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November 14, 1986

Dear Mr. Secretary General:

Thank you for your kind invitation to participate in the 1987 United Nations Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking which will be held in Vienna, Austria from June 19 to 26 of next year. The conference will be an important contribution to heightening international awareness of the urgency of combatting illegal drug use.

As a concerned mother and not as a government representative, I would like to accept your invitation. However, my desire would be to participate, perhaps, in a preconference event. Dr. Carlton Turner, Director of the White House Drug Abuse Policy Office, will be in contact with your office to explore the range of possibilities.

I hope Mrs. de Cuellar's schedule will allow her to take a role in an event. She was gracious and effective in providing leadership at the First Ladies Conference last year in New York.

I look forward to working with you in this important effort.

Sincerely,

His Excellency Javier Perez de Cuellar
Secretary General of the United Nations
United Nations, New York 10017

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

Vienna

**Report of the International Narcotics
Control Board
for 1986**



UNITED NATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are used, except where the context otherwise requires:

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Full title</i>
Board (or INCB)	International Narcotics Control Board
Commission on Narcotic Drugs (or Commission)	Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Economic and Social Council
Council	Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
1961 Convention	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, signed at New York on 30 March 1961
1971 Convention	Convention on Psychotropic Substances, signed at Vienna on 21 February 1971
Division of Narcotic Drugs (or Division)	Division of Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations Secretariat
Fund (or UNFDAC)	United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control
General Assembly	General Assembly of the United Nations
ICPO/Interpol	International Criminal Police Organization
Narcotic drug	Any of the substances in Schedules I and II of the 1961 Convention, whether natural or synthetic
1972 Protocol	Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, signed at Geneva on 25 March 1972
Psychotropic substance	Any substance, natural or synthetic, or any natural material in Schedule I, II, III or IV of the 1971 Convention
Secretary-General	Secretary-General of the United Nations
WHO	World Health Organization

For a full list of the international drug control treaties, see document E/INCB/1985/1.

NOMENCLATURE OF COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

In referring to political entities, the Board is guided by rules governing the practice of the United Nations. The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Board concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

REPORTS PUBLISHED BY THE INCB IN 1986

This annual Report is supplemented by the following three detailed technical reports:

Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1987 (E/INCB/1986/2)

Statistics on Narcotic Drugs for 1985 (E/INCB/1986/3)

Statistics on Psychotropic Substances for 1985 (E/INCB/1986/4)

Comparative Statement of Estimates and Statistics on Narcotic Drugs for 1985 (not published in 1986)

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INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

Vienna

**Report of the International Narcotics
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UNITED NATIONS

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FOREWORD

1. The International Narcotics Control Board is the successor to drug control bodies, the first of which was established by international treaty more than half a century ago. A series of treaties confer on the Board specific responsibilities. The Board "shall endeavour to limit the cultivation, production, manufacture and use of drugs to an adequate amount required for medical and scientific purposes" and "to ensure their availability for such purposes". The Board shall also endeavour "to prevent illicit cultivation, production and manufacture of, and illicit trafficking in and use of, drugs." In carrying out its responsibilities, the Board is enjoined to act in co-operation with Governments and to maintain continuing dialogues with them in order to further the aims of the treaties. Such dialogues are pursued through periodic consultations and through special missions arranged in agreement with the Governments concerned.

2. The Board consists of thirteen members, elected by the Economic and Social Council^{1/}, who serve in their personal capacities, not as government representatives^{2/}. Three members with medical, pharmacological or pharmaceutical experience are elected upon the nomination of the World Health Organization and ten members upon the nomination of Members of the United Nations and Parties which are not Members.

3. The Board collaborates with other international bodies concerned with drug control. These include not only the Council and its Commission on Narcotic Drugs, but also the relevant specialized agencies of the United Nations, particularly the WHO. At the secretariat level, such collaboration takes place between the Board's staff on the one hand, and those of the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control on the other, in the pursuit of their distinct and complementary tasks. By decision of the Secretary-General, the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs, Mr. William B. Buffum, serves as overall co-ordinator for United Nations drug-control-related activities.

4. The treaties require the Board to prepare annual reports on its work. These reports analyse the drug control situation world-wide, so that Governments are kept currently aware of existing and potential situations which may endanger the objectives of the Conventions. In the light of the developing situation, the Board draws Governments' attention to weaknesses in national control and in treaty compliance. It also makes suggestions and recommendations for improvements at both the national and the international levels.

5. The Board, with the support of UNFDAC, conducts regional seminars and training programmes for drug control administrators from developing countries. These officials receive training with regard to specific measures Governments should take to carry out those treaty provisions which concern Parties' co-operation with the Board. Moreover, a number of national administrations send officials to the Board's headquarters for training. When resources are available, the Board proposes to provide national administrations with a manual designed to facilitate their control tasks.

6. The Board's expenses are decided by the General Assembly in accordance with the Conventions ^{3/}, which also stipulate that Parties not Members of the United Nations shall contribute to these expenses. Since 1980 the staff and financial resources made available to the Board remained at the same level until 1986 when those resources were substantially decreased as a result of the financial crisis facing the United Nations.

7. The Board is fully aware of the severity of the financial crisis facing the United Nations. Nevertheless, it is the Board's duty to state that the reduction in its resources during 1986 necessarily curtailed the level of the activity the Board was able to undertake. Although the Board met twice as mandated by the 1961 Convention, the length of its sessions were reduced by some fifty per cent. The result was that the Board was not able to study in depth existing and potential situations which might endanger the attainment of the aims of the treaties, nor to undertake any missions to promote compliance. Moreover, the Board could review in only a cursory manner the control over the movements of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The Board was compelled in 1986 to carry out only partially its responsibilities under the 1971 Convention, as explained elsewhere in this Report.

8. The Board has reviewed its priorities and decided how its staff and financial resources can be used most effectively. It further decided to finance one day of its fall session by dispensing with members' subsistence allowance, as well as interpretation and conference facilities. It has also agreed to dispense with translation for some of its working documents, to reduce documentation for its sessions by at least 35 per cent and to reduce the size and duration of meetings of its Committee, which studies estimates of medical requirements for drugs.

9. The Board's annual Report is normally supplemented by four detailed technical reports, mandated by the Treaties, containing data on the licit movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances required for medical and scientific purposes, and the Board's analyses of this information. The titles of these reports are to be found on the inside of the front cover of this Report. From 1980 to 1985, the Board streamlined and consolidated the presentation of these publications, required for the proper functioning of the control over the legitimate movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The annual production costs were reduced by some 50% between 1980 and 1985. Further reduction of its overall resources during 1986 have compelled the Board to cease publication of the Comparative Statement of Estimates and Statistics on Narcotic Drugs for 1985. The publication of Statistics on Psychotropic Substances for 1985 has been made possible by a special contribution of a Member State to UNFDAC.

10. The lack of adequate resources has already had adverse impact on the international drug control system. If this situation persists or worsens, the system could well be in jeopardy.

Overview

11. Over the last two decades the abuse of drugs, both natural and synthetic, has progressively spread, now affects virtually all countries, and menaces all segments of society, including young persons and even children. A variety of drugs are abused. The drug of choice and the method of drug taking shift from time to time. The fashion in one abuser population inevitably attracts other such populations, within countries and across national borders. Drugs currently being abused include cannabis, cocaine, heroin and several psychotropic substances. Health hazards are aggravated by the simultaneous consumption of two or more drugs, frequently in combination with alcohol and tobacco, and by the use of ever more dangerous means of drug-taking. A new hazard affects abusers who take drugs by intravenous injection and therefore are at high risk of contracting the deadly Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

12. Wherever illicit cultivation, production and trafficking occur, abuse by the local population almost inevitably ensues. A few years ago, a serious problem developed in certain countries of South America, where coca leaf is produced, when young persons, particularly in urban centers, began to smoke coca paste along with tobacco and/or cannabis. This form of cocaine abuse spread quickly to rural areas in the South American countries concerned and thence to other regions. In the United States, many young persons, particularly in urban centers, have begun to smoke pure cocaine in crystalline form, which is being mass marketed at relatively low prices on the streets, where it is known as "crack." Cocaine hydrochloride powder has been abused by sniffing or injection, for many years. The smoking of cocaine is particularly hazardous because the drug reaches the brain within seconds, produces intense euphoria which quickly disappears, and leads the abuser to ever more compulsive consumption in increased amounts, resulting in severe dependence and related criminal behaviour. Hazards to health include hyper-excitability, depression, paranoia, hallucinations, and can lead to convulsive seizures and even death. The abuse of cocaine has already begun to spread to other parts of the world where the pure crystalline form of the drug, or coca paste, is likely to be trafficked and the fashion of smoking adopted. Urgent action by Governments to contain and stop such destructive drug abuse challenges many countries. Prevention campaigns targeted at high risk groups constitute the first priority. When individuals who might be tempted to experiment with dangerous substances are made aware of their devastating effects, many may reject such behaviour.

13. The Board believes that the WHO could provide timely and needed assistance to the international community by convening a panel of individuals currently knowledgeable about the abuse of cocaine and its effects. Such a panel would identify the hazards of using the drug by injection, sniffing and smoking. The panel would discuss not only the harmful effects on the body, and particularly the brain, but also on behaviour. Furthermore, the panel could review experience gained by various affected countries in developing methods of treatment and prevention. The panel's objective might be to draw up two reports. The report on treatment would be directed primarily to Governments and the health community. The report concerning harmful effects for abusers might best be drawn up in non-technical language, for use by the general public and in prevention campaigns.

14. Too little is known about the actual extent of drug abuse, patterns of abuse, and shifts in such patterns. Periodic epidemiological surveys are essential to devising effective demand-reduction programmes targeted at high-risk populations. As previously observed, the dynamics of abuse today and the speed with which fashions spread require urgent expansion of research aimed at providing a greater understanding of the root causes of abuse. Unless illicit demand for drugs is diminished, the reduction of illicit supply in one area can have significant but only temporary impact, since the elimination of one source of supply will merely be offset by reliance on another.

15. Drug abuse in the work place is causing substantial losses in terms of absenteeism, productivity and accidents. To prevent drug abuse and induce abusers to seek treatment, employers in some countries have established drug-testing programmes for their employees. Such programmes are particularly emphasized in enterprises in which abuse can lead to public safety disasters.

16. Illicit production and manufacture of drugs takes place in a growing number of countries, located in many regions worldwide. These illicit activities are financed and master-minded by criminal organizations with international links and with accomplices in financial circles. In certain regions, drug trafficking is closely inter-connected with other major criminal activities. Such activities sometimes include trafficking in weapons and are associated with subversion and international terrorism. The vast sums of money generated by illicit trafficking are concealed by being "laundered" through legitimate enterprises. This whole process undermines the economic and social order, spreads violence and corruption, and imperils the very political stability and security of some countries.

17. The crisis in drug abuse has reached such dimensions that it occupies priority attention at the highest level in many countries. Some Heads of State have declared it a threat to national security. Parliaments in many countries are so concerned that they are devoting more attention to legislative measures to permit expanded counter-action. At the community level, many parents, religious leaders, local authorities, teachers, sport and entertainment personalities and individuals are organizing themselves to take action and express social disapproval for drug-taking in an endeavour to bring about a drug-free society. This non-governmental momentum at the citizen level is being linked, from neighbourhood, to city, to nation, to other nations.

18. Intra- and inter-regional co-operation at the governmental level is being further developed. During 1986, a number of policies and recommendations for specific activities to reduce the dimensions of the drug problem were considered by organizations which deal with major regional economic, social and political issues. These include such organizations as the Council of Arab Ministers of Interior, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Commission of the European Communities, the Council of Europe, the economic summits of major industrialized countries, the Organization of American States, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Organization of Islamic Conference and the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation. At the multilateral level, specialized regional and

inter-regional conferences were also convened by the United Nations to consider developments concerning illicit production, trafficking and abuse with a view to co-ordinating counter-action.

19. Moreover, at the operational level, enforcement activities were carried out to eradicate illicit cultivation and to apprehend criminals and disrupt their activities. During 1986, greater areas of illicit cannabis, opium poppy and coca bush were destroyed in several countries. This is attributable in part to the greater use of methods which permit the advance detection of the location and extent of cultivation to allow eradication on a larger scale. In one country research and testing are progressing with a view to identifying more effective and environmentally safer chemicals to eradicate the coca bush, at an accelerated pace and over larger areas. If eradication activities are pursued on a sustained basis and by more countries, the collective impact should be progressively to reduce the vast amounts of opiates, cannabis and cocaine on the illicit markets.

20. Several programmes in countries in which narcotic crops are illicitly produced combine eradication with redevelopment of the growing areas, so that farmers can earn their living by legitimate means. This concept served as the very basis for the first drug control programmes initiated in the early 1970's, under the aegis of the United Nations, and is proving ever more valid. It is essential that farmers whose illicit crops are destroyed are helped to turn to legitimate activity. Eradication not associated with redevelopment will prove only temporary and no long-term progress will have been achieved.

21. In the late 1960's, when the drug abuse problem began to become acute, Governments acted to strengthen international controls over narcotic drugs and to establish control over psychotropic substances by concluding new treaties. The controls on narcotic drugs for licit use can be assessed as working generally satisfactorily and diversion from legitimate trade is relatively minimal even though the volume of transactions is enormous. The more recently instituted controls for psychotropic substances have begun to permit the detection of more and more diversions and attempted diversions into the illicit traffic. Neither the 1961 nor 1971 Convention can produce maximum impact unless all States become Parties, enact enabling legislation and establish the necessary administrative mechanisms and regulations to permit full implementation.

22. The 1961 and 1971 Conventions contain provisions against illicit trafficking. Many Governments believe that these provisions should reflect more specifically measures required to contain and reduce the large-scale trafficking which has emerged in recent years. The General Assembly requested the Commission to initiate, as a matter of priority, the preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Pursuant to the Commission's decisions, which included the identification of 14 elements to be included in the draft convention, the Division, in consultation with Governments, has prepared a preliminary draft which has been circulated to Governments for comment prior to its consideration by the Commission in 1987. The Board has provided assistance by preparing provisions designed to control specific chemicals used for the illicit processing or manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances 4/. The Board believes that

strengthened treaty obligations are needed to counter the new challenges posed by the highly sophisticated trafficking carried out today. The Board therefore hopes that a new treaty capable of attracting widespread ratification can be concluded and come into force at the earliest practicable time. In the meantime, however, Parties to the 1961 and 1971 Conventions remain obligated to take effective measures to stop illicit trafficking. 5/

23. In previous Reports, the Board referred to traffickers' heavy reliance on transporting drug contraband by sea. Developments during 1986 show an escalation in this mode of drug trafficking, and the closest co-operation among countries is required urgently. The Board notes with satisfaction that the draft of the new Convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances contains provisions which specify co-operative measures to thwart illicit traffic by sea.

24. Described elsewhere in this Report 6/ are gaps in the international control system set forth in the 1961 and 1971 Conventions, together with some suggestions as to how the Conventions might be strengthened to reinforce controls on poppy straw and prevent its abuse, and to extend the controls which now apply to Papaver somniferum to other species of Papaver from which opiates can be extracted. With respect to the 1971 Convention, amendments to relevant provisions could formalize voluntary measures now being carried out by most Governments to prevent the diversion of Schedule II substances 7/.

25. Since its establishment in 1971 the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control has become a major focus of activity designed to support Governments' efforts to carry out their obligations to eliminate illicit production, trafficking and abuse. Since 1982, voluntary contributions to the Fund have reached \$US 105 million, double the total contributions received during the first decade of its existence. The Fund is therefore now able to support programmes in many countries. Furthermore, co-ordination between the Fund and its major contributors has made it possible for national, bilateral, and other multilateral programmes of action to complement and reinforce one another. The Board urges Governments to continue to provide increasing support for the Fund.

26. The international drug control system, which evolved over the last eighty years, rests on the recognition that drugs cannot be controlled and abuse contained unless all countries not only take national action but also co-operate internationally. During this whole period, international conferences have been held at regular intervals, at least once every decade, to up-date control mechanisms and adjust them to meet changing circumstances. Since the last major international conference was convened fourteen years ago, the drug control situation has seriously deteriorated. Therefore, the Secretary-General's initiative to convene a conference at the ministerial level in June 1987 is particularly timely as evidenced by the widespread support it has received from Governments and Parliaments. The International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking will afford an opportunity for Governments to reaffirm their dedication to achieving the aims of the drug control treaties and their determination actively to undertake programmes to carry them out and to provide the required resources. The Board remains ready to continue to provide all possible assistance to the Secretary-General. It has lent the services of its Deputy-Secretary for one and one-half years to serve as

Deputy Secretary-General for the Conference and has otherwise contributed to the preparations. A draft comprehensive multidisciplinary outline of future activities in drug abuse control will be before the Conference. This document will set forth specific possibilities for various kinds of action available to Governments, organizations and communities to deter and reduce drug abuse, to eradicate illicit and uncontrolled production, to suppress trafficking, and to strengthen national and international drug control.

* * *

Impact of reduced resources on the operation of the control systems 8/

27. Since 1979 the number of psychotropic substances under international control has increased threefold, whereas the Board's resources have substantially decreased because of the United Nations financial crisis. As a result, some of the Board's tasks must temporarily be deferred. Decisions by the Board as to whether to defer carrying out some monitoring activities on particular drugs will take into account the relative danger posed to public health by abuse of the drugs concerned. High priority will therefore be accorded to Schedule II substances 9/. For the time being, the Board's resources do not permit it to carry out fully all controls for all substances recently included in Schedules III and IV, notably in respect of analyzing data received from Governments to ascertain trends and possible diversions from the licit international trade. The Board would therefore welcome the Commission's advice as to which of these substances special attention should be directed. The Board will, of course, accord priority to any substance in Schedule III or IV in the event that available data shows that the substance is being extensively abused and causing significant public health problems.

28. In addition, the Board has temporarily assigned lower priority to further work concerning the question of demand and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs and to the control of the movement of precursors and specific chemicals.

OPERATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL SYSTEM

Narcotic drugs

Status of the treaties

29. The number of Parties to the 1961 Convention in its original or amended form now stands at 118. The Board notes with appreciation that almost all States not yet Parties to the Convention nevertheless provide information and otherwise co-operate with the Board. States not yet Parties are urged to adhere to the Convention as soon as possible so that the treaty network can operate with maximum effectiveness.

Co-operation with Governments

30. An analysis of the co-operation extended by Governments over the last year shows that of the 185 countries and territories in the world, 135 provided all the data required by the 1961 Convention, 46 provided at least one statistical return and only five countries 10/ provided no

information. Co-operation on the part of a number of countries is at present not adequate and constitutes a loophole in the international narcotics control system. The Board endeavours persistently to promote remedial action by the Governments concerned.

