slate of candidates for the three Deputy Presiding Officers and the Rapporteur of the Main Committee should be reached before the opening of the Conference, thus allowing elections by acclamation and dispensing with the requirements of a secret ballot.

0039F



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/CONF.133/PC/1
27 December 1985

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS: PREPARATORY
BODY FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING
Vienna, 17-21 February 1986
Item 2 of the provisional agenda

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

Annotated provisional agenda

Note by the Secretariat

1. The General Assembly, in paragraph 4 of its resolution 40/122 of 13 December 1985, decided to convene, in 1987, an International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking at the ministerial level at the established United Nations headquarters at Vienna.
2. At the same time, the General Assembly decided that the Conference would be an expression of the political will of nations to combat the drug menace, with the mandate to generate universal action to combat the drug problem in all its forms at the national, regional and international levels and to adopt a comprehensive multidisciplinary outline of future activities which focuses on concrete and substantive issues directly relevant to the problems of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, inter alia:
 - (a) To consider whether existing mechanisms, whereby experiences, methodologies and other information in law enforcement, preventive education, treatment and rehabilitation, research and development of manpower relating to the prevention and control of drug abuse can be exchanged, should be improved or, if necessary, complemented by new mechanisms;
 - (b) To intensify concerted efforts by governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to combat all forms of drug abuse, illicit trafficking and related criminal activities leading to the further development of national strategies that could be a basis for international action;
 - (c) To create heightened national and international awareness and sensitivity concerning the pernicious effects of the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic

substances, paying due attention to the demand dimension of the drug problem and to the role of the mass media, non-governmental organizations and other channels of dissemination of information about all aspects of the drug problem, especially in the prevention of drug abuse;

(d) To achieve as much harmonization as possible and to reinforce national legislation, bilateral treaties, regional arrangements and other international legal instruments, especially as they relate to enforcement and penalties against those involved in all aspects of illicit trafficking, including forfeiture of illegally acquired assets and extradition, and to develop co-operation in dealing with drug abusers, including their treatment and rehabilitation;

(e) To make further progress towards eradicating the sources of raw materials for illicit drugs through a comprehensive programme of integrated rural development, the development of alternative means of livelihood and retraining, law enforcement and, where appropriate, crop substitution;

(f) To control more effectively the production, distribution and consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances with a view to limiting their use exclusively to medical and scientific purposes, in accordance with existing conventions, and, in this connection, to underline the central role of the International Narcotics Control Board;

(g) To strengthen the United Nations co-ordination of drug abuse control activities by, inter alia, increasing support for the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse control and to reinforce regional and other co-operation between Member States;

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

3. By paragraph 6 of the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council at its next organizational session to invite the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to act as the preparatory body for the Conference, which should be open to the participation of all States, and, for this purpose, to extend by one week its ninth special session at Vienna in February 1986 in order to consider the agenda and the organizational arrangements for the Conference and to submit its report on these matters to the Council at its next session. To comply with this request, the question has been included in the provisional agenda (E/1986/2) of the organizational session for 1986 of the Economic and Social Council (4-7 February 1986).

4. In view of the time constraints, arrangements have also been initiated to enable the Commission to meet at Vienna from 17 to 21 February 1986 as the Preparatory Body for the Conference.

5. An annotated provisional agenda for the Preparatory Body is set out below.

Provisional agenda

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Draft provisional agenda for the Conference and other organizational matters.
4. Preparations for the Conference:
 - (a) General preparatory activities;
 - (b) Substantive preparations for the Conference.
5. Draft provisional rules of procedure for the Conference.
6. Adoption of the report of the Preparatory Body for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

Annotations

1. Election of officers

In accordance with established practice, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs acting as the Preparatory Body for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking may wish to perform its special functions under the officers of the Commission regularly elected at its ninth special session.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

In accordance with rule 7 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the Preparatory Body shall, at the beginning of the session, after the election of its officers, adopt the agenda for the session on the basis of the provisional agenda. The provisional agenda has been drawn up in the light of the request in paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 40/122 that the Preparatory Body at its February 1986 session consider the agenda and the organizational arrangements for the Conference and to submit its report on these matters to the Economic and Social Council at its next session.

3. Draft provisional agenda for the Conference and other organizational matters

The Preparatory Body will have before it the draft provisional agenda for the Conference, together with notes concerning other organizational matters.

Documentation

Draft provisional agenda and other organizational matters relating to the Conference (A/CONF.133/PC/2)

4. Preparations for the Conference

(a) General preparatory activities

The Preparatory Body will have before it a progress report on the general preparations for the Conference and on such matters as overall guidance and co-ordination of preparatory activities, including available information on those activities which may be undertaken by the regional commissions, specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations concerned with drug abuse control and with reduction of the demand for narcotic drugs, as well as preparatory activities being undertaken or initiated at the national level, information activities and financial arrangements undertaken as part of the preparatory activities for the Conference.

In response to the request in paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 40/122 that the Secretary-General submit progress reports on the financial arrangements and implementation of the resolution, through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1986, such a progress report will be available to the Preparatory Body.

Documentation

Progress report on the general preparations for the Conference
(A/CONF.133/PC/3)

(b) Substantive preparations for the Conference

The substantive preparations for the Conference will to a large extent emanate from activities already programmed and approved in the context of the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987. Meetings of the subsidiary organs of the Commission, as well as expert groups convened at the request of the Commission, are being requested to include in their agenda consideration of recommendations relating to their specific areas of interest which could be considered by the Preparatory Body and by the Conference itself.

Similarly, specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system are undertaking to hold meetings and to prepare documentation as part of the substantive preparatory work for the Conference.

The six issues of the Bulletin on Narcotics, the quarterly publication edited and issued by the Division of Narcotic Drugs, to be published in 1986-1987 prior to the Conference will be devoted to substantive concerns related to preparatory work for the Conference.

In addition to the progress report on the substantive preparations, recommendations of the subsidiary organs of the Commission and of relevant expert groups which have held meetings since the first regular session of 1985 of the Economic and Social Council (May 1985) may be brought to the attention of the Preparatory Body.

Documentation

Progress report on substantive preparations for the Conference
(A/CONF.133/PC/4)

5. Draft provisional rules of procedure for the Conference

The Preparatory Body will have before it the draft provisional rules of procedure for the Conference prepared by the Secretariat.

Documentation

Draft provisional rules of procedure for the Conference (A/CONF.133/PC/5)

6. Adoption of the report of the Preparatory Body for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

The Preparatory Body will report to the Economic and Social Council on its work.

NATIONS UNIES
ASSEMBLEE
GENERALE



Disr.
GENERAL

A/CONF.133/PC/INF.1
24 February 1986

Original: ARABIC/CHINESE
ENGLISH/FRENCH
RUSSIAN/SPANISH

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS:
PREPARATORY BODY FOR THE
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING
First session
Vienna, 17-21 February 1986

أعضاء
成員
MEMBERSHIP
MEMBRES
ЧЛЕНЫ
MIEMBROS

الرئيس

主席

Chairman
Président
Председатель
Presidente

Mr. J. Idänpään-Heikkilä
(Finland)

نائب الرئيس

副主席

Vice-Chairmen
Vice-Présidents
Заместители Председателя
Vicepresidentes

Mr. Enrique Parejo Gonzalez
(Colombia)

Mr. O.N. Khlestov
(Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics)

المرور

报告員

Rapporteur
Докладчик
Relator

Mr. Philip O. Emafo
(Nigeria)

MEMBERS
MEMBRES
MIEMBROS

COUNTRY PAYS PAIS	REPRESENTATIVE REPRESENTANTS REPRESENTANTE	ALTERNATES SUPPLEANTS SUPLENTE	ADVISERS CONSEILLERS CONSEJEROS
Algeria			
Argentina	Mr. Jaime E. <u>Malanud</u> <u>Goti</u>	Mr. Luis <u>Alc3n Palus</u>	Ms. Maria Elena <u>Borasca</u> <u>de Gonz3lez Rial</u> Mr. Amadeo Luis <u>Farias</u> Ms. Claudia V. <u>Valotta</u>
Australia	Mr. John R. <u>Kelso</u>	Mr. Ronald <u>Wells</u>	Mr. Gary M. <u>Quigley</u> Mr. H.F. <u>Woltring</u> Mr. Bruce K. <u>Bannerman</u> Mr. D.J. <u>Jenkins</u> Mr. Frank <u>Potts</u> Mr. A. M. <u>Whiddett</u> Mr. R. M. <u>Newton</u>
Belgium	Mr. R.R. <u>van Hellemont</u>	Mr. A. <u>Pauwels</u>	Mr. Filip <u>Cumps</u>
Brazil	Mr. Tecio <u>Lins e</u> <u>Silva</u>	Mr. Antonio Carlos <u>de Moraes</u>	Mr. Marcelo <u>Didier</u> Mr. Isaac Germano <u>Karniol</u> Mr. Carlos Sergio <u>Duarte</u>
Bulgaria	Mr. Christo <u>Popov</u>	Mr. Alexandrina <u>Nencheva</u>	Mr. Teodor <u>Isvetkov</u> Mr. Angel <u>Petrov</u> Mr. Christo <u>Paskaley</u>
Canada	Mr. Jacques <u>Gignac</u>	Mr. Donald M. <u>Smith</u>	Mr. Ross W. <u>Christensen</u> Mr. Ronald A. <u>Draper</u> Mr. Jacques G. <u>Lecavalier</u> Mr. William C. <u>McKissock</u> Mr. Franco D. <u>Pillarella</u> Mr. Paul <u>Saint-Denis</u> Mr. Rodney T. <u>Staele</u> Mr. Chris <u>Green Shields</u> Mr. A. <u>Snidanko</u> Mr. Jan <u>Skirrow</u>

MEMBERS
MEMBRES
MIEMBROS

COUNTRY PAYS PAIS	REPRESENTATIVE REPRESENTANTS REPRESENTANTE	ALTERNATES SUPPLEANTS SUPLENTES	ADVISERS CONSEILLERS CONSEJEROS
China	Mr. <u>Li Chaojin</u>	Mr. <u>Chen Yuchu</u>	Mr. <u>Zhang Xilin</u> Mr. <u>Chen Yinqing</u> Mr. <u>Liu Zhimin</u> Mr. <u>Jin Liufa</u> Mr. <u>Ding Guanqun</u>
Colombia	Ms. <u>Maria Elvira Pombo Holguin</u>	Mr. <u>Mario Leonel Rodriguez Vargas</u>	
Ecuador	Mr. <u>Jorge Maldonado Renella</u>	Mr. <u>Ivan Pefaherrera</u>	Mr. <u>Hernan Escalante</u> Mr. <u>Jaime Barberis</u>
Finland	Mr. <u>Juhana Idänpään-Heikkilä</u>	Mr. <u>Matti Bäckman</u>	Mr. <u>Ariel Rimon</u> Mr. <u>Kaarle Lehmus</u> Mr. <u>Karl Johan Krokfors</u> Ms. <u>Ulla Terho</u> Ms. <u>Leena Lehmussaari</u> Mr. <u>Jukka Pietikäinen</u>
France	Mr. <u>André Baeyens</u>	Ms. <u>Christiane Aveline</u>	Mr. <u>Tony Francfort</u> Mr. <u>Bertrand Gallet</u>
German Democratic Republic	Mr. <u>Dietmar Singer</u>	Ms. <u>Eva-Maria Schneidewind</u>	
Germany, Federal Republic of	Mr. <u>Karl Theodor Paschke</u>	Mr. <u>Klaus Aurisch</u>	Mr. <u>Friedger von Auer</u> Mr. <u>Wolfgang Birke</u> Mr. <u>Christian Freiherr von Harsdorf</u> Mr. <u>Peter-Hannes Meyer</u>

MEMBERS
MEMBRES
MIEMBROS

COUNTRY PAYS PAIS	REPRESENTATIVE REPRESENTANTS REPRESENTANTE	ALTERNATES SUPPLEANTS SUPLENTE	ADVISERS CONSEILLERS CONSEJEROS
Greece	Mr. Georges H. <u>Cladakis</u>	Mr. Lazaros <u>Nanos</u>	Mr. Eleuthère <u>Douvos</u>
Hungary	Mr. István <u>Bayer</u>	Mr. Endre <u>Zádor</u>	Mr. Gábor <u>Szűcs</u>
Indonesia	Ms. Artati <u>Sudirdjo</u>	Mr. Enny <u>Soeprapto</u>	Mr. Sirad <u>Atmodio</u> Mr. M.D. <u>Tanjung</u> Mr. Suyono <u>Sudibyo</u> Mr. Sudjadhan <u>Parnohadiningrat</u> Mr. Muslim <u>Aliudin</u>
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Mr. Seyed Hossein <u>Fakhr</u>	Mr. Keyvan <u>Imani</u>	Mr. Ghodrattollah <u>Assadi</u>
Italy	Mr. Donatino <u>Marcon</u>	Mr. Romano <u>Capasso</u>	Mr. Giacchino <u>Polimeni</u> Ms. Vittoria <u>Correa</u> Mr. De <u>Francesco</u> Mr. Andrea <u>Corvo</u> Mr. Guido <u>Ditta</u> Ms. Elisabetta <u>Belgiorno</u> Ms. Paola Sara <u>Cuneo</u>
Japan	Mr. Chihiro <u>Isukada</u>	Mr. Toyoya <u>Ikeda</u>	Mr. Hideyuki <u>Suzuki</u> Mr. Satoshi <u>Kawahara</u>
Madagascar	Ms. Maurice <u>Randrianane</u>		
Malaysia	Mr. Dato'Azizan <u>Zainol_Abidin</u>	Mr. Dato'Mon <u>Jamaluddin</u>	Mr. Khairuddin <u>Ibrahim</u> Mr. Mohd Yassin <u>Haqi_Jaafar</u> Mr. Liew <u>Kee_Hooi</u> Mr. John Louis <u>O'Hara</u> Mr. Choo Eng <u>Guan</u> Ms. Chung <u>Isus_Iuan</u> Ms. Hsu <u>King_Bee</u> Mr. Lee <u>See_Yen</u>

MEMBERS
MEMBRES
MIEMBROS

COUNTRY PAYS PAIS	REPRESENTATIVE REPRESENTANTS REPRESENTANTE	ALTERNATES SUPPLEANTS SUPLENTES	ADVISERS CONSEILLERS CONSEJEROS
Mali			
Mexico	Mr. Roberto <u>de Rosenzweig-Díaz</u>	Mr. Víctor Manuel <u>Solano</u>	Mr. Raúl <u>Lopezlira</u> <u>Nava</u>
Morocco	Mr. Abdelhadi <u>Boucetta</u>		
Netherlands	Mr. L.H.J.B. <u>van Gorkom</u>	Mr. R.W.M. <u>Craemer</u>	Mr. N.J. <u>Jonker</u> Mr. J. <u>van Bolhuis</u>
Nigeria	Mr. Philip O. <u>Emafo</u>	Mr. M.C. <u>Azuike</u>	Ms. T. <u>Akerele</u> Mr. F. <u>Ogbaudu</u> Mr. F. D. <u>Omodara</u>
Pakistan	Mr. Sher <u>Afgan Khan</u>		
Peru	Mr. Rene <u>Flores</u> <u>Agreda</u>	Mr. Walter <u>Negreiros</u> <u>Portella</u>	Mr. Guido <u>Loayza D.</u>
Senegal	Mr. Cheikh <u>Leye</u>	Mr. Diarraff <u>Farba Paye</u>	Mr. Mounirou <u>Ciss</u>

MEMBERS
MEMBRES
MIEMBROS

COUNTRY PAYS PAIS	REPRESENTATIVE REPRESENTANTS REPRESENTANTE	ALTERNATES SUPPLEANTS SUPLENTE	ADVISERS CONSEILLERS CONSEJEROS
Spain	Mr. D. Enrique <u>Suárez de Puga</u>	Mr. D. Pedro <u>Rodriguez Nicolás</u>	Mr. D. Félix <u>Calderón Moreno</u> Mr. D. Juan José <u>Casas Nombela</u> Mr. D. Santiago <u>de Torres</u>
Sri Lanka	Mr. P.H. <u>Weerasinghe</u>		
Thailand	Mr. Chavalit <u>Yodmani</u>	Mr. Panya <u>Vanasatit</u>	Ms. Nucharat <u>Kanchanaroj</u> Ms. Erporn <u>Soravisutra</u> Mr. Surapol <u>Maneepong</u>
Turkey	Mr. Erdem <u>Erner</u>	Mr. Unal <u>Marasli</u>	Mrs. Fügen <u>Ök</u>
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Mr. O.N. <u>Khlestov</u>	Mr. N.K. <u>Barkov</u>	Mr. P.G. <u>Dzioubenko</u>
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. M.J. <u>Wilmshurst</u>	Mr. N. <u>Nagler</u>	Mr. G. <u>Mortimer</u> Ms. Pamela <u>Mason</u> Mr. C.J.A. <u>Denne</u> Mr. W. <u>O'Hara</u> Mr. R.G.W. <u>Cook</u> Ms. C. <u>Robson</u>

MEMBERS
MEMBRES
MIEMBROS

COUNTRY PAYS PAIS	REPRESENTATIVE REPRESENTANTS REPRESENTANTE	ALTERNATES SUPPLEANTS SUPLENTE	ADVISERS CONSEILLERS CONSEJEROS
United States of America	Mr. Jon R. <u>Thomas</u>	Mr. Bruce K. <u>Chapman</u>	Mr. Carlton E. <u>Turner</u> Mr. James R. <u>Cooper</u> Mr. Jerrold Mark <u>Dion</u> Mr. James <u>Ferrer</u> Ms. Dianne H. <u>Graham</u> Mr. Gene R. <u>Haislip</u> Mr. P. Gray <u>Handley</u> Mr. Louis <u>Kahn</u>
Venezuela	Mr. Francisco <u>Sucre</u> <u>Figarella</u>	Mr. Victor <u>Rodriguez</u> <u>Cedeño</u>	Ms. Delma <u>Miralles</u> Ms. Elba <u>Torres</u> <u>Graterol</u>
Yugoslavia	Mr. Stanko <u>Nick</u>		
Zambia	Mr. S.C. <u>Singini</u>	Mr. P. M. <u>Ngonda</u>	

STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTED BY OBSERVERS
ETATS MEMBRES DES NATIONS UNIES REPRESENTES PAR DES OBSERVATEURS
ESTADOS MIEMBROS DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS REPRESENTADOS POR OBSERVADORES

COUNTRY PAYS PAIS	
Austria	Mr. Walther R. <u>Backes</u> , Mr. Wilfried <u>Almoslechner</u> , Mr. Hermann <u>Widhalm</u> , Mr. Herbert <u>Fuchs</u> , Mr. Hein-Jürgen <u>Mastalier</u> , Mr. Werner <u>Keuth</u> , Mr. Lambrecht <u>Wissgott</u> , Mr. Alexander <u>Jentzsch</u> , Ms. Birgitta <u>Wissgott</u> , Mr. Josef <u>Muster</u> , Ms. Ingrid <u>Erlacher</u> , Mr. Gunther <u>Hammer</u> , Mr. Gerhard <u>Litzka</u> , Mr. Helmut <u>Epp</u> , Ms. Irene <u>Gartner</u> , Mr. Werner <u>Wais</u> , Mr. Otto <u>Plückhahn</u> , Mr. Rudolf <u>Vogl</u> , Ms. Ilona <u>Vogelsinger</u>
Bahamas	Ms. Missouri <u>Sherman Peter</u> , Ms. Sharon <u>Brennen</u>
Bahrain	Mr. Abdul Rehman Sagar <u>Al-Khalifa</u> , Mr. Adil Khalifa <u>Al-Fadhel</u>
Bolivia	Mr. Iván <u>Paz Claros</u>
Brunei Darussalam	Mr. Awg <u>Mustapha</u>
Burma	Mr. U Khin <u>Maung Lwin</u> , Mr. U Pe <u>Thein Tin</u>
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Mr. V. Borovikov

STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTED BY OBSERVERS
ETATS MEMBRES DES NATIONS UNIES REPRESENTES PAR DES OBSERVATEURS
ESTADOS MIEMBROS DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS REPRESENTADOS POR OBSERVADORES

COUNTRY PAYS PAIS	
Chile	Mr. Rafael <u>Ortiz N.</u> , Mr. Juan E. <u>Aguirre C.</u> , Mr. Isauro <u>Torres N.</u>
Côte d'Ivoire	Mr. Lucien <u>Koula Eoulou</u> Mr. Georges <u>Aboua</u>
Cuba	Mr. Jorge <u>Morales</u> , Mr. Eduardo <u>de la Cruz</u>
Denmark	Mr. Poul <u>Vorre</u> , Mr. Jesper <u>Knudsen</u> Mr. Volmer <u>Nissen</u> , Mr. Palle <u>Heilesen</u>
Egypt	Mr. Mohamed <u>Fathy Eid</u> , Mr. Fouad Taha <u>Al-Kotb Hassan</u> , Mr. Wahid <u>Galal</u>
Guatemala	Mr. J. Roberto <u>Palomo Silva</u> , Mr. Arturo <u>Cairo</u>
India	Mr. M.M. <u>Sethi</u> , Mr. A.M. <u>Prasad</u> , Mr. D.K. <u>Jain</u>

STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTED BY OBSERVERS
ETATS MEMBRES DES NATIONS UNIES REPRESENTES PAR DES OBSERVATEURS
ESTADOS MIEMBROS DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS REPRESENTADOS POR OBSERVADORES

COUNTRY PAYS PAIS	
Ireland	Mr. Joe <u>O'Rourke</u>
Israel	Mr. Uri <u>Prozor</u> , Mr. Yigal <u>Korren</u>
Jordan	Mr. Hashem Khalil <u>Qaisi</u>
Kuwait	Mr. Hamed <u>Suraya</u>
Lebanon	Mr. Ibrahim <u>Kharma</u> , Mr. Gebran <u>Soufan</u> Ms. Kordula <u>Erlacher</u>
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Mr. D. Mustapha Abdul <u>Majid Kara</u> , Mr. Khaled A. <u>Emberesh</u> , Mr. Ali <u>Dardour</u>
Norway	Mr. Torbjorn <u>Mork</u> , Ms. Hilde <u>Lundeby</u> , Mr. Rolf <u>Berg</u>
Oman	Mr. Munir Bin Abdulnabi <u>Makki</u> , Mr. Mohammed Ali <u>Al-Fannah</u> , Mr. Saoud Bin Hamad <u>Al-Hassani</u> Mr. Mohammed <u>Al-Kaddioui</u>
Panama	Ms. Diana <u>Chavez M</u>
Philippines	Ms. Laura <u>Q. Del Rosario</u> , Mr. George E. <u>Espinosa</u>
Poland	Mr. Ireneusz <u>Matela</u>

STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTED BY OBSERVERS
ETATS MEMBRES DES NATIONS UNIES REPRESENTES PAR DES OBSERVATEURS
ESTADOS MIEMBROS DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS REPRESENTADOS POR OBSERVADORES

COUNTRY PAYS PAIS	
Qatar	Mr. Eassa Mohamed <u>Al-Shirem</u>
Sweden	Mr. Jakob <u>Lindberg</u> , Mr. Hans <u>Lundborg</u> , Ms. Catherine <u>von Heidenstam</u> , Mr. Carl-Johan <u>Gunnarson</u>
United Arab Emirates	Mr. Harib Khalifah <u>Bin Hadher</u>
Uruguay	Mr. Enrique <u>Loedel Soca</u>
Zaire	Mr. Ngimbi-Sana <u>Ki Makwala</u> , Mr. Akele Gata <u>Monga Mondipo</u>

NON-MEMBER STATES
ETATS NON-MEMBERS
ESTADOS NO MIEMBROS

Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Mr. <u>Choi</u> Ryang Jon, Ms. <u>Chong</u> Song Hui
Holy See	Mons. Giovanni <u>Ceirano</u> , Rev. P. Tullio <u>Andreatti</u>
Switzerland	Mr. Grégoire de <u>Kalbermatten</u> , Mr. Tibor <u>Kemeny</u> , Mr. Thomas B. <u>Cueni</u>