The control system : Current assessment

31. The international control system, as it relates to the movement of narcotic drugs for medical and scientific purposes, continues to operate in a generally satisfactory manner. Available information shows that, at the national level, diversion of narcotic drugs from licit channels, in respect of both wholesale and retail trade, remains minimal, particularly in view of the substantial amounts of such drugs used for medical and scientific purposes. Nonetheless, attempts to divert such drugs frequently occur but are thwarted, both because national authorities are vigilant and the international control mechanism for narcotic drugs, now in place for half a century, is fully entrenched.

Control of international trade

32. A major reason for the system's general effectiveness in preventing diversion of narcotic drugs from the licit international trade is that such trade must be conducted within estimates of medical requirements, for all narcotic drugs under international control and for all countries. Exporting countries are obligated not to authorize exports in excess of the estimates confirmed or established by the Board for all countries, as published annually and updated monthly by the Board. This limitation applies even when exports are based on valid import authorizations. If import orders are greater than the estimates, the exporting countries should always consult with the Board. Most exporting countries do so. Governments are also reminded that drugs donated by philanthropic and other organizations are subject to the same measures of control which are required for any export, in particular with respect to the import and export authorization system.

33. To thwart attempts at diversion, it is essential that before authorizing exports, the authorities concerned should carefully examine import requests, and in cases of doubt as to their authenticity, should consult the Board or the importing countries from which these requests have supposedly originated. A number of import requests which appear suspicious frequently prove to be fraudulent. Therefore, importing countries should respond promptly to inquiries from the Board or the exporting countries.

34. A systematic examination by the Board of texts of sample import certificates shows that improvements are urgently required. Identification of the exporter and importer as well as the certificate's period of validity is often omitted. Furthermore, the authorities issuing the certificate do not always correspond to those specified in declarations submitted to the Secretary-General by the Government concerned. Moreover, a large number of the sample certificates are in a form which can be easily counterfeited. Accordingly, the Board has requested more than 40 Governments to revise their certificates, emphasizing the need to avoid compromising the security of international trading transactions. Concrete suggestions have been made to these Governments regarding the proper format of the certificate and the

elements it should contain. Their attention has been drawn to the requirement in the 1961 Convention ^{11/} that Governments adhere closely to the model approved by the Commission.

35. Tight control requires the authorities of the country which imports narcotic drugs to return promptly to the exporting country the export authorization, after endorsing it, as stipulated in article 31 (7) of the 1961 Convention. The Board stresses this injunction once again, since a study shows that the majority of export authorizations issued during the past few years were either not returned by importing countries, or returned so late that inquiries designed to trace consignments that might have gone astray were impeded. The Board has made representations to the authorities concerned and asked them to take remedial measures.

Excessive consumption of narcotic drugs for medical purposes

36. Abuse stemming from excessive and mis-prescription requires effective counter-measures by Governments. Of prime importance is the systematic monitoring of prescriptions. A number of countries are doing so by using computers.

37. An up-to-date table published by the Board ^{12/} indicates the number of therapeutic doses consumed per inhabitant for 50 countries. This table shows a wide disparity in consumption of narcotic drugs between countries which are comparable in terms of health care, incidence of certain illnesses and living standards. For example, in Denmark, consumption per inhabitant is approximately three times more than in Sweden. Governments, particularly in those countries where the consumption is high, will wish to review practices for prescribing and dispensing narcotic drugs with a view to limiting their use for actual medical needs and avoiding over-prescription.

Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific purposes

38. In 1985, the Board published a special report ^{13/} concerning the supply and demand of opiates for licit requirements. This report responded to a request by the Council ^{14/} that the Board monitor the implementation of the Council's resolutions aimed at re-establishing and maintaining a world-wide balance, as well as reducing excessive stocks of opiate raw materials. The special report updated the previous detailed study published by the Board in 1980 ^{15/}. It also provided information to enable Governments to assess the degree of implementation of these resolutions.

39. The Council, by resolution 1986/9 of 21 May 1986, requested the Board to continue to monitor the implementation of its previous resolutions and to report to it through the Commission in 1987. Although the Board's reduced resources have required it to accord a lower priority to this activity and defer implementation of the Council's request, the following brief review of the current situation may be helpful to Governments.

40. Since 1974, the demand for opiates for medical purposes had leveled off at around 190 tons per year in morphine equivalent. In 1985, demand reached 200 tons, mainly as a result of increased use of codeine -- which continues to account for more than 80 per cent of the global needs for opiates -- as well as of dihydrocodeine and pholcodine. In the medium term, the demand for opiates seems likely to remain at the current level.

41. With regard to supply, substantial decreases in the area of poppy cultivation have progressively reduced production in India and Turkey. In India, after severe crop damage in 1984, opium production reached 789 tons in 1985. This represents 86.8 tons in morphine equivalent, less than half of the peak recorded in 1978. Production estimates furnished by the country for 1986 and 1987 amount to 83.4 tons and 77.9 tons, respectively, in morphine equivalent. In Turkey, the area of cultivation was reduced to approximately 5 000 ha as of 1985, less than 10 per cent than that of the peak year 1977. In 1985 and 1986, the country's poppy straw production amounted to 9.2 and 8.4 tons respectively in morphine equivalent. Australia's poppy straw production reached its highest level in 1985, when 56.1 tons in morphine equivalent were produced. In 1986, production amounted to 48.5 tons. Taking into account the yield in morphine attained in 1985 (1.13 %), the highest ever, the country is reducing the area of poppy cultivation to 3 550 ha in 1987. Poppy straw production in France amounted to 20.7 tons and 11.7 tons in morphine equivalent in 1985 and 1986, respectively. The area to be licensed will be reduced to 3 765 ha in 1987 as compared with 4 200 ha during the last three years. In Spain, while production amounted to 11.2 tons of morphine equivalent in 1985, it declined to 5.9 tons in 1986 mainly due to a very low yield in harvest. Approximately the same area of 4 500 ha is being maintained for 1987.

42. General observations made in the 1985 Report regarding the balance between supply and demand remain valid. As of 1980, global production and demand have been in approximate balance. Statistics for 1985 as well as estimates for 1986-1987 confirm this trend. However, the question of excessive stocks of opiate raw materials is yet to be resolved. Opium stocks in India remain high at 2 116 tons at the end of 1985, 233 tons in morphine equivalent. In Turkey, 17 000 tons of poppy straw were destroyed in 1985, bringing the stocks to 37 500 tons. This stock represents 90 tons of morphine, when calculated on the basis of the industrial yield attained in the country. Current stocks in India and Turkey would together cover the world needs for more than one and one-half years.

Psychotropic Substances

Status of the 1971 Convention

43. In 1986, Malaysia, Somalia and the United Kingdom, became Parties to the 1971 Convention, bringing the number of Parties to 84. The Board reiterates its plea that all States not yet Parties promptly adhere to the Convention.

Co-operation with Governments

44. Most countries and regions ^{16/}, whether Parties or non-Parties, furnish to the Board the information specified in the Convention. Over 160 countries have also provided the additional voluntary data requested by the Board concerning the assessment of their medical requirements for Schedule II substances; approximately 140 have provided information on international trade in these substances on a quarterly basis. In addition, pursuant to the Board's recommendation endorsed by the Council ^{17/}, more than 60 Governments are voluntarily furnishing detailed import and export data on Schedules III and IV substances.

Scope of Control

45. The decision of the Commission to include 17 phenethylamines into the schedules of the 1971 Convention has increased the number of psychotropic substances under international control to 93 as of August 1986. This represents a threefold increase over the substances originally included in the Schedules of the Convention. The provisions of the Convention have thereby been extended to several central nervous system stimulants, including fenetylline. This substance has been widely abused in the Near and Middle East where millions of tablets have been seized. Abuse has also been reported by some European countries. In view of the frequent diversions of fenetylline from the licit trade and the level of its abuse, all Governments should carry out promptly the controls required by the 1971 Convention for such Schedule II substances. Exporting countries should confine their exports solely within the assessments of annual medical requirements published by the Board for all countries.

46. All preparations containing psychotropic substances, even though the dosage is very low, should be controlled in the same manner as the substance itself. Exports and imports of such preparations are required to be reported to the Board as part of trade statistics, pursuant to article 16, unless a formal exemption has been granted in accordance with article 3. In order for the Board to monitor international trade meaningfully, Governments should apply export/import requirements 18/ even to exempted preparations.

Monitoring of international trade

47. Sixty-three Governments have informed the Board that they have extended the system of import and export authorizations provided for in Article 12 (1) to cover not only international trade in substances listed in Schedules I and II but also Schedule III, as requested by the Council 19/, as well as most substances in Schedule IV. All Latin American countries have taken such action, as have a number of countries in other continents. Of special note is action by some major manufacturing countries, such as the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, and Spain, which require import and export authorizations for all psychotropic substances. The Board hopes that other countries will also apply these measures, thus strengthening controls.

Prohibition of Imports and Exports

48. The 1971 Convention, unlike the 1961 Convention, does not contain any express provision requiring that authorities of exporting countries act in accordance with the laws and regulations of the importing countries. It would, however, not be compatible with the spirit of international co-operation if exports were permitted contrary to the laws and regulations of importing countries. Therefore, exporting countries which have not yet subjected exports of Schedules III and IV substances to prior authorization, should make sure that more stringent controls over trade in importing countries are scrupulously respected. They should in particular ensure that these substances are not exported without the necessary import authorization required by the legislation of the importing country. The Board stands ready to assist Governments by providing information on the trade controls in importing countries.

49. To date, 14 countries have notified the Secretary-General that they prohibit the import of certain psychotropic substances, thus obligating exporting countries to cease exports of such substances to the countries concerned. These countries and the substances prohibited are enumerated in the "Green List", which the Board makes available to Governments. Article 13 can provide protection against unwanted substances and additional countries may wish to avail themselves of its provisions.

Methaqualone

50. Since 1984 when traffickers were apprehended for smuggling millions of tablets of methaqualone from Europe to Southern Africa, information available to the Board has not revealed any major diversion from Europe of this Schedule II substance into the illicit traffic. However, several attempts to divert more than three tons were made during 1986. The vigilance of the authorities of the European countries concerned, who co-operated closely with the Board, foiled the traffickers' efforts. An element which permitted this result is the information published by the Board concerning the medical requirements of the alleged importing countries. This enabled the exporting countries to make inquiries which revealed that import certificates for the transactions in question had been falsified.

51. The Board has previously suggested that the manufacturing and exporting countries concerned consider the problem posed by the existence of large stocks of methaqualone and the decreasing legitimate demand, and may wish to cease further manufacture. The Board is gratified that Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany and Hungary have not manufactured methaqualone during 1985 and have reduced their manufacturers' stocks.

Secobarbital

52. Many manufacturing countries, acceding to a request by the Council, have strengthened controls on exports of this Schedule III substance. Their vigilance and close collaboration with the Board have prevented several attempts to divert secobarbital into illicit channels. Nevertheless, some exporting and importing countries are not applying strict control, with the result that large quantities of this substance continue to be diverted, primarily to Africa. This gap in international co-operation should be closed promptly. In particular, countries should institute prior authorization of imports and exports and confine shipments within the assessed medical requirements, as published by the Board.

Precursors and specific chemicals used for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances

53. In its Reports for 1984 and 1985, the Board stressed that Parties to the 1961 and 1971 Conventions are obliged to use their best efforts to apply to substances which do not fall under the Conventions, but which are used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, such supervision as may be practicable */.

*/ 1961 Convention, article 2 (8); 1971 Convention, article 1 (9). However, while there is provision for bringing precursors of narcotic drugs under international control [1961 Convention, article 3 (3) (iii)], the 1971 Convention does not provide for similar action in respect of the precursors of psychotropic substances.

54. The Board is aware that certain Governments, particularly in countries where illicit manufacture occurs, are taking measures to prevent the import of specific chemicals used for such manufacture. These measures have in fact proven so successful that traffickers moved some of their operations to countries where they could obtain such chemicals, thus demonstrating that the control of chemicals can be effective only if stringent measures are applied universally.

55. In its Report for 1985 the Board noted that as a first step to assist the international community, it would invite all Governments to provide information on the measures they are taking or contemplate taking to reduce the availability of chemicals for illicit manufacture. Accordingly, in November 1985, the Board sent a questionnaire to Governments requesting them to supply information. To date, 56 countries and regions have replied. When a sufficient number of replies have been received the data will be analyzed and published, when the Board's resources permit.

56. During 1986, the Board, in response to the Commission's request, prepared draft provisions on measures to control specific chemicals for incorporation in the draft of the new Convention against trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which is now before Governments for their consideration and comment 20/.

Analogues of controlled substances

57. In its Report for 1985 21/, the Board drew attention to the phenomenon of "designer drugs", to the dangers associated with their abuse and to the serious challenge posed for drug control. This problem, which emerged in the United States, concerns the clandestine manufacture of certain analogues of substances controlled by national law and/or under the Conventions, but which are not themselves under control because the chemical composition of the parent substance has been slightly altered, even though the analogue has similar or even more potent effects than the parent substance.

58. This clandestine activity and abuse continues to occur, mainly in the state of California. However, during 1986, manufacture is known also to have taken place in the eastern part of the United States. Legislation to make it possible for the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to treat "designer drugs" as controlled substances has been enacted.

59. In view of the potential for the spread of this problem to other countries, Governments will wish to remain vigilant. Action at the international level would also be timely. The Board welcomes the WHO's plans to discuss, in collaboration with national authorities, the Division and ICPO/Interpol, the question of analogues of controlled substances with a view to disseminating information, providing training for the identification of such substances and proposing possible action by Governments.

MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN AND IMPROVE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL

60. The first international drug control treaties concluded at the beginning of this century distinguished in the first instance between the trade in narcotic drugs required for legitimate purposes and the

trafficking in drugs for abuse. These treaties focused on controlling the licit movement in drugs and established a mechanism to monitor this movement. The success of this approach, now applied virtually universally, is demonstrated by the fact that today, as previously noted, diversions from the licit trade in narcotic drugs are minimal, despite the many thousands of persons and transactions involved and the large volume of trade */.

61. The controls for narcotic drugs which evolved over half a century were embodied in the 1961 Convention and were strengthened further by the 1972 Protocol. In summary, these controls require prior authorization for the cultivation, production, manufacture, conversion and compounding of preparations, wholesale trade and retail distribution, as well as exports and imports of drugs. The premises in which these operations take place must conform to certain conditions and safeguards. All persons engaged in such operations are subject to governmental control and must be adequately qualified. Records are required to be kept to show the quantities produced and manufactured and every acquisition and disposal. Each international transaction must be approved by the competent authorities of both the importing and exporting countries. Finally, detailed accounting of all movements of narcotic drugs must be periodically reported to the national authorities and to the Board so that the licit trade can be monitored and diversions detected.

62. The control system for narcotic drugs works as follows:

- First, every country and territory throughout the world must establish its estimated requirements for narcotic drugs for the ensuing year. These estimates are submitted to the Board, which studies and approves them, following, as appropriate, consultations with the national authorities concerned. If a country or territory fails to submit estimates, the Board is bound to establish them. The estimates are published by the Board before the beginning of the year to which they relate and are up-dated monthly. These estimates bind all Parties in their relations, both with other Parties and non-Parties.

- Second, international trade must be conducted within the limits of the estimates. National authorities are required to exercise supervision over all movements of narcotic drugs from the producer to the consumer. These authorities must also report to the Board on a quarterly basis detailed information on exports and imports. Other movements are reported annually.

- Third, the Board studies these data, and, in cases of excesses in exports or imports, it notifies the Governments concerned and requests remedial action.

- Finally, at the end of the year to which the estimates relate, the Board audits the data for each country and each drug, and, if discrepancies occur, requests corrective action.

*/ At present, nearly 500 tons of narcotic drugs are legitimately manufactured annually, of which 200 tons enter international commerce, the remainder being used in the manufacturing countries.

63. On the other hand, the 1971 Convention does not establish for psychotropic substances as comprehensive a system of control as that in force for narcotic drugs. In response to the Board's recommendations, a number of additional measures to strengthen the system are being voluntarily carried out by most Governments. These measures establish for those psychotropic substances, which are more liable to abuse and therefore controlled under Schedule II, a simplified system of estimates for medical requirements, based on that which has proven so effective for narcotic drugs. The publication of annual medical requirements, provided at present by 160 countries and regions, constitutes valuable guidance to exporting countries so that exports can be limited to the medical needs of importing countries and excessive manufacture avoided. To monitor international trade and facilitate the detection of diversions, additional voluntary measures requesting that statistics on imports and exports be provided quarterly to the Board have also met with wide acceptance.

64. In view of the evident readiness of Governments to carry out the voluntary measures designed to strengthen the controls for Schedule II substances, it may be timely for these measures to be incorporated into the 1971 Convention, possibly pursuant to the simplified amendment procedure set forth in that Convention 22/.

Reinforcement of control on poppy straw

65. Under the 1961 Convention, cultivation of Papaver somniferum for the purpose of producing opium is subjected to strict measures of control. Unlike opium, poppy straw itself is not defined as a narcotic drug under the Convention, and, therefore, is not controlled in the same stringent manner. Moreover, the 1961 Convention subjects poppy straw to control only after it has been delivered to a drug factory for processing or has entered the international trade. The Plenipotentiary Conference which adopted the 1961 Convention concluded that a stricter régime would be neither justified nor practicable for poppy straw at that time on the grounds that the straw itself was not liable to dangerous abuse and was not likely to be used by traffickers because of the large amounts required for the clandestine manufacture of small quantities of opiates.

66. In its Report for 1985, the Board drew attention to the emergence of the abuse by individuals of preparations obtained from poppy straw 23/. These preparations were made from capsules stolen from poppy fields cultivated for the licit purpose of obtaining seeds or of producing straw for the manufacture of narcotic drugs. Although limited in scale, such abuse has occurred in a number of cases and in several countries. The proximity of the areas of poppy cultivation to major urban centres and the increasing content of morphine in the capsules entail the risk that this form of abuse may spread.

67. In view of this misuse of poppy straw, some of the affected countries have already amended their legislation to strengthen domestic control measures applied to this raw material. One Government has instituted a licensing system to control poppy cultivation and tighten supervision over cultivation. The relevant law provides for progressive concentration of cultivation on tightly supervised plantations to be located far from urban centres, and establishes severe penal sanctions for offenders.

68. In recent years, poppy straw has become the most important raw material for the manufacture of opiates. Some countries in which cultivation for such purposes takes place have voluntarily instituted licensing systems and applied strict controls. Pursuant to the 1972 Protocol, these countries submit to the Board estimates, statistics and the geographical location of the area to be cultivated. These countries also voluntarily submit annual statistics of actual production and stocks.

69. Measures to the effect described above and the experience gained in their application should be studied with a view to strengthening controls over poppy straw, such as by amending the Convention to formalize the voluntary practice.