UNITED NATIONS
NATIONS UNIES
NACIONES UNIDAS

	REPRESENTATIVE REPRESENTANT REPRESENTANTE	ALTERNATES SUPPLEANTS SUPLENTE
International Narcotics Control Board	Ms. B. <u>Gough</u>	Mr. M. <u>Kchouk</u> Mr. Raof <u>Ali Khan</u> Mr. A. <u>Bahi</u>
United Nations Social Defense Research Institute	Mr. Siba Kumar <u>Das</u>	

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES
INSTITUTIONS SPECIALISEES
ORGANISMOS ESPECIALIZADOS

	REPRESENTATIVE REPRESENTANT REPRESENTANTE	ALTERNATES	ADVISERS CONSEILLERS CONSEJEROS
International Labour Organisation	Mr. B. <u>Shahandeh</u>		
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Mr. F.J. <u>Perez de Vega</u>		
United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization	Mr. E.L. <u>Brunswic</u>		
International Civil Aviation Organization	Mr. M.J. <u>Pourcelet</u>		
World Health Organization	Mr. I. <u>Khan</u>	Mr. J. <u>Berteaux</u>	

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED BY OBSERVERS
ORGANISATIONS INTERGOUVERNEMENTALES REPRESENTÉES PAR DES OBSERVATEURS
ORGANIZACIONES INTERGUBERNAMENTALES REPRESENTADAS POR OBSERVADORES

Colombo Plan Bureau	Mr. Pio A. <u>Abarro</u>
Commission of the European Communities	Mr. Hans <u>Eriskat</u> , Mr. Michael <u>Goppel</u> , Ms. Marie-Calire <u>Saut</u> , Mr. Georges <u>Estievenart</u>
Customs Co-operation Council	Mr. G.D. Gotschlich
Council of Europe	Mr. C. <u>Luckett</u>
International Criminal Police Organization	MR. R.E. <u>Kendall</u> , Mr. Walter J. <u>Leamy</u>
League of Arab States	Mr. Wail <u>Khayal</u>
Organization of American States	Mr. Irving G. <u>Iragen</u>
Pan Arab Organization Council of Arab Ministers of Interior	Mr. Akram <u>Nash'at</u>
Permanent Secretariat of the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	Mr. Carlos Norberto <u>Cagliotti</u>

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
ORGANISATIONS NON-GOUVERNEMENTALES
ORGANIZACIONES NO-GUBERNAMENTALES

<u>Category I</u>	
International Council of Women	Mr. Elfriede <u>Schönbauer</u>
International Organization of Consumer's Union	Mr. Andrew <u>Herxheimer</u> , Ms. Gertrud <u>Wagner</u> ,
Soroptimist International	Ms. Erika <u>Danzinger</u> , Ms. Esther <u>von Wartburg</u>
World Assembly of Youth	Ms. E.C. <u>Laman Trip</u>
World Federation of United Nations Associations	Mr. Peter H. <u>Feeg</u>
<u>Category II</u>	
Bahá'í International Community	Mr. Roland <u>Philipp</u> , Mr. Otti <u>Kaefer</u> , Mr. Klaus <u>Lintschinger</u>
Baptist World Alliance	Mr. John David <u>Hopper</u>
Caritas Internationalis	Ms. Edletrud <u>Lawatsch</u>
Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations	Mr. Roberto <u>Landesmann</u>
International Association of Judges	Mr. Günter <u>Woratsch</u>
International Association of Lions Clubs	Mr. Hans-Georg <u>Jackel</u>
International Council on Alcohol and Addictions	Ms. Eva <u>Tongue</u> , Mr. Rudolf <u>Mader</u> , Ms. Anne <u>McLennan</u>
International Federation of Women Lawyers	Ms. Claire <u>de Hedervary</u>
International Law Association	Mr. D. <u>Subramaniam</u>
International Road Transport Union	Mr. <u>Meier</u>
International Society of Social Defence	Mr. Helmut <u>Gonsa</u>
Italian Center of Solidarity	Mr. Juan <u>Corelli Pares</u> , Ms. Lucia <u>Aymone Marsan</u>
World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts	Ms. Marlene <u>Parentzan</u> Ms. Christl <u>Weber</u>
<u>Roster</u>	
Defense for Children International	Mr. Michael <u>Jupp</u> , Ms. Toni <u>D'Angelo</u>

2

Distr.
GENERAL

Mr. Jung
PS
L

A/CONF.133/PC/1
27 December 1985

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS:
PREPARATORY BODY FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING
Vienna, 17-21 February 1986
Item 2 of the provisional agenda

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

Annotated provisional agenda

Note by the Secretariat

1. The General Assembly, in paragraph 4 of its resolution 40/122 of 13 December 1985, decided to convene an International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking at the ministerial level at the established United Nations Headquarters in Vienna, in 1987.

2. At the same time, the General Assembly decided that the International Conference would be an expression of the political will of nations to combat the drug menace, with the mandate to generate universal action to combat the drug problem in all its forms at the national, regional and international levels and to adopt a comprehensive multidisciplinary outline of future activities which focuses on concrete and substantive issues directly relevant to the problems of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, inter alia:

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

(b) To intensify concerted efforts by governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to combat all forms of drug abuse, illicit trafficking and related criminal activities leading to the further development of national strategies that could be a basis for international action;

(c) To create heightened national and international awareness and sensitivity concerning the pernicious effects of the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, paying due attention to the demand dimension of the drug problem and to the role of the mass media, non-governmental organizations and other channels of dissemination of information about all aspects of the drug problem, especially in the prevention of drug abuse;

see A/40/984, draft res. III

3

(d) To achieve as such harmonization as possible and to reinforce national legislation, bilateral treaties, regional arrangements and other international legal instruments, especially as they relate to enforcement and penalties against those involved in all aspects of illicit trafficking, including forfeiture of illegally acquired assets and extradition, and to develop co-operation in dealing with drug abusers, including their treatment and rehabilitation;

(e) To make further progress towards eradicating the sources of raw materials for illicit drugs through a comprehensive programme of integrated rural development, the development of alternative means of livelihood and retraining, law enforcement and, where appropriate, crop substitution;

(f) To control more effectively the production, distribution and consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances with a view to limiting their use exclusively to medical and scientific purposes, in accordance with existing conventions, and, in this connection, to underline the central role of the International Narcotics Control Board;

(g) To strengthen the United Nations co-ordination of drug abuse control activities by, inter alia, increasing support for the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and to reinforce regional and other co-operation between Member States;

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

The Assembly requested

3. By paragraph 6 of the same resolution, ~~the~~ Economic and Social Council was requested at its next organizational session to invite the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to act as the preparatory body for the ~~International~~ Conference, which ~~shall~~ be open to the participation of all States, and, for this purpose, to extend its ninth special session at Vienna in February 1986 by one week in order to consider the agenda and the organizational arrangements for the International Conference and to submit its report on these matters to the ~~Economic and Social~~ Council at its next session. To comply with this request, the question has been included in the provisional agenda (E/1986/2) of the ~~1986~~ organizational session of the Economic and Social Council (4-7 February 1986).

should

4. In view of the time constraints, arrangements have also been initiated to enable the Commission to meet from 17 to 21 February 1986 in Vienna as the preparatory body for the Conference.

for 1986

5. An annotated provisional agenda for the Preparatory Body is set out below.

Start a
new page

4.

Provisional Agenda

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Draft provisional agenda for the Conference and other organizational matters.
4. Preparations for the Conference:
 - (a) General preparatory activities;
 - (b) Substantive preparations for the Conference.
5. Draft provisional rules of procedure for the Conference.
6. Adoption of the report of the Preparatory Body for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.



5

1.c

ANNOTATIONS

Commission on Narcotic Drugs acting as the

1. Election of officers

In accordance with established practice, the Preparatory Body for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking may wish to perform its special functions ~~at the present meeting~~ under the officers of the Commission ~~on Narcotic Drugs~~ regularly elected at its ninth special session.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

In accordance with rule 7 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the Preparatory Body shall, at the beginning of the session, after the election of its officers, adopt the agenda for the session on the basis of the provisional agenda. The provisional agenda has been drawn up in the light of the request in ~~paragraph~~ paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 40/122 that the Preparatory Body at its February 1986 ~~session~~ consider the agenda and the organizational arrangements for the Conference and ~~submit its report on these matters to the Economic and Social Council at its next session.~~

decision
①
②
③

Documentation

A/CONF.133/PC/12

3. Draft provisional agenda for the Conference and other organizational matters

The Preparatory Body will have before it the draft provisional agenda for the Conference, together with notes concerning other organizational matters.

Documentation

Draft provisional agenda and other organizational matters relating to the Conference (A/CONF.133/PC/2)

④

4. Preparations for the Conference

(a) General preparatory activities

and on

The Preparatory Body will have before it a progress report on the general preparations for the Conference ~~including~~ such matters as overall guidance and co-ordination of preparatory activities, including available information on those activities which may be undertaken by the regional commissions, specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations concerned with drug abuse control and with reduction of the demand for narcotic drugs, as well as preparatory activities being undertaken or initiated at the national level, information activities and financial arrangements undertaken as part of the preparatory activities for the Conference.

⑤

⑥

In response to the request in paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 40/122 that the Secretary-General submit progress reports on the financial arrangements and implementation of the resolution, through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session in 1986, ~~only~~ progress report will be available to the ~~Commission on Narcotic Drugs, acting as the~~ Preparatory Body.

6

Programme budget for the biennium

Documentation

Progress report on the general preparations for the ~~International~~ Conference on ~~Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking~~ (A/CONF.133/PC/3)

(b) Substantive preparations for the Conference

subsidiary

The substantive preparations for the Conference will to a large extent emanate from activities already programmed and approved in the context of the 1986-1987 ~~biennium~~. Meetings of the ~~sub-~~organs of the Commission, as well as expert groups convened at the request of the Commission, are being requested to include in their agenda consideration of recommendations relating to their specific areas of interest which could be considered by the Preparatory Body and by the Conference itself.

Similarly, specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system are undertaking to hold meetings and to prepare documentation as part of the substantive preparatory work for the Conference.

The six issues of the Bulletin on Narcotics, the quarterly publication edited and issued by the Division of Narcotic Drugs, to be published in 1986-1987 prior to the Conference will be devoted to substantive concerns related to preparatory work for the Conference.

In addition to the progress report on the substantive preparations, recommendations of the subsidiary organs of the Commission and of relevant expert groups which have held meetings since the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council in (May 1985), may be brought to the attention of the Preparatory Body.

Documentation

Progress report on substantive preparations for the ~~International~~ Conference on ~~Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking~~ (A/CONF.133/PC/4)

5. Draft provisional rules of procedure for the Conference

The Preparatory Body will have before it ~~the~~ draft provisional rules of procedure for the Conference prepared by the Secretariat.

Documentation

Draft provisional rules of procedure for the Conference (A/CONF.133/PC/5)

6. Adoption of the report of the Preparatory Body for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

The Preparatory Body will report to the Economic and Social Council on its work.

END

DRAFT

Jim Cooper
clearance
Hraham

Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Preparatory Body for the International Conference on
Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking
February 17-21, 1986, Vienna

AGENDA ITEM 3: Draft Provisional Agenda for the Conference and other Organizational Matters

I. Issue

The Commission will consider the draft provisional agenda for the world conference contained in document A/CONF.133/PC/2. The Commission will also consider other organizational matters under this item, particularly the Rules of Procedure governing the conduct of the conference, participation in the conference and election of officers.

II. U.S. Position

Generally speaking, the U.S. supports the provisional agenda contained in PC/2 and the UN secretariat's arrangements for determining participation by member states and other groups, the election of officers and the draft time-table for the conduct of the world conference. However, the U.S. wants to ensure that all the concepts contained in paragraph 4 of UNGA resolution 40/122 concerning substantive issues for discussion at the world conference are appropriately addressed in PC/2 section A paragraph 5 entitled "Recommendations regarding a comprehensive multidisciplinary outline of future activities in international drug abuse control. The U.S. concerns are contained in the Background Section and are divided into two sections: A. substantive issues regarding drug abuse and trafficking contained in the provisional agenda for the world conference and, B. other organizational matters of the world conference.