Bringing *papaver bracteatum* and other species of poppies yielding opiates under control

70. *Papaver somniferum* has been the only source of opiates for medical and scientific needs. Morphine, the principal alkaloid, is extracted from the latex (opium) or the capsules (poppy straw) and is converted into other opiates, mainly codeine. The *Papaveraceae* family includes other species yielding opiates; interest in them as a possible commercial source of alkaloids began in the early 1970's. One of these species, *Papaver bracteatum*, a perennial plant indigenous to Iran, received particular attention at that time because of its high content of thebaine.

71. An international research project, financed by UNFDAC and co-ordinated by the Division, was conducted in 37 countries during the early 1970's. This and other research programmes accumulated enough knowledge to make it possible for several countries to envisage embarking on commercial cultivation of this plant. However, in view of the over-supply in recent years of raw materials for medical needs produced from *Papaver somniferum*, the Commission and the Council, in 1982, appealed to Governments to consider refraining from embarking on the commercial cultivation of *Papaver bracteatum* ^{24/}.

72. *Papaver bracteatum* is nevertheless being cultivated in a few countries for research purposes. The Board considers that the time has now come to bring all species of *Papaver* from which opiates can be extracted within the scope of the 1961 Convention. One possibility which merits study would be for Parties to propose the amendment of the definition contained in Article 1 (1) to include, in addition to *Papaver somniferum*, all species of *Papaver* from which opiates can be extracted.

Administrative and Legislative Measures

73. In this and previous Reports, the Board has recommended steps which Governments could take to facilitate the workings of the control system. The Board itself has put into effect a number of measures to ease the tasks incumbent on national authorities under the treaties. Indicated below are some observations to which the Board invites the attention of the authorities responsible for policy-making and treaty implementation.

74. Many countries maintain special administrations responsible for applying the provisions of the Conventions as the Conventions themselves require ^{25/}. However, not all countries have such administrations which are so essential for the effective co-ordination of the activities of the various ministries or departments concerned with drug control. Countries

not having such arrangements should urgently establish them. It is apparent that co-ordination needs to be improved in many countries, both developed and developing. It is also apparent that in certain countries the lack of an adequate number of trained personnel impedes the functioning of the special administration or other responsible co-ordinating authority. In addition, in some countries the responsible staff is not placed in the Government at a level which permits effective co-ordination.

75. Some countries Parties to the Conventions have not yet even enacted the necessary enabling legislation and regulations to enforce the provisions of the Conventions within their territories. Such action should receive priority attention. Moreover, decisions of the Commission placing drugs under international control should be promptly followed by national action to give effect to those decisions. Failure to do so not only violates treaty obligations, but also undermines effective control, both in the defaulting country and in other countries.

76. The Board has stressed in its Reports over several years that there is an urgent need for the international community to provide such assistance as developing countries may need to establish or strengthen national drug control administrations, to formulate the necessary legislation and administrative procedures, to train adequate staff and retain their services in the drug control administration for a sufficient time. Moreover, developing countries could better protect their peoples against unwanted drugs and facilitate control by limiting the number of narcotic and psychotropic drugs to be imported, by designating the fewest possible number of customs points of entry for such imports, and by reducing to a minimum the number of wholesalers licensed to import and distribute these drugs.

77. On the retail side, all countries should keep prescription practices under careful review and monitor the issuance of prescriptions to prevent misuse. Psychoactive drugs should be prescribed only by properly trained physicians. To promote rational use of such drugs and prevent their misuse and abuse, objective information on their effects should be periodically up-dated and made available to physicians, pharmacists and para-medical personnel.

ANALYSIS OF THE WORLD SITUATION

78. In analysing the drug control situation world-wide, as well as in particular regions and countries, the Board benefits from information obtained from Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and other competent international organizations, including the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol). During 1986, circumstances did not permit the Board to undertake any missions to countries to permit it to appraise first hand existing or potential situations which might endanger the attainment of the aims of the treaties and promote compliance.

NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

79. The large quantities of opium and heroin seized, both within the region and abroad, necessarily indicate the existence not only of extensive areas of illicit poppy cultivation, but also of a substantial heroin manufacturing capacity. Cannabis is also seized frequently and in large amounts.

80. Opium has been traditionally abused in the region. In recent years the easy availability of locally manufactured heroin has led to widespread and escalating abuse of this drug within the region. Psychotropic substances are also abused, in particular methaqualone and fenetylline.

81. If an effective attack is to be mounted against opium production, there must first be a systematic survey of areas in which illicit poppy cultivation is believed to be taking place. In 1984, Iran proposed that such a survey be made within the region encompassed by the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East 26/, in order to identify the sources of opium accurately and to allow concentration on poppy-eradication efforts. At the Sub-Commission's meeting in Teheran in September 1985, Iran stated its willingness to have an aerial photographic survey carried out over its territory during the poppy-flowering period, if the necessary financial resources could be found. The feasibility and possible funding of such a survey are being assessed. The Board urges that any assistance required be provided promptly by the international community.

82. It is essential that Governments place special emphasis on intra- and inter-regional action to dismantle trafficking organizations and seize their assets. Similarly, the Governments concerned should co-operate with a view to dismantling the numerous heroin laboratories which exist within the region and to preventing the availability of acetic anhydride for such manufacture.

83. The Board reiterates that countries in the region which are not already doing so should conduct periodic epidemiological surveys to determine the actual extent of apparent escalating abuse. Such surveys are essential prerequisites for the formulation of demand-reduction programmes which correspond to the needs of the countries concerned and therefore offer the maximum prospects of success.

84. During 1986, UNFDAC continued to provide assistance to support the efforts of several Governments in the region to curb illicit production, trafficking and abuse. In Afghanistan, the Fund approved a project for the treatment of drug dependent persons. A treatment and rehabilitation project already underway in Egypt was extended to the end of 1986, and a law enforcement project was initiated to provide the police of Egypt with telecommunications equipment, training and advisory services. A two-year project, which supports the Jordanian Police, was also initiated. In Pakistan, five ongoing projects aimed at rural development, illicit crop eradication, and prevention of drug abuse and treatment of abusers continue to be implemented. In Turkey, a project to extend to four more provinces a telecommunications system for law enforcement was approved, as well as a project aimed at maintaining and strengthening the controls on the production of poppy straw for medical use. Bi-lateral projects, complementing the Fund's efforts, are also carried out in some countries.

85. Drugs abused within Afghanistan include opium and cannabis. Moreover, seizures suggest that heroin and methaqualone are also abused. The Government is taking steps to develop prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programmes.

86. Seizures of opium and cannabis within Afghanistan have doubled in 1985, as compared with 1984, while heroin seizures increased tenfold. Strengthened enforcement activity is therefore evident. The high rate of seizures of opiates suggests that significant illicit poppy cultivation is bound to be taking place within or along the borders of the country. The Government has enacted legislation providing severe penalties for traffickers.

87. Large seizures of opiates continue to be made in the Islamic Republic of Iran, primarily at the eastern frontiers of the country. Traffickers apprehended have included mainly nationals of Afghanistan and also of Pakistan and India. Enforcement activity has resulted in the decrease in the purity of heroin at the street level by some 50% and an increase in prices by between 20 and 30%. Under Iranian law, the penalties for offences related to trafficking in precursors and essential chemicals are as severe as those for narcotic offences. As mentioned above, the Government is willing to authorize an aerial survey under the auspices of the United Nations to identify any illicit poppy cultivation within Iran.

88. Abuse of drugs, particularly opiates, remains serious. The extent of abuse of psychotropic substances is not known, but small-scale diversion, especially of barbiturates, has occurred through thefts from pharmacies. Rehabilitation facilities are available for drug dependent persons. In addition, the Government is improving co-ordination of the various agencies involved in drug control.

89. In Pakistan, illicit opium production which had fallen to the record low of 45 tons during the 1984/85 growing season, nearly tripled to 120 tons during 1985/86. This reversal of the trend towards decreasing production may be attributable in part to the high level of illicit demand for opiates, within Pakistan itself and beyond. Mobile illicit heroin laboratories, using opium produced on both sides of the Afghan/Pakistan border, have been discovered and dismantled in the tribal areas. The volume of manufacture and the level of enforcement activity are demonstrated by the doubling of heroin seizures between 1984 and 1985 to an amount reaching almost five tons. Seizures of cannabis have also doubled during the same period.

90. A number of redevelopment projects are operational in several poppy growing areas. The Government has indicated its intention, beginning with the 1986/87 growing season, effectively to enforce its ban on poppy cultivation in two major such areas, namely, Gadoon and Dir. Enforcement of the ban is also foreseen in those portions of the Bajaur and Mohmand tribal areas where redevelopment programmes are planned.

91. Illicit domestic consumption of drugs is serious. Heroin abusers in the country are estimated to have reached half a million, and even larger numbers of persons are dependent on opium and cannabis. The abuse of psychotropic substances, including methaqualone, is spreading. Treatment facilities are being expanded and preventive education programmes are being launched, with the assistance of community groups and non-governmental organizations. The continuing active involvement of the health authorities is essential. Progress in achieving a reduction in the high level of domestic consumption necessarily also requires parallel reduction in drug availability at the street level. There is also need to

review the control of the distribution of psychotropic substances for medical use. Drastic reduction in the number of authorized wholesalers and retailers is essential for effective control.

92. The Government is considering legislation to increase penalties for drug offenses and to permit the seizure of assets of traffickers. Enhanced co-operation at the operational level between Pakistan and other countries in neighbouring regions is a prerequisite for more effective action to reduce trafficking.

93. Turkey continues successfully to enforce its ban against the production of opium. Again during the last growing season, the Government's aerial and ground surveillance in 67 provinces showed no diversions from poppy cultivation licensed for the production of poppy straw and seeds. Situated as it is between Asia and Europe, transit trafficking involving heroin and cannabis, takes place in Turkey. The Government is strengthening its capability to guard its sea coasts since drugs are trafficked out of the country mainly by sea.

94. The authorities in States in the eastern part of the Arabian Peninsula remain concerned about drug abuse. Cannabis is widely abused, as are opiates, although to a lesser extent. Large amounts of psychotropic substances, including amphetamines, fenetylline and methaqualone are seized and abused in most countries in the sub-region. Counter-action is being taken both in individual countries and sub-regionally. The Board reiterates its hope that Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates will formalize their de-facto implementation of both the 1961 and 1971 Conventions by becoming Parties at the earliest possible time.

SOUTH ASIA

95. Situated between major sources of illicit drugs, India is used as a transit country for illicit traffic in heroin, originating in parts of the Near and Middle East and Southeast Asia. Acetic anhydride, originating in India, is smuggled to certain of these neighbouring countries for use in the manufacture of heroin, some of which is trafficked back to and through India. Seizure data suggest that opium is also illicitly trafficked mainly internally and that a portion of the drug is diverted from the licensed growing areas. Some illicit manufacture of heroin is known to have taken place within India in recent years. Enforcement operations throughout the country have netted enormous seizures, mainly of heroin and cannabis.

96. In 1984, the Government prohibited the manufacture, import and sale of methaqualone. The drug, illicitly manufactured, has remained available in the traffic both within India and abroad, where it is trafficked mainly towards southern African countries. The large seizures of methaqualone, which continued to occur at exit points during 1985 and 1986, show both the volume of the illicit manufacture and the efficiency of enforcement.

97. Major urban centers, particularly Bombay and New Delhi, which are trans-shipment points for heroin trafficking, are afflicted by a steep rise in heroin abuse. A survey is being conducted in nine major cities to identify the extent of abuse. Programmes aimed at preventing abuse and treating dependent persons are being developed. Moreover, enforcement is being directed to reducing the availability of drugs at the street level.

98. Following the enactment in November 1985 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, a Narcotics Control Bureau was established to co-ordinate counter-action. Legislation also provides for the forfeiture of traffickers' assets. The Prime Minister's Office continuously monitors developments. UNFDAC has developed, in co-operation with the Government, a master plan for the provision of assistance in law enforcement, prevention of drug abuse and treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependent persons.

99. Enhanced co-operation at the operational level between India and other countries in neighbouring regions is a prerequisite for more effective action to reduce trafficking.

100. In Sri Lanka, heroin related offences increased almost tenfold between 1984 and 1985 and the most severe penalties were meted out to offenders. Nationals of the country, who were initially recruited as couriers for opiates produced in the Near and Middle East region, subsequently organized trafficking groups in Western Europe and established links with international criminal networks. UNFDAC is supporting a law enforcement project in Sri Lanka.

101. In Nepal, large scale trafficking of cannabis continues. Drug abuse, especially heroin, is reported to be spreading, and nationals of the country have become increasingly involved in international heroin trafficking. In 1986, legislation was amended to increase penalties for drug trafficking.

EAST AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

102. Extensive eradication of illicit poppy cultivation during the 1985/86 crop year, both in Burma and Thailand, reduced the production of opiates in the region. Large seizures, especially in Thailand and Hong Kong, further diminished opiate supplies. Some mobile heroin laboratories along the Thai/Burmese border were dismantled, and traffickers shifted their operations elsewhere. There were indications of attempts to smuggle into the region opiates originating in the Near and Middle East. Illicit cultivation of cannabis remains widespread.

103. Heroin abuse in some parts of the region appears to have stabilized, as countries reinforced preventive education and rehabilitation programmes and intensified law enforcement. Cannabis and psychotropic substances are also abused.

104. Since its inception, UNFDAC has supported drug control programmes in the region. Bilateral co-operation involving a number of countries in the region is also well established. ASEAN ^{27/} countries are endeavouring to unify their counter attacks. Furthermore, regional co-operation also takes place within the framework of meetings of the heads of narcotics law enforcement agencies held under the auspices of the United Nations. Several countries in the region are studying their legislation with a view to enabling their authorities to confiscate assets of traffickers.

105. Burma has continued vigorously to eradicate illicit poppy crops. During the 1985/86 growing season, more than 13 000 hectares of poppy were destroyed, mostly in the Shan State. This was achieved by aerial spraying of herbicides and manual destruction. The area eradicated was 50 percent

greater than the previous year. Acetic anhydride continued to be smuggled into Burma for the manufacture of heroin. Strict controls exercised by the Thai authorities had created a scarcity of this chemical in the border area where such manufacture takes place. Most of this heroin entered the international illicit traffic via Thailand, although some amounts left via India or were shipped via the Andaman sea.

106. Large scale cannabis cultivation was detected along the southeast border of Burma and 65 tons were destroyed.

107. Heroin abuse remains serious within the country. Legislation has been amended to provide more severe penalties for abusers who fail to register for treatment. The extent of abuse of psychotropic substances is not known but abuse of methaqualone is believed to have increased. Programmes for the treatment of drug dependent persons are carried out. The rehabilitation component of these programmes includes training in agricultural techniques and livestock breeding.

108. The international community continues to assist Burma's drug control programmes. These programmes encompass eradication, enforcement, provision of alternative income possibilities for poppy farmers and demand reduction. UNFDAC has maintained a multi-sectoral programme in Burma for the past decade. A new five-year agreement between the Government and UNFDAC was signed in June of 1986. This agreement foresees a contribution by UNFDAC of US\$ 10.5 million. On its side, the Government has undertaken to conduct eradication campaigns to keep pace with the programme's implementation with the goal of achieving complete eradication of opium production by the end of the five-year period. Support is also provided through bilateral arrangements. The firm commitment of the Government to combat illicit drug activity is evident and warrants the continuing support of the international community.

109. In Thailand, approximately 26 tons of opium were estimated to have been illicitly produced in 1985/86, some ten tons less than the previous crop year. The authorities carried out an eradication campaign, destroying some 1 700 ha of poppy cultivation - nearly quadrupling that eradicated the previous year. Programmes have been in place for a number of years looking towards the redevelopment of poppy growing areas and the provision of alternative income possibilities for farmers. Poppies are eradicated as these programmes are developed. During 1986, UNFDAC has formulated new large-scale highland development projects to eliminate illicit poppy cultivation and reduce drug demand. These additional projects require an UNFDAC contribution of around US \$9 million over the next five years. Action to prevent acetic anhydride from reaching the heroin laboratories along the Thai/Burmese border resulted in some of them being shifted south, near the Malaysian border. The discovery of the first amphetamine laboratory in Thailand in 1986 may indicate growing abuse of this drug.

110. Illicit cannabis cultivation continues within the country but the authorities endeavour to eradicate it. Since only a relatively small percentage of the total opium production in the region is estimated to originate in Thailand itself, the country's enforcement efforts focus mainly on interdicting opiates produced elsewhere in the region. The high rate of seizures is reflected in significantly increased prices which have prevailed for the last two years. High level consultations between Thailand and Burma have resulted in an agreement to strengthen co-operation to suppress drug trafficking.

111. The abuse of opiates, cannabis and psychotropic substances remains high. Over 400 heroin "dens" are believed to exist in Bangkok. A long-term plan is envisaged for the elimination of these and other retail outlets. This plan is being developed by all agencies concerned in collaboration with the city of Bangkok.

112. Thailand's drug control efforts continue to merit the support of the international community.

113. In the past, illicit opium production has taken place in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. There is no information as to the present situation. The authorities have supplied to the Board some of the information required under the 1961 and 1971 Conventions. The Board hopes to develop its dialogue with the Government and for that purpose to send a mission to the country at the earliest possible opportunity.

114. Opiates continued to be smuggled by trawler into the Territory of Hong Kong from Thailand. Large seizures of heroin caused temporary price increases but traffickers replenished their stocks quickly. Despite intensive law enforcement, Hong Kong remains a trans-shipment point for trafficking. Cannabis originating in the Philippines enters the Territory in bulk in container cargo. Lesser amounts were trafficked from Thailand, India and Nepal.

115. Heroin abuse appears to have stabilized. The abuse of cannabis and psychotropic substances, mainly methaqualone, may be on the increase but is not estimated to be currently significant. However, drug wholesalers are required to submit quarterly returns of all legitimate imports of psychotropic substances. The ready availability of a range of treatment programmes, linked with after-care services and extensive education programmes, should promote further progress in the reduction of drug abuse. Non-governmental organizations play a significant role.

116. In Malaysia, there has been a decline in the number of newly reported heroin addicts. This may be attributable to the Government's determined action against drug trafficking as well as its comprehensive programmes for rehabilitation, together with after-care support by the community. Opiates continue to enter the country from Thailand and Burma. Attempts to smuggle these drugs from India and Pakistan have also been detected. Nevertheless there has been a heroin shortage, indicated by price increases and reduced purity, and the use of psychotropic substances as substitutes. Better control of psychotropic substances is envisaged by means of computerization and an increase in personnel. UNFDAC is supporting projects in the fields of law enforcement, legislation and demand reduction. Penalties for drug offences are most severe.

OCEANIA

117. Heroin and cannabis continue to be smuggled into Australia, mainly from Southeast Asia. Attempts are also made to traffic heroin and cannabis resin from Southwest Asia. Amphetamines, illegally produced domestically, are widely available. In 1985, three amphetamine and two methylamphetamine laboratories were destroyed, and during the first five months of 1986, two such laboratories were dismantled. Seizures show that cocaine is also being abused.

118. The authorities are taking comprehensive counter-action. The three-year National Campaign Against Drug Abuse, launched in 1985, is led by a Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy. The campaign encompasses new or strengthened programmes for preventive education, treatment/rehabilitation and law enforcement, as well as research and training. Legislation was enacted at the end of 1985 providing for the establishment in New South Wales of a commission to investigate drug crimes, especially those related to organized crime.

119. Due to New Zealand's geographical location illicit drug availability is limited. Some heroin was trafficked via Australia. The local illicit manufacture of morphine and heroin from preparations containing codeine continues, with 18 such cases detected in the first six months of 1986. Measures taken to limit the availability of such preparations at the retail level by reducing the number of tablets per package and requiring special authorization for any sales exceeding two packages have reduced sales. However, thefts of codeine-based products from pharmacies and warehouses have increased. Cannabis oil is also extracted domestically, mostly from locally cultivated cannabis. Cocaine seizures increased slightly, part of which may have been destined for Australia. Trafficking by mail occurs and involves in particular LSD from the Netherlands.

EUROPE

Eastern Europe

120. Most countries in the region are Parties to both the 1961 and 1971 Conventions. In general, drug abuse does not constitute a serious public health problem, even though in some countries there is growing concern that the cultivation of narcotic plants gives rise to more numerous cases of diversion locally. In some countries, instances of abuse of certain psychotropic substances, often in combination with alcohol, have also been noted.

121. Situated between major regions where narcotic drugs are illicitly produced and consumed, drugs are trafficked through Eastern Europe, usually from east to west. Customs inspection facilities are being strengthened in a number of countries. Other measures designed to bolster counter-action include the joint training of customs officers, the frequent exchange of information between law enforcement agencies and periodic consultations among the authorities of the countries concerned.

122. In Poland, the abuse of a locally prepared decoction containing alkaloids, obtained from poppy capsules clandestinely harvested from legitimate cultivation, has given rise to great concern. The authorities have adopted a series of measures, including new legislation, to cope with this problem 28/.

123. In Czechoslovakia, sporadic cases of the abuse of certain psychotropic substances, often in combination with alcohol, have been noted. A limited abuse of methamphetamine, illicitly manufactured locally from ephedrine, has been detected. Transit trafficking of heroin, originating in the Indian sub-continent and destined for Western Europe, has led the authorities to strengthen their enforcement capabilities, in

particular at customs control points. The authorities are co-operating actively with other countries concerned.

124. In the Soviet Union, the authorities are increasingly concerned by the still limited but apparently growing abuse of some narcotic drugs. The drugs are obtained primarily from fields of cannabis grown for industrial purposes or growing wild, as well as from poppy fields. Thefts of drugs from medical or para-medical institutions increasingly occur. Studies are being carried out in some Republics as well as by the central government to assess the situation and develop remedial measures both to strengthen controls and to treat and rehabilitate drug abusers.

Western Europe

125. With the exception of Malta and San Marino, all countries in Western Europe are Parties to the 1961 Convention in its original or amended form. On the other hand, of the 26 countries in the region, ten, including such manufacturing countries as Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland, have not yet ratified the 1971 Convention. Ratification by all manufacturing countries and their full implementation of the provisions of the Conventions are essential if the international control system is to function with maximum effectiveness and diversions to the illicit traffic prevented. The Board therefore urges all countries which have not yet done so to become Parties to the 1971 Convention at the earliest possible time.

126. In a number of countries, data collected during 1985 and part of 1986 by the drug enforcement services show a stabilization, or even, in some instances, a decline in drug-related deaths. In some countries, the average age of victims is reported to have increased, as is the average age of known drug dependent persons. In several countries, heroin abuse remains at a high level, while in others, such abuse appears to be stabilizing, and in some cases, decreasing. The abuse of cocaine is now widespread and increasing in some countries.

127. Heroin remains widely available. Total quantities seized in 1985 exceeded those made in 1984. Data available for 1986, indicate that similar trends are likely to continue. The largest quantities were seized in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and France. Both the number of persons involved and the number of seizures have decreased. Indications are that trafficking may be better organized and that larger quantities are being smuggled by air and by sea. In 1986 an individual seizure of 220 kg of heroin originating in Kabul was made in Rotterdam. More than 50% of the total quantities seized in the region were known or presumed to have been obtained or produced in the Near and Middle East and South Asia, while about 18% were estimated to have originated in South East Asia. Five heroin laboratories were discovered in 1985, four in the Netherlands and one in Switzerland.

128. Cocaine continues to be widely trafficked and abused in several countries in the region. Quantities seized, as well as the number of seizures and of persons involved, had declined both in 1984 and 1985; but trends observed so far in 1986, indicate a new upsurge, particularly in France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom. In the Federal Republic of Germany, the number of cocaine users as well as cocaine-related deaths are increasing. Trafficking in cocaine to and

through Spain remains at a high level. While most of the seizures are made at airports, law enforcement services believe that ever increasing quantities of cocaine are smuggled into Europe in bulk through seaports without detection. Containers seem to be increasingly used for that purpose. Unless law enforcement agencies are provided with additional financial and technical means, traffickers will undoubtedly use seaports even more frequently than airports. There are indications that, probably as a result of controls enforced on precursors and specific chemicals in some South American countries, traffickers are shifting some refining operations to countries where chemical industries are situated. Occasional seizures of coca paste are made in Western Europe.

129. During 1985, total quantities of cannabis seized in Western Europe were the largest ever, and represent an increase of 450% as compared with those seized in 1975. This trend is continuing in 1986. Although most of the cannabis originates abroad, the drug is increasingly being grown illicitly in some countries of the region. One quarter of the cannabis seized in the region originated in the Near and Middle East, while North Africa and countries south of the Sahara were the source of almost 20%. Cannabis originating in South America is increasingly seized in Western Europe, and accounted for 25% of the seizures in 1985. The size of seizures indicates the enormous amounts of cannabis being abused in the region.

130. Abuse of central nervous stimulants, primarily amphetamines, continues to take place in the United Kingdom and in the Scandinavian countries. Abuse is sharply increasing in the Federal Republic of Germany. In most cases, the drug is manufactured clandestinely, primarily in the Netherlands and in the Federal Republic of Germany. Large amounts of LSD continue to be seized, mainly in the Netherlands, where it is believed that the drug is manufactured clandestinely.

131. Diversion of some psychotropic substances from legitimate manufacture in Western Europe continues to occur. Secobarbital is mainly trafficked to West Africa, while fenetylline is trafficked to the Middle East. It is regrettable that a few exporting countries are neither parties to the 1971 Convention nor are equipped with the necessary national legislation enabling their drug control administrations to prevent such diversions. The Board has recommended over the last few years a number of measures to remedy this situation. However, most national administrations collaborate closely with the Board. As previously noted, their vigilance and co-operation with each other and with the Board has, as last year, prevented the diversion of several tons of psychotropic substances into the illicit traffic.

132. Policy makers are urged to strengthen prevention programmes since the supply of and trafficking in drugs is unlikely to be curtailed unless there is a dramatic decrease in the demand. In particular, they should heed the indications that cocaine traffickers are seeking to expand markets in Western Europe. The authorities in Western European countries in which cannabis is illicitly grown should also carry out detection and eradication programmes.

NORTH AMERICA

Canada

133. The abuse and illicit trafficking of drugs remain serious and cause growing concern. Cannabis and its derivatives are most commonly abused. The bulk of supplies originates abroad, although amounts produced clandestinely within the country are increasing. Cocaine is plentiful and is widely abused, particularly in metropolitan centres. The authorities anticipate that the smoking of cocaine in the form of "crack" will occur ^{29/}. There are also ample quantities of heroin of high purity on the illicit market. Most of it originates in Southeast Asia, but heroin of Mexican provenance is also readily available. Diversion from licit supplies of various opiates, as well as some benzodiazepines, occurs mainly in metropolitan areas. Clandestine manufacture of some psychotropic substances continues to concern the authorities. Amphetamines and LSD are trafficked to Canada from the United States.

134. The Canadian Government is pursuing an active programme to contain drug abuse and to counter trafficking. Federal drug units are concentrating on dismantling major trafficking operations. A national programme focuses on the identification and tracing of assets relating to trafficking. A special narcotics interdiction task force has been created, and teams of customs officials have been located at key ports of entry.

135. In October 1986, the Government announced that Canada intends to become a Party to the 1971 Convention.

Mexico

136. Despite the country's current stringent economic situation, the Mexican authorities continue to accord the highest priority to the extensive law enforcement campaign which they have been conducting since 1976. Action against illicit cultivation of narcotic crops and drug trafficking is being intensified, particularly with the help of the Army.

137. As a result, 25,000 Mexican soldiers have been taking part in the eradication campaign and have destroyed thousands of hectares of cannabis and opium poppy cultivation. The Mexican Navy has continued its interdiction operations in the Caribbean Sea against drug traffickers. The system in operation, which observes and controls the national coastal strip, has yielded important results, particularly in the Southern part of the country, where large amounts of drugs have been seized. During the first eight months of 1986, the authorities seized and destroyed large amounts of cannabis and cocaine.

138. According to a recently conducted study, cannabis remains the most widely abused drug within the country. Heroin is consumed mostly along Mexico's northern frontiers. Sporadic cases of cocaine and coca paste abuse have also been detected. Abuse of organic solvents continues to pose a serious problem. The authorities are engaged in efforts to assess the drug abuse situation within the country as a necessary step toward remedial action. The Mexican Government, through its concerned agencies, has extended and intensified its national drug programme. More resources are being allocated in the areas of prevention and rehabilitation.

United States of America

139. The illicit consumption of a variety of drugs, often taken in combination, remains a major public health problem. Cannabis continues to be the most widely abused drug, although surveys show that its use by young persons has declined. Heroin abuse is believed to have stabilized. Other dangerous drugs, such as methamphetamine, PCP and fentanyl analogues continue to be abused. Today, the drug causing the greatest concern is cocaine, which is estimated to be used regularly by between four and five million persons. The current method of taking cocaine is to smoke a purified form of the substance known on the streets -- where it is mass marketed at a relatively low price -- as "crack" 30/.

140. A large part of the cannabis abused in the country originates abroad, although domestic cultivation has increased. A part of the domestically grown cannabis plants is of the more potent sinsemilla variety. During 1986, eradication of domestically grown cannabis was carried out both manually and by aerial spraying of herbicides. All 50 states were involved in the campaign. The cocaine originates in Latin America. Heroin originates in Mexico, Southwest and Southeast Asia. Synthetic narcotics and psychotropic substances are for the most part manufactured in clandestine laboratories in the United States. The volume of trafficking is very large. The price of drug abuse in the country amounts to billions of dollars each year in increased health care costs, lost productivity, and related crime and violence.

141. Comprehensive counter-measures have been actively pursued over many years in the fields of law enforcement, prevention of drug abuse and treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependent persons. During 1985, over 10 000 persons were convicted for drug crimes and nearly US \$250 million of their assets seized by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).

142. The United States continues actively to participate in the international campaign against illicit production, trafficking and abuse. It provides substantial support, both through UNFDAC and under bilateral and regional arrangements. The United States supports programmes in some 30 other countries.

143. In September 1986, President Reagan characterized drug trafficking as a threat to national security and announced the launching of a national "crusade" against drugs, to include a combination of complementary efforts by the Government and the private sector. The objectives of this campaign are: drug-free work places, drug-free schools, effective drug abuse treatment, expansion of international co-operation, strengthened law enforcement, and increased public awareness and prevention. The President stressed that the end to the drug abuse epidemic would come through a combination of tough laws and a dramatic change in public attitude, the ultimate goal being a drug-free generation. In October 1986, the President signed into law the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 adopted by the Congress. The new law will permit intensified and accelerated action to attain the six objectives mentioned above. In the fiscal year 1987, over US \$2 400 million has been authorized for these purposes.

THE CARIBBEAN, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

144. Enormous areas continue to be cultivated in coca-bush in Bolivia and Peru, the two major world producers, while new areas of illicit cultivation are emerging in other parts of the region. This expansion of cultivation, coupled with the ready availability of specific chemicals throughout Latin America during the last decade, has contributed to a significant increase in the illicit production and traffic of cocaine. Nevertheless, intensified enforcement activities undertaken by several countries in recent years and the curtailment and monitoring of trade in specific chemicals, particularly ether, have disrupted some of the activities of the traffickers and forced them to find new havens for their supplies as well as new traffic routes.

145. Moreover, authorities in many countries have indicated an ever deepening anxiety about the menace of drug abuse, especially about the serious risks presented by the smoking of coca paste and the increasing and spreading abuse of cocaine and cannabis. Amphetamines are also abused in certain countries.

146. In this somber picture certain hopeful signs can be perceived. Eradication of coca bush and cannabis cultivation is being carried out in several countries. Drug control legislation has been strengthened and special emphasis has been placed upon demand-reduction campaigns. Moreover, regional co-operation, including some joint enforcement efforts, has expanded. It is of utmost importance that the momentum be maintained and that parallel activities be carried out in all countries of the region facing similar problems.

147. The legitimate requirements for cocaine worldwide are minimal and steadily decreasing. It is imperative that the licit suppliers -- namely, Peru and, to a lesser extent Bolivia -- license and effectively control the limited areas required for medical needs and the extraction of aromatic substances. The size of the licensed area should not exceed the estimated world requirements as published by the Board. Coca leaf used for chewing must similarly be under license and subjected to the control measures stipulated in the 1961 Convention as soon as possible.

148. During 1986, UNFDAC has intensified its activities in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Fund's total support covering various multi-year programmes for the region amounts to US \$53.8 million. New agreements were signed with the Government of Bolivia for law enforcement, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation activities which complement the current programme of agricultural diversification and agro-industrial development in the Yungas. Within the framework of the multi-sectoral programme agreement signed in February 1985 between the Government of Colombia and UNFDAC, new activities have been integrated into the coca crop substitution project in the Cauca Department. A memorandum of understanding was signed in May 1986 with the Ecuadorian Government, which has agreed to eliminate illicit coca cultivation within a period of five years in exchange for a commitment from UNFDAC to support a drug control plan. In Peru, UNFDAC is supporting a two-year project for crop substitution and community development in the Quillabamba area. In that country UNFDAC is also financing two rural and agro-industrial development projects in the area of Tingo Maria as well as prevention and treatment activities. UNFDAC has also started assisting other countries in the

region, including Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay, in the formulation and implementation of nation-wide drug control plans. Prevention and treatment projects are also operational in the Bahamas and Jamaica. A regional project financed by UNFDAC and executed by ICPD/Interpol provides for the establishment of a telecommunication system in the Caribbean and Central America for narcotics control and related law enforcement. Additional regional activities are being developed in co-operation with the CARICOM secretariat. Assistance is also provided under bilateral arrangements. The dimensions of the problem in the region require large-scale and sustained support for Governments' efforts if a significant impact is to be made.

149. A training seminar for administrators in charge of drug control and law enforcement in Latin America and the Caribbean was organized jointly in Madrid by the INCB and the Government of Spain with the financial support of UNFDAC, from 10-20 March 1986. Participants from 21 countries had the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the practical aspects of the implementation of the international drug control treaties. An evaluation of the seminar's impact in terms of improved reporting to the Board will be carried out as of 1987.

150. The Inter-American Specialized Conference on the Traffic in Narcotic Drugs, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 22 to 26 April 1986, under the auspices of the Organization of American States concluded that international co-operation is indispensable to confronting successfully the multinational drug trafficking organizations. The Conference also urged member countries to strengthen the operational capabilities of their customs and police services and to investigate the source of funds of notorious drug traffickers. In addition, the Conference endorsed the establishment of strict controls on the manufacture, importation and exportation of precursors and specific chemicals required for the illicit production of drugs.

151. In Bolivia, the uncontrolled and illicit cultivation of the coca bush continued unabated throughout 1985. The authorities estimate that in 1985 Bolivia produced between 120 and 160 thousand tons of coca leaf. While the Chaparre and the Yungas remained the main centers of illicit cultivation, increasing cocaine production activities took place in the provinces of Beni and Santa Cruz where traffickers were establishing large processing facilities.

152. The new Government installed in August 1985 stated its intention to engage its resources in an attack against narcotics trafficking and to prevent the institutional corruption which threatened the security of the State. In July, the authorities, with the technical and logistical support of the United States, began searching out and destroying cocaine processing facilities in Beni and the Chapare in north-central Bolivia. Despite the fact that major traffickers managed to escape, the authorities consider the overall operation successful. A new decree-law was enacted in July. This law orders that property seized from traffickers be delivered to State institutions engaged in the country's campaign against illicit trafficking and drug abuse. The authorities are taking steps to prevent traffickers from re-establishing refineries. The price of coca leaf in Beni and Chapare has dropped significantly and provides an opportunity to persuade cultivators to shift to other crops. The Board urges that full advantage be taken of this opportunity.

153. Despite the efforts undertaken by the new Government of Peru following its pledge to accord high priority to fighting corruption and narcotics trafficking, there have been indications of further increases in coca cultivation during the last part of 1985 and the beginning of 1986. Furthermore, a tendency to move cocaine processing facilities closer to the areas of coca leaf cultivation has led to an increase in the amount of coca paste and cocaine available for consumption by the local population. The smoking of coca paste and the widespread use of cocaine remain a matter of serious concern to the Peruvian authorities.

154. In August 1986 the Peruvian authorities conducted a major offensive against clandestine air strips and coca processing laboratories. Fourteen such air strips and four large laboratories were destroyed by airplanes in the northern jungles of the country. The Government announced that a similar major offensive would be conducted in the Upper Huallaga Valley, the largest illicit coca cultivation area in Peru. The high level of unrest in this area has sharply hampered previous drug control efforts.

155. In Brazil illicit drug traffic has gradually increased in recent years and is likely to expand further. Brazil's extensive borders with Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and Paraguay, together with its vast and almost unexplored regions offers drug traffickers an enormous area in which to undertake illicit cultivation, manufacture and traffic.

156. Since 1983, the Government has undertaken several coca eradication operations in the state of Amazonas where most cultivation appears to be centered. Several hundred hectares of coca cultivation were eradicated. In addition, the authorities located and destroyed a number of cocaine refineries and seized large quantities of specific chemicals used for the illicit manufacture of cocaine.