III. Background

A. Substantive Issues to be discussed at the World Conference

In Document PC/2, paragraph A.,5 the substantive issues for discussion at the world conference have been arranged as recommendations which the world conference would consider in a "comprehensive multidisciplinary outline of future activities in international drug abuse control" which was requested in UNGA resolution 40/122. The U.S. supports a multidisciplinary outline of future activities as a general framework for guiding future international cooperation in drug control activities

DRAFT

only. We do not support the drafting of a lengthy strategy setting out specific program objectives. This type of strategy was done in 1981 by the CND and has proved of little value to the UN and the international community in directing the work of the UN drug agencies. Therefore, the U.S. will strongly promote the multidisciplinary outline as an outline only. This outline should set forth principles in drug control efforts which guide the UN and member states in developing programs in the various areas of drug control - i.e. reduction in the supply of narcotic and psychotropic substances, reduction in the demand for drugs, strengthening law enforcement efforts to counter drug trafficking and penalties for drug-related criminal activities, and development assistance to narcotics-producing countries.

Generally speaking, the recommendations represent the issues contained in resolution 40/122 but there are a few key points which have been omitted in the secretariat's rearranging which the U.S. wants included in the final agenda of the world conference. They are as follows:

1. The U.S. should call for a new sub-paragraph added under the recommendations section which should read: Improvement of measures to strengthen and promote the work of the international drug control agencies, particularly the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) as well as other UN agencies with drug abuse control mandates, including improvements in coordination among the relevant agencies."

Discussion of the role of UNFDAC and other UN agencies with drug control mandates is an essential issue for the world conference. UNFDAC is a key player in the UN effort to eliminate drug abuse, drug production and drug trafficking. As a multilateral-based fund, it can work with and in countries where, for political reasons, other countries cannot provide bilateral assistance. In addition, it is receiving greater support by the international community by way of new and increased contributions. Thus, it is imperative that the world conference devote some discussion to UNFDAC's activities in order to give UNFDAC guidance regarding the types of projects it should fund.

The new paragraph also addresses the age-old problem of coordination among the UN drug agencies and other relevant agencies. Coordination between UNFEDAC, the Division of Narcotic Drugs (DND) and the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) is poor. Improvement in coordination and cooperation between the agencies is essential if the UN drug control effort is to have any mark on the international community. Additionally, improved coordination is necessary among other relevant UN agencies (i.e. the WHO, ILO, FAO and UNESCO) which do little in drug control but which could much more if the appropriate direction was given by the DND and UNFEDAC. ~~Without better coordination, neither the UN~~ drug agencies or the other relevant UN agencies can work to their optimum potential.

2. Sub-paragraph b should be rewritten to read:
"Improvement of measures to suppress the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances at the national, regional and international levels, including such actions as harmonization and strengthening of national legislation, bilateral treaties, regional agreements and other international legal instruments, particularly as they relate to enforcement, penalties, forfeiture of illegally acquired assets and instrumentalities and extradition, with specific attention to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and its 1972 Protocol, and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances and a new convention on drug trafficking.

The U.S. has revised this paragraph to re-insert the concept contained in UNGA resolution 40/122 which calls for improvements at all levels - national, regional and international. This revisions reflects the U.S. position that the world conference must address issues in the context of improving national and regional drug control efforts, not just the multilateral effort. In addition, the U.S. has added language referring to the Single and Psychotropic Conventions to promote greater ratification of and adherence to these international instruments by member countries. Finally, reference should be made

to a new convention on drug trafficking in order to promote the development of a strong international instrument. Although it is unlikely that the new convention will be completed by the time of the world conference, it should be discussed.

3. Sub-paragraph c should be rewritten to read:
"Improvement of measures to control the legal international trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, such as designing more effective methods of limiting the use of such drugs and substances to medical purposes, utilizing the expertise of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)."

~~The revision to this paragraph is the reference to~~
the INCB. As the UN body responsible for overseeing countries' compliance to the Single and Psychotropic Conventions, it is the major force behind any international efforts to control the legal production and trade of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. In addition, as a neutral body, it has worked very successfully with some countries (which are not willing to work on a bilateral basis) to identify illicit production of narcotics and report illicit transit of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

4. Sub-paragraph f should be rewritten to read:
"Intensification of concerted efforts by governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, including the development of national strategies which could be the basis for international action, to combat all forms of drug abuse, drug trafficking and related criminal activities."

The revision appropriately re-inserts a concept strongly pursued by the U.S. when UNGA resolution 40/122 was drafted in November - i.e. that the world conference should address all issues in terms of strengthening national efforts in drug control, not just international efforts. The U.S. believes that one of the concepts contained in a multidisciplinary outline of future activities should be the

development of general guidelines which could be used by nations in establishing programs and legislation addressing drug abuse and drug-related criminal activity (such as drug trafficking).

In addition to these specific revisions, there are several other issues which the U.S. wants discussed at the world conference. These additional issues would easily fall within the relevant sub-paragraphs of the recommendations section which were originally designed to be general enough to include new topics as the conference agenda is developed. By formally raising them at the prep con, the UN secretariat will be officially notified of the U.S. intent to discuss these issues at the world conference.

-- Measures to facilitate the interdiction of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances on the high seas and by commercial carriers.

-- Role of the media in drug abuse prevention and education campaigns.

-- Role of school-based peer resistance efforts to reduce the demand for drugs among adolescents.

-- Measures to promote treatment, rehabilitation and aftercare services, particularly at the primary health care level.

-- Measures to improve the collection, standardization and reporting of epidemiological data concerning the use and abuse of drugs in order to facilitate the exchange of data among countries and international organizations.

B. Other Organization Matters

This section will be completed by State upon receipt of the draft Rules of Procedures now being prepared by the UN secretariat. State cable 13730 which was distributed at the January 16 meeting describes the key concerns we have on several organizational matters.

Attachments to be included in the final position paper:

UNGA resolution 40/122



799 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

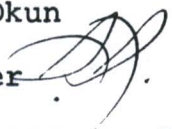
UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

November 29, 1985

9 DEC 1985
3063

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ambassador Okun

FROM: Robbie Risner 

SUBJECT: World Conference on International Narcotic
Traffic and Drug Abuse

1. On 24 May 1985, the Secretary General of the United Nations proposed that a world conference on Drug Abuse be convened in 1987, which was supported by the United States.
2. I have talked to the Secretary General's staff and they feel that the proposal will be adopted as soon as the budget problem has been settled.
3. Since the United States has a vital interest in the 1987 conference and since the U. S. interests will be represented at that conference by the U. S. Mission to the United Nations, I have some proposals for your consideration.
4. I believe we should take advantage of every opportunity to show the United States' concern with the worsening international drug crises.
 - A. Presentations should be made in the Third Committee, if necessary, integrated with, or piggy backed on, a "right of reply."
 - B. A luncheon can be given, hosted by Ambassador Walters for the express purpose of raising the knowledge and concern of representatives of fifty selected countries.
 1. I suggest the speech be as unstilted as possible, more in the style of Ambassador Walters' talking, in his usual animated and convincing style. Further, assuming that the speech will be written by someone in Jon Thomas's office, I suggest that they coordinate closely with Dr. Carlton Turner, Chief of the White House Policy Office

on Drug Abuse. If this coordination cannot be effected, I will be happy to address the "prevention" problem in the speech draft. I think it wise to include some facts and figures about drugs in the work place as well as the prevalency of use among youth.

2. Since some committees are terminating this week, and some delegates may be leaving soon, a project officer should be assigned and detailed plans for the luncheon be made ASAP. The expeditious handling of invitations will also enhance the success of the luncheon.
3. I suggest a format similar to the previous working luncheon on the subject of drug abuse, allowing the guests to express themselves in a concise manner following Ambassador Walters' presentation.
4. We should insure that International Narcotic Traffic and Drug Abuse occupies a prominent place on the G. A. and Third Committee Agendas for 1986, continuing as a major issue until drug abuse is no longer a problem.
5. I recommend that a joint planning meeting be held quarterly (with dates and place set in concrete) to include as a minimum, U.S. Mission personnel, Jon Thomas or representative, and Dr. Carlton Turner, Head of the White House Policy Office.
 - a. Other persons or organizations that might add substantially towards a successful Conference should be invited to some of the meetings. This list should include some involved NGOs such as Lions International (Ebb Grindstaff, Past International President), National Federation of Parents Against Drug Abuse (N.F.P. with more than 8,000 community groups as members), National P.T.A., Rotary International and P.R.I.D.E.
 - b. International organizations which might be considered on a consultant basis are: UNFDAC (United Nations Fund for Drug Control), U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

- c. In all presentations, the point should be made that this is the U. N. Secretary General's Conference, which the United States heartily supports.
 - d. An important thread that must be a consistent and visible part of the Conference tapestry is "freedom from extraneous politics and other irrelevant issues."
 - e. The narcotics problem should be addressed not only as a social issue but as a security issue.
 - f. I believe the returns might prove surprisingly large if some person with adequate diplomatic clout such as an Ambassador-at-Large, were to "lobby" select countries prior to 1987. It might serve our purpose better to obtain the services of a person(s) from a country that shares our feelings on drug abuse and who would be well received by other countries. The representative would be used as salesman and motivator to prepare specific countries to support the salient points at the Conference. A "proxy" might preclude the possibility of contentious conduct by an anti-U.S. country or coalition and might warrant some USG funding.
- C. It is within our power to accomplish more in the next two years (including the conference) to preclude drug abuse, than has been achieved in all of the past history. We should look beyond resolutions to finite agreements backed by actions. Simple, concise issues may solve many of the potential problems, agenda items easily understood and which have a good chance of consensus.

cc: Dr. Carlton Turner, White House
Mr. Jon Thomas, Department of State
Mr. James Ferrer, USUN

UNCLASSIFIED
Department of State

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01 OF 02 STATE 261411
ORIGIN INM-07

3451

INFO LOG-00 COPY-01 ADS-00 DIC-02 10-16 DEAE-00 /026 R

DRAFTED BY: INM/P:DHGRAHAM
APPROVED BY: IO/T:NABOYER
INM:JRTHOMAS

-----143170 232323Z /66

P 232300Z AUG 85
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO USMISSION USUN NEW YORK PRIORITY
INFO UNVIE MISSION VIENNA PRIORITY 0000

UNCLAS STATE 261411

USUN FOR JOHN HERZBERG

E.O. 12356: N/A
TAGS: SNAR, UN
SUBJECT: U.S. POSITION ON A WORLD CONFERENCE ON DRUG
ABUSE

1. DEPARTMENT HAS FORMULATED THE USG POSITION ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MAY 28TH PROPOSAL FOR A WORLD CONFERENCE ON DRUG ABUSE. TEXT OF THE POSITION PAPER IS PROVIDED IN PARA 2. REQUEST MISSION TO CONVEY OUR POSITION TO UNDERSECRETARY GENERAL BUFFUM AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, DRAWING ON THE TALKING POINTS PROVIDED IN THE PAPER AND EMPHASIZING THE BUDGETARY AND POLITICAL CONCERNS CONTAINED IN THE PAPER. SINCE AS THOMAS INTENDS TO DISCUSS OUR POSITION WITH OTHER UN MEMBER COUNTRIES NEXT WEEK AT THE UN CONGRESS ON CRIME PREVENTION AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS (IN MILAN), MISSION SHOULD DISCUSS THIS WITH BUFFUM AS SOON AS HE RETURNS NEXT WEEK. DEPARTMENT WOULD APPRECIATE ANY FEEDBACK RECEIVED FROM BUFFUM.

2. U.S. POSITION ON A UN WORLD CONFERENCE ON DRUG ABUSE: BEGIN TEXT:

ISSUE

AT THE SPRING SESSION OF ECOSOC, THE SECRETARYGENERAL PROPOSED THAT A WORLD CONFERENCE ON DRUG ABUSE BE HELD IN 1987. THE SYG'S PROPOSAL CAME AS A SURPRISE TO MOST, IF NOT ALL, DELEGATIONS. THE PROPOSAL WILL BE FORMALLY RAISED AT THE UNGA WHERE WE EXPECT IT TO BE APPROVED.