157. Brazil is the only major manufacturer in South America of specific chemicals, mainly of acetone and ethyl ether. Moreover, the country serves as an entry point for chemicals originating in the United States and Europe. Enforcement operations undertaken by the authorities are directed at restricting trafficking of these chemicals to neighbouring countries. The success attained has been partially offset by the increased use of these chemicals in newly established laboratory operations inside Brazil itself.

158. Illicit cannabis cultivation occurs mainly in the northeast of the country. In 1985, the authorities seized very large amounts of cannabis. Some limited eradication operations have been conducted in recent years.

159. In Colombia, the high level of activity against illicit trafficking continues. Extensive areas of illicit cultivation of cannabis has been eradicated. Special army and police units have been in charge of destroying coca plantations manually and testing coca plant eradication by the aerial spraying of herbicides. The authorities have indicated that, once the tests demonstrate the effectiveness of the chemicals used, they will proceed to eradicate extensively by aerial spraying the illicit coca cultivation, estimated to occupy from 30,000 to 50,000 hectares.

160. Several tons of cocaine have been destroyed, many cocaine refineries have been dismantled and chemicals seized. Clandestine landing strips have been destroyed, both in Colombia and in neighbouring countries, with the co-operation of the authorities concerned.

161. Alarmed by the significant increase in drug abuse, and particularly the smoking of coca paste, the Government has launched a national campaign aimed primarily at education. One of the objectives of the campaign is to provide state and private institutions educational, informational and scientific materials. For example, the country's leading newspaper widely distributed a booklet entitled "I Prefer to Live", which describes different types of addiction, explains how to recognize them and where treatment facilities are located. The campaign is aimed mainly at persons between 12 and 25 years of age -- which is the population group most affected by such drugs as coca paste and cannabis.

162. In February, the Government enacted a new drug control statute which broadens the prerogatives of the National Drug Control Council and establishes an Advisory Committee of Experts to outline policies and strategies to fight drug abuse. The law increases penalties for drug trafficking-related offences and imposes very high fines. It also emphasizes prevention.

163. In recent years, Ecuador, has been mainly a transit country for coca derivatives originating mostly in Peru and Bolivia. However, extensive areas of illicitly cultivated coca have recently been discovered within Ecuador. The Government is undertaking vigorous counter-action.

164. Several enforcement operations conducted in the northeastern part of the country from September 1984 to April 1986 resulted in the destruction of almost 600 ha of coca bush. In addition, 81 laboratories were dismantled and large quantities of specific chemicals used for the illicit manufacture of cocaine were seized. The ready availability of these chemicals in Ecuador continues to pose a serious threat. Of special concern to the authorities is the soaring increase in the abuse of coca paste. Cocaine and cannabis are also widely abused. Preventive education programmes are carried out country-wide.

Central America

165. Illicit cultivation of cannabis and transit traffic in cannabis and cocaine occur in most countries in the region.

166. In Belize, the authorities have continued to eradicate illicit cannabis cultivation by aerial spraying of herbicides. Growing violence in the northern districts of the capital appears to be drug-related. The police have destroyed airstrips being used by the traffickers.

167. Panama's geographic location attracts traffickers who use it as a transit point for cannabis and cocaine traffic coming from South America and for the laundering of trafficking-related funds. Cannabis is illicitly produced in the country. In 1986, the authorities eradicated such production through aerial spraying of herbicides, resulting in a sharp decline in production.

The Caribbean

168. In the Caribbean, hundreds of islands, vast areas of surrounding water, and many illicit landing strips provide ready facilities for international drug smuggling. The strategic location of this area between centres of illicit production and consumption, and the existence of banking arrangements which facilitate the laundering of money from drug

transactions, make some Caribbean countries the favoured choices of traffickers. The staggering profits obtained from criminal trafficking foster corruption and even destabilize political organization.

169. In Jamaica, the Government continued its fight against illicit cannabis cultivation and traffic. A significant decrease in cannabis seizures has been attributed to eradication, which was confirmed by aerial surveys. The authorities believe that, as a result of tighter security measures at the airports, traffickers are now increasingly conducting their traffic through the sea ports. The growing amounts of drugs hidden in shipments of other products has become a threat to Jamaica's licit exports.

170. The lack of rehabilitation facilities, especially with regard to cocaine abuse, is causing great concern. Two surveys are to be conducted in the country to study epidemiological patterns and review rehabilitation facilities.

AFRICA

171. Of the 51 countries in the continent, 30 are Parties to the 1961 Convention, 21 of which are also Parties to the 1971 Convention. Twenty-one countries are Parties to neither Convention. For 1985, more than one-half of the countries in the region provided the information requested by the Board; most of the remaining countries provided partial information and one provided no information. A prior requirement in many countries is the enunciation of determined commitments to effective drug control at the policy level.

172. An improvement in reporting overall requires the strengthening of national legislation and control machinery, better monitoring of drug imports as well as of retail distribution, and increased trained personnel who, at present, are too few. Surveys to determine the extent of drug abuse are necessary for the development of programmes to prevent and reduce abuse.

173. Cannabis is abused throughout the continent. The drug is produced in many countries. Large quantities are trafficked abroad -- mainly to Western Europe, primarily from Morocco, but also increasingly from countries south of the Sahara, in particular Ghana and Nigeria. Seizures in certain countries of equipment used to extract resin and oil is an ominous sign.

174. Heroin, until recently virtually unknown in Africa, is now abused in Mauritius and Nigeria. These countries serve as transit points for heroin originating in Asia and intended for Western Europe and North America. Other transit countries such as the Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, where large seizures of heroin have already taken place, are also particularly at risk of becoming centers of abuse. Nationals of a number of African countries are often used as couriers in the international traffic in heroin and other drugs.

175. Another ominous recent development is the appearance of cocaine as evidenced by seizures made in the Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria. This suggests that traffickers are seeking to establish smuggling routes from South America through Africa to other regions. Abuse of cocaine has already begun in some countries.

176. Trafficking in psychotropic substances is substantial and increasing, and the abuse problem is becoming more and more serious. Amphetamines and secobarbital preparations are widely available in West Africa and, to a lesser extent, in Central Africa. Trafficking in methaqualone is substantial in eastern and southern Africa. Abuse mainly occurs in southern Africa. Diazepam has recently been seized in a number of African countries.

177. A growing number of countries are strengthening their drug control legislation. These include Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Malawi, Nigeria and Swaziland.

178. In 1986, UNFDAC significantly expanded its support for drug control programmes in African countries. It developed new programmes in Benin, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan and Zimbabwe. The Fund's assistance includes projects aimed at the prevention of drug abuse, training for police and customs officials and the provision of laboratory equipment for identifying confiscated substances. The deteriorating situation calls for active support from the international community.

179. International assistance is also being provided to improve countries' compliance with the treaties in regard to the licit movement of drugs. The Board's contribution consists essentially in providing training for national officials. With the financial assistance from UNFDAC, the Board organized, in December 1985 in Madagascar, its second regional African training seminar for administrators, from 25 countries, who are responsible for monitoring the licit movement of drugs. The success of the seminar will be shown by improved reporting to the Board by the participating countries in the coming years. An evaluation will be undertaken.

(Signed) Betty C. Gough
President

(Signed) Adolf-Heinrich von Arnim
Rapporteur

(Signed) Abdelaziz Bahi
Secretary

Notes

- 1/ During 1986 the membership of the Board is as follows: Mr. Adolf-Heinrich von ARNIM, Dr. CAI Zhiji, Professor John EBIE, Professor Ramon de la FUENTE MUNIZ, Dr. Diego GARCES-GIRALDO, Ms. Betty C. GOUGH, Mr. Ben HUYGHE BRAECKMANS, Professor S. Oguz KAYAAALP, Dr. Mohsen KCHOUK, Sahibzada RAOOF ALI KHAN, Professor Paul REUTER, Professor Bror A. REXED, Sir Edward WILLIAMS. The curricula vitae of Board members are to be found at Annex I of the Report for 1985 (E/INCB/1985/1).
- 2/ 1961 Convention, article 9 (2) and (3).
- 3/ Article 6 of the 1961 Convention and article 24 of the 1971 Convention.
- 4/ E/CN.7/1987/2
- 5/ Articles 35, 36 and 37 of the 1961 Convention; articles 21 and 22 of the 1971 Convention.
- 6/ See paragraphs 63 - 77
- 7/ See paragraphs 63 and 64
- 8/ See also paragraphs 7 to 10 above.
- 9/ See paragraph 45 below.
- 10/ Bolivia, Kampuchea, People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Liberia and Viet Nam.
- 11/ Article 31, para. 5
- 12/ See document E/INCB/1986/3, Table VII (C)
- 13/ "Demand and Supply of Opiates for Medical and Scientific Needs" (E/INCB/1985/1/Supp.)
- 14/ Resolution 1984/21 of 24 May 1984
- 15/ "Demand and Supply of Opiates for Medical and Scientific Needs" (E/INCB/52/Supp.)
- 16/ Article 1 (k) of the Convention defines "region" as "any part of a State which pursuant to article 28 is treated as a separate entity for the purposes of this Convention."
- 17/ Resolution 1985/15
- 18/ 1971 Convention, article 12
- 19/ Resolution 1985/15
- 20/ E/CN.7/1987/2
- 21/ E/INCB/1985/1, paragraphs 56-61
- 22/ Article 30, paragraph 1, subparagraph b and paragraph 2
- 23/ E/INCB/1985/1. paragraphs 35, 151 and 155
- 24/ Council Resolution 1982/12
- 25/ Article 17 of the 1961 Convention and article 21 of the 1971 Convention.
- 26/ 17th and 18th meetings of the Sub-Commission, February and October 1984.
- 27/ Composed of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand.
- 28/ E/INCB/1985/1, para. 151.
- 29/ See paragraph 12
- 30/ See paragraph 12

THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

The responsibilities of the Board under the drug control treaties are to endeavour, in co-operation with Governments, to limit the cultivation, production, manufacture and utilization of narcotic drugs to the amounts necessary for medical and scientific purposes, to ensure that the quantities of these substances necessary for legitimate purposes are available, and to prevent the illicit cultivation, production, manufacture of, trafficking in and use of these substances. Since the entry into force of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, the functions of the Board include also the international control of these drugs.

The Board is required, in the exercise of these responsibilities, to investigate all stages in the licit trade in narcotic drugs; to ensure that Governments take all the requisite measures to limit the manufacture and import of drugs to the quantities necessary for medical and scientific purposes; to see that precautions are taken to prevent the diversion of these substances into the illicit traffic; to determine whether there is a risk that a country may become a major centre of the illicit traffic; to ask for explanations in the event of apparent violations of the treaties; to propose appropriate remedial measures to Governments which are not fully applying the provisions of the treaties or are encountering difficulties in applying them and, where necessary, to assist Governments in overcoming such difficulties. The Board has therefore frequently recommended, and will recommend even more often under the 1972 Protocol, that multilateral or bilateral assistance, either technical or financial or both, should be accorded to a country experiencing such difficulties. However, if the Board notes that the measures necessary to remedy a serious situation have not been taken, it may call the attention of the Parties, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Economic and Social Council to the matter, in cases where it believes that this would be the most effective way to facilitate co-operation and improve the situation. Finally, as a last resort, the treaties empower the Board to recommend to Parties that they stop the import of drugs, the export of drugs, or both, from or to the defaulting country. Naturally, the Board does not confine itself to taking action only when serious problems have been discovered; it seeks, on the contrary, to prevent major difficulties before they arise. In all cases the Board acts in close co-operation with Governments.

If the Board is to be able to perform its task, it must have the relevant information on the world drug situation, as regards both the licit trade and the illicit traffic. Consequently, the treaties stipulate that Governments shall regularly provide the Board with such information; almost all Governments, Parties and non-Parties alike, are conforming to this practice. Accordingly, in co-operation with Governments, the Board administers the systems of estimated world requirements of narcotic drugs and of statistics on narcotic drugs. The first of these systems enables it, by analyzing future licit requirements, to verify in advance whether these requirements are reasonable; and the second enables it to exercise an *ex post facto* control. Finally, the information on illicit traffic which is communicated to it either directly by Governments or through the competent organs of the United Nations enables it to determine whether the aims of the 1961 Convention are being seriously endangered by any country and, if necessary, to apply the measures described in the preceding paragraph.

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Thirty-second session
Vienna, Austria, 2-11 February 1987
Item 5(b) of the provisional agenda

ACTION RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL
TAKEN AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

International drug control bodies of
the United Nations and specialized agencies

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 34/177 of 17 December 1979 on "International co-operation in drug abuse control", a new reporting system was instituted concerning programmes relating to international drug control undertaken by United Nations bodies and specialized agencies. In paragraph 8 of that resolution, the General Assembly requested "the United Nations and the specialized agencies with programmes having an impact on narcotics, as a means of expediting a concerted international effort substantially to reduce illicit drug activities, to report annually to the General Assembly on their activities and proposed projects in this field".
2. In pursuance of the request contained in paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Secretary-General prepares an annual report on the progress being made in the implementation of that resolution. The annual report of the Secretary-General contains data not only on the co-ordination of drug control activities within the United Nations system, but also individual reports on activities of various United Nations bodies and programmes, as well as those of specialized agencies.
3. The reports of the Secretary-General have been brought to the attention of the Commission since 1983, ^{1/} replacing an earlier system in which the specialized agencies submitted reports directly to the Commission through its secretariat. The latest such report covers activities carried

out during 1986 by the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs (UNDND), the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC), the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA), the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute (UNSDRI), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Food Programme (WFP), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). That report (A/41/713) will be available to the Commission at its thirty-second session.

4. The specialized agencies have been invited to submit a concise updated report on any drug abuse control activities which were not included in their reports to the General Assembly as reflected in document A/41/713. Any such updated report received by the Secretary-General will be brought to the attention of the Commission in a conference room paper.

5. When the Commission considers item 5(b) of its provisional agenda, it will be possible for the representatives of specialized agencies and of international drug control bodies of the United Nations system to further update the Commission on their activities in the field of international drug abuse control by oral statements.

Notes

1/ The report for 1982 (A/37/556) was available to the Commission at its thirtieth session in February 1983. Subsequent reports were A/38/522 for 1983, A/39/193 for 1984, and A/40/771 for 1985.

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ACTION RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL
TAKEN AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in
consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

Note by the Secretary-General

1. At its twenty-ninth session (2-11 February 1981) the Commission had decided that reports from intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and active in the international drug control field should be submitted to it on a biennial basis only at its regular sessions. 1/ At its thirty-first session (11-20 February 1985) the Commission considered ways of improving its utilization of conference servicing resources and the process by which it received various reports, inter alia, those of such intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. 2/

2. It decided at the latter session that the secretariat should continue to invite concise reports (not to exceed three pages) from intergovernmental organizations active in the field of international drug control. 3/ The Secretary-General has accordingly invited submission of such a report from 14 intergovernmental organizations 4/ concerning their activities during 1985-1986 in the international drug control field. All such reports received will be available to the Commission at its thirty-second session in conference room paper E/CN.7/1987/CRP.5.

3. The Commission decided at the same session that a document should no longer be prepared on the basis of reports received from non-governmental organizations, but that those organizations could submit statements for circulation. 5/

Notes

1/ See report, twenty-ninth session (E/1981/24-E/CN.7/668), paragraph 282 (a).

2/ See report, thirty-first session (E/1985/23-E/CN.7/1985/22), paragraphs 227-231.

3/ Ibid., paragraph 230

4/ Arab Security Studies and Training Centre, Association of South East Asian Nations, Caribbean Community Secretariat, Colombo Plan Bureau, Commission of the European Communities, Commonwealth Secretariat, Council of Arab Ministers of Interior, Council of Arab Ministers of Justice, Council of Europe, Customs Co-operation Council, International Criminal Police Organization, League of Arab States, Organization of American States, Permanent Secretariat of the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

5/ Op.cit., paragraph 231

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SITUATION AND TRENDS IN DRUG ABUSE AND THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Review of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs
and psychotropic substances during 1985

Report of the Secretary-General

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INTRODUCTION

1. This review of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is based on information received by the Secretary-General up to 15 November 1986 from 81 Governments in their annual reports for 1985 on the working of the international drug control treaties. The review is also based on reports of significant individual seizures from the illicit traffic received by the Secretary-General under the provisions of article 18 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and article 16 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances. Seizures thus reported for 1985 numbered 4,436 compared with 2,706 in 1984. Additional examination of most recent trends in the illicit traffic, and of possible countermeasures thereto, are before the Commission in reports on recent sessions of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East (E/CN.7/1987/CRP.1 (Part One), E/CN.7/1987/CRP.1 (Part Three) and E/CN.7/1987/CRP.9), of the twelfth meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (Far East Region) (E/CN.7/1987/CRP.1 (Part Two)) and of the First Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (E/CN.7/1987/3).

2. With respect to possible countermeasures suggested or supported by Governments in their annual reports, improvement and strengthening of international drug law enforcement and co-operation at the national and international levels were emphasized. Specific countermeasures in this connection included: (a) The exchange of drug law enforcement liaison officers between States most affected by illicit drug traffic; (b) Improvement of rapid and secure means of communication between drug law enforcement agencies; (c) Establishment of regional drug law enforcement regional groups; (d) The provision of opportunity for greater personal contact between drug law enforcement officers at international meetings. Moreover, support for the new United Nations draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances was expressed by many Governments since the provisions of the new draft convention are perceived as designed to strengthen and facilitate the implementation of various countermeasures which are considered by many national drug law enforcement agencies to be most likely to succeed in stopping or reducing illicit traffic in drugs.

3. The present review should be read in conjunction with document E/CN.7/1987/CRP.6 (English only), which sets out the annual totals of types of drugs reported to have been seized in each of the three years 1983, 1984 and 1985, arranged first on a regional basis and then by countries and territories. Total quantities of drugs reported to have been seized throughout the world during the period 1947-1985 are also shown in E/CN.7/1987/CRP.6, together with graphs illustrating the quantities of cannabis resin, cannabis herb, cocaine, heroin and opium reported seized world-wide from 1975 to 1985.

4. The present review is based on data provided by States both Parties and non-parties to the relevant treaties on the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and the designations employed and the presentation of material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or any authority, or concerning the delimitation of any frontiers or boundaries.

I. REVIEW OF WORLD TRENDS

General summary

5. Illicit drug trafficking and related criminal activities continued to expand in most regions of the world. Most of the 81 Governments which submitted annual reports for 1985 reported illicit drug trafficking.

6. The year under review was distinguished by a remarkable increase in the number of reports of individual seizures of significantly large quantities of drugs, particularly in respect of cocaine and cannabis resin. The frequency of such seizures in 1985 (which has also continued into 1986) would seem to indicate that trafficking groups are probably becoming even better organized and have greater resources than ever before. *What?*

7. Although in general the bulk of illicit drug traffic ~~world-wide~~ appeared to continue to be moved over traditional, well-established routes, there was evidence that west Africa was becoming an increasingly important transit area for illicit drugs of most categories. Increased quantities of heroin seized in Europe and the United States of America and some cocaine seized in Europe were reported to have come through west Africa. A considerable quantity of cannabis of west African provenance was reported to have been intercepted in both Europe and the United States; and various psychotropic substances were entering and circulating within the region itself.

8. Commercial aircraft remained the principal means of conveying illicit drugs, accounting for almost one half of the individual seizures reported. Although personal luggage and body carrying were the main methods of concealment used by air passengers, there was evidence of increasing use of internal concealment in body cavities. Although the individual quantities capable of being concealed in body cavities are limited, the total quantity involved can obviously be substantial. This method of concealment is particularly difficult to detect, and there are reports of the technique being used by traffickers travelling in groups on the same aircraft. The use of this method of concealment has assumed alarming proportions.

Narcotic drugs

9. Opium reported seized in 1985 amounted to a total of 35.7 tons, showing a decrease of 40 per cent from the 1984 total and 57 per cent from that of 1983. These figures indicate a continuation of the decreasing trend in opium seizures which has been seen over the last several years. This may be the result of increased quantities of opium being converted into heroin close to sources of opium poppy cultivation, which would logically enable traffickers to benefit both from the easier concealment possibilities presented by heroin's relatively smaller volume and from its greater potential for profit. The reduction may also be related to increased demand for heroin within traditional opium producing areas.

10. The quantity of morphine seized showed a slight increase in 1985. In recent years, the quantity of morphine seized has tended to decrease and that same trend would have continued in 1985 but for an increase in morphine seized in India (from 29.4 kg in 1984 to 125 kg in 1985).

11. A total of about 14 tons of heroin was seized world-wide, representing an increase of 31 per cent over 1984 and 18 per cent higher than in 1983. Heroin seizures have shown a strong upward trend every year since 1979, except in 1984. This trend, which was interrupted in 1984 as a result of low seizures in the Near and Middle East, resumed in 1985 with increased strength. The 1985 total of 14 tons of heroin seized was a new all-time record. The potential for social damage of such a quantity of heroin, should it not have been seized, is obvious. Heroin seizures reported in the Near and Middle East, which dropped from 7,590 kg in 1983 to 4,879 kg in 1984, accelerated again in 1985, reaching a total of 8,522 kg. In the Americas, the most significant and alarming development was the increasing availability of a particularly potent form of heroin, of Mexican origin, known as "black tar". The popularity of this substance apparently stems from its high purity and low price. Purity levels are reported to have been recorded as high as 93 per cent, with 60-70 per cent common even at the retail level.

12. Cocaine seizures in 1985, with a total of 56.3 tons, almost reached the 1984 record figure of 59.4 tons. Most countries in the Americas reported an increase in the quantity of cocaine seized. In the United States, such seizures showed a remarkable rise of 124 per cent compared with the previous year. Reports were received from the Americas in 1985 of 73 individual seizures in excess of 100 kg each - the highest level ever for this type of seizure. This trend towards increasingly frequent movement of bulk consignments is continuing in 1986. There was evidence that the record figure for the United States of 25.8 tons of cocaine seized in 1985 would be exceeded in 1986, as the quantity reported seized during the first eight months was already 25.3 tons.

13. An important development in the illicit cocaine traffic in the United States was the spread of "crack", a smokable form of cocaine made from cocaine hydrochloride and bicarbonate of soda. "Crack" poses an enormous threat for illicit trafficking because of its relatively low price, ease of production and highly addictive nature.

14. Cannabis continues to be the most widely abused drug in the world. It is cultivated in almost every country from which reports are received. In addition to the widespread cultivation, it is known to grow wild over large tracts of land, usually in remote areas. The full extent of cannabis production is impossible to determine. Crops are obviously enormous and much of them are converted into such potent substances as cannabis resin and liquid cannabis.

15. The quantity of cannabis resin seized in 1985 showed a remarkable escalation. It rose from 278.2 tons reported in 1983 to an all-time record level of 360.5 tons in 1985, representing an increase of about 17 per cent compared with the previous year's level of 309.4 tons. About 58 per cent of the total of cannabis resin seized world-wide was discovered in the Near and Middle East. Of the world-wide total, 132.6 tons were reported seized by Pakistan, which represents an almost threefold increase over the total quantity seized in that country in 1984. This trend in Pakistan appears to be continuing in 1986: the total quantity of cannabis resin taken in individual seizures during the first seven months amounted to almost 100 tons.

16. There was a well-defined trend in 1985 towards increasingly larger quantities of cannabis resin being seized in single incidents. In 1984, there were 14 individual seizures of quantities in excess of one ton, whereas in 1985, 31 such seizures were reported. This trend also continued into 1986, with 31 large individual seizures already reported by 15 November 1986. Most of these large seizures were effected in the Near and Middle East. Substantial quantities also reached Europe and North America.

17. Reported seizures of cannabis herb in 1985 decreased drastically. However, this overall decrease resulted from substantial decreases in the seizures reported from the Americas alone. This may have resulted from the fact that in 1984, in certain parts of the American region, vigorous law enforcement efforts led to the destruction of large tracts of cannabis cultivation. In all other regions (except Oceania) the quantities seized increased significantly. Because of variations in definitions regarding cannabis and its preparations in different parts of the world, figures in respect of cannabis herb must generally be viewed with circumspection. During 1985, liquid cannabis did not appear as an important feature of the illicit drug traffic.

18. The quantity of synthetic narcotics seized reported by weight decreased from 19 kg in 1983 and 21 kg in 1984 to 14.5 kg in 1985. The number of dosage units seized in the illicit traffic in 1985 rose to 23,238 dosage units after a decline in 1984 to 21,635 dosage units, compared with some 49,000 dosage units reported seized in 1983. Illicit traffic in synthetic narcotics seems to have been restricted to European countries. Europe accounted for 14.1 kg and 22,719 dosage units in 1985.

Psychotropic substances

19. It is difficult to draw consistent and relevant conclusions with respect to the prevailing trends in the illicit traffic in psychotropic substances judging solely by the total quantity reported seized. It may happen that the total quantity seized reported by weight shows a decrease whereas the number of dosage units seized shows a noticeable increase, or vice versa. There is, however, evidence that clandestine manufacture, diversion from licit channels and illicit traffic in various psychotropic substances has occurred to an increasing extent all over the world.

20. Illicit traffic in stimulants showed a noticeable decline based on the total quantity reported seized in 1985. Amphetamine and methamphetamine were the predominant substances in this category. After the substantial increase noted in 1984, the total quantity reported seized fell from 8,728 kg and 23.8 million dosage units in 1984 to 3,650 kg and 6.6 million dosage units in 1985.

21. The establishment of a consistent pattern in the illicit traffic in methaqualone and other depressants is complicated by the fact that the quantities seized reported by weight decreased by 41 per cent (from 1,725 kg to 1,025 kg) in the case of methaqualone and by about 10 per cent (from 344 kg to 309 kg) in the case of other depressants. However, methaqualone seizures reported in dosage units increased from about 590,000 dosage units in 1983 and 619,000 dosage units in 1984 to 1.5 million dosage units in 1985, representing an increase of about 142 per cent compared with 1984; and the amounts of other depressants seized reported in dosage units also showed a continuous increase, rising from 3.1 million dosage units in 1983 and 4.1 million dosage units in

1984 to 5.2 million dosage units in 1985. Out of a total of 1,531,867 dosage units of methaqualone reported seized world-wide in 1985, 74 per cent was seized in Africa; of the total quantity of methaqualone seized reported by weight world-wide (1,025 kg), about 73 per cent was seized in India.

22. The quantity of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) seized reported by weight rose from 800 g in 1983 and 889 g in 1984 to 1 kg 89 g in 1985. After a substantial decrease in the number of LSD dosage units reported seized in 1984 (588,600 dosage units) over 1983 (3.2 million dosage units), the number of LSD dosage units seized in 1985 again showed a significant upward trend, reaching 14.9 million dosage units - a more than 25-fold increase over the previous year. This is the second highest figure ever recorded, being surpassed only by the 1981 seizure figure of 36.3 million dosage units. The Americas, and in particular the United States, accounted for most of the total of LSD reported seized; a significant increase over the previous years was, however, noted in Europe and Oceania.

23. The total quantity of substances seized reported by weight under the category of other hallucinogens rose to 808 kg in 1985, 99 per cent of which was seized in the Americas. This is the highest amount ever reported by weight. The total amount of seizures in this category reported in dosage units also rose significantly but still remained below the total of 3.4 million dosage units reported seized in 1983. More than 99.5 per cent of the seizures in this category were made in the United States, where phencyclidine (PCP) continued to dominate the illicit hallucinogens situation as it had for the past 10 years.

II. ANALYSIS BY REGIONS AND SUMMARY OF COUNTRY OR AREA REPORTS

Africa

24. Cannabis continued to be the drug most widely abused in the African region. Its cultivation or wild growth was reported by most African States. There were indications that cannabis of African provenance was being moved into Europe in significantly larger quantities than ever before. There was also evidence of substantial increases in heroin and cocaine trafficking through west Africa moving, in the case of cocaine, to Europe and, in the case of heroin, to both Europe and North America. Psychotropic substances, mostly diverted from licit sources, apparently presented an increasing problem. Illicit trafficking of methaqualone was still the principal drug problem for drug law enforcement agencies in southern Africa.

25. Botswana reported a slight decrease in methaqualone trafficking, although in South Africa demand for this drug seemed to be still expanding. It was mostly smuggled by air from India through east, central and southern African States into South Africa. There was trafficking in, and small-scale cultivation of, the cannabis plant. Trafficking methods included the use of light aircraft, registered mail and stolen cars. Apparently, traffickers regarded stolen cars as a particularly attractive means of conveyance, since it obviated the danger of forfeiture of the vehicle in the event of detection. Botswana has recently joined the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol) and acceded to all the recent international drug control treaties.

26. Cameroon reported small-scale cannabis cultivation and wild growth. Diversion of psychotropic substances from licit sources took place in large urban areas. An innovation in the drug traffic was the recruitment of leper pedlars, who would presumably be less likely to be searched by law enforcement authorities.

27. Côte d'Ivoire reported expansion of illicit cannabis cultivation and incoming traffic in cannabis herb. Ghana was the principal source of the cannabis herb, some one half of which was in transit to Europe. Seizures of amphetamine tablets were 25 times higher than in 1984 (over 1 million tablets seized).

28. Djibouti reported inward smuggling of cannabis herb from Ethiopia and transit traffic to Somalia and Yemen. Ghana reported substantial trafficking and cultivation of cannabis herb, 5.5 tons of which were burned by the authorities. Evidence was uncovered of attempts to recruit airline employees for purposes of drug trafficking. Madagascar was experiencing expansion in the cultivation and traffic of cannabis herb.

29. Mali reported illicit cannabis cultivation and illicit traffic in cannabis herb and psychotropic substances. Mauritius reported increased illicit cannabis cultivation and several cases of illegal importation of heroin. Illicit cultivation of cannabis continued in Morocco and the drug was smuggled out concealed in tins, tyres and handicrafts. Some inward trafficking of heroin and cocaine by foreigners was also detected.

30. In Mozambique, pethidine and morphine were diverted from licit sources and illicit cannabis cultivation occurred on a small-scale.

31. Nigeria reported illicit cannabis cultivation and illicit traffic in heroin, cocaine and depressants. Utilization of body cavities was the main means of concealment. Heroin and cocaine trafficking increased substantially. For the most part, the illicit heroin originated in Hong Kong, India and Pakistan. Cocaine was smuggled from South America via Brazil in transit to Europe.

32. South Africa reported illicit cannabis cultivation and the illegal importation of methaqualone believed to come from the Federal Republic of Germany, India and Switzerland. Togo reported small-scale cannabis trafficking and cultivation, and so did Tunisia. The United Republic of Tanzania reported a seizure of methaqualone tablets. Zimbabwe reported illicit cannabis cultivation and one case involving illicit trafficking in methaqualone (3 kg). About 20 per cent of the illicit cannabis herb in Zimbabwe was believed to be destined for the United Kingdom.

The Americas

33. Cocaine continued to present the principal drug trafficking problem in this region despite increased quantities removed from the illicit traffic. Cocaine production in some parts of Latin America appeared to be on the increase, in the northern parts of the region and there was certainly no lessening of the demand for consumption. Prices appeared to have remained stable or, in some cases, to have fallen, and the drug was apparently readily available to abusers in most parts of the region. The most alarming development was the emergence of a smokable form of cocaine known as "crack".

It is reported to be easy to use, easy to conceal and so addictive as to ensure a ready market. The availability of heroin, coming mainly from south-west Asia, south-east Asia and Mexico, increased again over 1984 levels. The most disturbing trend regarding heroin in the region was the growing availability of "black tar", noted for its purity and low price. Illicit cannabis cultivation, much of it destined for the United States and Europe, was mentioned in most reports.

34. Barbados reported illicit cultivation of cannabis and some inward smuggling of drugs. The drugs were mainly hidden in the personal luggage of airline passengers or concealed in air or sea cargo. Sixty per cent of the cannabis herb seized was of Jamaican provenance. Cannabis herb destined for the United States came also from Guyana and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Cocaine appeared to be coming mainly through Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago.

35. Bolivia reported a 40 per cent increase in illicit coca bush cultivation compared with 1984. Cocaine hydrochloride, cocaine paste and cannabis herb were the drugs predominantly encountered in Bolivia.

36. Canada reported the detection of hydroponically grown cannabis plants and illicit cultivation of psilocybin mushrooms. Some increase in the quantity of heroin seized was observed. Heroin came mainly from south-east Asia (70 per cent) and south-west Asia (30 per cent). Small quantities of Mexican heroin were also detected. Cocaine smuggling into Canada and the purity of the drug on the illicit retail market was increasing. The drug was smuggled from Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia and Peru by sea and air either directly or via Central American countries, the Caribbean region, Mexico and the United States. The cannabis herb seized was mainly of Colombian, Jamaican, Mexican or Thai origin. Trafficking of cannabis herb showed a slight regression, but the quantity of cannabis resin seized increased more than threefold. There was a slight increase in the quantity of liquid cannabis seized. The sharp rise in the quantity of cannabis resin seized was mainly attributable to a major ship seizure on the east coast of Canada. India, Jamaica, Lebanon and Pakistan were the main sources of cannabis resin.

37. Chile reported illicit cannabis and coca bush cultivation. At Santiago and in other large urban centres, diversion of psychotropic substances from licit sources was detected. There was an increase in the quantity of most drugs seized, except cocaine. Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances were mainly smuggled in from Peru, mostly by Peruvians and Bolivians and some by internal concealment.

38. Colombia reported illicit coca bush cultivation and decreased illicit cannabis cultivation. About 700 clandestine cocaine laboratories, mostly located in coca bush cultivation areas, were destroyed. Cocaine manufactured from locally grown coca leaf appeared to be of lower quality and was therefore used mostly for the production of "bazuko" for local consumption. Chemicals and precursors were imported from the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States. The quantity of cocaine seized in 1985 decreased compared with that reported for 1984. Coca leaf was illegally imported from Bolivia and Peru by road. About 90 per cent of the cocaine on the local illicit market and the majority of cannabis herb were destined for the United States, the Caribbean countries and Europe. It was moved out of the country by means of air and sea transport, including boats used exclusively for drug smuggling.

39. Cuba reported illicit traffic in cannabis herb, including the seizure from a boat of a consignment weighing almost 2 tons. Ecuador reported illicit coca bush cultivation, 75 per cent of which was destined for other countries; 57 clandestine cocaine laboratories were dismantled during 1985. Ecuador continued to be used as a transit country for cocaine illicitly manufactured in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru and on its way to the United States and Europe. The quantity of cocaine seized in 1985 increased substantially compared with 1984.

40. Guyana reported an increase in illicit cannabis cultivation. Cocaine was smuggled into the country on flights from neighbouring Brazil. The drug was sometimes found concealed in milk and paint containers with resealed lids. The cocaine was subsequently smuggled out to the United States by couriers using commercial air flights. It was found hidden in false-bottom suitcases, shoe heels, lipstick containers and in body cavities of female couriers. Guyana seems to have become a trans-shipment base for cocaine presumed to be of Brazilian or Colombian provenance. Cannabis herb was mainly transported by air or small ocean-going vessels along the coastal regions. Forty-five per cent of the drug was destined for the United States via Barbados, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

41. Haiti reported a substantial increase in the quantity of cocaine seized in 1985. Colombians and nationals from neighbouring countries were those mainly involved in drug trafficking. Honduras reported illicit cannabis cultivation and illicit traffic in cocaine, cannabis herb and coca leaf.

42. Mexico reported illicit cultivation of cannabis and opium poppies. Clandestine manufacture of cocaine and amphetamine and conversion of opium into heroin in rudimentary laboratories were detected. Drugs were smuggled in by road, mainly across the southern border of the country from Belize and Guatemala. Substantial consignments of cocaine and cannabis herb were seized from light aircraft and boats arriving from Colombia. Cocaine was found in transit from some countries, such as Bolivia, Colombia and Peru, on its way to the United States.

43. Panama reported illicit cannabis cultivation. Most of the crop was destined for other countries. Diversion of methylphenidate by theft from pharmacies and by means of forged prescriptions was noticed in urban areas. Panama continued to be used as a transit country, mainly for cocaine of Bolivian, Colombian and Peruvian origin bound for the United States and Europe.

44. Saint Lucia reported small-scale illicit cannabis cultivation in the western region of the country and a few cases of illicit trafficking of cannabis herb and cocaine. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines noted an increase in illicit cannabis cultivation.

45. The United States of America reported widespread domestic illicit cultivation of cannabis and small-scale illicit growth of opium poppies. Illegally grown psilocybin plants were detected in two states. Illicit manufacture of amphetamine, methamphetamine, cocaine, heroin and LSD increased, whereas illegal production of methaqualone seemed to remain stable and phencyclidine (PCP) production decreased. A wide range of controlled substances were diverted from legitimate manufacture. Heroin seizures showed a slight increase, the Middle East and south-west Asia being the main sources of supply. Increasing supplies of "black tar" heroin of a high purity level

(average 60-70 per cent at the retail market) were brought in from Mexico. There was also a more or less steady inflow of heroin from south-east Asia. The quantity of cocaine seized increased substantially compared to 1984. Colombia (75 per cent), Bolivia (15 per cent) and Peru (5 per cent) were the principal sources of cocaine. The majority of the cannabis herb seized was brought by sea or air from Colombia. Effective eradication and suppression efforts in Colombia and an extensive United States Government interdiction programme in the Caribbean and Atlantic areas, in co-ordination with Caribbean Islands drug law enforcement authorities and others, reduced the inflow of Colombian cannabis herb. The reduction of Colombian supplies was, however, offset to some degree by the expansion of Mexican cannabis herb production. Illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of methamphetamine continued to increase at an unprecedented rate during 1985. Clandestine laboratories remained the principal source of this substance. The majority of the "alleged" methaqualone available on the streets contained either diazepam or secobarbital. Diazepam, the primary active ingredient in counterfeit methaqualone tablets, was smuggled into the United States from Canada. Methaqualone tablets introduced from Mexico generally contained secobarbital. The illicit hallucinogen market in the United States continued to be dominated by phencyclidine (PCP). After a decrease in the availability and the abuse of LSD in 1984, the number of LSD doses seized and of LSD emergency cases increased substantially in 1985.

Asia and the Far East

46. As in previous years, opium and heroin from the so called "Golden Triangle" area presented the most serious drug trafficking problem in Asia and the Far East. They were observed to be moving mainly towards Hong Kong and the United States and were detected in most countries contiguous to the producing area. There was increasing evidence of transit traffic in illicit opiates in China. Cannabis production appeared to remain relatively stable in most areas, but cannabis trafficking from Nepal was reported to have increased considerably. One case of illicit coca bush cultivation, as well as the discovery of a rudimentary cocaine paste laboratory, was reported in the Philippines. There was a fairly steady demand for illicit psychotropic substances in many parts of the Far East region, especially Japan. Attempts to satisfy this demand were made by traffickers from various countries and territories, including Hong Kong, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Thailand.

47. Burma reported illicit cultivation of opium poppies in the autonomous area of Shan and of cannabis in the Divisions of Pegu and Tenasserim. There was an increase in the quantity of heroin seized, whereas the amount of morphine and opium seized diminished compared with 1984. China reported smuggling of opium from the "Golden Triangle" area, from Burma and Viet Nam mainly by road and from Thailand by air, mainly destined for Hong Kong and Macau. Heroin and cannabis herb were also moved through the country on their way to Hong Kong.

48. Hong Kong reported negligible illicit cannabis cultivation. Illicit manufacture of heroin No. 3 from heroin base was detected in the urban areas and New Territories of Hong Kong. The locally manufactured heroin was mainly intended for abuse within the territory, and only small amounts were believed to be smuggled out to Canada, France, Japan and the United States. A few pharmaceuticals were diverted on a very limited scale. Heroin and opium continued to be illegally imported from the "Golden Triangle" area, mainly on trawlers but also by air and on cargo ships. There was some evidence of

opiates entering Hong Kong through or from China. Cannabis herb was smuggled in from the Philippines by means of cargo vessels and by air. The principal source of cannabis resin was Nepal. Thai trawlers continued to be the most prolific method of illegally importing opiates into Hong Kong. The use of circuitous routes by air couriers to disguise the origin of consignments was also observed. Hong Kong is principally a consumer area for dangerous drugs. Effective enforcement efforts have made transit trafficking an unattractive venture. With the low prices and poor profit margins to be made in Hong Kong, however, some cases of re-exportation of drugs have emerged. Some residents of Hong Kong appeared to be extensively involved in smuggling opiates by air from Thailand to Europe, North America and Australia. The use of ocean-going vessels for smuggling decreased as a result of the introduction of new legislation in 1983 providing for the forfeiture of vessels used for illicit drug trafficking.

49. India reported illicit cultivation of opium poppies and cannabis in various regions. Illicit manufacture of heroin and morphine was detected in three states and in the Territory of Delhi. The smuggling of opium into India across the Indo-Pakistan border decreased significantly in 1985 compared with the previous years. The total quantity of opium seized at the points of export also showed a marked reduction as compared to 1984. There was, however, an increase in the inward smuggling of heroin from the Near and Middle East, mainly from Pakistan. The total quantity of heroin seized in 1985 rose to 761 kg as against 203 kg reported seized in 1984. The majority of heroin was confiscated at import points, though some was seized at export points, and a certain amount was on its way to Western countries. A sharp increase of cannabis resin seizures was noted in 1985. Cannabis resin was mainly smuggled from Afghanistan, Nepal and Pakistan. Of the traffickers apprehended in connection with heroin and cannabis seizures, most were foreigners. An unprecedented increase in the smuggling of cannabis herb into India from Nepal was noticed in 1985. Trafficking of methaqualone from India to several African countries continued. However, the quantity of methaqualone reported seized in India in 1985 decreased compared with 1984. Only one case of cocaine smuggling was noted and domestic traffic in cocaine was minimal. There was a regression in local trafficking of opium, in 1985, whereas the quantity of cannabis resin, heroin and morphine seized in domestic traffic increased compared with 1984.

50. Japan reported illicit cultivation of cannabis and opium poppies. There was a significant increase in heroin seizures and in transit traffic in heroin destined for the United States. The principal source of heroin appeared to be Thailand, followed by Pakistan. Cannabis herb was brought illegally into the country from India, the Philippines and Thailand and, to a smaller extent, from the United States. South-east Asia and the Philippines were the main sources of stimulants (methamphetamine) arriving by air and sea. The incidence of drugs concealed in large commercial consignments was increasing.

51. Malaysia reported one case of illicit manufacture of heroin. The quantities of opium, heroin and cannabis herb seized showed a slight decrease. Opium and heroin were smuggled into the country from the "Golden Triangle" area; and cannabis herb, from Thailand. About 80 per cent of the heroin and opium intercepted was destined for the United States, Europe, Singapore and Australia. Due to increased enforcement vigilance along land borders, trafficking activities were diverted to coastal areas. Fishing boats and trawlers were the principal means of conveyance. The smuggling of opium by air from the "Golden Crescent" region via India and Pakistan appeared as a new feature in 1985.

52. Maldives reported that there was no local or organized illicit drug traffic during 1985. Ninety per cent of the illicit drugs smuggled were intended for personal consumption. Cannabis herb and resin came by sea from India and Sri Lanka, sometimes on visiting foreign yachts. Frequent movements of foreign yachts led to the suspicion that they could be involved in illicit drug trafficking.

53. The Philippines reported illicit cannabis cultivation throughout the country. The emergence of non-traditional cannabis growing regions and the cultivation of fewer cannabis plants in more numerous scattered sites in 1985 was in contrast to previous years, in which large plantations were concentrated in one area. A common factor in the cultivation regions was the presence of armed insurgent groups. One case of cultivation of coca bush and the first rudimentary cocaine paste laboratory were discovered in the western Visayan Islands. Benzodiazepines, pentazocine and cough syrup preparations continued to be diverted from licit channels. Hong Kong and Thailand were sources for heroin. Significant quantities of methaqualone and benzodiazepines continued to arrive illegally from Hong Kong. Cannabis herb was smuggled out, mostly by Japanese nationals, via Manila International Airport. A foreign syndicate based in the Philippines and engaged in the outward smuggling of huge quantities of locally grown cannabis herb to Japan and to the United States by United States Navy ships, United States Navy personnel and the United States Military Postal Service was disrupted. Activities of foreign-based drug trafficking syndicates proved that the country was still being used as a trans-shipment area for cannabis and cocaine destined for Australia and the United States.

54. The Republic of Korea reported illicit cultivation of cannabis and opium poppies in two regions. Clandestine manufacture of methamphetamine was also detected. Most of the methamphetamine seized was intended for illegal exportation to Hong Kong, Japan and other regions in the Far East. Precursor chemicals such as pseudo-ephedrine hydrochloride and ephedrine hydrochloride were generally smuggled into the country. In order to reduce the availability of these chemicals on the local market, special import restrictions were imposed by the authorities.

55. Singapore reported the smuggling of opium, morphine and heroin from the "Golden Triangle" area via Malaysia and Thailand. Ninety-nine per cent of the heroin seized in 1985 was produced in that area and brought into the country by road. Part of it was bound for Australia and the United States. Opium seizures increased slightly and 96 per cent of the opium discovered originated in the "Golden Triangle" area. Opium of Indian provenance, smuggled by air, accounted for 4 per cent of the total quantity intercepted. Seventy per cent of the opium seized was to be smuggled out to Indonesia (the Riouw Archipelago). Cannabis herb came from Thailand (85 per cent) via Malaysia by road and from Indonesia (10 per cent) by boat. Re-exportation to other countries was negligible.

56. Sri Lanka reported a slight decrease in illicit cannabis cultivation. Recent seizures in Western countries, particularly the United Kingdom, revealed that some of the locally grown cannabis had been illegally exported, mainly by concealing it among goods on boats. Substantial quantities of heroin and relatively small consignments of opium and cannabis resin continued

to be smuggled into the country from India and Pakistan. While Sri Lankans were involved in the smuggling of heroin and opium, it was observed that cannabis resin intended for re-export to European countries was mainly being smuggled by foreigners. It is suspected that gold is often smuggled out of the country for the purpose of heroin trafficking.

57. Thailand reported a significant reduction in its opium poppy cultivation during the 1985/1986 growing season. Illicit growth of the cannabis plant and of the kratom plant was also noted. Illicit manufacture of heroin in four mobile laboratories was discovered in the deep forest of the Thai-Burmese border area. About 180 kg of heroin were seized. Precursor chemicals were mainly imported from Europe. Heroin No.4 and opium originating in the "Golden Triangle" area were mainly transported by road on their way to Malaysia and Singapore. Heroin destined for Hong Kong, Europe and the United States was smuggled out of the country by air and sea. Cannabis herb grown in the north-eastern region of Thailand and in the Lao People's Democratic Republic was sent by sea to Australia, Europe and the United States.

Europe

58. During 1985, illicit traffic in most drugs of abuse continued to increase in most parts of Europe. Opiates from the traditional growing areas were readily available to abusers. In Europe, the second most important region for cocaine abuse, the situation appears to have stabilized over the last three years. It is noteworthy that the cocaine preparation known in North America as "crack" was encountered in 1986 for the first time in Europe. It remains to be seen what impact "crack" may have in Europe in the future. The Federal Republic of Germany appears to be a prime target for illicit drug traffickers, and the Netherlands is reported to be the principal European distribution centre. Record seizures of heroin and cannabis (including its preparations) appear to have made little impact on the availability of these drugs at the retail level. Sri Lankan nationals of the Tamil minority continued to predominate among trafficking groups. The involvement of Nigerian nationals also continued to increase. The increasing importance of west Africa as a source for cannabis and a transit area for heroin and cocaine was remarked by most European countries.

59. Austria reported that smugglers continued to use the Balkan route for drugs moved through Austria by truck. Traffickers encountered travelling by air most frequently used internal concealment as a means of hiding the drugs. The quantity of cannabis resin seized showed a fourfold increase. The amount of heroin seized increased by more than twofold, from 52 kg in 1984 to 115 kg in 1985 (including one seizure of more than 60 kg).

60. Belgium detected some small scale illicit cannabis cultivation. One clandestine amphetamine laboratory was dismantled and there was diversion of narcotics and psychotropic substances from licit channels in urban zones. Smuggling of cannabis resin (mostly of Lebanese and Moroccan provenance) escalated significantly, with large consignments in the ton range arriving by sea at Antwerp. Cannabis herb was mainly brought in by air from Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria and Zaire. Cocaine seizures decreased in 1985, presumably as a result of traffickers switching from air passenger couriers to the use of air and sea freight containers, which are harder to monitor and control. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and Colombia were the main countries of supply. Heroin trafficking also showed a slight decrease compared with 1984. Heroin

was mostly smuggled by air from India, Malaysia, Pakistan and Thailand. A constant loosening of border control measures was strongly believed to be impeding the struggle against illicit drug trafficking.

61. Bulgaria continued to be used as a transit area by foreign traffickers smuggling drugs via Yugoslavia to western European countries. The heroin seized was presumed to be of Lebanese and Pakistan provenance, some of which arrived via Turkey. Heroin seizures increased slightly, whereas the amount of cannabis resin confiscated fell considerably. Opiates, pethidine and various psychotropic substances were diverted by theft from hospitals and pharmacies or by means of forged prescriptions.

62. Cyprus reported about one hectare of illicit cannabis cultivation and a substantial increase in the quantity of cannabis resin seized compared with the previous years. Lebanon was almost exclusively the source country for heroin and cannabis resin, which were mainly seized on their way to north-west European countries, the United States, Canada and Australia. Large quantities of cannabis resin were found concealed in specially constructed compartments of containers conveyed by sea freight or were detected unconcealed on boats (including one incident involving 14 tons of cannabis resin). False-bottom suitcases carried by traffickers arriving by air and sea were the most common means of concealment for heroin. One seizure of about 1 kg of cocaine of South American origin destined for Lebanon (and involving a Lebanese national) was also detected.

63. Czechoslovakia reported some illicit manufacture of methamphetamines. A new trend was the smuggling of heroin concealed in body cavities by foreigners, mainly Sri Lankans, from India via Czechoslovakia to the Federal Republic of Germany. Small quantities were also found in mails arriving from abroad without indication of the name of the sender.

64. Denmark reported small-scale illicit cultivation of cannabis and opium poppies. Clandestine manufacture of amphetamine was discovered on private premises. Diversion of synthetic narcotics, depressants and anorexics was noted mainly in urban areas and in the capital. There was evidence of Denmark being frequently used as a transit country for drugs, mainly cannabis resin and amphetamine destined for other Scandinavian countries. International illicit trafficking in Denmark could be divided into two main groups: one group was concerned with smuggling mainly cannabis resin and amphetamine across the southern border; the other dealt with heroin and cocaine entering the country via Copenhagen airport. The starting point for both was Amsterdam. Once the drugs arrived in Denmark, they frequently went into transit storage, from where smaller portions were distributed throughout various towns. The Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark itself and Spain, in this order of importance, were the main supply countries for amphetamine. Cocaine was brought in from South America via other European capitals. Rio de Janeiro seemed to serve frequently as an air transit point for cocaine of Colombian and Peruvian origin. Heroin was mainly introduced by air, directly from the countries of origin: those located in the "Golden Triangle" region and India, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan. Some heroin also came by car or train from the Netherlands. Air cargo or traffickers travelling by air were the main means of conveyance for cannabis resin of Afghan, Nepalese and Pakistan origin. Cannabis resin produced in Morocco was smuggled by car via France, Portugal and Spain, whereas Lebanese cannabis resin was first smuggled to the Netherlands, from where traffickers transported it by train and motor vehicle to Denmark.

65. Finland reported negligible illicit cannabis cultivation. A wide variety of pharmaceuticals classified as controlled substances were diverted by theft from pharmacies. Small quantities of cannabis herb and resin were smuggled in by abusers themselves using air, road and sea transport. Lebanon and Afghanistan were the main source countries. The number of incidents of heroin smuggling, mostly from the Netherlands via Sweden, increased remarkably. The smuggling of amphetamine from the Netherlands via Denmark and Sweden increased slightly. Some of the amphetamine was seized in transit to Norway and Sweden.

66. France reported some illicit cannabis cultivation. Some diversion by theft from pharmacies, hospitals and doctors' offices was noted, mainly involving depressants and stimulants. There was a remarkable increase in heroin seizures and in the number of incidents involving heroin smuggling by internal concealment. India, Lebanon, Pakistan and Thailand were the main source countries for heroin. Almost one half of the quantity seized was bound for Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands, Nigeria and Spain. The number of Nigerians and Sri Lankans involved in heroin trafficking continued to rise. The quantity of cocaine seized during 1985 dropped considerably compared with 1984. Most of the cocaine entering France originated in Colombia (67 per cent), Bolivia or Brazil. About one third of the drug was destined for the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Spain. The frequency with which traffickers seemed to be using sea routes or combining the means of transport (for example, transport by air via several European airports before moving the drug by rail or road to its final destination) was increasing. There was a marked decline in the total quantity of cannabis herb and resin seized. This decline did not constitute a trend, as the comparative figure for 1984 was unusually large due to one major seizure. Cannabis herb was brought in by air and sea from Côte d'Ivoire, Benin, Senegal and Zaire, in this order of importance. The main sources of supply of the cannabis resin seized were Morocco (with 50 per cent) and Lebanon (with 10 per cent). About 50 per cent of the cannabis resin seized was intended for other European countries.

67. The German Democratic Republic had two cases of diversion involving about 100 g of pethidine in 1985. Heroin of Asian origin (more than 96 per cent of the total quantity seized) was smuggled in mainly by foreigners arriving by air from India, Singapore and Sri Lanka. Heroin of Middle East provenance was brought in from Pakistan; and heroin of Near East provenance, from Lebanon. Cannabis and its preparations were mainly smuggled in from Ghana, India, Jamaica, Lebanon, Nigeria and Syria. The heroin and cannabis seized were generally destined for Berlin (West) and the Federal Republic of Germany.

68. Hungary reported wild growth of cannabis of former licit cultivation. There was diversion of narcotic drugs (cocaine, synthetic narcotics and codeine) and of psychotropic substances (glutemide) from licit channels or through forged prescriptions. Iceland noted inward smuggling of cannabis resin by air via Denmark and Luxembourg and by ship via the Netherlands. Amphetamine obtained in the Netherlands was moved into the country by ship or by air either directly or via Luxembourg.

69. Italy reported the detection of about 118,000 opium poppies growing wild, but none of the capsules showed incisions. Analysis revealed only minimal traces of alkaloids. The majority of the 32,000 cannabis plants detected seemed to have grown spontaneously. There was a reduction in the diversion of cocaine, opiates, stimulants and depressants from pharmacies and, to a smaller

extent, from hospitals and doctors' offices. One clandestine heroin laboratory was dismantled at Alcamo (Sicily). Only minimal quantities of illicitly manufactured heroin and chemicals were seized. A draft proposal was submitted to the parliament on the control of the production and distribution of substances likely to be used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. A significant decrease was noticed in the quantities of heroin and cannabis (including its preparations) seized in 1985. However, the amount of cocaine seized in the illicit traffic increased by about 50 per cent. A significant quantity of drugs concealed in body cavities was smuggled in by couriers. The number of Nigerians and Sri Lankans arrested in connection with heroin smuggling again increased. South-west Asia and the Middle East each accounted for about 40 per cent of the heroin seized in 1985, whereas south-east Asia accounted for only 18 per cent. Nineteen per cent of the heroin confiscated was seized on its way to other western European countries. The cocaine seized was mainly of Bolivian, Colombian (19 per cent each) and Brazilian (5 per cent) provenance. Belgium was the main country of destination for the cocaine seized in transit. A remarkable decrease was noted in the quantity of cannabis resin seized during 1985. Sixty-eight per cent of the cannabis resin seized originated in northern Africa and only about 4 per cent was of south-west Asian origin. The majority of the drug was destined for other western European countries, but also for some African countries, including the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Tunisia.

70. Liechtenstein reported illicit cannabis cultivation, some cases of diversion from licit channels and seizures of cannabis (and its preparations) and of heroin. Malta reported illicit cannabis cultivation and an increase in transit smuggling of cannabis herb originating in Ghana. Heroin bound for Europe and destined for other countries was detected arriving from Sri Lanka by sea and air. Monaco reported illicit traffic in cannabis resin of Lebanese and Moroccan origin via France and Spain. Heroin was smuggled in from France, Italy and Thailand.

71. The Netherlands reported illicit manufacture of heroin No. 3, amphetamine and LSD in clandestine laboratories located on private premises. The illicitly manufactured heroin was mostly destined for France. The locally produced amphetamine was in general intended for Scandinavian countries, and the LSD was intended for the United Kingdom and other European countries. Chemicals and precursors were either obtained locally or introduced from neighbouring countries such as Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany. The Netherlands continued to be a major international trans-shipment centre for narcotic drugs. Seaports (mainly Rotterdam) and airports were under the close surveillance of national drug law enforcement agencies. There was a marked increase in the quantity of heroin seized during 1985. Pakistan heroin accounted for 70 per cent of the total quantity seized, followed by heroin of Thai provenance (30 per cent). The drug was smuggled in by air and sea and was predominantly destined for European countries and, to a far lesser extent, the United States and Canada. A special feature of the illicit heroin traffic was the apparent resurgence of "ethnic Chinese trafficking groups" in Europe. With regard to cocaine sources, Bolivia accounted for 50 per cent, Peru for 30 per cent and Colombia for 20 per cent of the total amount seized. The majority of the cannabis herb, cannabis resin and liquid cannabis seized in the illicit traffic originated in the Mediterranean area or in the Americas and arrived mainly by sea. About one third of the quantity seized was destined for the Federal Republic of Germany. There was a slight increase in the amount of amphetamine seized, 95 per cent of which was destined for Scandinavian countries and the Federal Republic of Germany. The substantial

increase in the amount of LSD confiscated in 1985 resulted from the dismantling of a clandestine laboratory. The United Kingdom and other European countries were identified as the main countries of destination.

72. Norway reported small-scale illicit cannabis cultivation. Cocaine seizures significantly increased in 1985. The quantity of heroin seized almost doubled, whereas cannabis (and its preparations) showed a slight decline in the quantity reported seized. The majority of seizures were made from tourists arriving at main Norwegian ferry harbours and airports. Within the country, the drugs were distributed by road or rail. The most common means of concealment was in motor vehicles arriving by ferry from the Federal Republic of Germany via Denmark. Drug law enforcement measures were also focused on Norwegian nationals attempting to illegally import psychotropic substances which they had bought in southern Europe during their holidays and which they intended to sell on the local market.

73. Poland reported some small-scale illicit opium poppy cultivation (in the southern part of the country), which was mainly used for poppy straw decoction. Various drugs and psychotropic substances were diverted from pharmacies, hospitals or doctors' offices or through forged prescriptions. In 1985, only a small amount of psychotropic substances was smuggled into the country for personal abuse. Romania reported a few seizures of cannabis herb, cannabis resin and cocaine from traffickers passing through the country.

74. Spain reported some wild growth of the opium poppy in its northern and central regions and small-scale illicit cannabis plantations scattered throughout the country. Diversion from licit channels of a large variety of psychotropic substances occurred mainly in urban areas. Heroin seizures increased during 1985. Heroin was brought in by air, road and mail, mainly from India, Pakistan and Thailand, or via Turkey. Spain also appeared to be used as a transit country for heroin destined for European countries. The quantity of cocaine seized also increased, mainly as a result of one large seizure of 50 kg from a vessel arriving from Colombia. The majority of cocaine seized was of Bolivian, Colombian and Peruvian provenance and was smuggled in directly to Spain by air, mail or sea or by air via Portugal. There was a significant increase in the quantity of cannabis (and its preparations) seized, due mainly to the discovery of a vessel carrying 26.5 tons of cannabis herb from Colombia. Cannabis resin was found to be mostly of Lebanese and Moroccan origin, whereas cannabis herb was illegally imported from Colombia or from countries of central Africa.

75. Sweden noted some small-scale illicit cannabis cultivation. The Swedish Customs authorities reported a significant increase in the quantity of cannabis (and its preparations), stimulants (amphetamine) and heroin seized in 1985. Customs seizures of cannabis more than doubled compared with the previous years. The total number of drug seizures decreased by 9 per cent compared with 1984, although the number of seizures registered for the first three months of 1986 once more showed a rising tendency. Cannabis and its preparations were smuggled in mainly from Morocco and Spain by couriers using private motor vehicles or pleasure boats. Some smuggling of amphetamine from the Netherlands occurred, mostly by air or rail. Heroin was smuggled in from south-east Asia and India by airline passengers, who had swallowed the drug or concealed it on their persons.

76. Despite a certain decrease in some drug seizures (i.e. cannabis herb), the local drug situation in Switzerland remained disquieting in 1985, as was confirmed by a 16.6 per cent rise in the number of drug related offences and a 10 per cent increase in the number of convictions. A slight decline in illicit cannabis cultivation was noted in 1985. Heroin remained one of the major drugs of abuse and was available throughout the country. The quantity of heroin seized rose by 49 per cent compared with the previous year. Those involved were mainly Italian and Turkish nationals. The drug was mostly obtained in Italy and the Netherlands. Heroin from Asia reached Switzerland from Sri Lanka and India (Madras and Bombay) via France, Italy, Spain and Tunisia and, in some cases, through eastern European countries. The traffickers were mainly Sri Lankan nationals of the Tamil minority. Nigerian heroin couriers, detected with increasing frequency at Zurich airport, seemed to be indicative of a new trend. A new development confirming the deteriorating local drug situation was the discovery of an illicit heroin laboratory at Fribourg. Cocaine traffic spread in some regions, and the quantity of cocaine seized showed an increase of 150 per cent compared with 1984. Cannabis (and its preparations), mainly of North African origin, was still in abundant supply on the local market. Cannabis was frequently obtained by local abusers while in India or Spain. Eighty-two kg of methaqualone was reported seized in one single incident at Zurich.

77. Turkey reported illicit cannabis cultivation in various regions. The country continued to be a transit area for opiates of Afghan, Iranian and Pakistan origin destined for western European countries and the United States. Opiates were transported by individuals or by truck or air freight concealed among goods. Due to stringent enforcement measures, there was a slight decrease in the quantity of the opiates seized in 1985. Cannabis herb and resin were mainly of Lebanese origin and arrived by sea via Cyprus and Syria. A significant rise in the quantities of both drugs seized on their way to western European countries and the United States was noted; this seems to indicate an expansion of trafficking using sea routes. Narcotic drugs were also discovered floating in the sea by the Turkish Coast Guard Command. An investigation revealed that they were of Lebanese origin and had been thrown overboard by traffickers discovered by Turkish and Israeli patrol boats.

78. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics reported small-scale illicit cannabis cultivation in the southern regions of the country and diversion by theft from pharmacies of small quantities of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The majority of the drugs seized were intended for personal consumption or for sale to drug abusers. The quantity of heroin seized rose from 6 kg in 1984 to 15 kg in 1985.

79. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported negligible illicit cannabis cultivation. The illicit manufacture of amphetamine and methylamphetamine increased. Diversion of psychotropic substances by theft from pharmacies and through forged prescriptions and irresponsible prescribing of pharmaceuticals was also registered. Drug seizures made over the last 10 years clearly indicate that there is a large established illicit market for all the principal drugs of abuse. Drug smuggling organizations were frequently resourceful, well funded and able to overcome temporary shortages of supply occasionally caused by political, economic or enforcement developments in drug source areas. The total amount of heroin seized by the Customs in 1985 increased by 8.5 per cent compared with 1984. About one half of the amount came from India and only 27 per cent from Pakistan, whereas in 1984 the majority of the heroin seized arrived from

Pakistan. Chemical analysis of the heroin seized in 1985 indicated that most of it was still being produced in north-west Pakistan or areas of Afghanistan. In 1985, Sri Lankan nationals of the Tamil minority appeared to be the dominant group of couriers operating in the country. Seizures of heroin arriving from south-east Asia increased. Of the total amount seized in 1985, about 15 per cent originated in south-east Asia. The rise in the number of Nigerian traffickers arrested confirmed a definite trend. Concealment in body cavities was the predominant means of hiding the drug and, since several couriers were often employed on the same flight, the total quantity of heroin thus being smuggled was substantial. There was a definite trend during 1985 towards the use of freight as a means of conveyance for heroin smuggling, and large seizures from this traffic accounted for 36 per cent of the total amount seized. Another development appearing in the latter part of 1985 was the concealment of heroin in novelties (ashtrays etc.) dispatched by mail or air-courier packet services. The quantity of cocaine seized increased substantially compared with 1984, which should not be seen as a result of the "cocaine explosion" but rather as a reflection of the effort by Customs to detect cocaine smugglers. Nearly one half of the amount seized was not introduced directly from South America but arrived through continental Europe. There was a significant increase in the use of channel ports to attempt importation with less risk of detection. Amphetamine was smuggled in almost exclusively from the Netherlands, mainly concealed in motor vehicles. A decrease in the quantity of cannabis resin seized was mainly due to the fact that the 1984 figure included one major seizure of about 4 tons. Only 6 per cent of the total amount seized was imported directly from the source country, whereas the majority was brought in from or via Europe. Unlike most other controlled drugs, the bulk of cannabis herb was still being smuggled in directly from source countries. Nigeria accounted for about 36 per cent and Jamaica for about 20 per cent of the total amount seized. There has been a marked drop in seizures from freight arriving from Jamaica and also, with the exception of Nigeria, from west Africa. Cannabis herb traffickers appeared to resort more and more to importation via the Netherlands since the variety of routes available from the Netherlands to the United Kingdom greatly decreased the risk of detection. Sizeable seizures of cannabis herb and resin were made from freight arriving by truck on sea-going ferries from the Netherlands.

80. Yugoslavia reported illicit cannabis cultivation and an increase in the quantity of cannabis herb and cocaine seized. There were about 200 thefts from pharmacies. Some foreigners, mainly from the Near and Middle East, were involved in drug trafficking.

Near and Middle East

81. Illicit traffic in heroin and both cannabis herb and resin appeared to be on the increase in most parts of the Near and Middle East. The tribal areas near the Afghan-Pakistan border continued to be an important centre for the production and manufacture of and traffic in illicit opiates. The extent of this activity is still difficult to assess. There were indications that the illicit movement of these drugs from east to west across the region and then on to western Europe and North America via the Balkan route continued. The eastern Mediterranean area was one of the most important routes for illicit opiates being smuggled into countries of the Middle East and the Gulf region. Illicit drugs were also moving to a lesser extent across the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aqaba and the Sinai peninsula.

82. Afghanistan reported two cases of illicit conversion of opium into heroin. Afghan trafficking groups based in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan were involved in the inward or outward smuggling of drugs. Traffickers used mountain paths with vehicles or animals as their means of transportation. The drugs were often concealed in vehicles, cooking oil cans, grain and food bags. Traffic in opiates increased as a result of the strong demand in European countries and consequential high prices. About 10 per cent of the opium encountered was produced in the tribal areas near the Afghan and Pakistan border, from where it was smuggled into the Islamic Republic of Iran. Trafficking in cannabis resin also increased substantially. About 70 per cent of the drug was illegally exported to the Islamic Republic of Iran and from there to Europe. The quantity of heroin seized rose from about 100 kg in 1984 to over 1 ton in 1985.

83. Egypt reported a considerable expansion of illicit cannabis and opium poppy cultivation in 1985. This illicit growth was generally destined for consumption within the cultivating area. Cannabis resin was the major drug involved in illicit drug trafficking despite a certain decline in the quantity seized compared with 1984. The total quantity of cannabis seized still exceeded many times over the total quantity of all other drugs seized. Lebanon was the principal source of supply for this drug. It arrived via the Sudan and Syria and was sometimes found to be destined for Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom. The main smuggling route was the Mediterranean Sea. Traffickers used their own boats or concealed the drugs in specially constructed compartments on merchants ships. The opium seized was usually of Indian, Lebanese or Pakistan origin. It was brought into the country via Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria mainly by airline and ship passengers. Heroin seizures, usually of Indian, Lebanese, Pakistan or Syrian origin, increased. Heroin entered the country via Cyprus, Greece, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Qatar, the Sudan and the United Arab Emirates. The amount of cocaine discovered in Egypt in 1985 rose to more than 1 kg. Western Europe was the main source of psychotropic substances reaching the Egyptian illicit drug market. The quantity of stimulants seized in 1985 almost doubled compared with 1984. Drugs were generally smuggled into Egypt across the Mediterranean Sea and, to a lesser extent, across the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aqaba and across Egypt's borders with Israel and the Sudan.

84. Iraq reported its first substantial heroin seizure (2kg 422g confiscated from an Egyptian as he was about to leave the country). Opiates and cannabis were the major drugs involved in illicit traffic and were smuggled in from neighbouring countries by road. The means of concealment included hiding drugs in vehicles, passengers' luggage or in body cavities. Only foreigners (Egyptians and one Turkish national) were involved in illicit trafficking.

85. Kuwait noted a decline of the local illicit drug traffic compared with previous years. This resulted from the introduction of strict drug legislation in 1983 and the tightening of border and port controls in order to prevent terrorism. Fenetylline (Captagon) from Jordan, Syria and Turkey was found in trucks bound for the Gulf States, especially Saudi Arabia. Heroin and opium were smuggled by air and sea into the country from Afghanistan, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan. Heroin also came via Turkey by truck. Cannabis herb arrived from Afghanistan, India and Thailand. The cannabis resin seized appeared to be mainly of Afghan, Indian, Lebanese and Turkish origin.

86. Lebanon reported a further expansion of large-scale opium poppy and cannabis plant cultivation areas. There was an increase in the quantity of opium seized, which was either of local manufacture or brought in from or through Turkey and destined for Egypt. Heroin of Near and Middle East origin was found mainly on its way to North America, Australia and western Europe. The quantity of heroin seized decreased. The amount of cocaine confiscated rose significantly (500 g in 1984; 7 kg in 1985) and was smuggled in from Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia and Peru. The majority of the cocaine seized was destined for local consumption (70 per cent), whereas the rest was to be re-exported to various Arab countries. There was also a substantial increase in the quantity of cannabis resin seized in the illicit traffic, the bulk of which was intended for North America, Australia, western Europe, Egypt and Arab countries. Large quantities were moved by sea transport (in containers), smaller amounts by air and medium consignments by road (in false-bottom suitcases).

87. Pakistan reported illicit opium poppy and cannabis cultivation. About 60 per cent of each was converted into opiates or cannabis resin. Twenty-four clandestine heroin laboratories were detected. The illicitly produced heroin was mainly destined for illegal exportation to Middle East countries, North America and western Europe. As a result of the closure of the overland route through the Islamic Republic of Iran, drugs of Afghan origin were smuggled into Pakistan to be either re-exported or sold on the local illicit market. The drugs were moved by road within the country. Heroin was smuggled out by air and bulk quantities of cannabis resin by sea. There was a noticeable decrease in opium seizures, which might be attributable to the fact that larger quantities were being converted into heroin. Trafficking in heroin (about 50 per cent of which was introduced from Afghanistan) increased, apparently because of its transportability and the high prices which it commanded on local and foreign markets. The United States, Canada, Europe and the Middle East were the main destinations for heroin. About 40 per cent of the cannabis resin encountered in Pakistan was of Afghan origin. The amount of cannabis resin seized increased significantly, perhaps as a result of a reduction in the availability of opium in European countries and North America and the fact that penalties for trafficking in cannabis were harsher than those imposed for heroin trafficking.

88. Qatar reported illicit trafficking in cannabis resin arriving from India, Lebanon and Pakistan. Opium was illegally introduced from India and the Islamic Republic of Iran. India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka were the main supply countries for heroin. Khat was brought into the country from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Ethiopia and the Yemen Arab Republic. The drugs were almost exclusively smuggled into the country by air and sea concealed in personal luggage. The United Arab Emirates stated that foreign citizens were mainly involved in the illicit traffic of opium, heroin, cocaine, cannabis resin, stimulants (khat) and depressants. The Yemen Arab Republic reported some smuggling of stimulants (dexamphetamine) and depressants.

Oceania

89. Reports from Oceania suggested that the drug trafficking situation had changed little since 1984. Heroin, cannabis herb and cannabis resin were in demand. New Zealand's largest cannabis resin seizure ever (13 kg) was made on a vessel arriving from India. In Australia, the authorities successfully disrupted the activities of a gang importing cocaine directly from Colombia.

The islands of Oceania appeared to be used with increasing frequency as transit points for the smuggling of drugs into Australia and New Zealand.

90. Australia reported illicit cannabis cultivation (including one case of a specially engineered underground growing area) and the illicit manufacture of amphetamine. One case of clandestine conversion of codeine into heroin was detected. Heroin was smuggled into the country by air and by mail from Thailand and by mail from India. India and Lebanon appeared to be the main sources of cannabis resin. Cocaine was coming from or via Brazil and New Caledonia. A trafficking gang importing cocaine directly from Colombia was disrupted. An increase in the use of airline couriers and of smuggling by mail was noted. Fiji detected illicit cannabis cultivation in the western division of the country.

91. New Zealand reported some illicit cannabis cultivation scattered throughout the country. Some illicit manufacture of morphine and heroin was detected in urban areas. Drugs continued to be smuggled in by mail, sea and air. The largest quantity of cannabis resin ever seized in a single incident in New Zealand (13 kg) was found concealed on board a vessel arriving from India. Australia continued to be a gateway for the illegal importation of drugs, accounting for 38 per cent of the total number of border seizures by Customs during 1985. There was an increase in the quantity of psychotropic substances seized, particularly LSD and depressants, the former being mainly brought in from the United States (by mail) and from the Netherlands (by mail and carried by airline passengers). The involvement of motorcycle gangs in the importation and distribution of LSD was observed.

92. Papua New Guinea experienced an increase in the illicit cultivation of the cannabis plant. Due to the geographical position of the country, traffickers were using its islands and some local airstrips as transit points for the smuggling of narcotic drugs to Australia and New Zealand. Drugs moved in by the mail system were mostly intended for personal consumption. Cannabis resin of Middle East origin was reportedly brought into the country by air via Australia or Singapore.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD — VIENNA

STATISTICS ON NARCOTIC DRUGS FOR 1985

furnished by Governments in accordance with the International Treaties

ORGANE INTERNATIONAL DE CONTRÔLE DES STUPÉFIANTS — VIENNE

STATISTIQUES DES STUPÉFIANTS POUR 1985

fournies par les gouvernements conformément aux traités internationaux

JUNTA INTERNACIONAL DE FISCALIZACIÓN DE ESTUPEFACIENTES — VIENA

ESTADÍSTICAS DE ESTUPEFACIENTES PARA 1985

facilitadas por los gobiernos en cumplimiento de los tratados internacionales



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