U.S. POSITION

THE U.S. SUPPORTS THE CONVENING OF A WORLD CONFERENCE ON NARCOTICS CONTROL. OUR SUPPORT IS BASED ON THE CATALYTIC ROLE AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE WOULD HAVE IN GALVANIZING NATIONAL POLITICAL COMMITMENT TO INCREASED ANTI-NARCOTICS EFFORTS. THE U.S. WILL ACTIVELY WORK WITH THE UN AND OTHER MEMBER COUNTRIES TO DEVELOP AN AGENDA FOR THE CONFERENCE AROUND THOSE ANTI-NARCOTICS ISSUES OF PRIORITY INTEREST TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT. OUR SUPPORT, HOWEVER, WILL BE TAILORED TO OUR LONG-STANDING POLICY OF REQUIRING THAT THE CONFERENCE BE CONDUCTED WITHIN EXISTING RESOURCE LEVELS IN ORDER TO CAUSE ZERO REAL GROWTH IN THE UN REGULAR BUDGET. IN ADDITION, WE WANT TO ENSURE THAT THE CONFERENCE IS FREE OF THE POLITICIZATION OFTEN SEEN IN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES.

IN MAKING COMMENTS ON THIS PROPOSAL, THE DELEGATION SHOULD ENSURE THAT THESE TWO POINTS ARE MADE. IN ADDITION, IT MAY DRAW UPON THE TALKING POINTS BELOW REGARDING U.S. OBJECTIVES FOR THE CONFERENCE.

BACKGROUND

THE U.S. HAS LONG URGED THE UN TO PLAY A MORE VITAL ROLE IN INCREASING INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE, ILLICIT PRODUCTION AND TRAFFICKING. WE BELIEVE THE MOST USEFUL OUTCOME OF A WORLD CONFERENCE WOULD BE THE STIMULATION OF GREATER MEMBER-COUNTRY INVOLVEMENT AND COMMITMENT TO ANTI-NARCOTICS EFFORTS - BOTH AT THE BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL LEVELS. ALTHOUGH A SURPRISE INITIATIVE TO THE U.S. (AND OTHER MEMBER COUNTRIES), THE SYG'S PROPOSAL MAY HAVE RESULTED FROM RECENT DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN THE UNDERSECRETARYGENERAL FOR POLITICAL AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY AFFAIRS AND THE U.S. DELEGATE TO THE CND. DURING THOSE DISCUSSIONS IN MAY, THE U.S. URGED THE UN SECRETARIAT TO DEVELOP A STRATEGY THAT WOULD INSPIRE

GREATER WORLD ATTENTION TO DRUG ABUSE AND DRUG TRAFFICKING.

ASSUMING THAT A WORLD CONFERENCE IS APPROVED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, THE U.S. WILL WANT TO WORK CLOSELY WITH LIKE-MINDED MEMBER COUNTRIES AND THE UN SECRETARIAT TO DEVELOP AN AGENDA WHICH WILL ADDRESS THE IMPORTANT NARCOTICS ISSUES. OUR INVOLVEMENT IN SHAPING THE CONTENT OF THE AGENDA WILL BE PARAMOUNT GIVEN OUR UNDERSTANDING THAT THE UN SECRETARIAT HAS ALREADY BEGUN TO DEVELOP AN AGENDA.

THERE ARE TWO MAJOR U.S. CONCERNS REGARDING A WORLD CONFERENCE. FIRST, OUR SUPPORT FOR A CONFERENCE WILL HAVE TO CORRESPOND TO OUR BUDGETARY POLICY OF ZERO REAL GROWTH IN THE UN REGULAR BUDGET. THEREFORE, ANY ASSESSED BUDGET COSTS FOR THIS CONFERENCE MUST BE ABSORBED WITHIN EXISTING RESOURCE LEVELS; ADDED COSTS INCURRED, SHOULD THE CONFERENCE BE HELD AWAY FROM MAJOR UN FACILITIES, MUST BE FUNDED BY THE HOST GOVERNMENT.

SECOND, THE U.S. TAKES SERIOUSLY THE RISKS OF INTRODUCING NARCOTICS CONTROL TO THE ENVIRONMENT OF A WORLD CONFERENCE WHERE THE INTERJECTION OF EXTRANEUS POLITICAL ISSUES IS A REAL POSSIBILITY. SUCH POLITICIZATION COULD JEOPARDIZE THE HITHERTO BUSINESSLIKE AND COOPERATIVE MANNER IN WHICH NARCOTICS ISSUES HAVE BEEN HANDLED AT THE UN, A RISK WHICH COULD HAVE A NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCE ON THE PROMOTION OF GREATER NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENT TO NARCOTICS CONTROL. THE U.S. HAS ALREADY DISCUSSED THIS WITH UN OFFICIALS AND WILL RELY ON ALREADY STATED ASSURANCES FROM THE UN THAT EVERY EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO KEEP EXTRANEUS POLITICAL ISSUES OUT OF THE CONFERENCE. THE U.S. DELEGATION SHOULD REITERATE THAT OUR FULL SUPPORT FOR A CONFERENCE WILL BE CONTINGENT UPON MAINTAINING A TECHNICALLY-ORIENTED FOCUS.

TALKING POINTS:

- THE U.S. BELIEVES THAT THE MAJOR OBJECTIVE OF A WORLD CONFERENCE SHOULD BE TO CREATE A POLITICAL COMMITMENT, AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL, TO INITIATE AND EXPAND ANTI-NARCOTICS ACTIVITIES. SUCH NATIONAL COMMITMENT SHOULD FOSTER GREATER INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE ANTI-NARCOTICS EFFORT. A SECONDARY OBJECTIVE OF THE CONFERENCE SHOULD BE TO STRENGTHEN THE UN NARCOTICS AGENCIES ROLE IN THE MULTILATERAL NARCOTICS EFFORT, PRINCIPALLY THROUGH GREATER VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UN FUND FOR DRUG ABUSE CONTROL (UNFDAC).

-- IN ORDER TO CREATE THIS POLITICAL WILL, THE CONFERENCE SHOULD INCLUDE AS PRIORITY ITEMS ON ITS AGENDA THE

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED
Department of State

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

PAGE 02 OF 02

FOLLOWING TOPICS, WITH PARTICULAR FOCUS ON INCREASING ACTION BY NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS:

"- DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIES TO INCREASE NATIONAL AWARENESS AND COMMITMENT TO ANTINARCOTICS PROGRAMS WHEREBY THE POLITICAL WILL OF MEMBER STATES TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE, PRODUCTION AND TRAFFICKING RESULTS IN INCREASED BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE TO DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS;

DEVELOPMENT OF MECHANISMS TO STRENGTHEN THE WORK OF THE UN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL AGENCIES, WHILE AVOIDING INCREASES IN THE UN REGULAR BUDGET. IN PARTICULAR, WE WANT TO PROMOTE INCREASED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR DRUG ABUSE CONTROL, AS WELL AS MEANS TO GALVANIZE GREATER PARTICIPATION IN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL BY OTHER UN AGENCIES WITH MANDATES IN THIS AREA (WITHIN EXISTING RESOURCE LEVELS);

EXAMINATION OF MECHANISMS TO STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL LEGAL TOOLS WHICH WILL PROMOTE COOPERATION AND COMPLIANCE BY NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS IN EFFORTS TO COUNTER NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING, INCLUDING IMPROVED EXTRADITION AND MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE TREATIES, AND MEANS FOR IDENTIFYING, TRACING, SEIZING AND FORFEITING MONEY AND OTHER ASSETS OF TRAFFICKERS;

"- EXPANDED AWARENESS OF THE PROBLEMS OF DRUG ABUSE AND OF THE NEED FOR NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS TO PROMOTE NOT ONLY PREVENTIVE EDUCATION PROGRAMS BUT ALSO PROGRAMS AIMED AT THE SOURCE OF NARCOTICS PRODUCTION AND TRAFFICKING.

"- STRENGTHENING OF REGIONAL COOPERATION AMONG NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS THROUGH EXISTING REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS TO COMBAT ILLICIT DRUG PRODUCTION AND TRAFFICKING AND INCREASE DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMS.
WHITEHEAD

UNCLASSIFIED

Sue:

Per our conversation this morning, here is the packet of documents regarding the world conference. The document on top is the UNGA resolution approving the world conference which has the preliminary list of issues the General Assembly asked to be discussed at the world conference. These are in operative paragraph 4 (which I have highlighted with an asterisk).

We have asked DEA, NIDA, Customs and DOJ to deliver to Gray Handley by January 8 their comments on the issues in paragraph 4 and a list of goals and objectives the agencies believe should result from the conference. These comments need not be real detailed but should provide any additional items which the agencies would like included in the agenda of the world conference. As I mentioned, a world conference agenda will be approved at the CND prep con (february 17-21). And the U.S. will prepare position papers on each of the proposed agenda items. You can also suggest any additional issues not covered in para 4 of the resolution if you wish but remember that we will push to keep the agenda sufficiently broad to enable us to raise any other issues at the time of the conference.

As I mentioned to you over the phone, the next world conference prep meeting will be on January 16 at 10:00 in room 6824.

On a related issue, we talked about the composition of the U.S. delegation to the prep con (which will differ from the U.S. delegation to the CND the week before) and envisage a White House representative (Carlton Turner). Can you let me know what his plans are?

Thanks for your assistance. I am sorry that you were not called about yesterday's meeting.



General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/40/L.49
21 November 1985

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fortieth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 106

INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST TRAFFIC IN DRUGS

Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Indonesia, Jamaica, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Philippines, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela and Zaire: draft resolution

International conference on drugs, 1987

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the common concern that exists among nations of the world regarding the awesome and vicious effects of drug abuse and illicit trafficking which threaten the stability of nations and the well-being of mankind and which therefore constitute a grave threat to the security and development of many countries,

Aware of the dangers posed by the illegal cultivation, production, manufacture of and demand for drugs and its illicit traffic on producer, consumer and transit countries alike,

Recalling its resolutions 39/141, 39/142 and 39/143 of 14 December 1984 and other relevant resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in the international campaign against traffic and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Mindful of relevant regional and other initiatives, such as the Declaration of Principles to Combat the Abuse of Narcotic Drugs adopted by the Association of South-East Asian Nations on 26 June 1976, the Quito Declaration against Traffic in

Narcotic Drugs of 11 August 1984, 1/ the New York Declaration against Drug Trafficking and the Illicit Use of Drugs of 1 October 1984, 2/ the report entitled "Options for individual and collective actions to intensify the fight against drug abuse" that emerged from the Bonn Summit of May 1985, the Joint Statement of the Foreign Ministers of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations of 9 July 1985 on the international problem of drug abuse and trafficking, the Lima Declaration of 29 July 1985, 3/ the concern expressed by the Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement at their meeting held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 4/ and the Communiqué adopted at the meeting of the Heads of Government of Commonwealth States, held at Nassau from 16 to 22 October 1985 5/ as well as the First Ladies' Conferences on Drug Abuse held at Washington in April and in New York in October 1985,

Recognizing the importance of adherence to existing international legal instruments, including the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, 6/ and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, 7/ and the need to encourage Member States that have not yet done so to ratify these instruments and the need for those States that have ratified to implement fully their obligations under these instruments,

Noting the relevant provisions of the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy 8/ adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, 9/

Mindful of the special responsibilities of the United Nations and the international community to seek viable solutions to the growing scourge of drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

1/ A/39/407, annex.

2/ A/39/551 and Corr.1 and 2, annex.

3/ A/40/544, annex.

4/ A/40/854-S/17610.

5/ A/40/817, annex.

6/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XI.3, p. 13

7/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XI.3, p. 7.

8/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1981, Supplement No. 4 (E/1981/24), annex II.

9/ Resolution 36/168.

Noting the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs towards the preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Noting with appreciation the statement of the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council on 24 May 1985, 10/ referred to in Council decision 1985/31, which drew attention to the gravity, magnitude and complexities of international drug problems and in response proposed a world-wide conference at the ministerial level in 1987 to consider all aspects of these problems,

Recognizing that the Inter-Regional Meeting of Heads of Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, which will convene at Vienna in 1986, could make a significant contribution to the deliberations of the conference at the ministerial level proposed by the Secretary-General,

Taking into account the various reviews of the activities of the United Nations agencies in the narcotics field that have already been undertaken and noting with satisfaction the Secretary-General's designation of the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs as the overall co-ordinator of all United Nations activities related to drug control,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General on the proposed United Nations Conference on Drug Abuse Control, 11/

1. Strongly urges all States to summon the utmost political will to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking by generating increased political, cultural and social awareness;
2. Calls upon the United Nations and its specialized agencies and other organizations to give the highest attention and priority possible to international measures to combat illicit production, demand and trafficking;
3. Also calls upon all States that have not already done so to become parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and its Amending Protocol of 1972 and to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and in the meantime to make serious efforts to comply with the provisions of these instruments;
- ~~X~~ 4. Decides to convene an International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking at the ministerial level at the established United Nations headquarters in Vienna in 1987 as an expression of the political will of nations to combat the drug menace with the mandate to generate universal action to combat the drug problem in all its forms, at the national, regional and international levels and to adopt a comprehensive multi-disciplinary outline of future activities which focuses

10/ See A/C.3/40/8, annex.

11/ A/C.3/40/8.

on concrete and substantive issues directly relevant to the problems of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, inter alia:

*
+D
↓
(a) To consider whether existing mechanisms, whereby experiences, methodologies and other information in law enforcement, preventive education, treatment and rehabilitation, research and development of manpower relating to the prevention and control of drug abuse can be exchanged, should be improved or complemented by new mechanisms;

P.S.
(b) To intensify concerted efforts by governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to combat all forms of drug abuse, illicit trafficking and related criminal activities leading to the further development of national strategies that could be a basis for international action;

awareness
+ media
(c) To create heightened national and international awareness and sensitivity concerning the pernicious effects of the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, paying due regard to the demand dimension of the drug problem and to the role of the mass media, non-governmental organizations and other channels of dissemination of information about all aspects of the drug problem, especially in the prevention of drug abuse;

CE
agreements
(d) To achieve as much harmonization as possible and to reinforce national legislations, bilateral treaties, regional arrangements and other international legal instruments, especially as they relate to enforcement and penalties against those involved in all aspects of illicit trafficking, including, inter alia, forfeiture of illegally acquired assets and extradition, and to develop co-operation in dealing with drug abusers, including their treatment and rehabilitation;

Good
relations
(e) To make further progress towards eradicating the sources of raw materials for illicit drugs through a comprehensive programme of integrated rural development, the development of alternative means of livelihood and retraining, law enforcement and, where appropriate, crop substitution;

control
(f) To control more effectively the production, distribution and consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances with a view to limiting their use exclusively to medical and scientific purposes in accordance with existing conventions, and in this connection, to underline the central role of the International Narcotics Control Board;

strengthen
UN
(g) To strengthen the United Nations co-ordination of drug abuse control activities by, inter alia, increasing support for the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and to reinforce regional and other co-operation between Member States;

CE
control
(h) To support strongly current priority initiatives and programmes of the United Nations, including, inter alia, the elaboration of a convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances which considers, in particular, those aspects of the problem not envisaged in existing international instruments;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to facilitate co-ordination and interaction between Member States and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and, in this regard, to appoint a Secretary-General for the Conference at the earliest possible time;
6. Requests the Economic and Social Council at its next organizational session to invite the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to act as the preparatory body for the International Conference, which shall be open to the participation of all States and, for this purpose, to extend its ninth special session in Vienna in February 1986 by one week in order to consider the agenda and the organizational arrangements for the International Conference and to submit its report on these matters to the Economic and Social Council at its next session;
7. Reaffirms the central role of the specialized expert input of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and calls upon all United Nations agencies to co-operate fully with the Commission and the Secretary-General of the Conference to ensure effective preparations for the International Conference;
8. Requests the Secretary-General, without prejudice to the ongoing initiatives, programmes and work of the United Nations in the field of drugs, to cover as much as possible of the cost of holding the conference through absorption within the regular budget estimates already proposed for the biennium 1986-1987 and to facilitate the consideration of the financial implications of this resolution through established procedures, and further requests the Secretary-General to submit progress reports on the financial arrangements and implementation of this resolution, through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1986;
9. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.
-

UNCLASSIFIED
Department of State

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01 UNVIE 17670 131224Z
ACTION IO-16

0044

INFO LOG-00 COPY-01 ADS-00 OIC-02 INM-07 /026 W
-----307246 140404Z /66

R 131222Z DEC 85
FM UNVIE MISSION VIENNA
TO SECSTATE WASHDC

UNCLAS MISSION VIENNA 17670

E. O. 12356: N/A
TAGS: SNAR, DND, ECOSOC
SUBJECT: CND NINTH SPECIAL SESSION: CONSIDERATION
OF WORLD CONFERENCE

REF: VIENNA 17573

1. MISSION OFFICER RAISED WITH DND DIRECTOR OPPENHEIMER DECEMBER 12 MATTER OF EXTENDED CND SESSION TO CONSIDER WORLD CONFERENCE. SPECIFICALLY, WHAT DOCUMENTS WOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR EXTENDED SESSION AND WHAT EXPECTATIONS WOULD APPLY TO CND'S INITIAL PREPARATORY WORK ON THE WORLD CONFERENCE? MRS. OPPENHEIMER PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING ANSWERS.
2. DOCUMENTS LISTED BELOW ARE BEING PREPARED FOR THE EXTENDED SESSION (NO NUMBERS AVAILABLE):
 - AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE WORLD CONFERENCE
 - DRAFT AGENDA FOR THE WORLD CONFERENCE
 - DRAFT ANNOTATED AGENDA
 - PROGRESS REPORT ON GENERAL PREPARATIONS
 - REPORT ON SUBSTANTIVE PREPARATIONS
 - DRAFT RULES OF PROCEDURE
3. EXPECTATIONS FOR THE EXTENDED SESSION INCLUDE:
 - ADOPTION OF AGENDA FOR THE CONFERENCE
 - AGREEMENT ON PAPERS TO BE PREPARED
 - AGREEMENT ON RULES OF PROCEDURE
 - AGREEMENT ON PUBLIC INFORMATION COMPONENT, AS RAISED IN THE FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS STATEMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH RECOMMENDATION OF THE 5TH COMMITTEE.
 - AGREEMENT ON ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS
 - DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS. CHAPMAN

UNCLASSIFIED



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/40/7/Add.17
9 December 1985

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fortieth session
Agenda items 106 and 116

INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST TRAFFIC IN DRUGS

PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1986-1987

Programme budget implications of draft resolution III recommended
by the Third Committee (A/40/984, para. 15)

Eighteenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative
and Budgetary Questions

Addendum

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the statement of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/40/80), submitted in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, on the programme budget implications of draft resolution III recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 15 of its report (A/40/984), which relates to preparations for an international conference on drug abuse and illicit trafficking, to be held at Vienna from 17 to 26 June 1987.
2. On the basis of assumptions outlined in paragraphs 7 to 24 of the statement, the Secretary-General estimates total requirements at \$3,528,200.
3. Of the total requirements indicated, \$1,830,600 relates to conference-servicing costs, calculated on a full-cost basis. In this connection, the estimate of \$330,800 for servicing the first five-day session of the preparatory body for the conference in 1986 will be dealt with in the context of the Secretary-General's consolidated statement on conference-servicing requirements to be submitted to the General Assembly towards the end of the current session. The cost of servicing the second five-day session of the preparatory body, two days of pre-conference consultations and the eight-day conference in 1987, estimated at \$1,499,800, will be considered in the comparable consolidated statement to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-first session (see A/C.5/40/80, para. 31 and annex II).

4. The remaining \$1,697,600 is for non-conference-servicing requirements, as described in paragraph 26 of the statement. However, for the reasons explained in paragraphs 28 and 29, the Secretary-General requests additional appropriations totalling \$1,334,600 under several sections of the budget, as follows:

Section	Estimate of requirements	Less activities to be absorbed in proposed programme budget 1986-1987	Less activities to be financed from extrabudgetary resources	Less activities to be financed in proposed programme budget 1988-1989	Net request
(Thousands of United States dollars)					
1	903.0	(3.0)	-	-	900.0
6	8.0	-	-	-	8.0
8	56.4	-	-	-	56.4
10	1.6	-	-	-	1.6
11	4.1	-	-	-	4.1
12	5.0	-	-	-	5.0
13	3.3	-	-	-	3.3
14	2.6	-	-	-	2.6
26	2.8	-	-	-	2.8
27	<u>710.8</u>	<u>(41.0)</u>	<u>(306.0)</u> a/	<u>(13.0)</u> b/	<u>350.8</u>
	1 697.6	(44.0)	(306.0)	(13.0)	1 334.6

a/ See A/C.5/40/80, para. 26, section 27, items (vii) television series, (viii) television spots, (xi) photo exhibit and (xiii) poster.

b/ Ibid., see item (vi) post-conference pamphlet.

5. The Advisory Committee notes that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, acting as preparatory body for the conference, will consider the proposed agenda and the organizational arrangements for the conference at its first session at Vienna during February 1986. Thus, the programme of work and related resource requirements proposed in the statement of the Secretary-General are tentative at this stage.

/...

6. According to representatives of the Secretary-General, the estimates submitted are conservative and take into account paragraph 8 of draft resolution III (A/40/984, para. 15), according to which the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General without prejudice to ongoing initiatives, programmes and work of the United Nations in the field of drugs, to cover as much as possible of the cost of holding the conference through absorption within the regular budget estimates already proposed for the biennium 1986-1987. However, as shown in the table following paragraph 4 above, the extent of regular budget absorption reported at this stage amounts to no more than \$44,000. The Advisory Committee also observes that, other than a brief mention in paragraph 7 of the statement (A/C.5/40/80), the degree of involvement of the Division of Narcotic Drugs in substantive servicing of the conference and its related potential impact on budgetary requirements for the conference is unclear.

7. In view of additional information provided by representatives of the Secretary-General and the fact that work must begin in 1986, the Advisory Committee does not object to the estimate of \$900,000 under section 1 (Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination). The estimate includes, inter alia, the provision of 24 work-months of general temporary assistance each at the ASG, P-5 and P-4 levels, three General Service staff for 24 months each, and 60 work-months of consultancy services.

8. The Advisory Committee recommends acceptance of the estimates, as indicated in the table following paragraph 4 above, for sections 6 (Department of International Economic and Social Affairs), 8 (Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters), 10 (Economic Commission for Europe), 11 (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific), 12 (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean), 13 (Economic Commission for Africa), 14 (Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia) and 26 (Legal activities). They cover travel and subsistence costs to Vienna of Headquarters staff who will provide substantive and technical support for the conference and of staff from the regional commissions to attend the conference.

9. Pending consideration by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the proposed programme of public information activities and the scope of coverage of the Conference, the Advisory Committee recommends that the Secretary-General's request for \$350,800 under section 27 (Public information) not be approved at this time. The Secretary-General can re-submit the estimate, taking into account the views of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in the context of his progress report on the financial arrangements for the conference to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-first session. This recommendation of the Advisory Committee should not impede preliminary public information activities that may be undertaken during 1986, the cost of which can be met initially from resources included under section 27 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 and from extrabudgetary resources expected to be available for the conference.

10. In paragraph 9 above, the Advisory Committee has recommended reduction of the Secretary-General's estimate by \$350,800, from \$1,334,600 to \$983,800. Accordingly, the Advisory Committee recommends that the Fifth Committee inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution III as recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 15 of its report (A/40/984), additional appropriations would be required under sections 1, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 26 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987, as follows:

<u>Section</u>	<u>United States dollars</u>
1 Overall policy-making, direction and management	900 000
6 Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	8 000
8 Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters	56 400
10 Economic Commission for Europe	1 600
11 Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	4 100
12 Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	5 000
13 Economic Commission for Africa	3 300
14 Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	2 600
26 Legal activities	<u>2 800</u>
Total	<u>983 800</u>

11. An additional amount of \$216,600 for staff assessment would also be required under section 31 (Staff assessment), to be offset by an increase in the same amount under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment).



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/C.5/40/80
4 December 1985

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fortieth session
FIFTH COMMITTEE
Agenda items 116 and 106

PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1986-1987

INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST TRAFFIC IN DRUGS

International conference on drugs - 1987

Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained
in document A/C.3/40/L.49, as orally revised

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with
rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

1. At its 61st meeting, on 3 December 1985, the Third Committee adopted without a vote the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/40/L.49, as orally revised. A statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution was before the Committee in document A/C.3/40/L.68.

A. Requests contained in the draft resolution

2. By operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/40/L.49, as orally revised, the General Assembly would decide to convene an International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking at the ministerial level at the established United Nations headquarters at Vienna in 1987, as an expression of the political will of nations to combat the drug menace, with the mandate to generate universal action to combat the drug problem in all its forms, at the national, regional and international levels, and to adopt a comprehensive multi-disciplinary outline of future activities which focuses on concrete and substantive issues directly relevant to the problems of drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

3. By operative paragraph 5, the Secretary-General would be requested to facilitate co-ordination and interaction between Member States and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and, in this regard, to appoint a Secretary-General for the Conference at the earliest possible time.
4. Operative paragraph 6 would also request the Economic and Social Council at its next organizational session to invite the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to act as the preparatory body for the International Conference, which should be open to the participation of all States and, for this purpose, to extend its ninth special session at Vienna in February 1986 by one week in order to consider the agenda and the organizational arrangements for the International Conference, and to submit its report on these matters to the Economic and Social Council at its next session.
5. By operative paragraph 8 the draft resolution would request the Secretary-General, without prejudice to the ongoing initiatives, programmes and work of the United Nations in the field of drugs, to cover as much as possible of the cost of holding the Conference through absorption within the regular budget estimates already proposed for the biennium 1986-1987, and to facilitate the consideration of the financial implications of this resolution through established procedures; and would further request the Secretary-General to submit progress reports on the financial arrangements and implementation of the resolution through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1986.
6. Operative paragraph 9 would further request the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the resolution.

B. Relationship of the proposed request to current programme of work

7. The activities described above would fall under chapter 7 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, the objectives and strategy of which are described in paragraphs 7.14 to 7.59 of that document. The proposed activities are related to section 20, International drug control, of the proposed 1986-1987 programme budget, as well as section 1.B, 3, Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs. The activities are also related to subprogramme 9, Crime prevention policy in the context of development, of section 6, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. Should the draft resolution be adopted, the Secretary-General would assign primary responsibility for the implementation of the requests in the operative paragraphs cited above to the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs, the Secretary-General of the Conference and the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the latter in its function as secretariat of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

C. Activities by which the proposed requests would be implemented

1. Preparatory process, 1986-1987

8. As requested in operative paragraph 6 of the draft resolution, the Conference would be prepared by extending the ninth special session of the Commission of Narcotic Drugs by five working days from 17 to 21 February 1986 so as to enable the Commission to act as preparatory body of the Conference. It is assumed that the thirty-second regular session of the Commission would also be extended by five working days from 19 to 25 February 1987 for the same purpose.

9. The Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters would provide the secretary of the preparatory body.

10. Interpretation and documentation would be provided in the six official languages of the United Nations.

11. There would be 150 pages of pre-session, 150 pages of in-session and 50 pages of post-session documentation for each of the two sessions of the preparatory body.

12. In response to the objectives envisaged in the draft resolution, meetings of the subsidiary organs of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, of the International Narcotics Control Board, as well as of the regional commissions and those specialized agencies dealing with drug problems scheduled prior to the Conference will be requested to consider the issues before the Conference and to make recommendations thereon in their pertinent field of experience. In addition, meetings of heads of national law enforcement agencies organized by the Division of Narcotic Drugs, in particular the Interregional Meeting of such agencies scheduled for Vienna in 1986, will be requested to do likewise. The recommendations of these meetings, as well as the results of symposia and meetings of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other groups will be brought before the preparatory body through the Secretary-General of the Conference.

2. International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, 1987

13. The Conference would be held for eight working days, from 17 to 26 June 1987, preceded by two days of pre-Conference consultations on 15 and 16 June 1987.

14. It is envisaged that there would be six meetings per day, including those of the plenary and the main committee. The Conference would commence with a number of plenary meetings where delegations could outline their views in the form of a general debate. Simultaneously the main committee would consider the conclusions to be adopted by the Conference, delegating parts of it to informal working groups. The Conference would conclude with further plenary meetings to adopt the final report.

15. Interpretation and documentation would be provided in the six official languages of the United Nations.

16. There would be 300 pages of pre-session, 450 pages of in-session and 300 pages of post-session documentation, including the report of the Conference to the General Assembly and the documentation required for pre-Conference consultations. These estimates are subject to change depending on the actual decisions of the preparatory body regarding the agenda of and substantive inputs for the Conference. If required, revised estimates would be brought before the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

17. An official reception would be given by the Secretary-General to be attended by Ministers and delegations participating in the Conference.

18. The Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs would continue to provide overall policy guidance and ensure effective co-ordination and interaction within the United Nations system as well as among intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. In co-operation with the Secretary-General of the Conference he would facilitate effective implementation at Headquarters of all the administrative and substantive requirements for the Conference. Inter alia, the Under-Secretary-General would take the initiative, through the mechanism of the ad hoc inter-agency meetings on co-ordination in matters of drug control, to focus on deriving maximum input from the work programme of the specialized agencies concerned.

19. The Secretary-General of the Conference, under the guidance of the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs, and in co-operation with the Division of Narcotic Drugs, would be responsible for the substantive arrangements for the Conference, including the substantive and administrative arrangements during the preparatory period. The Office of the Secretary-General of the Conference would be based at Vienna and would draw, inter alia, on the expertise of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and the Crime Prevention Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. Those entities would assist the Secretary-General of the Conference by assuring that their mandated programmes of work make the maximum possible contribution to the objectives of the Conference, as set forth in the draft resolution. The Secretary-General of the Conference would prepare a first draft of the final comprehensive multi-disciplinary outline of future activities requested in operative paragraph 4 for submission to the preparatory body at its second session, in 1987. The preparatory body should, at its meeting in February 1987, consider this draft and give advice thereon to the Secretary-General of the Conference. The final draft outline of the Conference as considered and revised by the preparatory body would be circulated to Member States at least 90 days before the opening of the Conference. The Secretary-General of the Conference would participate in the preparatory meetings outlined in paragraph 11 above and incorporate the adopted recommendations in the draft outline. In addition, the Secretary-General of the Conference would participate in the consideration of the Conference in the ad hoc meetings on co-ordination and, as appropriate, other meetings within the co-ordination mechanism of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. The Secretary-General of the Conference would ensure the completion of necessary follow-up activities related to the consideration of the report of the Conference by the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

20. In order to discharge the functions requested in operative paragraphs 4 and 5 of the draft resolution and outlined in paragraphs 12 and 19 above and so as not to disrupt the ongoing programmes of work in the field of drug control as requested in operative paragraph 8 of the draft resolution, the Secretary-General of the Conference would draw on the services of consultants for the preparation of studies and reports on topics selected by the preparatory body for the Conference. Moreover, in view of the wide range and specialized nature of the subject-matter requested in operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution to be discussed at the Conference, the services of consultants of international repute would be essential in order to supply the necessary expertise and to augment the existing capacity of the Secretariat. Consultancy services would be required, inter alia, to assist in the preparation of background papers during the preparatory period, to provide technical advice at regional and expert meetings and to present papers at related meetings of specialized agencies and NGOs.

21. The Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters would carry out the functions assigned to the office of the Secretary of the Conference during the preparatory period, as well as during and after the Conference. The Office will ensure that the substantive input to the Conference is translated into effective and orderly proceedings at the Conference and that the Conference is so organized as to provide the means whereby its work will be carried out effectively and expeditiously. The Office will establish, with the conference services co-ordinator, the schedule of meetings in terms of requirements for meeting rooms, interpretation, records and documentation; assist the Chairman of the Conference in planning and organizing the work and conducting the proceedings; ensure that the material required for meetings is available; provide assistance in drafting reports; and co-ordinate the Conference report and ensure completion of the proceedings in whatever form has been determined. The Office will carry out the function of serving as liaison between the substantive contributors, including the designated substantive units and participants in the Conference and the conference services co-ordinator. The office of the Secretary of the Conference will participate fully in all stages of the preparatory arrangements, especially in the discussions concerning the organization of the Conference and its documentation.

22. In accordance with operative paragraph 4 (c) of the draft resolution, and in order to create heightened national and international awareness of the pernicious effects of the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and to publicize the objectives of the Conference, the Department of Public Information would undertake the following programme:

(a) A leaflet/flyer would be issued giving the why, what, where, when and how of the Conference. This multicoloured leaflet/flyer (four to six pages folded) would be produced early in 1986 in the following languages and quantities: English (20,000 copies), French (15,000 copies), Spanish (10,000 copies), Arabic (5,000 copies) and Russian and Chinese (2,000 copies each);

(b) A pre-Conference booklet on the activities of the United Nations in the field of drug abuse control would be published in English (20,000 copies), French (15,000 copies), Spanish (10,000 copies), Arabic (5,000 copies), and Russian and Chinese (2,000 copies each);

(c) A series of fact sheets containing concise information and statistics on the most dangerous and abused narcotic drugs would be produced in 1986 in English (10,000 copies), French and Spanish (5,000 copies each) and Arabic (2,000 copies);

(d) A press information kit on the status of the world drug situation, similar to that prepared for the Nairobi Conference on Women would be produced in the first quarter of 1987, aimed mainly at a select list of media organizations world-wide. There would be approximately 5,000 kits in four languages (English, French, Spanish and Arabic);

(e) An information kit geared mainly to NGOs would be produced in the fourth quarter of 1986 in English (20,000 copies), French (10,000 copies) and Spanish (5,000 copies);

(f) A post-Conference pamphlet focusing on the results of the Conference and on activities proposed for follow-up action would be produced in English (20,000 copies), French (15,000 copies), Spanish (10,000 copies), Arabic (5,000 copies) and Russian and Chinese (2,000 copies each). The pamphlet would be produced in 1988;

(g) A television series (similar to the Women and Development series) would be produced dealing with various aspects of drug abuse. The series would consist of productions by approximately 12 television producers from developing and developed countries of up to a half-hour of programming on issues relevant to the Conference. It is hoped that special screenings of the programmes would be shown at the Conference;

(h) Six 60-second television spots would be produced in English, French and Spanish, using well known personalities in the entertainment and other fields to help to publicize the Conference;

(i) One or two half-hour programmes in the television series World Chronicle interviewing the Secretary-General of the Conference and another personality connected with the Conference would be produced;

(j) Radio feature programmes, in all official and other languages, including the Perspective and Scope series, would highlight the preparatory activities, as well as the outcome of the Conference;

(k) A 14-panel photo exhibit would be produced and mounted at the Conference site. The exhibit would be in colour with appropriate maps and graphics;

(l) In connection with arrangements to update the existing exhibit in the Vienna International Centre, a travelling version of the segment relating to drug abuse would be prepared;

(m) A multi-colour poster for the Conference would be produced in English (5,000), Spanish (2,000), French (2,000), Arabic (1,000), Russian (500) and Chinese (500), with an additional 1,000 blanks for overprinting in local languages;

(n) An international encounter of journalists and experts would be held immediately preceding the Conference. Approximately 12 media representatives from selected producing, transit and consuming countries would be invited to attend the two-day encounter and to cover the Conference. They would be briefed on the main issues on the agenda of the Conference. The encounter would also be open to all journalists accredited to the Conference;

(o) An interregional non-governmental consultation would be held in Sweden in 1986 to help to mobilize non-governmental support for the issues of the Conference. In 1987, a follow-up non-governmental conference would be organized, bringing together health and drug-related NGOs and other concerned NGOs to gain further support for the issues of the Conference and assist in the dissemination of information on drug-related issues. The NGO section of the Department of Public Information, in co-operation with the Secretary-General of the Conference and the NGO units of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, would have responsibility for the organization and servicing of both meetings;

(p) Seed money would be made available to selected United Nations information centres to organize, at the national level, information activities to publicize the Conference (seminars, panel discussions, exhibits and the reproduction of information material into local languages);

(q) A Joint United Nations Information Committee task force on drugs would be established early in 1986 to draft inter-agency information activities in connection with the Conference. Special attention would be given by the task force to ensure the strengthening of information activities to reach NGOs;

(r) Regular articles on pre-Conference activities would be printed in the UN Chronicle and Development Forum prior to the Conference.

23. In accordance with operative paragraph 4 (b) and (c) of the draft resolution, NGOs would be encouraged to involve themselves in both preparatory meetings for the Conference as well as in activities during the Conference itself. At the preparatory stage a pre-Conference consultation of NGOs is envisaged, consisting of a four-day meeting at which 200 to 250 NGOs would be expected to participate. One staff member from the NGO unit of the Department of International Social and Economic Affairs would travel from New York to attend that meeting and two staff members would attend the Conference itself, during which NGOs would hold either parallel activities or professional/technical workshops in addition to their participation as Observers at the Conference. In accordance with standard practice, the NGO unit of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs as well as the NGO section of the Department of Public Information, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Conference, would facilitate NGO participation as appropriate.

24. In order to provide substantive and technical servicing and public information coverage of the Conference itself, the following staff would be required to travel to Vienna: Office of the Secretary-General (4 staff members); Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs (3 staff members); Office of Legal Affairs (1 staff member); Office of Secretariat Services

for Economic and Social Matters (16 staff members); Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (2 staff members); Department of Public Information (19 staff members); 1 staff member from each of the regional commissions (5 staff members).

D. Modifications required in the proposed programme of work for 1986-1987

25. The proposed activities would represent an addition to the proposed programme of work for 1986-1987.

E. Additional requirements at full cost

26. In order to implement the activities described in paragraphs 8 through 24 above, the following additional requirements would arise:

SECTION 1. OVERALL POLICY-MAKING, DIRECTION AND CO-ORDINATION

A. <u>General temporary assistance</u>	\$	\$
(i) A Secretary-General of the Conference at the ASG level (Vienna) for 24 months	198 200	
(ii) One officer at the P-5 level (Vienna) for 24 months to act as special assistant to the Secretary-General of the Conference with the responsibility, <u>inter alia</u> , of co-ordinating administrative and pre-Conference preparations, post-Conference follow-up and the flow of documentation	139 300	
(iii) One officer at the P-4 level (New York) for 24 months assigned to the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs to assist the Under-Secretary-General in monitoring and reporting to the Secretary-General on the preparatory process, dealing with and responding to inquiries from missions, NGOs and the public, and organizing co-ordination meetings	139 800	

	\$	\$
(iv) Three General Service staff (Vienna) for 24 months to serve as secretaries to the Secretary-General of the Conference and the deputy and to take care of the increased amount of secretarial work during the preparatory period and the Conference itself	<u>106 500</u>	
Subtotal A		583 800
B. <u>Consultants</u>		
It is estimated that a maximum of 60 work-months of consultancy services for the period January 1986 to July 1987 would be required	240 000	
Subtotal B		240 000
C. <u>Travel of staff</u>		
(i) Travel and subsistence would be required for the Secretary-General of the Conference and the deputy Secretary-General to attend meetings during the preparatory process, carry out liaison functions and necessary consultations with Governments, concerned organizations, regional commissions and agencies of the United Nations system, and to attend the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and other related international meetings during the preparatory period	35 000	
(ii) Travel and subsistence of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and three staff members to the Conference	15 200	
Travel and subsistence of the Under-Secretary-General and one staff member to the two sessions of the preparatory body	12 300	
Travel and subsistence of the Under-Secretary-General and two staff members to the Conference	<u>9 200</u>	
Subtotal C		71 700

	\$	\$
D. <u>Hospitality</u>		
Provision for an official reception to be given by the Secretary-General	7 500	<u>7 500</u>
Total, section 1		<u>903 000</u>
SECTION 6. DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS		
Travel and subsistence of two staff members to the Conference and one staff member to attend a pre-Conference meeting of NGOs in Europe	8 000	8 000
SECTION 8. OFFICE OF SECRETARIAT SERVICES FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MATTERS		
Travel and subsistence for two staff members to the two sessions of the preparatory body	12 000	
Travel and subsistence of 16 staff members to the Conference	<u>44 400</u>	
Total, section 8		56 400
SECTION 10. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE		
Travel and subsistence of one staff member to the Conference	1 600	1 600
SECTION 11. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC		
Travel and subsistence of one staff member to the Conference	4 100	4 100
SECTION 12. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN		
Travel and subsistence of one staff member to the Conference	5 000	5 000
SECTION 13. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA		
Travel and subsistence of one staff member to the Conference	3 300	3 300

/...

	\$	\$
SECTION 14. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA		
Travel and subsistence of one staff member to the Conference	2 600	2 600
SECTION 26. OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS		
Travel and subsistence of one staff member to the Conference	2 800	2 800
SECTION 27. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION		
A. <u>General temporary assistance</u>		
32 local staff to assist the DPI team in its public information functions during the Conference (see annex 1 for functions)	32 000	32 000
B. <u>Travel of staff</u>		
Travel and subsistence of 19 staff members to the Conference	52 800	52 800
C. <u>General operating expenses</u>		
Freight for equipment, tapes, film and supplies, etc.	<u>4 000</u>	<u>4 000</u>
D. <u>Public information programme</u>		
(i) Leaflet/flyer	13 000	
(ii) Pre-Conference booklet	18 000	
(iii) Fact sheets	5 000	
(iv) Press kit	69 000	
(v) NGO kit	25 000	
(vi) Post-Conference pamphlet	13 000	
(vii) Television series	200 000	
(viii) Television spots	66 000	
(ix) <u>World Chronicle</u>	3 000	

	\$	\$
(x) Radio feature programmes	20 000	
(xi) Photo exhibit	25 000	
(xii) Update of Vienna exhibit	10 000	
(xiii) Poster	15 000	
(xiv) Journalists' encounter	50 000	
(xvii) NGO consultations	23 000	
(xviii) Publicity by selected information centres	<u>67 000</u>	
Total D	<u>622 000</u>	
Total, section 27		<u>710 800</u>
Grand total		<u><u>1 697 600</u></u>

27. In summary, should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/40/L.49, as orally revised, additional requirements would arise which have been estimated on a full-cost basis, at \$1,697,600 broken down as follows:

	\$
(i) General temporary assistance	615 800
(ii) Consultants	240 000
(iii) Travel of staff	208 300
(iv) General operating expenses	4 000
(v) Hospitality	7 500
(vi) Public information programme	<u>622 000</u>
Total	<u><u>1 697 600</u></u>

F. Potential for absorption

28. Out of the total cost of the information programme of the Department of Public Information, the Secretary-General expects to meet \$306,000 from extrabudgetary resources (see items vii, viii, xi and xiii of paras. 22 and 26 above). Another \$41,000 would be absorbed from within the appropriation expected to be available under section 27 of the 1986-1987 programme budget by devoting certain ongoing multi-purpose radio programmes, booklets and articles in such publications as the UN Chronicle to the problems of drug abuse and the work of the proposed conference. In addition, \$13,000 for the post-Conference pamphlet identified in item (vi) of paragraphs 22 and 26 would be postponed and included in the proposed programme budget estimates for the biennium 1988-1989. The effect of these arrangements would be to reduce the amount estimated for the information programme by \$360,000. It is also believed that \$3,000 of the amount requested for travel for the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs could be absorbed. Consequently, the total additional amount required for the activities described in the preceding paragraphs at the present time would be \$1,334,600.

G. Request for additional appropriation

29. Should the General Assembly decide to adopt the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/40/L.49 as orally revised, additional appropriations would be required under the following sections of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987:

	\$
Section 1. Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination	900 000
Section 6. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	8 000
Section 8. Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters	56 400
Section 10. Economic Commission for Europe	1 600
Section 11. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	4 100
Section 12. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	5 000
Section 13. Economic Commission for Africa	3 300
Section 14. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	2 600
Section 26. Office of Legal Affairs	2 800
Section 27. Department of Public Information	<u>350 000</u>
Total appropriation requested	<u><u>1 334 600</u></u>

30. In addition, an amount of \$216,600 would be required under section 31, Staff assessment, which would be offset by an equivalent amount under Income section 1, Income from staff assessment.

31. In addition, the conference-servicing requirements for two five-day sessions of the preparatory body, two days of pre-Conference consultations and the eight-day international Conference have been estimated at \$1,830,600 on a full-cost basis, as detailed in annex II to the present document. The actual appropriation that might be required under section 29 to cover the estimated conference-servicing costs of \$330,800 in 1986 would be considered in the context of the consolidated statement of total conference-servicing requirements to be submitted to the General Assembly towards the end of its current session. Those relating to 1987 (\$1,499,800) would be considered in the comparable statement to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-first session.

Annex I

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION STAFF REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT
TRAFFICKING (VIENNA, JUNE 1987)

	<u>Int'l</u>	<u>Local</u>
Co-ordinator/spokesman (chief of mission)	1	-
Secretary	-	<u>1</u>
Subtotal	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Editor/reporters (E,F)	7	-
Typing pool supervisor/proof-reader (bilingual E,F)	1	-
Typists (E,F)	-	6
Telex operators	-	4
Mimeo operators/photocopiers	-	2
Messengers	-	<u>2</u>
Subtotal	<u>8</u>	<u>14</u>
Accreditation officer	-	-
Facilities officer	1	-
Accreditation clerk	-	1
Documents officer	1	-
Documents clerk	-	<u>2</u>
Subtotal	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Radio officers	4	-
Production assistants	-	2
Radio engineers	-	5
Distribution assistant	-	<u>1</u>
Subtotal	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>
Film producer/TV news producer	1	-
Film cameraman	1	-
Assistant film cameraman	-	1
Film soundman	-	1
Projectionist	-	<u>1</u>
Subtotal	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Photographer	-	1
Darkroom technicians	-	-
Subtotal	-	<u>1</u>
NGO briefing officer	1	-
UNICs liaison officer	1	-
Feature writer	-	-
Secretary	-	<u>2</u>
Subtotal	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	<u>19</u>	<u>32</u>

/...

Annex II

CONFERENCE SERVICING COSTS

	\$	\$	
A. <u>1986 preparatory body</u>			
I. Pre-session documentation (150 pages, 10 documents, A,C,E,F,R,S)		122 000	
II. Meeting servicing (Interpretation: A,C,E,F,R,S)		40 800	
III. In-session documentation (150 pages, 10 documents, A,C,E,F,R,S)		120 100	
IV. Post-session documentation (50 pages, 1 document, A,C,E,F,R,S)		40 200	
V. Requirements of the Office of General Services		<u>7 700</u>	330 800
B. <u>1987 preparatory body</u>			
I. Pre-session documentation (150 pages, 5 documents, A,C,E,F,R,S)		126 400	
II. Meeting servicing (Interpretation: A,C,E,F,R,S)		42 400	
III. In-session documentation (150 pages, 10 documents, A,C,E,F,R,S)		124 500	
IV. Post-session documentation (50 pages, 1 document, A,C,E,F,R,S)		41 600	
V. Requirements of the Office of General Services		<u>7 800</u>	342 700
C. <u>Pre-Conference consultations, Vienna, 1987</u>			
I. Meeting servicing (Interpretation: A,C,E,F,R,S)		<u>16 900</u>	16 900
D. <u>International Conference on Drug Control</u>			
I. Pre-session documentation (300 pages, 10 documents, A,C,E,F,R,S)		252 700	
II. Meeting servicing (Interpretation: A,C,E,F,R,S)		204 100	

	\$	\$	
III. In-session documentation (450 pages, 10 documents, A,C,E,F,R,S)		368 900	
IV. Post-session documentation (300 pages, 2 documents, A,C,E,F,R,S)		250 500	
V. Requirements of the Office of General Services		<u>64 000</u>	<u>1 140 200</u>
Grand total			<u>1 830 600</u>



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/40/1040
12 December 1985

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fortieth session
Agenda items 106 and 116

INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST TRAFFIC IN DRUGS

PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1986-1987

Programme budget implications of draft resolution III recommended
by the Third Committee (A/40/984, para. 15)

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Falk MELTKE (German Democratic Republic)

1. At its 61st meeting, on 12 December 1985, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/40/80) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution III recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 15 of its report (A/40/984) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/40/7/Add.17).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this item are reflected in the relevant summary record (A/C.5/40/SR.61).

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution III recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 15 of its report (A/40/984), additional appropriations totalling \$983,800 would be required under the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987, apportioned as follows: