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23 AUG 1985

COLOMBO PLAN COUNCIL FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

C 85/21

The Colombo Plan Bureau,
12, Melbourne Avenue,
P.O. Box 596,
Colombo 4,
Sri Lanka.

7 August 1985

*U.N. + International
Bodies. Don Handles This
in Dist. TO Fred*

To Council Representatives and all Member Governments

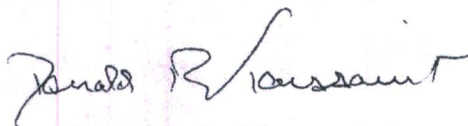
Second Review of the Drug Advisory Programme by a Panel of Experts on Future Directions and Funding Sources

1. Circulated herewith is the Report of the Second Review of the Drug Advisory Programme by a Panel of Experts. The Report will be considered by the Council at its 170th Session on 10 October 1985.
2. The Second Review was undertaken on a recommendation of the Bureau approved by the Council and the Consultative Committee in 1984. The Panel of Experts, consisting of experts from Australia, Malaysia, Thailand, the United States and the United Nations (Division of Narcotic Drugs), met in Colombo at the Bureau beginning 29 July and completed its report on 3 August 1985.
3. In addition to reviewing the record of the Drug Advisory Programme since the first review (1975), the Second Review addressed the future of the Programme -- both its directions and funding sources. A summary of the Conclusions and Recommendations of the Panel's Report will be found in Part III (paragraphs 35 - 50) of the attached Report.
4. Council Members and Member Governments may find the following conclusions and recommendations of particular interest:
 - The Panel commended DAP for its role and achievements during the past 12 years, particularly the mobilisation of non-governmental organisations, but expressed "grave concern" that the excellent work done by DAP since its inception is now threatened by a "regrettable lack of broad-based support" from a majority of Member Governments, both within and outside the region (paras. 36 - 38).
 - The Panel urged that all Member Governments urgently re-examine their position towards funding and that the Bureau and DAP adopt a more aggressive policy geared to raise funds not only from Member Governments but from other Governments which benefit from the work of DAP, as well as international and private funding sources (paras. 39 - 40).
 - As to the future, the Panel supported the Bureau's plans to focus on three fields of activity: increasing public awareness, especially through involvement of non-governmental organisations; development of human resources and expertise; and strengthening of sub-regional, regional and international cooperation (para. 42).

-- The Panel envisaged a three-tier, expanded future role for the Bureau and DAP:

- (i) continuation of flexible and rapid response to governmental requests for advice, supplemented by steps to establish on an ad hoc basis collective "think tanks" drawn from a pool of regional resources to address specific problems;
 - (ii) the identification and development of technical assistance projects within the region (in close consultation with Governments and other concerned parties), setting as a target over the next three years a range of individual projects costing between US \$20,000 and \$100,000 each, to a maximum total value of US \$500,000 per annum.
 - (iii) the execution or administration of a portion of these projects, particularly those related to non-governmental organisations and human resource development, with arrangements made to recover standard servicing or supports costs (paras. 41, 43, and 44).
- Recognising additional human resources would be necessary for this expanded future role, the Panel urged they be sought initially by arrangements to have qualified staff seconded to the DAP by Member Governments at no cost to the Bureau; such secondments would also help identify and assess personnel for future employment in DAP (para. 46).
- The Panel foresees that success in this expanded role for the Bureau and DAP will require support from Member Governments at the highest policy-making and diplomatic levels; a specific suggestion was that governments consider seeking support for the DAP from the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Economic and Social Council (similar to support given to a regional arrangement in South America) (paras. 45 and 48).
- The Panel recommended, finally, that future reviews of the DAP be held at intervals of no more than five years - or more frequently at the request of the Council or Director of the Bureau.

5. The Report of the Second Review of the Drug Advisory Programme by a Panel of Experts will be considered by the Council at its 170th Session on 10 October 1985. If Member Governments unlikely to be represented at the meeting have any comments, these should be conveyed to the Bureau in advance of the Council meeting so that they can be brought to the Council's attention.



Donald R. Toussaint
Director

35/09/03

fj

COLOMBO PLAN BUREAU

DRUG ADVISORY PROGRAMME

SECOND REVIEW BY A PANEL OF EXPERTS

29 July - 3 August 1985

Colombo, Sri Lanka

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The 30th Colombo Plan Consultative Committee Meeting convened in Kuala Lumpur from 2 to 7 November 1984 and accepted a recommendation of the Bureau that a Second Review of the Drug Advisory Programme should be conducted in 1985. That Review should address in particular the future directions of the work of the Drug Advisory Programme (DAP) and the availability of financial resources to support that work.
2. In accordance with the Committee's decision, a Panel of Experts (Review Panel) to conduct the Second Review was convened in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 29 July to 3 August 1985.
3. In preparation for the Review, the Bureau compiled a background document which was provided to the experts on 16 July 1985. On 8 April 1985, the Bureau had invited comments from the Governments of Member States of the Colombo Plan and sought recommendations on the future policies to be pursued by the DAP and the availability of financial resources to enable those policies to be put into effect. The Review Panel was provided with responses which had been received, by 29 July 1985, from the Governments of Hongkong, Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and the United States of America. Copies of the responses are at Annex I.
4. The experts were welcomed by the Director of the Colombo Plan Bureau who outlined the work which had been undertaken by DAP since its establishment in 1973. He drew special attention to that part of the background documentation regarding future funding. The Bureau hoped to be able to present the findings of the Second Review to the Colombo Plan Council for Asia and the Pacific, in early October 1985.
5. Police Major General Chavalit Yodmani (Thailand), Mr. Khairuddin bin Ibrahim (Malaysia) and Mr. Michael Davies (UN Division of Narcotic Drugs) were unanimously elected to the offices of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur respectively. Other members of the Review Panel were: Mr. Manuel Gallardo (U.S.A.), Mr. Roger Holdich (Australia), Mr. David Schramm (Australia), Dr. Kalman Szendrei (UN-DND), Mr. Donald R. Toussaint (Director, Colombo Plan Bureau) and Mr. Pio A. Abarro (Drug Adviser) were present as advisers.

II. REVIEW

General

6. The Review Panel examined the activities undertaken by DAP during the period from 1973 to 1985. The work which had been undertaken had undoubtedly made a major contribution towards increasing the awareness of Governments and societies of the threat from drug abuse, the illicit traffic and illicit supply and manufacture of drugs throughout the Asia and Pacific region. The work of the

DAP had also made a major contribution to the development of coordinated countermeasures to those threats at national, sub-regional and regional levels. The role undertaken by DAP at relevant regional and international meetings had also served to ensure that a coherent assessment of the problems and successes of Governments of the region was available in such fora. The Review noted that DAP had begun by encouraging the establishment or strengthening of drug law enforcement structures. Thereafter, in response to regional needs, emphasis had been placed on mobilising social, prevention and rehabilitation responses; this ability to adjust to changing needs had characterised DAP's operations throughout its existence. During recent years the members of the Review Panel had been particularly impressed with the way in which DAP had promoted much greater involvement of non-governmental organisations in work against drug abuse in all its aspects and especially in pursuit of measures to prevent and reduce the illicit demand for drugs.

7. At the international level, the Panel noted that the work of the DAP had consistently been undertaken within the strategy and policy guidelines established by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations. The DAP was also to be congratulated on the extent to which it had supported and complemented the work of secretariat units concerned with drug control within the United Nations and on the way in which it had undertaken the same role in respect of initiatives against the illicit drug traffic and associated phenomena being pursued by the International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO/Interpol) and the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC). Particular care had always been taken to avoid overlap or duplication.

8. The Review Panel recalled that part of the International Drug Control Strategy adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 1981 had addressed activities which regional organisations might undertake. The relevant extract from that Strategy is at Annex II; the Review Panel noted with appreciation the positive contribution of the DAP in pursuit of the objectives outlined therein.

9. All members of the Review Panel expressed particular thanks and appreciation to Mr. Pio A. Abarro, Colombo Plan Drug Adviser. It was very clear that the achievements of the DAP were the results of his work and his commitment; he and the DAP itself, as an institution, had become virtually inseparable. The Review Panel considered that it was unrealistic to expect that any individual could continue to carry this burden indefinitely. A high standard has been set and expectations for the future were also very high. It was necessary to begin to build for the future, to identify and train a successor or successors over an extended period, and to define a continuing role for the DAP which could be maintained after the departure of the incumbent Adviser.

10. Taking account of the fact that many Governments were facing a period of austerity, the Review Panel stressed that this process of role definition should not be taken to imply an increase in the bureaucratic structure with a concomitant increase in administrative overheads. It was necessary to negotiate and enter into arrangements which would provide continuity in the future without any unnecessary increase in the number of personnel to be employed.

11. In planning for the future, account should also be taken of the fact that drug-related problems had increased exponentially throughout the region during the previous twelve years and that they had changed considerably. In

1973, for instance, the threat of illicit supply of, traffic in, and demand for heroin had not existed in South Asia. However, during the last several years, parts of the South Asia sub-region had out-stripped the South East Asia sub-region as a cause of concern in respect of illicit heroin availability.

12. It was noted by the Review Panel that, in respect of countermeasures to the illicit heroin traffic, the Asia and Pacific region continued to merit all possible support from parts of other regions which were adversely affected by such traffic. Data made available to the UN-DND and ICPO/Interpol from Governments indicated that 100 per cent of the heroin trafficked to or through the States of the Arabian Peninsula was obtained in parts of the area covered by the Colombo Plan region. Up to 95 per cent of the heroin trafficked to or through Western Europe was also obtained in parts of the area; it was likely that up to 75 per cent of the heroin smuggled into Canada and U.S.A. came either from South West or South East Asia - well within the area covered by the DAP.

13. The Review Panel, therefore, considered that many States Members of the Plan from outside the region had a direct national interest in supporting the work undertaken by the DAP. This work could also help to prevent or reduce illicit demand for drugs within the region, thus further reducing the incentive for illicit supply. It could assist in interdicting illicit drug traffic passing through the region and could have an impact in enabling Governments concerned to reduce illicit cultivation of the opium poppy and the cannabis plant.

14. The Review Panel also noted the grave potential risks to the societies of States situated on actual or potential trafficking routes. All States Members of the Colombo Plan were on such transit routes. Experience showed that the Governments of those States also faced a threat from the contagious effect of the illicit transit traffic in drugs. It was, in the Review Panel's opinion, prudent to support the activities undertaken by the Bureau through the DAP so as to reduce this threat.

Possible Future Activities

15. With regard to possible future activities which could be undertaken by DAP, the Review Panel examined in detail the section entitled "Future Role/Directions, Programme/Activities" contained in the background documentation (pages 11 to 15 inclusive). The Review Panel believed in this context, that in view of the rapid changes in the patterns of illicit drug supply and demand, future reviews should take place at more frequent intervals. This would enable the DAP to respond even more quickly than it had done in the past to changes in the overall situation.

16. With regard to proposed priorities in respect of strengthening cooperation and coordination between States, the Review Panel believed that the DAP, taking account of the differences between various parts of the region, should plan to support the development of sub-regional as well as regional and international cooperation and coordination. Thus, priorities over the next few years might usefully include:

- (1) to continue to strengthen and support the drug control activities of the Governments of ASEAN Member States;
- (2) to support similar activities which were being initiated by the United Nations and Governments in the South Asia sub-region;

(3) to continue to cooperate, within resources available, in pursuing drug control related activities being undertaken by the various inter-governmental bodies operating in the South Pacific sub-region.

17. The Review Panel fully supported the Bureau's proposal, contained in the background documentation, to continue and expand the work undertaken by the DAP to increase public awareness through the development of informational, educational and instructional material, training and other activities, as well as by developing manuals on this subject.

18. In this context, it was noted that the Secretary-General of the United Nations had proposed an International Ministerial-Level Conference to address solutions to drug-related problems in 1987. Provided that the General Assembly of the United Nations accepted this proposal, the Bureau's suggestion to convene a Conference in Australia in 1986 on mobilising non-governmental organisations to prevent and reduce drug abuse would be particularly useful and supportive. The Bureau's plans, if realised, would be complemented by an offer by the Government of Sweden to act as host to a similar Conference to be organised in collaboration with the UN-DND in Sweden in the same year. The Review Panel noted that this area of preventive work had attracted first priority in the range of proposals made by the Secretary General of the United Nations.

19. The proposal by the Bureau to continue to concentrate on increasing public awareness might also usefully serve to expand activities within the region to stimulate the utilisation of community resources to prevent and reduce drug abuse. If this were done, it would free UN-DND human resources to concentrate on introducing this concept into other regions where less work has so far been undertaken.

20. In the context of the Bureau's proposal to continue and expand its programme to develop human resources, the Review Panel suggested that the DAP might place high priority on the production of guidance manuals. These could provide a check list of the measures necessary at appropriate stages and in respect of the number of technical disciplines (e.g. counsellors, researchers, programme evaluators, communicators, social workers, etc.) which were required to pursue a comprehensive national strategy to counter the wide range of drug-related problems.

21. The Review Panel supported the proposal that the DAP should continue to support relevant technical training and to identify sources of such training on request from Governments.

22. It was believed that one important objective of the DAP should be to encourage Governments to develop a comprehensive national drug control strategy. This should enable Governments to identify any short-falls or gaps in the human or financial resources available and to make the necessary adjustments.

23. The formulation of a national strategy was particularly important in circumstances where most Governments were trying to involve non-governmental organisations and voluntary bodies in work to counter various drug-related problems. Particular difficulties were sometimes encountered in ensuring complete unity of effort between official agencies of Governments, which were developing solutions to problems associated with drug abuse, and non-official sectors of society which were pursuing the same objectives.

24. The Review Panel considered and applauded the work undertaken by the DAP to strengthen international drug control in cooperation and collaboration with the United Nations and with ICPO/Interpol, CCC and other inter-governmental organisations. This should certainly be continued within resources available.

Future Funding

25. The Review Panel considered in detail problems associated with future funding. It noted in particular the sections of the background document entitled "Future Funding" (pages 15 to 18 inclusive) as well as the views of the Government of the United States of America (reproduced as part of Annex I) which had taken a major role in establishing the DAP and in ensuring its continuation by making a large proportion of the necessary finances available.

26. The Panel noted that the range of contributors to the DAP was very limited. This was despite the fact that the work of the DAP benefited a wide range of countries. This limited funding placed severe constraints on the operations of the DAP; for example, in 1985 only six Governments had made a contribution by 30 July 1985 (see Annex 4 to the background document).

27. In approaching the issue of future funding, the Review Panel proceeded on the principle that it was highly desirable that the DAP be enabled to continue to exercise some flexibility in respect of its responses to requests from Member States. The DAP should also be enabled to fulfil the role of a "think tank" from time to time, so as to stimulate initiatives by Governments of States where, in the judgement of the DAP, a major gap existed which had not been recognised.

28. DAP had a substantive "regular" task to undertake in providing advice and guidance to Governments and in ensuring the collection and dissemination of relevant information within the region. However, it should also continue to undertake technical cooperation activities. To do this it should be enabled and encouraged to seek out potential sources of financing and to negotiate funding with a wide range of likely donors. Indeed, in view of the present situation, where no apparent forward financial commitment to support DAP existed after 1986, the Review Panel strongly urged that the Council authorise the Director and his staff to undertake fund-raising activities with immediate effect.

29. The Review Panel suggested that, in pursuing these funding activities, the Director be authorised to aim at a level of regular annual financing with firm forward commitments by donors, covering a planning period of at least three years and preferably five years. This regular and continuing financing should be sufficient to enable the DAP to operate at its present level. It would, therefore, be necessary to attract regular contributions of at least US \$100,000 per year.

30. In addition, the Review Panel believed that the Bureau and the DAP should concentrate on the formulation of a range of technical assistance projects which could be presented to potential donors for support. Taking account of the present human and financial resources available to the Bureau and DAP, the Review Panel believed that it would be realistic to aim for a selection of projects totalling about US \$500,000 per year in the first instance.

31. The Review Panel further suggested that the Bureau adopt the practice of charging a flat rate servicing fee for those technical assistance projects which the DAP would manage or execute. This was normal practice both at national and international levels. The flat rate servicing fee or support costs might range from 12 to 14 per cent of the total cost of the project. The revenue thus

obtained should be used to supplement the regular resources of the DAP. It could be expended, e.g. for the retention of experts, consultants, technical advisers or additional secretarial and support staff and to pay for travel costs where unusual circumstances make it necessary to undertake unscheduled and unbudgeted missions at short notice.

32. In respect of potential sources for funding, the Director should be authorised to approach international and non-governmental organisations including UNFDAC. Great care should be taken to continue, as at present, to avoid duplication or overlap with the fund-raising activities of UNFDAC. He should also be authorised and enabled to approach non-governmental organisations, private foundations and commercial organisations especially when support was required for the development of drug-related education and training. The Review Panel believed that some investment of existing resources to enable the Director and the Drug Adviser to prepare appropriate fund-raising material and to undertake specific fund-raising campaigns was fully justified and should result in a useful financial return.

33. The Review Panel, in the same context, believed that Member Governments should, in consultation with the Bureau, urgently explore the possibility of making expert staff available to work in the DAP and to provide the kind of expertise that would be necessary to ensure, inter alia: project formulation; cost-effective execution of technical assistance projects; specific training in specialised skills and the preparation of publicity, training and other material. Governments should make such staff available at no cost to the Bureau, possibly on a similar pattern to that which was available under the United Nations Junior Professional Officer Programme.

34. An approach of this kind, in respect of seconded staff, should also take into account the need to identify personnel who could be considered for future employment in the DAP. Secondments of this kind would be a useful means of assessing an individual's capacity, commitment and potential.

III. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

35. The Review Panel considered the background material presented by the Bureau and the views of the Government of States Members of the Plan. Members of the Panel also exchanged views based on their experience of the DAP, its history and operations. They also took into account that, in spite of major successes which had been achieved in some parts of the Asia and Pacific Region, the area as a whole still encompassed areas which produced the overwhelming majority of illicit heroin which was moved in the illicit traffic worldwide. It also accounted for a considerable proportion of cannabis which was trafficked internationally. These factors inevitably encouraged the spread of drug abuse in many parts of the region itself and constituted an immediate threat to other parts.

36. The Review Panel warmly commended the DAP and, specifically, the incumbent Drug Adviser, on the role that had been undertaken since the inception of the DAP to assist the Governments of Member States to develop countermeasures to the above problems, not only individually but collectively. Tribute was owed in particular to the Drug Adviser, who was to be congratulated on his energy, enthusiasm and unfailing optimism which was often an inspiration to others working in a frequently frustrating field.

37. The Review Panel believed that maximum and effective use had been made of very limited resources. The DAP, from 1973 to 1985, had been operated on a budget averaging US \$125,000 a year. Responses to drug related problems which

had been supported or encouraged by the DAP had demonstrated a maximum of flexibility in a rapidly changing situation. Considerable thought had also been directed to initiating measures which would guard against likely future threats and an active rather than a reactive attitude had been adopted. This had been especially effective in mobilising non-governmental agencies in activities designed to prevent and reduce drug abuse. The work that had been achieved in this field was particularly commendable.

38. The Review Panel expressed grave concern that the excellent work which had been done since the inception of the DAP in 1973 was now threatened by a regrettable lack of broad-based support from the majority of Governments of States, Members of the Plan, both within and outside the region. This was in spite of the fact that virtually all those States had benefited, and would continue to do so, either directly or indirectly from the work undertaken by DAP.

39. The Review Panel urged Governments of all States, Members of the Plan, to re-examine their positions in respect of this funding as a matter of urgency.

40. The Review Panel strongly recommended, as a corollary, that the Bureau and DAP should, with immediate effect, readjust their own attitudes to their activities. The current, and understandable, modest and low profile approach should be replaced with an aggressive "marketing" policy based on past achievements, clearly identified future objectives and geared towards fund-raising. The target audience should include not only Governments of States Members of the Plan but others which benefited from the work undertaken by the DAP and international and other funding organisations.

41. In addition, the DAP should maintain its present flexible range of operations. It should continue to provide a regular source of speedy and expert technical advice to Governments. The first priority should be to ensure that this function continued to be performed. The budget necessary for the performance of this function was estimated to be a minimum of US \$100,000, and a maximum of US \$150,000 per annum over the next three years.

42. In respect of future policy directions and programme activities the Review Panel supported the Bureau's own perception of DAP's role, that is, emphasis on:

(a) Increasing public awareness, especially through the involvement of non-governmental organisations;

(b) Development of human resources and expertise;

(c) Strengthening of sub-regional, regional and international cooperation and coordination.

43. The function of providing a range of rapid and flexible responses to Governments requests should be enhanced by the Bureau identifying a pool of technically competent human resources within the region and within the States, Members of the Plan, in consultation with Governments. The Governments, thereafter should agree to make these human resources available on an ad hoc basis under negotiated arrangements, to operate as a collective "think tank" to address specific problems.

44. The Bureau and DAP should also be required and enabled to:

(a) Identify and develop technical assistance projects within the region of Asia and the Pacific in close consultation with the Governments of the States, Members of the Plan, the United Nations and concerned

inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations. Governments and concerned international organisations should, where necessary, be requested to assist in the planning process. A realistic target over the next three year period might be to develop a range of projects, costing between US \$20,000 and US \$100,000 each, to a maximum value of possibly US \$500,000 per annum.

(b) Execute or administer at least a proportion of the above projects, particularly those in categories 42 (a) and (b) above, it being understood that when the Bureau and DAP undertook this function a standard servicing or support cost component would accrue to the DAP as general revenue to be used for developing DAP activities.

(c) Engage actively in fund-raising to support not only the regular activities described in para. 41 above but also the technical assistance projects described in para. 44 (a) above. Care should be taken not to duplicate the work of UNFAC. Specific authority should be given to approach the private sector as part of a comprehensive fund-raising strategy. The Director should be authorised to make the budgetary reallocations necessary to develop and implement this strategy during an initial two-year transitional period.

45. In order to ensure that the objectives set out above be achieved, Governments should provide support to the initiatives of the Bureau and the DAP at the highest policy-making and diplomatic levels.

46. Additional human resources would be necessary to implement the above recommendations. These should not, at least initially, be sought by adding staff to the establishment of the DAP who were paid from the DAP's budget. Formulae should be developed within which Governments of States, Members of the Plan, would post or second staff to the DAP, at Governments' expense, to carry out specific tasks within job descriptions established by the Director. All costs of the posting or secondment should be borne by the "parent" Government; the staff member concerned would, however, be fully and exclusively responsible to the Bureau when carrying out his assigned duties during the period of posting or secondment. As expanded DAP activity becomes established consideration should be given to acquiring necessary project management staff.

47. With regard to strengthening and supporting coordinated international drug control, the DAP should be encouraged to continue to pursue its very well-balanced policy in respect of relations with United Nations, ICPO/Interpol, the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC) and other organisations. Particular benefit would accrue at this time if the DAP were encouraged to pursue: a regional initiative on the involvement and training of non-governmental organisations, including during the forthcoming NGO meeting to be held in Australia in 1986; the production of Manuals or training materials on public awareness; the development of a comprehensive national drug control strategy; the production of manuals and training material for legal draftsmen in Governments, directed to the development of legislation on new drug law enforcement techniques.

48. Governments, Members of the Plan, should consider eliciting the specific support of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Economic and Social Council for the drug-related work of the Bureau and the DAP, as had been done for the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

49. Reviews of the type now undertaken should be held in future at intervals of not more than five years or more frequently at the request of the Council or the Director of the Bureau.

50. The Second Review Panel expressed its confidence that, if the above recommendations were accepted and implemented by all concerned, the excellent work of the DAP would not only be continued but also expanded. The aim should be to establish a budgetary cycle of 3 to 5 years to permit the most effective forward planning and programme delivery.

IV. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

51. The Chairman, on behalf of the Review Panel, thanked the Director of the Colombo Plan Bureau and the Colombo Plan Drug Adviser for their wise counsel and for the frank and clear manner in which they had set out their problems, their plans and their hopes for the future of DAP. He also thanked them, on behalf of all participants, for their warm welcome, generous hospitality and for the excellence of the administrative arrangements. He expressed his great appreciation to the experts for their support and cooperation and also recorded the thanks of all participants to the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board of the Government of Sri Lanka for the assistance and warm hospitality which had been provided to all present in conjunction with their mission in Sri Lanka.

Annex I

C O P Y

NARCOTICS DIVISION
GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT
United Centre, 31st Floor
Hongkong

Our Ref: NDF/6/4 II
Your Ref: 7/27/036

13 May 1985

Mr. Donald R. Toussaint,
Director,
The Colombo Plan Bureau,
12 Melbourne Avenue,
P.O. Box No. 596,
Colombo 4,
Sri Lanka.

Dear Mr. Toussaint,

Thank you for your letter dated 1 April 1985 about the future programme, projects, activities, priorities and funding sources of the Drug Advisory Programme.

Hong Kong would be pleased to provide study and training courses in:

Treatment and rehabilitation
Law enforcement
Preventive education and publicity

on the same basis as in the past.

We would also be pleased to participate in NGO Conferences and to provide resource personnel for other conferences if invited to do so.

I hope that we may have the pleasure of welcoming you to Hong Kong whenever it is convenient for you to visit us.

Yours sincerely,

Sgd.
(G.L. Mortimer)
Commissioner for Narcotics

GLM/mw

C O P Y

Narcotics Control Administration
and
Drug Abuse Co-ordinating Council
Ministry of Health

Date: 24th May, 1985

Dear Director,

I have the honour to refer to your letter dated 3rd April 1985 concerning the extension of the Drug Advisory Programme beyond 1985.

Since the establishment of the Drug Advisory Programme in 1973 for assisting national and regional efforts to eliminate the causes of drug abuse, it has been working in close cooperation with the member countries, the Islamic Republic of Iran and regional and international agencies involved in the field of drug abuse prevention and control.

Drug Advisory Programme has helped the member countries, as well as, the Islamic Republic of Iran in sponsoring and organising national and regional seminars, workshops and conferences and its publications on different aspects of prevention and control of drug abuse which, we believe, have been of great importance and have created awareness among the members on the dangers of the problem.

While the Islamic Republic of Iran is suffering much from drug addiction and endeavouring very hard to put an end to this problem has not more chances to benefit from various programmes of this branch, but we appreciate gratefully the work of the Drug Advisory Programme and fully support the extension of this programme beyond 1985.

Please accept sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd.
Dr. S.H. Fakhri
General Director
Narcotics Control Administration

Mr. Donald R. Toussaint,
Director,
The Colombo Plan Bureau,
12 Melbourne Avenue,
P.O. Box 596, Colombo 4
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C O P Y

PASUKAN PETUGAS ANTI DADAH,
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941360

Cable: SELAMAT

Our Reference: PPAD(S)133/844/1

Date: May 9, 1985

Mr. Donald R. Toussaint,
Director,
The Colombo Plan Bureau,
12 Melbourne Avenue,
Colombo 4,
Sri Lanka.

Dear Mr. Toussaint,

I have to honour to refer to your letter reference 7/27/036 dated 8 April 1985.

2. In response to your letter, we would like to suggest for the consideration of the Review Panel, when it meets in Sri Lanka from 29 July to 3 August 1985, the following:-

a) Training

That priority be given to Training which could take the form of sponsorship of specialised training in drug matters relating to the various technical disciplines, for the following support personnel:

- a) system analysts, programmers and statisticians
- b) counsellors and social workers (professionals as well as volunteers)
- c) vocational/skill training and labour market specialists
- d) curriculum and preventive education designers
- e) key communicators (for face to face communication)
- f) law enforcement personnel
- g) programme evaluators and researchers
- h) on mass media coverage/reporting
- i) chemists, pharmacologists and laboratory technicians.

Study tours could in future be accorded a lower priority.

b) Research

The Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme may want to look into the possibility of providing advisory services on and sponsor the conduct of surveys/research studies.

Emphasis may be given to:-

i) Epidemiological surveys of Drug Abuse/Incidence/Prevalence/Trends.

- a) techniques - research design
- b) methodologies - statistical reporting systems
- c) analysis on correlates, cause and consequences of drug abuse in various segments of the population.

ii) Studies on

- a) prevention strategies and programmes - design, delivery and evaluation
- b) treatment and rehabilitation strategies and programmes - design, delivery and evaluation (longitudinal studies)

c) Sponsorship

i) Sponsor anti drug programmes among youth organisations at national and regional levels. This would be in line with the recommendations of the last NGO Conference held in Jakarta, Indonesia in 1984. 1985 has been declared the International Year of the Youth.

ii) Sponsor parent's movement against drug abuse at national and regional levels. This would compliment the American initiative in this field.

iii) Sponsor the production of audio visual/teaching aids for preventive education and community awareness programmes. Preventive education and information should be accorded very high priority in all anti drug strategies and programmes.

D) Advisory Services

Intensify the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme's advisory services relating to the formulation of appropriate policies and strategies at national and local levels.

E) Staffing

The Review Panel may want to consider:-

- i) the extension of the Drug Advisory Programmes on a two yearly or five yearly basis.
- ii) expanding the staffing to include an officer to be in charge of training and another for supply and demand reduction activities.

We hope the above suggestions would help the Review Panel in their deliberations.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

Sgd.
(KHAIRUDDIN IBRAHIM)
Director,
Anti Narcotics Task Force,
National Security Council,
Prime Minister's Department,
Malaysia.

C O P Y

NEW ZEALAND POLICE
National Headquarters
180 Molesworth Street,
Wellington, New Zealand.

Private Bag, Wellington
Cable: MOMEN Wellington
Telephone: 749 499

5 June 1985

The Director
The Colombo Plan Bureau
12 Melbourne Avenue
P.O. Box 596
Colombo 4
SRI LANKA

Dear Mr. Toussaint

I write in response to your letter of 1 April 1985 relating to the Drug Advisory Programme Review.

May I take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Pio Abarro on the fine work he has done with the Drug Advisory Programme over the years and hope that this will continue. This view has also been expressed to us by voluntary agencies in New Zealand who have worked with Mr. Abarro.

Our Police Liaison Officers in Singapore and Bangkok can continue to be made available to speak at training seminars if required.

We also have courses at our New Zealand Police College which, although designed primarily for our own staff, may be of assistance in training Law Enforcement Officers from member countries.

A copy of the schedule of courses for 1985 is attached. This will give some indication of the scope of our local training. If the Drug Advisory Programme are interested in sending anyone here, we would consider waiving the fees for accommodation and tuition for such persons.

It is our view that the Drug Advisory Programme should continue as at present, with particular emphasis on the training of Law Enforcement Officers in investigations, and also in the removal of drug trafficking at its source.

Yours sincerely,

Sgd.
R.N. Macdonald
Director: Drug Enforcement and Intelligence

C O P Y

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
P.O. Ward Strip
Waigani
Papua New Guinea

Date: 23rd May 1985

Our Reference: 7 - 1 - 2

Dr. Ronald R. Toussaint,
Director,
The Colombo Plan Bureau,
12, Melbourne Avenue,
P.O. Box 596,
COLOMBO 4, SRI LANKA.

Dear Dr. Toussaint,

On behalf of the Government of Papua New Guinea and this Ministry, I wish to welcome and congratulate you on your assumption of duties as Director of the Colombo Plan Bureau.

In doing so, may I also assure you that this Department and the country will continue to support and co-operate with your Office and the Plan in its endeavours to initiate and execute projects and training in the Region. Papua New Guinea views the Colombo Plan as an Organisation which has contributed much towards its national development. We will, therefore, continue to support the Plan and its various work programmes.

I take this opportunity to also make a few suggestions on the type of work programmes which in my view can assist you in your work in respect of potential benefits to Papua New Guinea under the Plan.

Firstly, Papua New Guinea is experiencing the worldwide phenomenon of drug trafficking. As the Police Force is small and limited in its expertise in this field, it would be most useful if a big intake of Papua New Guinea nationals into the Plan's Drug Advisory Programme can be effected. Emphasis here should be placed mainly on drug detection and prevention methods and activities.

The other area which requires mention is the fact that Papua New Guinea is undertaking major public work programmes and so any courses or training opportunities in that field will be attractive to us. Papua New Guinea would also be keen in programmes relating to small scale enterprises/industries.

On that note, I once again congratulate you and wish you your Organisation well in your efforts to foster growth and development both in our individual countries and the region.

Yours sincerely,

sgd.
William Dihm
ACTING SECRETARY

C O P Y

DANGEROUS DRUGS BOARD

356 Solana, Intramuros, Manila.

P.O. Box 3682, Manila

Telegram: DANBOARD, Manila

Telephone: 47-62-42

June 3, 1985

Donald R. Toussaint,
Director, Colombo Plan Bureau,
12 Melbourne Avenue,
P.O. Box No. 596,
Colombo 4,
Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

Dear Director Toussaint;

This has reference to your letter dated 2 April 1985 seeking the Board's views, comments and suggestions regarding the future directions, i.e. future programs, projects, activities and priorities and funding sources of the Drug Advisory Programme of the Bureau.

In this connection, the Board came up with the following comments/suggestions, to wit:

1. The extension of the Drug Advisory Programme;
2. More involvement of Non-Government Offices (NGO), particularly the media, church (religious), jaycees, etc., in the drug prevention efforts;
3. Closer coordination among in-country government and non-government agencies involved in drug abuse prevention and law enforcement activities;
4. Emphasis on drug abuse prevention education for all schools, including the out-of-school youths;
5. Workshop-seminars on the effective and tested drug abuse prevention techniques adopted by other Asian countries;
6. To underscore the greater need for exchange of information between agencies and among nations in their day-to-day cooperation;
7. Strengthening of law enforcement by way of more intensive and extensive specialised training for anti-narcotics operatives;
8. the publication by the Secretariat of informative materials for reprinting and/or dissemination in the countries of the region;
9. for the Colombo Plan Bureau to support researches in the field of drug abuse prevention and control;
10. Further exchange of technology in the field of treatment and rehabilitation;
11. Each Colombo Plan country should be committed to the Drugs Advisory Programme Fund to encourage member-countries of the Bureau to share their funds to the Programme in order to have a stronger, more viable and greater coverage of countries needing its services; and

12. The availability of the Drug Adviser, Colombo Plan Bureau, for consultancy services upon call of a country.

We hope that the above comments/suggestions will serve as a guide for the Bureau in determining the Programme's future directions and funding sources and for the Review Panel's consideration.

With warm personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Sgt.

MANUEL M. SUPNET

Executive Director

C O P Y

CENTRAL NARCOTICS BUREAU
Eu Tong Sen Street
Singapore 0105
Republic of Singapore

Your Ref: 7/27/035
Our Ref: CNB/SF/C/116/2 Vol 2

29 June 85

Mr. Donald R. Toussaint
Director
The Colombo Plan Bureau
12 Melbourne Avenue
P.O. Box No. 596
Colombo 4
Sri Lanka.

Dear Mr. Toussaint

Please refer to your letter of 1 Apr 85.

2. Thank you for inviting me to make my comments on the future direction of the Drug Advisory Programme (DAP). The projects undertaken by DAP have benefited the various regional countries. The expertise gained is tremendous. This will go a long way in drug enforcement efforts.

3. I would like to take this opportunity to suggest that the DAP should continue its good work. The DAP could also look into the feasibility of financing ASEAN based projects. One example I could quote is financial assistance to either of the 12 projects approved by the 8th ASEAN Drug Experts Meeting held in April 84 in Jakarta. Mr. Pio Abarro, the Adviser to DAP, attended th meeting.

4. I wish to place on record the training and fellowships awarded by the Colombo Plan Bureau to my officers. The awards have been beneficial. By visiting regional countries, they have a better understanding of the problems faced by other countries in drug enforcement. They have widened their experience and knowledge. This will help them in their drug enforcement duties.

5. With warmest regards.

Yours sincerely

Sgd.
POH GEOK EK
DIRECTOR
CENTRAL NARCOTICS BUREAU

C O P Y

NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD
Third Floor, New Secreriat,
Colombo 1.

Chairman: P.H.A. WEERASINGHE

My No: NDDCB/130/85

29th May 1985

Dear Mr. Toussaint,

I am writing in response to your letter dated 1st April 1985, seeking my views etc. on the DAP of the Colombo Plan Bureau which is due for review in June 1985.

The NDDCB would like to see the continuation of the human resources training programme as presently conducted in the ASEAN countries.

I would also like to suggest that the DAP.

- (a) explores the possibility of organising regular multi-lateral meetings to discuss drug abuse problems confronting the countries within the SARC (South Asian Regional Committee)
- (b) provides additional support for participation in training in the areas of Treatment/Rehabilitation and preventive education and information.
- (c) give priority to organising training courses in individual countries to encourage development of human resources and expertise in the various fields of drug abuse prevention and control.

I also recommend that all member countries of the Colombo Plan should be encouraged to contribute, to what-ever extent possible, to the funding of the DAP.

The NDDCB incidently has sought Ministry approval to make a token contribution of US\$1,000/- to the DAP for 1985.

Yours sincerely,

Sgd.
P.H.A. WEERASINGHE
Chairman/NDDCB

C O P Y

No. 1103/9749

Office of the Narcotics Control Board
Office of the Prime Minister
Din Daeng Road, Phayathai District
Bangkok 10400, Thailand.

May 1, 1985

Mr. Donald R. Toussaint
Director, The Colombo Plan Bureau
12, Melbourne Avenue
P.O. Box No. 596
Colombo 4
Sri Lanka

Dear Mr. Toussaint,

I am writing to express my sincere appreciation and gratitude to the Colombo Plan Bureau for the approval to furnish us US\$500 for publishing the book and US\$300 grant for the narcotics song contest. I would like also to take this opportunity to confirm my intention to participate in the Review Panel of the Drug Advisory Programme to be held in Colombo during 29 July - 3 August 1985. Since I do not know much about the details of the discussion, I would be most grateful if you could kindly send me the background paper. As for your request for my view, comments and suggestions regarding the future directions, we are of the opinion that in the light of the growing menace of drug abuse problem, DAP should continue its role as a promotional and complementary organisation. Regarding the role of DAP to Thailand, we would like DAP to continue rendering technical assistance for Thai officials in term of fellowships for study tours, financial support to attend meetings, seminars and workshops in related fields of drug abuse and supporting fund for holding national and international conferences in Thailand. In addition, we hope that more effort would be made by DAP in increasing and supporting NGOs' participation in drug abuse prevention and control as the potency and effectiveness of the national efforts in solving drug abuse problem depends much on their cooperation.

In connection with our contribution to DAP, I am pleased to inform you that the amount of US\$5,000 is now available. This amount will be given to Mr. Pio Abarro during his next visit to Thailand.

Please be assured of our continued cooperation.

With best regards.

Yours sincerely,

Sgd.

Police Major General Chavalit Yodmani
Secretary General, NCB.

C O P Y

THE AMBASSADOR
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Colombo, Sri Lanka

June 13, 1985

The Honorable Donald R. Toussaint
Director
Colombo Plan Bureau
12, Melbourne Avenue
Colombo 4

Dear Ambassador Toussaint:

I refer to your letter of April 8, 1985, asking for the United States Government's view, comments and suggestions about future directions for the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Program (DAP).

Soon after receiving your letter, I passed on your request to the State Department. The Bureau of International Narcotics Matters (INM) discussed future DAP programs with Mr. Pio Abarro during his recent visit to Washington. During their discussions, Mr. Abarro was told that the Colombo Plan DAP could play an important role in developing public awareness activities in the member States, focusing on increasing public awareness of the dangers of drug abuse and trafficking.

As a follow-up to the April discussions in Washington, INM has forwarded to us several proposed activities which DAP could undertake in 1986. I understand these were briefly outlined to Mr. Abarro. Their suggestions are as follows:

A. The development of a training course on the planning and conduct of national awareness campaigns which would include, inter alia, coverage of the following topics: Fund-raising from the private sector; data-based planning, pre-testing, and use of media materials including use of traditional folk media; the identification of key opinion-shapers within countries and the development of means of reaching such individuals with drug-related information; essentials of educating the media; mobilization of non-governmental organizations (NGO) not traditionally involved in drug abuse prevention; methods to involve parents and community institutions in grass-roots prevention and awareness activities; and evaluation of prevention and public awareness activities.

B. The implementation of this training course in a training-of-trainers format, at least once in each ASEAN country and other member countries with rising drug abuse problems, with government and private sector participants who would conduct the course, if desired by the country involved.

C. The establishment of a quarterly newsletter which pulls together information on plans, innovative ideas and programs undertaken in the region to stimulate greater public awareness of the narcotics problem and of the need for positive action to deal with its many aspects.

INM demand reduction consultant Manuel Gallardo will be the Department representative on the DAP review panel on July 29-August 3. I am certain he will want to discuss the invitations of public awareness activities with you and Mr. Abarro at that time.

INM has included the DAP on its FY 1986 budget submission, at the same level as in FY 1985 - i.e. \$75,000. INM intends that this contribution be a lump sum payment to support both DAP's administrative as well as project activities. However, I am informed that INM is considering restructuring its assistance to DAP to fund projects or activities on a case-by-case basis in response to DAP proposals.

This is the way INM currently funds ASEAN narcotics-related activities. I realise that this change would require the Colombo Plan to seek other means of funding DAP's administrative costs, either by soliciting increased contributions from Colombo Plan members, or by locating other sources, such as the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC). The United States Government would support an approach to UNFDAC for support by the Colombo Plan.

After you have studied these suggestions, I would be happy to arrange for a meeting to discuss the ramifications of the proposed changes, if you so desire.

Sincere,

Sgd.

John H. Reed

~~EXTRACT FROM INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL~~
STRATEGY ADOPTED BY THE U.N. GENERAL
ASSEMBLY IN DECEMBER 1981

Activities which regional organisations might undertake

41. The primary aim of a regional organization interested in drug control is to promote closer understanding of drug-related problems within the region, a co-ordinated approach to their solution and the development of co-operation among countries of the region. Their activities might aim at:

- (a) Strengthening the effective application of the Conventions by assisting in the formation of national co-ordinating bodies, the harmonization of national policies with internationally agreed strategies, and the promotion of drug control within the general development policies of Governments;
- (b) Studying problems related to drug abuse and illicit trafficking, particularly the appearance of new trends, and encouraging exchange of information within the region;
- (c) Analysing existing legislation within the region and attempting to obtain a degree of harmonization, particularly with regard to criminal offences and penalties;
- (d) Co-ordinating control measures in accordance with treaty obligations and promoting co-operation between police and customs officials to combat illicit trafficking;
- (e) Assisting in the identification of vulnerable social groups and the formulation of programmes for the reduction of demand, including preventive education;
- (f) Promoting training programmes for personnel engaged in preventive education, treatment, the after-care and social rehabilitation of drug abusers;
- (g) Assisting in the formulation, in areas where narcotic drug plants are grown, of rural development programmes designed on a regional basis to raise living standards and to reduce or eliminate economic dependence on such crops;
- (h) Establishing means to monitor, compare and evaluate programmes and publishing data on regional studies and bibliographies;
- (i) Stimulating the provision of bilateral assistance, promoting regional training, and sponsoring regional seminars, study groups and exchange visits.

Annex 4 of the Background Paper

FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DRUG ADVISORY PROGRAMME

1973 - 1985

Year	Country		Amount	
1973	United States	..	US \$ 85,300	85,300
1974	United States	..	58,950	58,950
1975	United States	..	100,000	100,000
1976	United States	..	100,000	100,000
1977	United States	..	100,000	100,000
1978	United States	..	125,000	125,000
1979	United States	..	131,250	131,250
	Philippines	..	5,000	
	Bangladesh	..	1,517	US \$ 6,517
1980	United States	..	143,750	
	Philippines	..	10,000	
	Thailand	..	5,000	158,750
1981	United States	..	150,000	
	Philippines	..	10,000	
	Nepal	..	1,000	161,000
1982	United States	..	125,000	
	Philippines	..	5,000	
	Thailand	..	5,000	135,000
1983	United States	..	150,000	
	Australia (A\$40,000)	..	36,262.82	
	Philippines	..	10,000	
	Thailand	..	5,000	
	Malaysia	..	1,000	202,262.82
1984	United States	..	75,000	
	Australia (A\$40,000)	..	37,680.55	
	Philippines	..	3,888	
	Thailand	..	5,000	
	Malaysia	..	5,000	126,568.55
1985	United States	..	75,000	
	Philippines	..	5,000	
	Australia (A\$40,000)	..	28,424	
	Thailand	..	5,000	
	Sri Lanka	..	1,000	114,424
				US \$1,605,022.37

Malaysia - US \$5,000 pledged

FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DRUG ADVISORY PROGRAMME

BY COUNTRY

United States	- total since 1973	..	US \$ 1,419,250
Australia	- total since 1983	..	102,367.37
Philippines	- total since 1979	..	48,888
Bangladesh	- for 1979	..	1,517
Thailand	- total since 1980	..	25,000
Nepal	- for 1981	..	1,000
Malaysia	- from 1983	..	6,000
Sri Lanka	- for 1985	..	1,000
			<u>US \$ 1,605,022.37</u>

COLOMBO PLAN BUREAU
DRUG ADVISORY PROGRAMME
SECOND REVIEW BY A PANEL OF EXPERTS
29 July - 3 August 1985
Colombo, Sri Lanka

INTRODUCTION

At the 30th Colombo Plan Consultative Committee Meeting, held in Kuala Lumpur from 2 to 7 November 1984, the Committee unanimously endorsed the continuation of the Bureau's Drug Advisory Programme up to the end of 1985. At the same time the Committee agreed with the Bureau's recommendation that there should be a review of the Drug Advisory Programme in 1985 to determine its future directions and funding sources.

As discussed/approved, the scope and objective of the exercise is to review the achievements and consider the future role of DAP. The Review Panel is expected to make recommendations/define guidelines for DAP's future role/directions - i.e. suggestions for future activities, projects, programme and priorities. The review will also encompass the funding of DAP and the Panel could clarify and make recommendations for future funding sources of the Programme.

The Review will be the second since the Drug Advisory Programme commenced in August 1973. The first Review was undertaken in February 1975 by a team of experts from Iran, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United States and the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs. The Director of the Colombo Plan Bureau and the Drug Adviser acted as advisers to the Panel. A copy of the report of the first Review of the Drug Advisory Programme is enclosed.

The second Review Panel will consist of representatives from the United States, Australia, Malaysia, Thailand and the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs. The Director of the Colombo Plan Bureau and the Drug Adviser will also act as advisers to the Review Panel.

On 8 April 1985, the Bureau sent letters to member countries of the Colombo Plan seeking their views and comments about the DAP and also their recommendations for its future role/directions and funding sources. Several responses have been received and these will be shared with the Review Panel. (A Background Paper about DAP is enclosed).

The Review will be held at the office of the Colombo Plan Bureau, 12 Melbourne Avenue, Colombo 4, Sri Lanka, from 29 July to 3 August 1985.

BACKGROUND PAPER FOR REVIEW OF THE
COLOMBO PLAN BUREAU'S DRUG ADVISORY PROGRAMME (DAP)

The Drug Advisory Programme (DAP) of the Colombo Plan Bureau was created in 1972 after the Consultative Committee Meeting in New Delhi noted that drug abuse was posing a serious problem to member countries of the region: "in view of the importance of the economic and social implications of drug abuse, it was agreed to appoint a Drug Adviser to the Colombo Plan Bureau who would consult with governments, assist in the organisation of seminars, workshops and similar activities and help develop cooperative programmes designed to eliminate the causes and ameliorate the effects of drug abuse." The United States delegate offered on behalf of the US Government to meet the expenses of this Adviser. (Extract from the Record of Conclusions of the 22nd Consultative Committee Meeting - Document No. C 72/69 of 1 December 1972 and C 72/69 Add. 2 of 12 February 1973) (Annex 1).

The Drug Adviser was appointed and assumed duty in August 1973. The programme of activities commenced in the same month (Document No. C 73/48 of 7 August 1973 - Proposed Initial Programme of the Drug Adviser. (Annex 2).

The Drug Advisory Programme staff consists of a Drug Adviser, an Assistant to the Drug Adviser and a Secretary.

The Drug Advisory Programme is basically supplementary/complementary and promotional in nature and is not intended to duplicate the efforts of international and other agencies actively involved in the field. While the United Nations and other international organisations are doing much on a global scale, the activities of the DAP are directed towards the promotion of effective national, regional and sub-regional efforts in tackling local and international problems and identifying areas in which bilateral and multilateral assistance and cooperation under the Colombo Plan would be useful and effective.

In pursuance of these objectives, the DAP has established liaison/consultation and coordination with drug abuse/narcotics coordinating bodies, prevention and control agencies of member governments, and regional and international organisations — both public and private. It has established working arrangements and regular liaison/consultation with the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs (UN-CND), UN Division of Narcotic Drugs (UN-DND), United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC), UN Sub Commission for Illicit Drug Traffic in the Near and Middle East, International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), WHO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO and other agencies of the United Nations system, the UNDP and UNPDAC programmes in Thailand, Burma and Pakistan, Customs Cooperation Council (CCC), ICPO/Interpol, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions (ICAA), International Narcotics Enforcement Officers Association (INEOA), World Federation of Therapeutic Communities (WFTC), Foreign Anti Narcotics Community (FANC), International Federation of Non-government Organisations, ASEAN and other international and regional organisations working in the field. Regular liaison/consultation has been of mutual benefit to all these organisations, providing advance information on each other's programmes which has been very useful in forward programming. DAP also participates in seminars, conferences, consultative meetings and evaluation programmes sponsored by these agencies and they, in turn, have taken part in seminars, workshops and conferences. Consultative Committee meetings of the Colombo Plan Bureau.

FUNDING

From its inception to the present, DAP has been funded almost entirely by voluntary contributions from member governments. (DAP receives some administrative support from the Colombo Plan Bureau — office space, local transportation, printing and accounting assistance, etc.) The contributions which have been made available to DAP as of 30 June 1985 totalled US \$1,605,022.37. The Government of Malaysia has pledged US \$5,000 to DAP activities for 1985.

The DAP started with an initial grant of US \$85,300 from the Government of the United States in 1973. The Programme continued to be financed entirely by the US Government until 1978 running at an annual level of about US \$100,000. At the 27th Consultative Committee Meeting in Washington D.C. in December 1978, the US Government pledged to continue to support the Programme (DAP) with increased funding, and also invited other member Governments to "make even token contributions to DAP and offered to provide matching grants" over and above its contribution (Document No. SR 79/3 - Para. 26 of 23 November 1979). (Annex 3). The Philippines was the first regional country to announce a contribution of US \$5,000 (1979) followed by Bangladesh (1979), Thailand (1980) and Nepal (1981). In 1983 Australia became the second largest donor country with a grant of A\$40,000. Malaysia joined the list of donors in the same year. In June 1985 Sri Lanka became the eighth country to contribute to DAP funding. Financial contributions from 1973 to 1985 are given in Annex 4).

Note: In considering DAP's funding sources, there should be special note taken of the additional indirect financial contributions, as well as assistance/support in kind/services, provided by member governments (both developed and developing). Some regional and international organisations have also shared their resources with the DAP in various projects/activities. Indirect contributions include the following:

1. Member countries sharing costs in hosting DAP-sponsored conferences, seminars, meetings, workshops and training courses - i.e. administrative expenses, hospitalities, cost of printing materials and workshop/conference reports and publications.
2. Member countries sharing costs of accommodation and internal travel of DAP participants in fellowship programme, participation grants, cross-posting arrangements, study/exchange visits, training courses and consultancy missions.
3. Member countries and international organisations sharing the services of experts/consultants/resource persons of their organisations to participate/assist in DAP sponsored activities/programmes without cost to DAP (by means of a TCDC grant or under some other aid scheme).
5. Member countries and international organisations sharing their facilities, (e.g. training schools/colleges, institutes, school/government hostels, laboratories, research centres data banks) without cost/or at nominal cost to DAP for its training/development programmes and other activities.
6. The non-government organisations (NGOs) and the private sector providing assistance and support in the form of granting concessions (e.g. reduced air fares or hotel rates) to those attending DAP seminars/conferences and other activities, bearing the costs of printing and supplies and complimentary privileges -- all of which add immeasurably to the hidden resources of the DAP. This of course could only be achieved through the good offices of national narcotics coordinating bodies and narcotics law enforcement agencies of member governments.

In order to further stretch DAP's modest funding, DAP limits its contribution/grant to member countries hosting regional/international conferences/projects to US \$3,000, to US \$1,000 for national undertakings. The grants are usually given as seed money to encourage member States to develop interest and awareness of the problem, develop national/regional/international cooperation, and stimulate government and non-government efforts in drug abuse prevention and control. DAP has also limited its support to participants in international congresses, restricting per diem allowances to US \$40, (US \$50 where no feasible facilities at reduced rates are available).

In some of DAP's study/training fellowship, participation grants and consultancy assistance programmes for less developed countries (e.g. cross-posting, on-the-job), DAP provides only return air fare to participants - with the board and lodging provided by the host countries.

In the case of supplementary fellowship training grants (usually between 5-15 days) for narcotics officers, DAP limits grants for per diem/allowance to no more than US \$50 per day. Similar grants are given to officers travelling on non-DAP missions or fellowships, who would benefit en route back home by visiting cities/countries/agencies (e.g. UN Division of Narcotic Drugs, ICPO/Interpol) for short-term attachment for advanced study or observation of new methods/technologies, and/or working visits to develop regional and international cooperation.

ACTIVITIES

DAP activities encompass all aspects of prevention and control, with particular emphasis on the socio-economic aspects of drug abuse. Member countries' drug abuse prevention and control projects sponsored by DAP are drawn up on the basis of individual country needs and interests, identified in the course of the Drug Adviser's consultation/discussion with the national drug/narcotic officials of member countries and with those of regional and international agencies operating in the region.

The main thrust of the Programme's activities has been directed towards the following:

- (a) Advice and support of member States in creating public awareness of the dangers of drug abuse through the mass media, seminars, workshops, conferences and study exchange programmes.
- (b) Assist Governments in updating their national narcotics/drug laws and in establishing special narcotics/drug units and national narcotics/drug coordinating bodies for more effective and coordinated drug abuse prevention and control efforts.
- (c) Encourage and support the development and utilisation of community resources (non-government voluntary organisations and the mass media) in drug abuse prevention and control programmes/efforts.
- (d) Assist in the development of human resources and the expertise of narcotics/drug officials in the various disciplines of drug law enforcement, treatment and rehabilitation, preventive drug education and information, training and research related to drug abuse prevention and control.

(e) Assist in the development and strengthening of regional and international cooperation in drug control and the cooperation and coordination of narcotics/drugs agencies within individual member States in efforts directed towards the prevention and control of drug abuse.

SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS AND CONFERENCES

From its inception, DAP has organised/sponsored meetings, seminars, workshops and conferences on various aspects of drug abuse with member States and international organisations. The major achievements of these workshops and conferences have been the creation of public awareness -- through and extending to the mass media -- of the dangers of drug abuse, and the stimulating of member governments and NGOs to initiate programmes for prevention and control of drug abuse. Partly as a result of DAP efforts and activities, new legislation and countermeasures were adopted in regional member countries providing among others for more stringent punishment of major drug law violations; organisation of specialised narcotics agencies and national coordinating bodies; development and strengthening of narcotics law enforcement units, initiation of drug abuse prevention education and information programmes, establishment of facilities for treatment, rehabilitation and aftercare of drug dependents and training personnel involved in the various disciplines of drug abuse prevention and control.

The first major activity of DAP was organising/sponsoring the "Meeting on Narcotics and Drug Abuse Problems" in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 18-19 October 1973, barely two months after the establishment of DAP. The meeting, the first of its kind in Sri Lanka and the region, coincided with the visit of the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs ad hoc Committee on Illicit Drug Traffic in the Near and Far East Region. The members of the Commission participated in the meeting.

This meeting which made four major recommendations, marked the beginning of a new era in drug abuse control in Sri Lanka. Most of the recommendations, i.e. creation of a Police Narcotics Bureau, strengthening of the narcotics law, provision for treatment/rehabilitation centres and drug abuse education, have become a reality.

This first initiative of DAP, was followed by a series of FIRST exercises (i.e. First conference, seminar, workshop, meeting) organised in other member countries and First on the various aspects/disciplines of drug abuse prevention and control. Working with member countries, DAP played a major role to organise/sponsor/collaborate/facilitate most First exercises dealing with drug abuse prevention education, information, treatment/rehabilitation and control and mass media held in Sri Lanka, Indonesia, India, Iran, Malaysia, Nepal, Maldives, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. (List of seminars, workshops, meetings, training courses organised/sponsored/facilitated by DAP in Annex 5).

DAP also pioneered the workshop-way of finding solutions to the drug abuse problem of member countries in the region. Experience over the years has demonstrated that bringing together people from various disciplines, agencies and organisations and countries who have heretofore not had the occasion to develop a programme together, is an effective way of stimulating national initiatives and multi-agency cooperation in planning solutions to the drug abuse problem.

These activities have also enabled DAP to evolve and develop strategies, concepts and approaches suitable to local conditions. Experience has shown that there is no single blue-print/modality which can guarantee a success in the various disciplines of drug control.

Meetings/seminars sponsored or organised by DAP have also been important in promoting consultation and cooperation between law enforcement agencies in the region.

DAP organised/sponsored the First Regional Narcotics Control Conference of (Heads of Narcotics Agencies) Colombo Plan Countries in 1974. This is the forerunner of the present Meeting of Heads of Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) organised/sponsored by the UN since 1974.

DAP organised/sponsored with the ICPO/Interpol and Thailand the First Asian/European Meeting of Heads of Drug Enforcement Services in 1976. This meeting has been described by the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) (1976 Report) as a "landmark in international narcotics control". This was followed by a similar meeting in 1977 and 1980 and another interregional meeting - "The Middle East European Meeting of Heads of Drug Enforcement Services" held in Pakistan in 1978.

DAP was also associated with the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) of Thailand and the US-AID in organising and sponsoring the First ASEAN Narcotics Law Enforcement Training Course in 1980. DAP continues to participate in these courses annually. DAP has been associated with the ASEAN Drug Experts Meeting and continues to participate in its annual meetings, the only participant from an outside organisation.

DAP became the first regional/international organisation to provide Maldives with advice on drug related matters. "The timely visit (by the Drug Adviser) in August 1979 marked the dawn of a new era in anti-drug law enforcement in the Maldives" (Report to the UN Meeting of HONLEA). This visit led to the formation of a special coordinating/policy making body (Drug Control Committee). "The advice offered by the Colombo Plan Drug Adviser to the Government of the Republic of Maldives forms the backbone of the Drug Control Committee." (Country Report, (NSS) Republic of Maldives to the UN Seventh Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies Far East Region (HONLEA) in Kuala Lumpur - 1 to 5 December 1980).

DAP encouraged and is associated with the Government of Sri Lanka in holding the first bilateral talks between India and Sri Lanka in 1973 and succeeding years on smuggling and narcotics. DAP's modest grants to Sri Lankan officers have led to further development of bilateral talks between Sri Lanka and Nepal, and Sri Lanka and Maldives on illicit drug traffic and regional cooperation.

DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES STUDY FELLOWSHIPS/TRAINING

One of the priorities of DAP from the outset has been the development of human resources and expertise/skills of officers and personnel in the various disciplines involved in drug abuse prevention and control (demand and supply reduction).

In responding to the deteriorating drug abuse situation and the increasing illicit drug traffic in the region, as elsewhere in the world, regional countries enacted legislation or adopted regulations which among others provided for: stringent penalties (e.g. life imprisonment or death) for major drug law violations; establishment of treatment/rehabilitation centres for drug dependents; development of information/education programmes against drug abuse; training and research; organisation of national narcotics/drug coordinating bodies and specialised enforcement units, etc. As they turned to putting such legislation and regulations into effect, many countries realised they faced the obstacle of a serious shortage of expertise/trained personnel in the various areas of concern. It is in this context that the DAP has had as one of its priorities the development of human resources and expertise/skills.

The fellowship scheme initiated by DAP at the outset has continued until the present. Member countries' participants are sponsored on study/exchange programmes; study/liaison visits; participation in seminars/workshops; on-the-job training; cross-posting arrangements; bilateral/multilateral talks; research/training attachments. This fellowship programme has been an effective and important factor in promoting regional/international cooperation, the exchange of information, and the development of skills and expertise and friendship among officers of member countries which is so essential in combating the drug problem.

Since the inception of the Programme, a total of over 600 fellowships have been granted to member countries in the different areas of drug abuse prevention and control. (List of DAP fellowships given in Annex 6).

In 1979 DAP initiated a new type of fellowship scheme — the cross-posting arrangement — for ASEAN countries. Under this scheme operational personnel involved in the field of treatment/rehabilitation of drug dependents are exchanged by participating countries. The participants are attached to treatment/rehabilitation centres (on-the-job training) in each other's countries. DAP has provided only round trip air fare, while accommodations and internal travel have been borne by the host countries. The scheme was later extended to the cross-posting of personnel involved in drug abuse prevention education/information programmes.

In 1980 in response to the urgent needs of member countries for trained human resources and expertise to implement strong countermeasures and programmes of action to combat the increasing abuse of drugs and illicit drug traffic, DAP increased the emphasis given to training. With its limited resources, DAP could not organise regular training courses of its own. Instead, DAP has arranged to co-sponsor/support training courses/seminars organised with member States and specialised international organs (i.e. UN-Division of Narcotic Drugs, WHO, ICPO/Interpol, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, International Narcotics Enforcement Officers Association (INEOA) and others). Along this line, DAP has sponsored participants from member States to various training courses/seminars sponsored by the UN in different areas of drug abuse. In law enforcement training, DAP sponsored participants to the UN-DND Narcotics Law Enforcement Training Seminars in New Delhi (1981, 1983 and 1984), Sri Lanka (1981), Malaysia (1980, 1983) and proposes to sponsor participants to the next seminar scheduled in New Delhi from 2 to 11 December 1985.

In treatment and rehabilitation, DAP sponsored participants to the annual WHO Interregional Training for Doctors on Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Dependents in Hongkong and Bangkok. The Seventh Training Course is scheduled for November 4-22, 1985 in Bangkok where DAP is sponsoring participants.

In addition, DAP has organised/supported seminars on demand/reduction efforts in the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, India, Singapore and Malaysia.

In specialised/technical training subjects related to drug control efforts, DAP has organised/sponsored a wide variety of training: prison officers (Sri Lanka, Philippines); chemists (Philippines); resource persons (Sri Lanka); local officers and community leaders (Philippines, Thailand); narcotic detector dog training (Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore); NGO/volunteer training (Thailand, Singapore, Philippines, Malaysia); mass media practitioners (Philippines, Pakistan, Thailand); research and evaluation (Philippines, Malaysia); prevention education/information programmes (Thailand, Hongkong, Philippines).

To enhance the effectiveness of DAP's efforts in training and human resource development, DAP seminars, workshops and conferences (national/regional) have become more diversified; and training has been oriented to specific subjects/knowledge and skills which could be shared/transferred to participants in the exercise.

In combating drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking, member countries' initial responses tend to concentrate on new laws and specialised narcotic law enforcement units — thereby creating the need for more technical personnel with specialised skills in this area. In order to further meet this urgent demand, DAP has continued to promote more joint efforts for training and skill development.

In 1980 DAP assisted/co-sponsored the First ASEAN Narcotics Law Enforcement Training Course in Thailand, with the Office of the Narcotics Control Board and the US AID. Since then DAP has been regularly associated with this annual training courses. The sixth Training Course is scheduled in Bangkok from 18-29 November 1985.

DAP also sponsored participants of member States and assisted in the organisation of seminars/training courses coordinated by the US-INM-DEA Customs Services in exercises in Manila (1980, 1982, 1983, 1984) and Bangkok (1983).

In its human resources development efforts, the DAP has received valuable training support, accommodations or other forms of assistance from a large number of agencies and institutions in the region. Some of them are:

1. National Drug Research Centre, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang.
2. Royal Malaysian Customs Training College, Melaka.
3. Royal Thai Police Training School.
4. Drug Research Centre, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok.
5. US-DEA-INM Training Institute, Glynnco.
6. US Customs (INM International Training).
7. US National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA).
8. Addiction Research Foundation, Toronto.
9. Japan International Cooperation Agency, Tokyo — Seminar on Prevention of Narcotic Offences.

10. New Zealand Police Collge.
11. Australian Police College.
12. Indian Customs & Excise Training Department.
13. DDB-NBI Philippines Training School.
14. Indonesian Police Training Unit.
15. Singapore Anti-Narcotics Association (SANA).
16. Sri Lanka Police & Customs Training College.
17. UN Division of Narcotic Drugs.
18. ICPO/Interpol.

CONSULTANCY/ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

In addition to the Drug Adviser's advisory and consultancy efforts with member countries, DAP has initiated a modest consultancy/assistance programme for the less developed countries of the region. The programme is aimed at utilising the experience and expertise of officers of the more developed countries of the region to help their less developed neighbours on short attachments.

Under this scheme, DAP has sponsored regional experts from the Philippines (to Indonesia) on drug abuse prevention education and utilisation of community resources; from Malaysia (to Sri Lanka) on a survey-evaluation of drug abuse; from Sri Lanka (to Maldives) on narcotics detection and investigation of narcotic cases. Several consultants/experts from developed countries have also been invited by DAP to help in national/regional workshops, seminars and other activities. These experts from regional or developed countries come at the expense of their respective governments, on TCDC or other funding arrangements.

UTILISATION OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES (NGOs) (INFORMATION AND RESEARCH)

Realising that government efforts alone without community support and involvement cannot successfully control the problem of drug abuse and illicit drug traffic, DAP has consistently encouraged and supported the activities of community/volunteer organisations (NGOs) in partnership with governments in drug abuse prevention and control.

DAP encourages and assists in the formation of national NGOs against drug abuse; it also stimulates or supports traditional non-government organisations (NGOs) that are not involved in drug abuse efforts to expand their activities to include drug related prevention programmes. DAP gained support in these efforts in the ASEAN countries and also in Iran (earlier), Sri Lanka, Pakistan, India and Nepal. DAP sought to build upon member states response by organising/sponsoring the First International Conference on the Role of Non-government Organisations (NGOs) in Drug Abuse Prevention and Control, with the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions (ICAA) and the Government of Indonesia, in Jakarta in 1979.

To continue and expand the considerable benefits derived from this Conference and to respond to strong pressures from member states and non-government organisations, DAP organised/sponsored similar conferences annually in different Capitals

of the region (Manila 1980, Kuala Lumpur 1981, Bangkok 1982, Singapore 1983, Jakarta 1984, Nepal 1985 under preparation).

The NGOs meetings have been extremely helpful in bringing together people of varied concepts/perceptions, professions and potential; they also serve as a good forum in identifying key opinion shapers and potential leaders who could mobilise stronger community involvement/participation in the crusade against drug menace. Since 1980, the NGO Conferences have become training oriented and a venue for transfer of knowledge, skills and technology among participants and experts/resource persons selected for their outstanding skills and expertise.

One other significant outcome of the NGO meetings is the organisation of a Federation of Non-government Organisations Against Drug Abuse at the Kuala Lumpur Conference in 1981. PEMADAM (the Malaysian Anti-Narcotic/Drug Association), which hosted the Kuala Lumpur Conference, also offered to host the permanent secretariat of the International Federation of NGOs Against Drug Abuse. The Federation is now acting in coordinating the activities of member NGOs with DAP; and it also serves as a collection/distribution centre for NGO information and DAP materials.

In order to assist the Federation to carry out its information exchange mission more effectively, DAP with the assistance of PEMADAM and the National Drug Research Centre, Universiti Sains Malaysia, initiated the publication of a news bulletin - The Asia Pacific Drugs News Bulletin started in late 1983. The News Bulletin published quarterly, has in a modest way served as a link and communicating tool among Colombo Plan member countries, non-government organisations in the region/worldwide and the Drug Advisory Programme.

In order to facilitate quick exchange of information directly among member countries and relevant international organs, DAP has prepared a Directory of narcotics law enforcement agencies and national narcotic/drugs coordinating bodies in member states which is updated regularly (every six months). The Directory has been particularly useful in fast exchange of intelligence/information on illicit drug traffic and related action. The Directory is the first of its kind prepared in the region, and has been recognised/appreciated in the meetings of the HONLEA sponsored by the UN Division of Narcotic Drugs and the Asian ICPO/Interpol. Information on laws and countermeasures adopted by member states and other materials on prevention/treatment/research are circulated by DAP on a need basis.

DAP has also prepared a Directory of regional and international agencies/non-government organisations in liaison with DAP.

DAP supported research on "Repeated Drug Addiction" in Thailand conducted by the Department of Social Work, Thammasat University. The research findings have been published and distributed to member states and concerned regional/international bodies. DAP also supported the publication of a book "I was a Drug Addict" translated into Thai, and distributed by the Council on Social Welfare of Thailand, the umbrella organisation of NGOs in Thailand.

Overall, DAP may be considered to have fathered the NGO movement against drug abuse in the region.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The DAP has operated on the basis of two beliefs:

- international cooperation is the backbone of international narcotics control;
- consistent efforts are needed to ensure that DAP activities complement and support other international institutions and neither duplicate nor work at cross purposes with them.

With these beliefs in mind, DAP has developed and maintained close liaison and consultation with all regional and international agencies (e.g. UN agencies — UN-DND, INCB, WHO, ILO, UNESCO, Customs Cooperation Council, ICAA, INEOA, ASEAN and others. (Complete list is available). DAP participates in the meetings and activities of these agencies and, conversely, they participate in and share their resources and expertise with activities promoted by DAP. This mutual cooperation both safeguards against duplication and enables DAP to direct its efforts to complement and support international strategy and policies for drug control.

DAP capabilities have consistently received respect and recognition from the UN system and other international and regional organisations. This has been demonstrated — apart from public commendation such as in the 1976 INCB Report noted on page 5 above — in two important ways: The UN system and other international organisations have:

- drawn DAP into their programme planning and reviews (e.g. the WHO Consultative Group Meeting on Drug Dependence and WHO Advisory Group on Review and Analysis of Legislation on Treatment of Drugs and Alcohol Dependent Persons, the UN-DND Evaluation of the Regional Narcotics Coordination officer in Bangkok, the UN Commission Meetings and sub-commission on Illicit Drug Traffic in the Near and Middle East planning of international drug control strategy and policies, the review of UNFDAC-financed drug treatment and rehabilitation projects in Pakistan, which was chaired by DAP).
- called upon DAP to undertake joint or cooperative projects (e.g. UN-DND or UNFDAC-supported training courses for narcotics law enforcement officials in India, Philippines, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand; WHO Interregional Training Course for Physicians on the Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Dependent Persons in Hongkong and Thailand).

Its small size and autonomy of operations give DAP a responsiveness and flexibility available to no other international agency or programme in the drug field. These qualities have resulted in DAP's capability — demonstrated most clearly in its role in initiating the practice of regional meetings of Heads of Narcotics Agencies, and inter-regional meetings of Heads of Drug Enforcement Agencies — to move quickly into an uncharted area, propose and initiate a new project or programme, and then withdraw from a lead role when other and better-endowed international organisations are ready to carry forward the new idea or project.

FUTURE ROLE/DIRECTIONS, ACTIVITIES AND FUNDING OF THE DAP
(DAP Programme from 1 July to 31 December 1985)

The following activities have been scheduled/finalised for the above period:

1. Assistance and participation in the Seminar on "Parent Power versus the World of Drugs" organised by the Youth for Christ - Colombo, Sri Lanka (6 July to 13 July).
2. Second Review of the Drug Advisory Programme - Colombo, Sri Lanka (29 July to 3 August).
3. Participation and sponsorship support to the 34th ICAA Congress on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence - Calgary, Alberta, Canada (4 to 10 August).
4. Participation as special guest lecturer/resource speaker at the Seminar on Prevention of Narcotic Offences organised by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the National Police Agency of Japan - Tokyo, Japan (14 to 16 August).
5. Co-sponsorship and participation with the WHO-ONCB Meeting on Evaluation of Methods and Data Related to Public Health and Social Problems Associated with the Use of Psychotropic Drugs - Bangkok/Pattaya, Thailand (3 to 9 September).
6. Participation in the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting (Drug Experts Meeting) - Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (9 to 13 September).
7. Co-sponsorship/support/participation of the Seventh International Conference on the Role of Non-government Organisations on Drug Dependence - Kathmandu, Nepal (23 to 27 September) with the Nepal Youth Organisation.
8. Co-sponsorship/support/participation of the Regional Training Seminar on Narcotics Control and Enforcement - Melaka, Malaysia (30 September to 11 October) with the Royal Malaysian Customs Administration.
9. Assistance and participation (speaker) in the International Narcotics Enforcement Officers Association Conference/Institute - Reno, Nevada, U.S.A. (20 to 25 October).
10. Assistance and participation in the United Nations Meeting of Heads of Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region (HONLEA) - Colombo, Sri Lanka (4 to 9 November).
11. Co-sponsorship/participation/support of the Seventh WHO Interregional Training Course for Physicians on the Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Dependent Persons - Bangkok, Thailand (4 to 22 November).

12. Co-sponsorship/support/participation of the Regional NGO Conference and Consultation of Local Government and Concerned Citizens on Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse; and participation in the Philippines Dangerous Drugs Control Week - Manila, Philippines (11 to 16 November).
13. Participation/support in the ONCB-ASEAN Anti-Narcotics Campaign Week on Drug Abuse - Bangkok, Thailand - (18 to 23 November).
14. Participation support in the ASEAN Narcotics Law Enforcement Training Course - Bangkok, Thailand (18 to 29 November).
15. Co-sponsorship/participation support with the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs and the Government of India in the Training Course for Narcotics Law Enforcement Officers - New Delhi, India (2 to 14 December).
16. Co-sponsorship/participation support with the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions (ICAA) the Fourth National/Regional Conference on Drug Abuse - New Delhi, India (9 to 14 December).

The following activities are expected during the above period with dates subject to further discussion/agreement:

Assistance and participation in seminars, talks and meetings on drug abuse prevention and control organised by the Government of Sri Lanka, Lions, Leos, Jaycees, Rotary Clubs and other non-government organisations in Sri Lanka - Colombo, Sri Lanka (July to December).

Continuation of support for fellowships requested by member countries in the field of development of human resources and expertise of narcotics officers; and sponsorship of narcotics officers of member countries for participation in seminars and training courses (July to December)

FUTURE ROLE/DIRECTIONS, PROGRAMME/ACTIVITIES

After more than ten years of DAP's operation, the Consultative Committee -- on the recommendation of the Bureau -- agreed to have undertaken another review of DAP achievements, programmes and activities and to address the future role, directions and funding sources of DAP.

That review takes place against a background which is not happy. Indeed, an overview of the situation in regional member countries presents a picture of deteriorating drug abuse accompanied by expanding illicit drug traffic and increasing involvement of citizens of member states in drug-related offences around the world.

It seems essential that DAP's role in assisting member countries halt and reverse this deteriorating situation should continue -- in accordance with the original DAP terms of reference, namely: "to consult with governments (and the relevant international organisations) in developing cooperative programmes designed to eliminate the causes and ameliorate the effects of drug abuse" -- to be based on the suggestions and requests of member states.

But the DAP role should also be based on DAP's own perception of the needs and interests of member countries — a perception gathered in the course of country visits and consultations with national officials. The role should, finally, also take into account the policies, plans and strategies of the relevant international organisations in the field.

As DAP see it, the deteriorating situation in drug abuse and illicit drug traffic which affects the entire region (except one or two countries) results from deficiencies on many different sides of the problem: lack of understanding (awareness) of the multi-faceted ramifications which drug abuse has for the nation; lack of political will among community and governmental leaders; lack of expertise/technical knowledge/human resources; lack of financial resources; lack of focus on national control efforts and lack of coordination between national and regional/international efforts.

With limited financial, technical and personnel resources, DAP cannot realistically expect to tackle all the lacunae identified. But there are three broad areas which DAP believes should continue to be the focus — the priority targets — of DAP's promotional and support activities:

1. Increasing public awareness of the problem (drug abuse and illicit traffic) and understanding of the need for co-ordination, planning and implementation of supply and demand reduction programmes at national/country level.
2. Development/improvement of human resources, technical knowledge and professional skills of both government and NGOs.
3. Improvement and strengthening of regional/international cooperation and collaboration/coordination in drug control efforts.

These three priority areas do not demand equal attention in every country of the region. Rather, the stress on each priority will vary from country to country — depending upon the level of development and knowledge, and the extent of drug abuse, illicit drug trafficking, drug transit and drug production.

While these variables will help to determine the precise nature of DAP activities to be undertaken in agreement with member states, it seems useful, nonetheless, to provide the following elaboration of DAP thinking about the various ways in which these three priority areas can be addressed.

Public Awareness: DAP proposes to continue with its public awareness programme by sponsoring seminars, workshops, conferences and training courses, which would include among others the following topics: fund-raising from the private sector; data-based planning, pre-testing, and use of media materials, including use of traditional folk media; the identification of key opinion-shapers within countries and the development of means of reaching such individuals with drug-related information; essentials of educating the media; mobilisation of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) not traditionally involved in drug abuse prevention; methods to involve parents youth and community institutions in grass-roots prevention and awareness activities; and evaluation of prevention and public awareness activities.

Since 1979 DAP has encouraged the utilisation of NGOs for drug abuse prevention and control. The annual conference/institute of NGOs sponsored by DAP could continue to push the awareness programme. The 1985 Conference planned in Nepal is already oriented towards training along some of the lines described above. The 1986 Conference proposed in Australia will give even greater stress to training; indeed, DAP plans to shape the Conference into a general training course designed to incorporate the suggestions suggested by member countries.

DAP proposes also to continue supporting the publication of the Asia Pacific Drugs News Bulletin - a quarterly started in late 1983.

DAP proposes to continue study/training fellowship grants along the lines suggested by member countries in their various responses to the Bureau's letter of 8 April 1985.

The sponsorship suggestions in Para. C of the Malaysian response to DAP's letter of 8 April 1985 are very well taken and DAP proposes to pursue them. DAP has already started activities in all three items of Para. C, except for one -- production of audio visual testing aids for preventive education and community awareness programmes -- where the cost of production is beyond DAP's financial resources.

Human Resource Development: DAP proposes to continue/expand its human resource development programme through training, seminars, study/fellowship and participation grants and other professional skills/development scheme.

Along this line, DAP is co-sponsoring with the Royal Malaysian Government with the cooperation of the UN and member countries a Training Seminar on Narcotics Control and Enforcement in September-October. Similar courses for enhancing the technical knowledge and skills of workers in the field of treatment and rehabilitation, prevention education, research and training will be considered with the collaboration of member countries and regional and international organisations.

While some countries need/request basic training for law enforcement officers, other countries have advanced in their narcotics control efforts to the point of establishing infrastructure for specialised narcotics suppression operations, treatment/rehabilitation facilities, prevention programmes and research - all of which need specialised skills and expertise. DAP proposes to respond to this need for highly qualified human resources by giving more emphasis to training in technical disciplines such as the training of analysts, chemists, laboratory technicians, counsellors, market analysts, curriculum designers, researchers, statisticians, programme evaluators, communicators, social workers, computer technologists, vocational/skill training and labour market specialists, specialised law enforcement personnel and mass media coverage/reporting.

DAP proposes to offer such training to voluntary workers of the non-government sector (NGOs) who are increasingly supporting efforts in the fight against drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking. DAP is right now in the

process of discussion with ILO of a sub-regional project idea for the development of national NGO capacity to promote drug rehabilitation activities of Colombo Plan countries.

DAP will continue to encourage traditional training institutions (i.e. police schools, Customs Colleges and other law enforcement training facilities) to add narcotics investigation and control to their regular curriculum. DAP has had success in its earlier, similar attempts to have medical schools include treatment/rehabilitation of drug dependents as part of their medical and para medical curriculum. DAP will continue to seek assistance/collaboration from the UN system, i.e. UN-DND, WHO, ILO and UNDP/UNFPA in co-sponsoring training courses for the development of human resources and expertise of drug workers.

Strengthened International Drug Control: DAP's role in tackling deficiencies of member countries in this area would involve continuing our liaison/consultation/collaboration/cooperation with all regional/international agencies involved in drug control. While involving them in DAP exercises, DAP will also continue to seek their support/assistance and sponsorship of experts/consultants/resource persons to DAP activities. DAP proposes to continue to participate in the meetings, planning and review of international programmes, as requested.

DAP proposes to continue assistance and support for bilateral talks among member countries with related problems. A new grouping of countries called SARC (South Asia/Regional Committee) has been taking shape in recent years. DAP has started and proposes to pursue its goal of having SARC establish a Drug Experts Group/Meeting, similar to the ASEAN Drug Experts Meeting. DAP proposes to proceed with discussions already initiated with narcotics officers of Sri Lanka, Nepal, India, Pakistan and Maldives to organise a forum for drugs as part of the SARC agenda. Last year DAP participated in the United Nations Meeting in Improvement of Communications between Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, which was attended by most members of the SARC. Should a Drug Experts Group/Committee emerge in the SARC framework, DAP propose to organise/co-sponsor with the UN and ICPO/Interpol an inter-regional meeting between ASEAN, SARC and other concerned organisations.

FUTURE FUNDING

The establishment of the DAP was an initiative of the US Government at the 22nd Consultative Committee Meeting in New Delhi in 1972. In that meeting "the US Government offered to meet the expenses of the Drug Adviser, who should be appointed on attachment to the Colombo Plan Bureau". The appointment was initially for a period of one year, and the Drug Adviser assumed office in August 1973 (Document G 72/69 of 1 December 1972 and G 72/69 Add.2 of 12 February 1973). Since its creation the DAP has been extended annually, after the US Government -- Colombo Plan Consultative or Council meetings -- has made a pledge to support the Programme for another year. While DAP funding has become more broad since 1979, when the US invited member countries to contribute to DAP, the US contribution has continued to be not only the single largest contributor but also the deciding factor in the extension of the Programme. In 1983, Australia became the second biggest contributor to the DAP (see Annex 4).

From the outset funding contributions to the DAP from all member countries has been in the form of block grants given to the Programme for both administrative and operational expenses; and no conditions have been attached to member countries' contributions. The DAP itself believes there are distinct advantages to a continuation of this funding arrangement, advantages which will be lost if the arrangements were significantly altered.

The yearly extension of the DAP is decided at the Consultative Committee Meeting (every other year, usually in November or December) or, in years when there is no Consultative Committee Meeting, at the session of the Council usually held in September or October. In either case, the decision about the extension is made only after member countries (particularly the US) have made pledges to contribute to DAP for the following year.

In practice, grants/contributions to DAP are normally received around the latter part of the first quarter or early second quarter of the year following the pledge. The system of annual extensions, combined with the timing of actual contributions, requires the DAP to exercise considerable restraint in forward planning and programming. In these circumstances, while preliminary discussions/consultations on future programme/activities can be undertaken with member countries during the course of a given year, the final agreement and arrangements for implementation cannot be decided until the first half of the next year i.e. the year in which the contributions are received. The present system, in short, does not permit DAP to embark on either medium or long-range project or programme planning.

The first review of DAP by the Panel of Experts in 1975 recommended that the Bureau's (DAP) operations be projected and planned over a two year period. That recommendation could not be implemented — unfortunately, in the view of DAP, since it offered several advantages: DAP operations and plans could be over a period longer than one year; with longer forward planning, DAP could more effectively seek larger budgetary assistance or other forms of support from member governments; the development of programmes with international agencies would be facilitated; a bi-ennial budget for DAP would synchronise with the budgetary cycle followed by the Colombo Plan Bureau since 1981.

The idea of extending the DAP for more than one year (namely, from two to five years) has been put forward again in the responses of member countries to the Bureau's letter of 8 April 1985 requesting comments on the future of DAP (e.g. by Malaysia). For all the reasons noted above, the DAP and the Bureau hope this proposal will be given thorough and sympathetic consideration by the Review Panel.

The U.S. reply to the 8 April letter indicates the U.S. has in mind the possibility of a) moving away from the past practice of a block grant contribution to DAP for both operational and administrative expenses; to b) a system of funding projects on a case by case basis, with the administrative expenses of DAP to be financed by recipient member countries and international organisations.

The DAP would like to present the following observations on this possibility:

— for historical reasons, the perception of the DAP in the region has been, and remains, the perception of a special programme of the Colombo Plan initiated and supported by the U.S. (in extreme cases, a special project of the U.S. implemented by the Colombo Plan Bureau). There is an expectation among deve-

veloping countries, also for historical reasons, that the administrative costs of the DAP will continue to be borne in the main by contributions from the developed countries. A change in the U.S. approach to DAP funding could be a signal to some that U.S. support and enthusiasm for the DAP is waning.

— When, in 1978, the U.S. invited contributions from developing member countries and pledged to match those contributions, the developing countries that responded made contributions with the understanding/expectation that the matching grant from the U.S. would be added to their own contributions — and that the total (double) amount would then be spent on programmes/projects in the developing country concerned. DAP has not found it possible — nor desirable — to meet fully that expectation, but DAP has followed a conscious policy since then of making certain that the amount spent on DAP projects/programmes in a given country exceeds that country's contribution to DAP. In short, the basic expectation — that an increased contribution would result in an increase in DAP projects/programmes in that country — remains strong among developing countries.

— Experience at Colombo Plan Council meetings in recent years has shown repeatedly the strong reluctance of developing countries to increase their contributions to budgets for administrative costs, even if the latter relate to projects/programmes which might be of benefit to the developing countries.

— Developing countries have in the past contributed to DAP by sharing the cost of projects/programmes, fellowships/training and other activities in drug abuse control in their own countries. The likelihood is very strong they will prefer to continue contributions of this nature, rather than increasing their share of the administrative costs of the overall DAP programme. The latter could even be seen as a loss of national control over resources to be spent in their own country.

All in all, a move along the lines being considered by the U.S. would run the serious risk of bringing about a reduction in the overall contributions to DAP. At a time when the problems of drug abuse and illicit trafficking are on the rise — when developing countries are in need of and seeking more (not less) assistance in the drug field from the developed countries and international organisations — when most developing countries of the region continue to face more serious economic/financial difficulties than they faced five years ago — serious doubts must be expressed about the wisdom of embarking on a course which involves that risk.

— On a day-to-day practical level, the move to funding of projects on a case by case basis would possibly require more lead time, more paper work and even additional staff. It would also make very difficult — or more costly in administrative terms — the fairly large volume and great variety of small DAP projects/activities supported by DAP, activities such as a \$75 grant to support a drama found effective in fighting drug abuse among the young, support of 1 to 5 days seminars, workshops or media update, small grants for printing or cyclo-styling of resource materials, pamphlets, etc. It could also make it impossible for DAP to respond to the many cases when a developing country — with a lead time of only 1, 2 or 3 months — decides it should participate in (and can afford to release the necessary personnel for a training course, technical conference, or regional exercise. The move to project funding could, in short, reduce the very flexibility and responsiveness which has been an important element of DAP's success in meeting needs which arise with a very short lead time.

-- There is, finally, doubt whether a case-by-case project funding approach can be made compatible with a system of single-year financing. The case-by-case approach would seem to require a certainty with regard to future funding resources which has not existed in the case of DAP.

The suggestion in the U.S. paper to seek financial assistance from UNFEDAC and other sources is most welcome to DAP. Since the inception of DAP in 1973, DAP has been in liaison/consultation with most of the international organs involved in drug control activities. DAP has also received frequent assistance from the international organs, including some from UNFEDAC supported programmes (i.e. UN-DND, ICAA, ILO, etc.) in terms of project support, joint efforts and provision of human resources for various activities, although no direct financial assistance is given to DAP. In DAP's experience, UNFEDAC provides assistance also on a project basis, and we would welcome U.S. initiative and support in seeking UNFEDAC financial assistance.

C 72/69 Add.2

COLOMBO PLAN COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

The Colombo Plan Bureau
12 Melbourne Avenue
Colombo 4
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)

12 February 1973

To Council Representatives and all Member Governments

Appointment of Drug Adviser

Attention is drawn to Council Document
C 72/69 dated 1 December 1972 and C 72/69 Add.1
dated 12 January 1973.

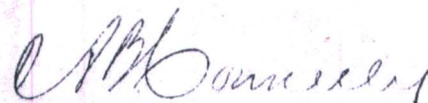
2. No nominations have been received to date by
the Bureau.

3. An extract from the Record of Conclusions
of the 22nd Consultative Committee Meeting is quoted
below for the information of member governments:-

" In view of the importance of 'The
Economic and Social Implications of
Drug Abuse', it was agreed to appoint
a Drug Adviser to the Colombo Plan
Bureau for the coming year who would
consult with governments, assist in the
organisation of seminars, workshops and
similar activities, and help develop
co-operative programmes, designed to
eliminate the causes and to ameliorate
the effects of drug abuse. A report
on the implications of the subject
would be discussed at the next meeting
of the Consultative Committee (in
November 1973). The U.S. delegate
offered on behalf of the U.S. Government
to meet the expenses of this Adviser."

4. The appointment is initially for a period of
one year and the salary suggested for the post is £4000
per annum along with allowances.

5. It would be appreciated if nominations could
be received as soon as possible, and, in any case not
later than 26 March 1973.



(A. B. Connolly)
Director

COLOMBO PLAN COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

C 73/48

The Colombo Plan Bureau,
12, Melbourne Avenue,
Colombo 4,
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)

7 August 1973

To Council Representatives and all Member Governments

PROPOSED INITIAL PROGRAMME OF THE DRUG ADVISER

This communication refers to Council documents C 72/69 dated 6 December 1972 and C 72/69 Add.2 dated 12 February 1973 concerning the appointment of a Drug Adviser on attachment to the Colombo Plan Bureau who would "consult with governments, assist in the organisation of seminars, workshops and similar activities and help develop co-operative programmes designed to eliminate the causes and to ameliorate the effects of drug abuse". A report on the implications of the subject would be discussed at the next meeting of the Consultative Committee (in November 1973). Mr. Pio A. Abarro was appointed Drug Adviser to the Colombo Plan countries on attachment to the Bureau at the Second (Special) Meeting of the 119th Session of the Colombo Plan Council (Council document SR 73/1 Add.1 dated 12 June 1973).

2. Mr. Abarro has assumed office and is anxious to begin exploratory communications and study relating to the appropriate type or types of services which he may render to member countries.

3. I should like to emphasize certain points in connection with this. The Drug Adviser's work is not intended to duplicate other efforts in narcotics and drug abuse control but rather to complement activities of bodies or agencies presently involved in this field. It is further envisaged that active co-operation with national and international organisations involved in narcotics and drug abuse control will constitute an important aspect of his work. It is also presumed that the services of this Adviser will be utilised by member countries on the basis of individual country interest.

4. The Drug Adviser will endeavour to keep member countries informed of the many pertinent developments, both regional and worldwide, pertaining to narcotics addiction and drug abuse, viz. incidence, laws and control measures, information and preventive education programmes, treatment and rehabilitation procedures, crop substitution and research. In this connection, but on a modest scale, he envisages the establishment of a reporting service or system. In order for this to succeed it will be necessary for him to be in correspondence and in the mailing list of central narcotics bureaux or offices, dangerous drugs boards, bureaux, committees, secretariats, anti narcotics agencies or Police

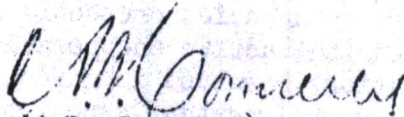
Departments in each member country so that he will be constantly informed of new programmes and new developments. Upon receipt of such information the Drug Adviser will abstract relevant data from the information supplied by member countries and publish, from time to time, a summary or collation of facts which will be available to the appropriate office in each member country.

5. The Drug Adviser also plans to consult with governments, to plan the co-operative sponsorship of seminars and workshops and similar activities and programmes both regional and sub-regional. He will have at his disposal limited funds for financing such workshops or seminars, but he will explore various possibilities of securing multi-source support for the functions from related international agencies.

6. It is the intention of the Drug Adviser to visit member countries in the region very soon with the objective of (a) becoming acquainted with their national programmes and problems of addiction and drug abuse including control measures, treatment, rehabilitation, prevention, crop substitution and research, (b) of receiving suggestions as to how he may be helpful to member countries.

7. In the meantime suggestions are solicited from governments as to the manner in which the Drug Adviser might be of positive service to them.

8. It would be helpful if member governments interested in the services of the Drug Adviser would designate special liaison officers an/or offices in the appropriate departments with whom he could communicate.


(A.R. Connelly)
Director

Document No. SR 79/3 dated 23 November 1979

Following is an extract from the Minutes of the 149th Session of the Colombo Plan Council for Technical Co-operation held at the Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall, Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 10.00 hours to 11.30 hours on 15 November 1979:

"26. The Representative of the UNITED STATES said he had been authorised by his Government to confirm its continued support to the programme and its appreciation to the Governments of the Philippines and Bangladesh for their contributions which the United States expected to match. However, the future level of financing by the United States would not be known until the budgeting and appropriating processes, now under way in Washington, were completed. He urged other member Governments to make even token contributions to the DAP and said the United States would provide matching grants."

Document No. SR 79/3 dated 23 November 1979

Following is an extract from the Minutes of the 149th Session of the Colombo Plan Council for Technical Co-operation held at the Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall, Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 10.00 hours to 11.30 hours on 15 November 1979:

"26. The Representative of the UNITED STATES said he had been authorised by his Government to confirm its continued support to the programme and its appreciation to the Governments of the Philippines and Bangladesh for their contributions which the United States expected to match. However, the future level of financing by the United States would not be known until the budgeting and appropriating processes, now under way in Washington, were completed. He urged other member Governments to make even token contributions to the DAP and said the United States would provide matching grants."

FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DRUG ADVISORY PROGRAMME

1973 - 1985

Year	Country	Amount	
1973	United States	US \$ 85,300	85,300
1974	United States	58,950	58,950
1975	United States	100,000	100,000
1976	United States	100,000	100,000
1977	United States	100,000	100,000
1978	United States	125,000	125,000
1979	United States	131,250	131,250
	Philippines	5,000	
	Bangladesh	1,517	US \$ 6,517
1980	United States	143,750	
	Philippines	10,000	
	Thailand	5,000	158,750
1981	United States	150,000	
	Philippines	10,000	
	Nepal	1,000	161,000
1982	United States	125,000	
	Philippines	5,000	
	Thailand	5,000	135,000
1983	United States	150,000	
	Australia (A\$40,000)	36,262.82	
	Philippines	10,000	
	Thailand	5,000	
	Malaysia	1,000	202,262.82
1984	United States	75,000	
	Australia (A\$40,000)	37,680.55	
	Philippines	3,888	
	Thailand	5,000	
	Malaysia	5,000	126,568.55
1985	United States	75,000	
	Philippines	5,000	
	Australia (A\$40,000)	28,424	
	Thailand	5,000	
	Sri Lanka	1,000	114,424
			US \$1,605,022.37
	Malaysia - US \$5,000 pledged		

FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DRUG ADVISORY PROGRAMME

BY COUNTRY

United States	- total since 1973	US \$ 1,419,250
Australia	- total since 1983	102,367.37
Philippines	- total since 1979	48,888
Bangladesh	- for 1979	1,517
Thailand	- total since 1980	25,000
Nepal	- for 1981	1,000
Malaysia	- from 1983	6,000
Sri Lanka	- for 1985	1,000
		<u>US \$ 1,605,022.37</u>

US \$ 1,605,022.37

Malaysia = 08.42.000 pledged

National/Regional/International Seminars, Workshops and
Conferences Organised/Co-sponsored by DAP

- August 1973 to July 1985
1. Meeting on "Narcotics and Drug Abuse Programs", Colombo, Sri Lanka - 18 to 19 October 1973.
2. National Workshop on Drug Abuse Prevention Education, Los Banos, Philippines - 20 to 25 May 1974.
3. Seminar on Addiction (Treatment and Rehabilitation), Bangkok, Thailand - 1 to 3 March 1975.
4. National Workshop on the Prevention of Drug Abuse, Genting Highlands, Malaysia - 14 to 19 April 1975.
5. First National Workshop on the Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse in Pakistan, Rawalpindi - 25 to 30 August 1975.
6. International Seminar on Non-medical Use of Drugs (Drug Abuse), Jakarta, Indonesia - 15 to 19 December 1975.
7. Workshop on Drug Abuse Prevention Education, Manila, Philippines - 25 to 30 July 1976.
8. 25th Iranian Medical Congress, Ramsar, Iran - 10 to 17 September 1976.
9. National Workshop on Drug Abuse Prevention in Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia - 27 June to 1 July 1977.
10. National Workshop on Drug Abuse Prevention Education, Nathiagali, Pakistan - 6 to 11 August 1977.
11. Regional Workshop on Reduction of Demand for Illicit Drugs in South-east Asia - 14 to 20 May 1978.
12. National Workshop on Drug Abuse Prevention Education, Pattaya, Thailand - 10 to 15 July 1978.
13. National Workshop on Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Dependents, Hatjaj, Songkla, Thailand - 23 to 27 October 1978.
14. Workshop on Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Dependence, Alexandria, Egypt - 16 to 21 October 1978.
15. Workshop for Mass Media in the Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse, Manila, Philippines - 10 to 19 September 1978.
16. National Workshop on Crop Replacement and Community Development, Thailand - 4 to 9 June 1979.
17. National Workshop on Strategies for School-Based Drug Abuse Prevention Education Programmes, Philippines - 8 to 14 July 1979.
18. Second National Workshop on Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Dependents, Manila, Philippines - 23 to 27 July 1979.
19. Second National/Regional Conference on Drug Abuse, New Delhi, India - 10 to 15 March 1980.
20. Workshop on Production of Drug Abuse Prevention Education Materials for Parent Groups, Bangkok, Thailand - August 1980.

21. National Workshop on the Development and Evaluation of Drug Abuse Prevention Programmes, Manila, Philippines - 11 to 16 August 1980.
22. National Seminar on Drug Abuse and Addiction, Kathmandu, Nepal - 23 September 1980.
23. Anti-Narcotics Campaign Week, Songkla Province, Thailand - 10 to 16 January 1981.
24. International Drug Conference, Singapore - 9 to 13 March 1981.
25. Asian/Regional Workshop on Research Development and Utilisation for the Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse, Manila, Philippines - 1 to 6 June 1981.
26. Third National/Regional Workshop on Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Dependent Persons, Manila, Philippines - 8 to 11 June 1981.
27. National Seminar/Workshop on Drug Abuse and Addiction, Kathmandu, Nepal - 20 to 22 September 1981.
28. Third National/Regional Conference on Drug Abuse, New Delhi, India - 28 September to 1 October 1981.
29. 12th International Institute on the Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence, Bangkok, Thailand - 21 to 26 March 1982.
30. Regional Workshop on the Use and Abuse of Psychotropic Drugs in the Philippines, Manila, Philippines - 30 June to 2 July 1982.
31. National Workshop on Media Update in the Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse, Manila, Philippines - 9 to 10 July 1982.
32. International Conference on the Demand and Supply of Opiates in Pakistan, Quetta, Baluchistan, Pakistan - 19 to 23 September 1982.
33. Second National Workshop on the Use and Mis-use of Psychotropic Drugs in the Philippines, Manila, Philippines - 28 to 30 March 1984.
34. Seminar on the Role of Mass Media in the Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse, Karachi, Pakistan - 22 to 24 May 1984.
35. Seminar on Media Update in the Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse, Manila, Philippines - 2 to 3 August 1984.

Regional/International Meetings/Conferences in
the Development of International Cooperation

August 1973 to July 1985

1. Regional Narcotics Control Conference of Colombo Plan Countries, Bangkok, Thailand - 29 July to 3 August 1974.
2. First Asian/European Meeting of Heads of Drug Enforcement Services, Bangkok, Thailand - 12 to 16 July 1976.
3. Second Asian/European Meeting of Heads of Drug Enforcement Services, Brussels, Antwerp, Amsterdam and Weisbaden - 22 to 26 August 1977.
4. Meeting of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, Teheran, Iran - 24 September to 1 October 1977.
5. Middle East/European Meeting of Heads of Drug Enforcement Services, Islamabad, Pakistan - June 1978.
6. Third Asian/European Meeting of Heads of Drug Enforcement Services, Chiangmai, Thailand - 24 to 26 November 1980.

Training Courses/Seminars and Research Activities
for the Development of Human Resources

August 1973 to July 1985

1. Middle Management Narcotics Law Enforcement Training Course - Manila, Philippines, 14 to 25 January 1980.
2. First ASEAN Narcotics Law Enforcement Training Course - Bangkok, Thailand, 14 to 25 July 1980.
3. Middle Management Training Course for Narcotics Law Enforcement Officers, Melaka, Malaysia, 18 to 30 August 1980.
4. ASEAN Training Course on Drug Abuse for Medical Professionals (Control and Management) - Jakarta, Indonesia, 15 to 19 December 1980.
5. UN Training Course for Middle Management Narcotics Law Enforcement Officers, New Delhi, India, 9 to 20 March 1981.
6. UN Training Course for Narcotics Officers from Sri Lanka, Maldives - Kalutara, Sri Lanka, 23 to 27 March 1981.
7. Second ASEAN Narcotics Law Enforcement Training Course - Chiangmai and Bangkok, Thailand, 7 to 16 December 1981.
8. Regional Training Course for Physicians on Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Dependents - Chiangmai and Bangkok, Thailand, 1 to 20 November 1982.
9. Third ASEAN Narcotics Law Enforcement Training Course - Chiangmai, Thailand, 15 to 27 November 1982.
10. UN Training Course for Narcotics Law Enforcement Officers - New Delhi, India - 7 to 16 March 1983.
11. Training Seminar for Prison Department Medical Personnel involved in the treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependents - Colombo, Sri Lanka, 27 April 1983.
12. ASEAN Training Seminar for Local Officials and Community Leaders in Drug Abuse Prevention and Control - Manila, Philippines, 6 to 10 June 1983.
13. Anti-Narcotics Supervisory Training Seminar for Law Enforcement Officers, Manila, Philippines - 18 to 29 July 1983.
14. Training Course in Ship/Aircraft Searching, Smuggling and International Cooperation - Melaka, Malaysia - 1 to 12 August 1983.
15. Training Programme on Prevention of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism with Special Reference to Youth - Bombay, India, 12 to 25 September 1983.
16. Training Course for Chemists on Identification of Drugs and Body Fluids - Manila, Philippines, 21 November to 9 December 1983.
17. Joint Drug Enforcement Schools for Training Managers and Programme Implementors - Manila, Philippines, 26 March to 6 April 1984.
18. Training Course for Doctors in the Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Dependents - Bangkok, Thailand - 5 to 23 November 1984.

19. First Resource Persons Educational Seminar in the Prevention and Control of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, Colombo, Sri Lanka - 20 September 1980.
20. Second Resource Persons Educational Seminar in the Prevention and Control of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, Colombo, Sri Lanka - 24 April 1982.
21. Third Resource Persons Educational Seminar in the Prevention and Control of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, Colombo, Sri Lanka - 3 March 1984.

Meetings/Conferences on the Utilisation of
Community Resources (NGOs)

August 1973 to July 1985

1. First International Conference on the Role of Non-Government Organisations involved in the Prevention, Treatment, Rehabilitation and Control of Drug Abuse - Jakarta, Indonesia, 29 October to 2 November 1979.
2. First National Conference on the Role of Non-Government Organisations involved in the Prevention, Treatment, Rehabilitation and Control of Drug Abuse - Bangkok, Thailand, 1 to 4 July 1980.
3. Second International Conference on the Role of Non-Government Organisations involved in the Prevention, Treatment, Rehabilitation and Control of Drug Abuse - Manila, Philippines, 3 to 8 November 1980.
4. Third International Conference on the Role of Non-Government Organisations involved in the Prevention, Treatment, Rehabilitation and Control of Drug Abuse - Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 2 to 6 November 1981.
5. Second National Conference on the Role of Non-Government Organisations involved in the Prevention, Treatment, Rehabilitation and Control of Drug Abuse - Bangkok, Thailand, 5 to 10 July 1982.
6. Fourth International Conference on the Role of Non-Government Organisations involved in the Prevention, Treatment, Rehabilitation and Control of Drug Abuse - Bangkok, Thailand, 13 to 17 December 1982.
7. Fifth International Conference of Non-Government Organisations on Drug Dependence - Singapore, 21 to 25 November 1983.
8. First Regional NGO-Asia and the Pacific Consultation: Role of Religious/Spiritual Leaders in the Prevention of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism - Manila, Philippines, 30 July to 1 August 1984.
9. Third National Conference of Non-Government Organisations Involved in the Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse - Bangkok, Thailand, 23 to 27 July 1984.
10. Sixth International Conference of Non-Government Organisations on Drug Dependence, Jakarta, Indonesia - 10 to 14 December 1984.

DAP Participation in Seminars/Conferences/Activities
Sponsored by International & Regional Organisations

August 1973 to July 1985

1. Regional Seminar for Vocational Rehabilitation Staff from Asian Countries organised by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), Teheran, Iran - 8 to 25 April 1974.
2. Far East Regional Congress on the Control of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances organised by the Government of Indonesia and the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs (UN-DND), Jakarta, Indonesia - 3 to 22 June 1974.
3. First Meeting of UN Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region (HONLEA), Bangkok, Thailand - 2 to 6 September 1974.
4. 26th Session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Geneva, Switzerland - 17 to 28 February 1975.
5. 31st International Congress on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence organised by the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions (ICAA), Bangkok, Thailand - 23 to 28 February 1975.
6. ICPO/Interpol Third Asian Regional Conference on Illicit Drug Traffic, Manila, Philippines - 3 to 8 April 1975.
7. Working Group on Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Dependents organised by the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions and the Drug Abuse Research Foundation Inc. (DARE), Manila, Philippines - 22 to 26 September 1975.
8. Fifth Pacific Conference of the International Society for Rehabilitation, Singapore - 2 to 7 November 1975.
9. Second Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region (HONLEA) organised by the UN Division of Narcotic Drugs, Jakarta, Indonesia - 17 to 21 November 1975.
10. Fourth Special Session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Geneva, Switzerland - 10 to 27 February 1976.
11. National Drug Conference, New York City, U.S.A. - 25 to 29 March 1976.
12. Third Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region (HONLEA) organised by the UN Division of Narcotic Drugs, Manila, Philippines - 15 to 19 November 1976.
13. WHO Working Group Meeting on Early Intervention Programmes in Drug Abuse - 2 to 9 December 1976.
14. 27th Regular Session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Geneva, Switzerland - 6 to 25 February 1977.

15. International Narcotics Enforcement Officers Association Conference, Toronto, Canada - 25 to 27 August 1977.
16. UN Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, Teheran, Iran - 24 September to 1 October 1977.
17. ASEAN Drug Experts Meeting, November 1977.
18. Workshop on Drug Abuse Prevention Education organised by UNESCO, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia - December 1977.
19. Second International Conference on Legislation Concerning the Disabled, Philippines - January 1978.
20. Fifth Special Session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Geneva, Switzerland - February 1978.
21. United Nations Training Course on Narcotics Law Enforcement organised by the Government of India and the UN Division of Narcotic Drugs, New Delhi, India - March 1978.
22. Narcotics Training Seminar organised by the UN Division of Narcotic Drugs, Teheran, Iran - June 1978.
23. Study tour of Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan and Turkey organised by the United Nations Sub Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East - September/October 1978.
24. WHO-Iranian Regional Workshop on Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Dependents, Alexandria, Egypt - October 1978.
25. Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region (HONLEA), Colombo, Sri Lanka - November 1978.
26. ASEAN Drug Experts Meeting, Jakarta, Indonesia - November 1978.
27. 28th Session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Geneva, Switzerland - 13 to 29 February 1979.
28. International Drug Enforcement Association Conference, Manila, Philippines - March 1979.
29. Sixth Pan Pacific Conference of Rehabilitation International, Seoul, Republic of Korea - 22 to 27 April 1979.
30. Fifth Meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Narcotic Working Group of the Asian and Pacific Region on Illicit Drugs, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia - 18 to 22 June 1979.
31. Fourth International Conference of Therapeutic Communities on Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation, New York City, U.S.A. - 16 to 22 September 1979.
32. International Narcotics Enforcement Officers Association (INEOA) Meeting, Honolulu - 30 September to 5 October 1979.
33. UN Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Sydney, Australia - 19 to 23 November 1979.

34. ASEAN Drug Experts Meeting, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia - 26 to 30 November 1979.
35. Sixth Special Session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Vienna, Austria - 10 to 20 February 1980.
36. First Pan Pacific Conference on Drugs and Alcohol, Canberra, Australia - 26 February to 5 March 1980.
37. Second National and Regional Conference on Drug Abuse organised by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, New Delhi, India - 10 to 15 March 1980.
38. International Narcotics Enforcement Officers Association Meeting (INEOA), Albuquerque, New Mexico, U.S.A. - 13 to 17 October 1980.
39. Sixth Asian Regional Conference of the ICPO/Interpol (10 to 11 November) and ICPO/Interpol 49th General Assembly Meeting (13 to 21 November 1980), Manila, Philippines.
40. UN Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region (HONLEA), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia - 1 to 5 December 1980.
41. ASEAN Drug Experts Meeting, Manila, Philippines - 11 to 16 December 1980.
42. United Nations Sub-Commission Meeting on Illicit Drug Trafficking and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, Vienna, Austria - 29 to 30 January 1981.
43. 29th Session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Vienna, Austria - 2 to 11 February 1981.
44. Regional Conference on the Evaluation of Treatment Programmes of Drug Dependents organised by the WHO and the Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia - 17 to 21 August 1981.
45. International Narcotics Enforcement Officers Association Conference/Institute, Minneapolis, U.S.A. - 23 to 28 August 1981.
46. UN Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Wellington, New Zealand - 19 to 24 October 1981.
47. Inter-regional Training Course for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Dependents organised by the WHO and the Government of Hongkong, Hongkong - 27 October to 17 November 1981.
48. ASEAN Drug Experts Meeting, Singapore - 2 to 7 December 1981.
49. Workshop on Opiate Drug Consumption Patterns in Asia organised by the National Drug Research Centre, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia - 9 to 12 December 1981.
50. Evaluation of the Role and Functions of the UN Regional Coordination Office in Bangkok, Thailand (with Hongkong and Malaysia), 14 to 18 December 1981.

51. Second Meeting of the Working Group on Illicit Drug Trafficking of Commonwealth Countries of the Asian/Pacific Region, Kuala Lumpur, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia - 11 to 15 January 1982.
52. Consultation Meeting on Drug Dependence organised by the WHO, Geneva, Switzerland - 28 to 30 January 1982.
53. UN Sub-Commission Meeting on Illicit Drug Trafficking and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, Vienna, Austria - 31 January 1982.
54. Seventh Special Session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Vienna, Austria - 2 to 9 February 1982.
55. Seminar on Investigation of Forfeiture of Assets in Drug Cases organised by the ICPO/Interpol, France - February 1982.
56. 12th International Institute on the Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependents organised by the Office of the Narcotics Control Board of Thailand and the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions (ICAA), Bangkok, Thailand - 21 to 26 March 1982.
57. Training Course on Ship Searching, Smuggling Containers, Aircraft Searching and International Cooperation, organised by the UN Division of Narcotic Drugs and the Royal Malaysian Customs, Melaka, Malaysia - 10 to 21 May 1982.
58. Seventh Asian Regional Conference of the ICPO/Interpol, Bangkok, Thailand - 14 to 17 June 1982.
59. Second ASEAN Chiefs of Police Meeting (ASIANPOL), Pattaya, Thailand - 18 to 20 June 1982.
60. International Narcotics Enforcement Officers Association Conference (INEOA), Hartford, U.S.A. - 6 to 12 September 1982.
61. Advisory Group Meeting on the Review and Analysis of Legislation on the Treatment of Drug and Alcohol Dependent Persons organised by the WHO, Harvard, U.S.A. - 7 to 10 September 1982.
62. 51st Session of the ICPO/Interpol General Assembly Meeting, Torremolinos, Malaga, Spain - 5 to 12 October 1982.
63. 33rd International Course on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence organised by the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions (ICAA), Tangiers, Morocco - 10 to 15 October 1982.
64. Evaluation of UNFDAC Finance Treatment and Rehabilitation Programmes in Pakistan, Islamabad, Pakistan - 29 October to 12 November 1982.
65. UN Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Manila, Philippines - 22 to 26 November 1982.
66. ASEAN Drug Experts Meeting, Pattaya, Thailand - 30 November to 6 December 1982.
67. WHO Consultative Meeting, Geneva, Switzerland - 1 to 2 February 1983.

68. US Sub-Commission Meeting on Illicit Drug Trafficking and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, Vienna, Austria - 4 February 1983.
69. 30th Session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Vienna, Austria - 7 to 16 February 1983.
70. Seventh Asia and Pacific Conference of Rehabilitation International, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia - 11 to 15 April 1983.
71. Seventh World Conference of Therapeutic Communities, Chicago, U.S.A. - 8 to 13 May 1983.
72. Seminar on the Prevention of Narcotic Offences organised by the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the International Police Agency in Japan, Tokyo, Japan - 15 September to 22 October 1983.
73. International Narcotics Enforcement Officers Association Conference/Institute (INEOA) Cancun, Mexico - 24 to 30 October 1983.
74. UN Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) and UN Sub Commission Meeting for the Near and Middle East, New Delhi, India - 7 to 11 November 1983.
75. Fourth ASEAN Narcotics Law Enforcement Training Course organised by the Office of the Narcotics Control Board of Thailand, Bangkok, Thailand - 7 to 21 November 1983.
76. Second Pan Pacific Conference on Drugs and Alcohol, Hongkong - 28 November to 2 December 1983.
77. WHO Consultative Meeting on Drug Dependence, Geneva, Switzerland - 31 January to 4 February 1984.
78. Eighth Sub Session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Vienna, Austria - 5 to 12 February 1984.
79. United Nations Training Course for Narcotics Law Enforcement Officers, New Delhi, India - 16 to 24 April 1984.
80. ASEAN Drug Experts Meeting, Jakarta, Indonesia - 2 to 5 April 1984.
81. Workshop on the Utilisation of Community Resources in the Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse organised by the UN Division of Narcotic Drugs and the Office of the Narcotics Control Board of Thailand - Bangkok, Thailand - 11 to 15 June 1984.
82. Seminar on Prevention of Narcotic Offences organised by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the National Police Agency of Japan, Tokyo, Japan - 15 to 20 July 1984.
83. Eighth World Conference/Institute of Therapeutic Communities, Rome, Italy - 27 to 31 August 1984.
84. 53rd ICPO/Interpol General Assembly Meeting, Luxembourg - 4 to 11 September 1984.

85. National Federation of Parents for Drug Free Youth Conference, Washington D.C., U.S.A. - 27 to 29 September 1984.
86. International Narcotics Enforcement Officers Association Conference/Institute, Albany, New York, U.S.A. - 6 to 13 October 1984.
87. Regional Preparatory Conference for the International Youth Year 1985 on the theme "Female Youth and the Drug Menace", organised by the Malaysian Association for the Continuing Education, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia - 25 to 27 October 1984.
88. Drug Abuse Control Week organised by the Dangerous Drugs Board of the Philippines and the Inter Agency Committee on Drug Abuse Prevention Education and the Metro Manila Government - 15 to 20 November 1984.
89. UN Meeting on Improvement of Communications Between Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Colombo, Sri Lanka - 14 to 16 November 1984.
90. 11th UN Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region (HONLEA), Bangkok, Thailand - 26 to 30 November 1984.
91. WHO Consultative Meeting on Drug Dependence, Geneva, Switzerland - 6 to 8 February 1985.
92. Board Meeting of the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions (ICAA), Lausanne, Switzerland - 9 February 1985.
93. 31st Session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Vienna, Austria - 11 to 20 February 1985.
94. ICPO/Interpol Meeting of Heroin Trafficking in Europe by Sri Lankan Nationals, St. Cloud, France - 22 February 1985.
95. Parents Research Institute on Drug Education (PRIDE) International Conference, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A. - 24 to 27 April 1985.

DRUG ADVISORY PROGRAMME - FELLOWSHIPSAugust 1973 to 30 June 1985

Y e a r	SUPPLY REDUCTION		DEMAND REDUCTION			T O T A L			
	Legislation and Law Enforcement	Prevention Education and Information, Training and Research	Treatment and Rehabili- tation	Development of Community Resources (NGO)					
Aug. 1973/ 1974	9	-	12	42	63				
1975/76	25	-	20	4	49				
1976/77	23	2	23	-	48				
1977/78	25	5	1	-	31				
1978/79	20	11	12	-	43				
1979/80	10	6	10	15	41				
1980/81	54	9	25	15	103				
1981/82	30	5	32	16	83				
1982/83	33	1	3	16	53				
1983/84	41	3	4	20	68				
1984/85	6	4	4	20	34				
	<u>276</u>	+	<u>46</u>	+	<u>146</u>	+	<u>148</u>	=	<u>616</u>

Reporting Period of DAP is 1 July to 30 June

**AMENDMENT OF THE SINGLE CONVENTION
ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961**

**Protocol Between the
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
and OTHER GOVERNMENTS**

Done at Geneva March 25, 1972



MULTILATERAL

Amendment of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

*Protocol done at Geneva March 25, 1972;
Ratification advised by the Senate of the United States of America
September 18, 1972;
Ratified by the President of the United States of America Octo-
ber 24, 1972;
Ratification of the United States of America deposited with the
Secretary-General of the United Nations November 1, 1972;
Proclaimed by the President of the United States of America
August 29, 1975;
Entered into force August 8, 1975.*

— — — — —
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

CONSIDERING THAT:

The Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, was opened for signature at Geneva on March 25, 1972, and was signed on behalf of the United States of America on that date, a certified copy of which Protocol in the English, Spanish, French and Russian languages, is hereto annexed;

The Senate of the United States of America by its resolution of September 18, 1972, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein, gave its advice and consent to ratification of the Protocol;

The President of the United States of America on October 24, 1972, ratified the Protocol, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, and the United States of America deposited its instrument of ratification with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on November 1, 1972;

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 18 of the Protocol, the Protocol entered into force on August 8, 1975;

Now, THEREFORE, I, Gerald R. Ford, President of the United States of America, proclaim and make public the Protocol, to the end that it shall be observed and fulfilled with good faith on and after August 8.

1975, by the United States of America and by the citizens of the United States of America and all other persons subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have signed this proclamation and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this twenty-ninth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred seventy-five and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundredth.

GERALD R. FORD

By the President:

ROBERT S. INGERSOLL

Acting Secretary of State

**PROTOCOL
AMENDING THE SINGLE CONVENTION
ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961**



UNITED NATIONS
1972

PROTOCOL AMENDING THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961

PREAMBLE

The Parties to the present Protocol,

Considering the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, done at New York on 30 March 1961 [1] (hereinafter called the Single Convention),

Desiring to amend the Single Convention,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

Amendments to article 2, paragraphs 4, 6 and 7 of the Single Convention

Article 2, paragraphs 4, 6 and 7, of the Single Convention shall be amended to read as follows:

"4. Preparations in Schedule III are subject to the same measures of control as preparations containing drugs in Schedule II except that article 31, paragraphs 1 (b) and 3 to 15 and, as regards their acquisition and retail distribution, article 34, paragraph (b), need not apply, and that for the purpose of estimates (article 19) and statistics (article 20) the information required shall be restricted to the quantities of drugs used in the manufacture of such preparations.

6. In addition to the measures of control applicable to all drugs in Schedule I, opium is subject to the provisions of article 19, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (f), and of articles 21 bis, 23 and 24, the coca leaf to those of articles 26 and 27 and cannabis to those of article 28.

7. The opium poppy, the coca bush, the cannabis plant, poppy straw and cannabis leaves are subject to the control measures prescribed in article 19, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (e), article 20, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (g), article 21 bis and in articles 22 to 24; 22, 26 and 27; 22 and 28; 25; and 28, respectively."

¹ TIAS 6298, 6423, 6458, 6795, 7223, 7817, 7945; 18 UST 1407, 3279; 19 UST 4668; 20 UST 4064; 22 UST 1808; 25 UST 651; 25 UST 2772.

Article 2

Amendments to the title of article 9 of the Single Convention and its paragraph 1 and insertion of new paragraphs 4 and 5

The title of article 9 of the Single Convention shall be amended to read as follows:

"Composition and Functions of the Board"

Article 9, paragraph 1, of the Single Convention shall be amended to read as follows:

"1. The Board shall consist of thirteen members to be elected by the Council as follows:

(a) Three members with medical, pharmacological or pharmaceutical experience from a list of at least five persons nominated by the World Health Organization; and

(b) Ten members from a list of persons nominated by the Members of the United Nations and by Parties which are not Members of the United Nations."

The following new paragraphs shall be inserted after paragraph 3 of article 9 of the Single Convention:

"4. The Board, in co-operation with Governments, and subject to the terms of this Convention, shall endeavour to limit the cultivation, production, manufacture and use of drugs to an adequate amount required for medical and scientific purposes, to ensure their availability for such purposes and to prevent illicit cultivation, production and manufacture of, and illicit trafficking in and use of, drugs.

5. All measures taken by the Board under this Convention shall be those most consistent with the intent to further the co-operation of Governments with the Board and to provide the mechanism for a continuing dialogue between Governments and the Board which will lend assistance to and facilitate effective national action to attain the aims of this Convention."

Article 3

Amendments to article 10, paragraphs 1 and 4, of the Single Convention

Article 10, paragraphs 1 and 4, of the Single Convention shall be amended to read as follows:

"1. The members of the Board shall serve for a period of five years, and may be re-elected.

4. The Council, on the recommendation of the Board, may dismiss a member of the Board who has ceased to fulfil the conditions required for membership by paragraph 2 of article 9. Such recommendation shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members of the Board."

Article 4

Amendment to article 11, paragraph 3, of the Single Convention

Article 11, paragraph 3, of the Single Convention shall be amended to read as follows:

"3. The quorum necessary at meetings of the Board shall consist of eight members."

Article 5

Amendment to article 12, paragraph 5, of the Single Convention

Article 12, paragraph 5, of the Single Convention shall be amended to read as follows:

"5. The Board, with a view to limiting the use and distribution of drugs to an adequate amount required for medical and scientific purposes and to ensuring their availability for such purposes, shall as expeditiously as possible confirm the estimates, including supplementary estimates, or, with the consent of the Government concerned, may amend such estimates. In case of a disagreement between the Government and the Board, the latter shall have the right to establish, communicate and publish its own estimates, including supplementary estimates."

Article 6

Amendments to article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Single Convention

Article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Single Convention shall be amended to read as follows:

"1. (a) If, on the basis of its examination of information submitted by Governments to the Board under the provisions of this Convention, or of information communicated by United Nations organs or by specialized agencies or, provided that they are approved by the Commission on the Board's recommendation, by either other intergovernmental organizations or international non-governmental organizations which have direct competence in the subject matter and which are in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council under Article 71 of the Charter of the United Nations or which enjoy a similar

status by special agreement with the Council, the Board has objective reasons to believe that the aims of this Convention are being seriously endangered by reason of the failure of any Party, country or territory to carry out the provisions of this Convention, the Board shall have the right to propose to the Government concerned the opening of consultations or to request it to furnish explanations. If, without any failure in implementing the provisions of the Convention, a Party or a country or territory has become, or if there exists evidence of a serious risk that it may become, an important centre of illicit cultivation, production or manufacture of, or traffic in or consumption of drugs, the Board has the right to propose to the Government concerned the opening of consultations. Subject to the right of the Board to call the attention of the Parties, the Council and the Commission to the matter referred to in sub-paragraph (d) below, the Board shall treat as confidential a request for information and an explanation by a Government or a proposal for consultations and the consultations held with a Government under this sub-paragraph.

(b) After taking action under sub-paragraph (a) above, the Board, if satisfied that it is necessary to do so, may call upon the Government concerned to adopt such remedial measures as shall seem under the circumstances to be necessary for the execution of the provisions of this Convention.

(c) The Board may, if it thinks such action necessary for the purpose of assessing a matter referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph, propose to the Government concerned that a study of the matter be carried out in its territory by such means as the Government deems appropriate. If the Government concerned decides to undertake this study, it may request the Board to make available the expertise and the services of one or more persons with the requisite competence to assist the officials of the Government in the proposed study. The person or persons whom the Board intends to make available shall be subject to the approval of the Government. The modalities of this study and the time-limit within which the study has to be completed shall be determined by consultation between the Government and the Board. The Government shall communicate to the Board the results of the study and shall indicate the remedial measures that it considers necessary to take.

(d) If the Board finds that the Government concerned has failed to give satisfactory explanations when called upon to do so under sub-paragraph (a) above, or has failed to adopt any remedial measures which it has been called upon to take under sub-paragraph (b) above, or that there is a serious situation that needs co-operative action at the international level with a

view to remedying it, it may call the attention of the Parties, the Council and the Commission to the matter. The Board shall so act if the aims of this Convention are being seriously endangered and it has not been possible to resolve the matter satisfactorily in any other way. It shall also so act if it finds that there is a serious situation that needs co-operative action at the international level with a view to remedying it and that bringing such a situation to the notice of the Parties, the Council and the Commission is the most appropriate method of facilitating such co-operative action; after considering the reports of the Board, and of the Commission if available on the matter, the Council may draw the attention of the General Assembly to the matter.

2. The Board, when calling the attention of the Parties, the Council and the Commission to a matter in accordance with paragraph 1 (d) above, may, if it is satisfied that such a course is necessary, recommend to Parties that they stop the import of drugs, the export of drugs, or both, from or to the country or territory concerned, either for a designated period or until the Board shall be satisfied as to the situation in that country or territory. The State concerned may bring the matter before the Council."

Article 7

New article 14 bis

The following new article shall be inserted after article 14 of the Single Convention:

"Article 14 bis

Technical and Financial Assistance

In cases which it considers appropriate and either in addition or as an alternative to measures set forth in article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2, the Board, with the agreement of the Government concerned, may recommend to the competent United Nations organs and to the specialized agencies that technical or financial assistance, or both, be provided to the Government in support of its efforts to carry out its obligations under this Convention, including those set out or referred to in articles 2, 35, 38 and 38 bis."

Article 8

Amendment to article 16 of the Single Convention

Article 16 of the Single Convention shall be amended to read as follows:

"The secretariat services of the Commission and the Board shall be furnished by the Secretary-General. In particular, the Secretary of the Board shall be appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Board."

Article 9

Amendments to article 19, paragraphs 1, 2 and 5, of the Single Convention

Article 19, paragraphs 1, 2 and 5, of the Single Convention shall be amended to read as follows:

"1. The Parties shall furnish to the Board each year for each of their territories, in the manner and form prescribed by the Board, estimates on forms supplied by it in respect of the following matters:

- (a) Quantities of drugs to be consumed for medical and scientific purposes;
- (b) Quantities of drugs to be utilized for the manufacture of other drugs, of preparations in Schedule III, and of substances not covered by this Convention;
- (c) Stocks of drugs to be held as at 31 December of the year to which the estimates relate;
- (d) Quantities of drugs necessary for addition to special stocks;
- (e) The area (in hectares) and the geographical location of land to be used for the cultivation of the opium poppy;
- (f) Approximate quantity of opium to be produced;
- (g) The number of industrial establishments which will manufacture synthetic drugs; and
- (h) The quantities of synthetic drugs to be manufactured by each of the establishments referred to in the preceding sub-paragraph.

2. (a) Subject to the deductions referred to in paragraph 3 of article 21, the total of the estimates for each territory and each drug except opium and synthetic drugs shall consist of the sum of the amounts specified under sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (d) of paragraph 1 of this article, with the addition of any amount required to bring the actual stocks on hand at 31 December of the preceding year to the level estimated as provided in sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 1.

(b) Subject to the deductions referred to in paragraph 3 of article 21 regarding imports and in paragraph 2 of article 21 bis, the total of the estimates for opium for each territory shall consist either of the sum of the amounts specified under sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (d) of paragraph 1 of this article, with the addition of any amount required to bring the actual stocks on hand at 31 December of the preceding year to the level estimated as provided in sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 1, or of the amount specified under sub-paragraph (f) of paragraph 1 of this article, whichever is higher.

(c) Subject to the deductions referred to in paragraph 3 of article 21, the total of the estimates for each territory for each synthetic drug shall consist either of the sum of the amounts specified under sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (d) of paragraph 1 of this article, with the addition of any amount required to bring the actual stocks on hand at 31 December of the preceding year to the level estimated as provided in sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 1, or of the sum of the amounts specified under sub-paragraph (h) of paragraph 1 of this article, whichever is higher.

(d) The estimates furnished under the preceding sub-paragraphs of this paragraph shall be appropriately modified to take into account any quantity seized and thereafter released for licit use as well as any quantity taken from special stocks for the requirements of the civilian population.

5. Subject to the deductions referred to in paragraph 3 of article 21, and account being taken where appropriate of the provisions of article 21 bis, the estimates shall not be exceeded."

Article 10

Amendments to article 20 of the Single Convention

Article 20 of the Single Convention shall be amended to read as follows:

"1. The Parties shall furnish to the Board for each of their territories, in the manner and form prescribed by the Board, statistical returns on forms supplied by it in respect of the following matters:

- (a) Production or manufacture of drugs;
- (b) Utilization of drugs for the manufacture of other drugs, of preparations in Schedule III and of substances not covered by this Convention, and utilization of poppy straw for the manufacture of drugs;
- (c) Consumption of drugs;
- (d) Imports and exports of drugs and poppy straw;
- (e) Seizures of drugs and disposal thereof;
- (f) Stocks of drugs as at 31 December of the year to which the returns relate; and
- (g) Ascertainable area of cultivation of the opium poppy.

2. (a) The statistical returns in respect of the matters referred to in paragraph 1, except sub-paragraph (d), shall be prepared annually and shall be furnished to the Board not later than 30 June following the year to which they relate.

(b) The statistical returns in respect to the matters referred to in sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 1 shall be prepared quarterly and shall be

furnished to the Board within one month after the end of the quarter to which they relate.

3. The Parties are not required to furnish statistical returns respecting special stocks, but shall furnish separately returns respecting drugs imported into or procured within the country or territory for special purposes, as well as quantities of drugs withdrawn from special stocks to meet the requirements of the civilian population."

Article 11

New article 21 bis

The following new article shall be inserted after article 21 of the Single Convention:

"Article 21 bis

Limitation of Production of Opium

1. The production of opium by any country or territory shall be organized and controlled in such manner as to ensure that, as far as possible, the quantity produced in any one year shall not exceed the estimate of opium to be produced as established under paragraph 1 (f) of article 19.

2. If the Board finds on the basis of information at its disposal in accordance with the provisions of this Convention that a Party which has submitted an estimate under paragraph 1 (f) of article 19 has not limited opium produced within its borders to licit purposes in accordance with relevant estimates and that a significant amount of opium produced, whether licitly or illicitly, within the borders of such a Party, has been introduced into the illicit traffic, it may, after studying the explanations of the Party concerned, which shall be submitted to it within one month after notification of the finding in question, decide to deduct all, or a portion, of such an amount from the quantity to be produced and from the total of the estimates as defined in paragraph 2 (b) of article 19 for the next year in which such a deduction can be technically accomplished, taking into account the season of the year and contractual commitments to export opium. This decision shall take effect ninety days after the Party concerned is notified thereof.

3. After notifying the Party concerned of the decision it has taken under paragraph 2 above with regard to a deduction, the Board shall consult with that Party in order to resolve the situation satisfactorily.

4. If the situation is not satisfactorily resolved, the Board may utilize the provisions of article 14 where appropriate.

5. In taking its decision with regard to a deduction under paragraph 2 above, the Board shall take into account not only all relevant circumstances including those giving rise to the illicit traffic problem referred to in paragraph 2 above, but also any relevant new control measures which may have been adopted by the Party."

Article 12

Amendment to article 22 of the Single Convention

Article 22 of the Single Convention shall be amended to read as follows:

"1. Whenever the prevailing conditions in the country or a territory of a Party render the prohibition of the cultivation of the opium poppy, the coca bush or the cannabis plant the most suitable measure, in its opinion, for protecting the public health and welfare and preventing the diversion of drugs into the illicit traffic, the Party concerned shall prohibit cultivation.

2. A Party prohibiting cultivation of the opium poppy or the cannabis plant shall take appropriate measures to seize any plants illicitly cultivated and to destroy them, except for small quantities required by the Party for scientific or research purposes."

Article 13

Amendment to article 35 of the Single Convention

Article 35 of the Single Convention shall be amended to read as follows:

"Having due regard to their constitutional, legal and administrative systems, the Parties shall:

(a) Make arrangements at the national level for co-ordination of preventive and repressive action against the illicit traffic; to this end they may usefully designate an appropriate agency responsible for such co-ordination;

(b) Assist each other in the campaign against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs;

(c) Co-operate closely with each other and with the competent international organizations of which they are members with a view to maintaining a co-ordinated campaign against the illicit traffic;

(d) Ensure that international co-operation between the appropriate agencies be conducted in an expeditious manner;

(e) Ensure that where legal papers are transmitted internationally for the purposes of a prosecution, the transmittal be effected in an expeditious manner to the bodies designated by the Parties; this requirement shall be

without prejudice to the right of a Party to require that legal papers be sent to it through the diplomatic channel;

(f) Furnish, if they deem it appropriate, to the Board and the Commission through the Secretary-General, in addition to information required by article 18, information relating to illicit drug activity within their borders, including information on illicit cultivation, production, manufacture and use of, and on illicit trafficking in, drugs; and

(g) Furnish the information referred to in the preceding paragraph as far as possible in such manner and by such dates as the Board may request; if requested by a Party, the Board may offer its advice to it in furnishing the information and in endeavouring to reduce the illicit drug activity within the borders of that Party."

Article 14

Amendments to article 36, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Single Convention

Article 36, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Single Convention shall be amended to read as follows:

"1. (a) Subject to its constitutional limitations, each Party shall adopt such measures as will ensure that cultivation, production, manufacture, extraction, preparation, possession, offering, offering for sale, distribution, purchase, sale, delivery on any terms whatsoever, brokerage, dispatch, dispatch in transit, transport, importation and exportation of drugs contrary to the provisions of this Convention, and any other action which in the opinion of such Party may be contrary to the provisions of this Convention, shall be punishable offences when committed intentionally, and that serious offences shall be liable to adequate punishment particularly by imprisonment or other penalties of deprivation of liberty.

(b) Notwithstanding the preceding sub-paragraph, when abusers of drugs have committed such offences, the Parties may provide, either as an alternative to conviction or punishment or in addition to conviction or punishment, that such abusers shall undergo measures of treatment, education, after-care, rehabilitation and social reintegration in conformity with paragraph 1 of article 38.

2. Subject to the constitutional limitations of a Party, its legal system and domestic law,

(a) (1) Each of the offences enumerated in paragraph 1, if committed in different countries, shall be considered as a distinct offence;

(ii) Intentional participation in, conspiracy to commit and attempts to commit, any of such offences, and preparatory acts and financial operations in connexion with the offences referred to in this article, shall be punishable offences as provided in paragraph 1;

(iii) Foreign convictions for such offences shall be taken into account for the purpose of establishing recidivism; and

(iv) Serious offences heretofore referred to committed either by nationals or by foreigners shall be prosecuted by the Party in whose territory the offence was committed, or by the Party in whose territory the offender is found if extradition is not acceptable in conformity with the law of the Party to which application is made, and if such offender has not already been prosecuted and judgement given.

(b) (i) Each of the offences enumerated in paragraphs 1 and 2 (a) (ii) of this article shall be deemed to be included as an extraditable offence in any extradition treaty existing between Parties. Parties undertake to include such offences as extraditable offences in every extradition treaty to be concluded between them.

(ii) If a Party which makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition from another Party with which it has no extradition treaty, it may at its option consider this Convention as the legal basis for extradition in respect of the offences enumerated in paragraphs 1 and 2 (a) (ii) of this article. Extradition shall be subject to the other conditions provided by the law of the requested Party.

(iii) Parties which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall recognize the offences enumerated in paragraphs 1 and 2 (a) (ii) of this article as extraditable offences between themselves, subject to the conditions provided by the law of the requested Party.

(iv) Extradition shall be granted in conformity with the law of the Party to which application is made, and, notwithstanding sub-paragraphs (b)(i), (ii) and (iii) of this paragraph, the Party shall have the right to refuse to grant the extradition in cases where the competent authorities consider that the offence is not sufficiently serious."

Article 15

Amendments to article 38 of the Single Convention and its title

Article 38 of the Single Convention and its title shall be amended to read as follows:

"Measures against the Abuse of Drugs

1. The Parties shall give special attention to and take all practicable measures for the prevention of abuse of drugs and for the early identification, treatment, education, after-care, rehabilitation and social reintegration of the persons involved and shall co-ordinate their efforts to these ends.

2. The Parties shall as far as possible promote the training of personnel in the treatment, after-care, rehabilitation and social reintegration of abusers of drugs.

3. The Parties shall take all practicable measures to assist persons whose work so requires to gain an understanding of the problems of abuse of drugs and of its prevention, and shall also promote such understanding among the general public if there is a risk that abuse of drugs will become widespread."

Article 16

New article 38 bis

The following new article shall be inserted after article 38 of the Single Convention:

"Article 38 bis

Agreements on Regional Centres

If a Party considers it desirable as part of its action against the illicit traffic in drugs, having due regard to its constitutional, legal and administrative systems, and, if it so desires, with the technical advice of the Board or the specialized agencies, it shall promote the establishment, in consultation with other interested Parties in the region, of agreements which contemplate the development of regional centres for scientific research and education to combat the problems resulting from the illicit use of and traffic in drugs."

Article 17

Languages of the Protocol and procedure for signature, ratification and accession

1. This Protocol, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be open for signature until 31 December 1972 on behalf of any Party or signatory to the Single Convention.

2. This Protocol is subject to ratification by States which have signed it and have ratified or acceded to the Single Convention. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General.

3. This Protocol shall be open after 31 December 1972 for accession by any Party to the Single Convention which has not signed this Protocol. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General.

Article 18

Entry into force

1. This Protocol, together with the amendments which it contains, shall come into force on the thirtieth day following the date on which the fortieth instrument of ratification or accession is deposited in accordance with article 17.

2. In respect of any other State depositing an instrument of ratification or accession after the date of deposit of the said fortieth instrument, this Protocol shall come into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit by that State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 19

Effect of entry into force

Any State which becomes a Party to the Single Convention after the entry into force of this Protocol pursuant to paragraph 1 of article 18 above shall, failing an expression of a different intention by that State:

- (a) be considered as a Party to the Single Convention as amended; and
- (b) be considered as a Party to the unamended Single Convention in relation to any Party to that Convention not bound by this Protocol.

Article 20

Transitional provisions

1. The functions of the International Narcotics Control Board provided for in the amendments contained in this Protocol shall, as from the date of the coming into force of this Protocol pursuant to paragraph 1 of article 18 above, be performed by the Board as constituted by the unamended Single Convention.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall fix the date on which the Board as constituted under the amendments contained in this Protocol shall enter upon its duties. As from that date the Board as so constituted shall, with respect to those Parties to the unamended Single Convention and to those

Parties to the treaties enumerated in article 44 thereof which are not Parties to this Protocol, undertake the functions of the Board as constituted under the unamended Single Convention.

3. Of the members elected at the first election after the increase in the membership of the Board from eleven to thirteen members the terms of six members shall expire at the end of three years and the terms of the other seven members shall expire at the end of five years.

4. The members of the Board whose terms are to expire at the end of the abovementioned initial period of three years shall be chosen by lot to be drawn by the Secretary-General immediately after the first election has been completed.

Article 21

Reservations

1. Any State may, at the time of signature or ratification of or accession to this Protocol, make a reservation in respect of any amendment contained herein other than the amendments to article 2, paragraphs 6 and 7 (article 1 of this Protocol), article 9, paragraphs 1, 4 and 5 (article 2 of this Protocol), article 10, paragraphs 1 and 4 (article 3 of this Protocol), article 11 (article 4 of this Protocol), article 14 bis (article 7 of this Protocol), article 16 (article 8 of this Protocol), article 22 (article 12 of this Protocol), article 35 (article 13 of this Protocol), article 36, paragraph 1 (b) (article 14 of this Protocol), article 38 (article 15 of this Protocol) and article 38 bis (article 16 of this Protocol).

2. A State which has made reservations may at any time by notification in writing withdraw all or part of its reservations.

Article 22

The Secretary-General shall transmit certified true copies of this Protocol to all the Parties and signatories to the Single Convention. When this Protocol has entered into force pursuant to paragraph 1 of article 18

above, the Secretary-General shall prepare a text of the Single Convention as amended by this Protocol, and shall transmit certified true copies of it to all States Parties or entitled to become Parties to the Convention as amended.

DONE at Geneva, this twenty-fifth day of March one thousand nine hundred and seventy-two, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Protocol on behalf of their respective Governments:

PORTANT

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
FOR THE ADOPTION OF A SINGLE CONVENTION
ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

SINGLE CONVENTION
ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961



UNITED NATIONS
1961

SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961

PREAMBLE

The Parties,

Concerned with the health and welfare of mankind,

Recognizing that the medical use of narcotic drugs continues to be indispensable for the relief of pain and suffering and that adequate provision must be made to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs for such purposes,

Recognizing that addiction to narcotic drugs constitutes a serious evil for the individual and is fraught with social and economic danger to mankind,

Conscious of their duty to prevent and combat this evil,

Considering that effective measures against abuse of narcotic drugs require co-ordinated and universal action,

Understanding that such universal action calls for international co-operation guided by the same principles and aimed at common objectives,

Acknowledging the competence of the United Nations in the field of narcotics control and desirous that the international organs concerned should be within the framework of that Organization,

Desiring to conclude a generally acceptable international convention replacing existing treaties on narcotic drugs, limiting such drugs to medical and scientific use, and providing for continuous international co-operation and control for the achievement of such aims and objectives,

Hereby agree as follows:

ARTICLE 1

Definitions

1. Except where otherwise expressly indicated or where the context otherwise requires, the following definitions shall apply throughout the Convention:

(a) "Board" means the International Narcotics Control Board.

(b) "Cannabis" means the flowering or fruiting tops of the cannabis plant (excluding the seeds and leaves when not accompanied by the tops) from which the resin has not been extracted, by whatever name they may be designated.

(c) "Cannabis plant" means any plant of the genus cannabis.

(d) "Cannabis resin" means the separated resin, whether crude or purified, obtained from the cannabis plant.

(e) "Coca bush" means the plant of any species of the genus erythroxylon.

(f) "Coca leaf" means the leaf of the coca bush except a leaf from which all ecgonine, cocaine and any other ecgonine alkaloids have been removed.

(g) "Commission" means the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Council.

(h) "Council" means the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

(i) "Cultivation" means the cultivation of the opium poppy, coca bush or cannabis plant.

(j) "Drug" means any of the substances in Schedules I and II, whether natural or synthetic.

(k) "General Assembly" means the General Assembly of the United Nations.

(l) "Illicit traffic" means cultivation or trafficking in drugs contrary to the provisions of this Convention.

(m) "Import" and "export" mean in their respective connotations the physical transfer of drugs from one State to another State, or from one territory to another territory of the same State.

(n) "Manufacture" means all processes, other than production, by which drugs may be obtained and includes refining as well as the transformation of drugs into other drugs.

(o) "Medicinal opium" means opium which has undergone the processes necessary to adapt it for medicinal use.

(p) "Opium" means the coagulated juice of the opium poppy.

(q) "Opium poppy" means the plant of the species *Papaver somniferum* L.

(r) "Poppy straw" means all parts (except the seeds) of the opium poppy, after mowing.

(s) "Preparation" means a mixture, solid or liquid, containing a drug.

(t) "Production" means the separation of opium, coca leaves, cannabis and cannabis resin from the plants from which they are obtained.

(u) "Schedule I", "Schedule II", "Schedule III" and "Schedule IV" mean the correspondingly numbered list of drugs or preparations annexed to this Convention, as amended from time to time in accordance with article 3.

(v) "Secretary-General" means the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

(w) "Special stocks" means the amounts of drugs held in a country or territory by the government of such country or territory for special Government purposes and to meet exceptional

circumstances; and the expression "special purposes" shall be construed accordingly.

(x) "Stocks" means the amounts of drugs held in a country or territory and intended for:

(i) Consumption in the country or territory for medical and scientific purposes,

(ii) Utilization in the country or territory for the manufacture of drugs and other substances, or

(iii) Export; but does not include the amounts of drugs held in the country or territory

(iv) By retail pharmacists or other authorized retail distributors and by institutions or qualified persons in the duly authorized exercise of therapeutic or scientific functions, or

(v) As "special stocks".

(y) "Territory" means any part of a State which is treated as a separate entity for the application of the system of import certificates and export authorizations provided for in article 31. This definition shall not apply to the term "territory" as used in articles 42 and 46.

2. For the purposes of this Convention a drug shall be regarded as "consumed" when it has been supplied to any person or enterprise for retail distribution, medical use or scientific research; and "consumption" shall be construed accordingly.

ARTICLE 2

Substances under control

1. Except as to measures of control which are limited to specified drugs, the drugs in Schedule I are subject to all measures of control applicable to drugs under this Convention and in particular to those prescribed in articles 4 (c), 19, 20, 21, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 37.

2. The drugs in Schedule II are subject to

the same measures of control as drugs in Schedule I with the exception of the measures prescribed in article 30, paragraphs 2 and 5, in respect of the retail trade.

3. Preparations other than those in Schedule III are subject to the same measures of control as the drugs which they contain, but estimates (article 19) and statistics (article 20) distinct from those dealing with these drugs shall not be required in the case of such preparations, and article 29, paragraph 2 (c) and article 30, paragraph 1 (b) (ii) need not apply.

4. Preparations in Schedule III are subject to the same measures of control as preparations containing drugs in Schedule II except that article 31, paragraphs 1 (b) and 4 to 15 need not apply, and that for the purpose of estimates (article 19) and statistics (article 20) the information required shall be restricted to the quantities of drugs used in the manufacture of such preparations.

5. The drugs in Schedule IV shall also be included in Schedule I and subject to all measures of control applicable to drugs in the latter schedule, and in addition thereto:

(a) A Party shall adopt any special measures of control which in its opinion are necessary having regard to the particularly dangerous properties of a drug so included; and

(b) A Party shall, if in its opinion the prevailing conditions in its country render it the most appropriate means of protecting the public health and welfare, prohibit the production, manufacture, export and import of, trade in, possession or use of any such drug except for amounts which may be necessary for medical and scientific research only, including clinical trials therewith to be conducted under or subject to the direct supervision and control of the Party.

6. In addition to the measures of control applicable to all drugs in Schedule I, opium is

subject to the provisions of articles 23 and 24, the coca leaf to those of articles 26 and 27 and cannabis to those of article 28.

7. The opium poppy, the coca bush, the cannabis plant, poppy straw and cannabis leaves are subject to the control measures prescribed in articles 22 to 24; 22, 26 and 27; 22 and 28; 25; and 28, respectively.

8. The Parties shall use their best endeavours to apply to substances which do not fall under this Convention, but which may be used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, such measures of supervision as may be practicable.

9. Parties are not required to apply the provisions of this Convention to drugs which are commonly used in industry for other than medical or scientific purposes, provided that:

(a) They ensure by appropriate methods of denaturing or by other means that the drugs so used are not liable to be abused or have ill effects (article 3, paragraph 3) and that the harmful substances cannot in practice be recovered; and

(b) They include in the statistical information (article 20) furnished by them the amount of each drug so used.

ARTICLE 3

Changes in the scope of control

1. Where a Party or the World Health Organization has information which in its opinion may require an amendment to any of the Schedules, it shall notify the Secretary-General and furnish him with the information in support of the notification.

2. The Secretary-General shall transmit such notification, and any information which he considers relevant, to the Parties, to the Commission, and, where the notification is made by a Party, to the World Health Organization.

3. Where a notification relates to a substance not already in Schedule I or in Schedule II,

(i) The Parties shall examine in the light of the available information the possibility of the provisional application to the substance of all measures of control applicable to drugs in Schedule I;

(ii) Pending its decision as provided in sub-paragraph (iii) of this paragraph, the Commission may decide that the Parties apply provisionally to that substance all measures of control applicable to drugs in Schedule I. The Parties shall apply such measures provisionally to the substance in question;

(iii) If the World Health Organization finds that the substance is liable to similar abuse and productive of similar ill effects as the drugs in Schedule I or Schedule II or is convertible into a drug, it shall communicate that finding to the Commission which may, in accordance with the recommendation of the World Health Organization, decide that the substance shall be added to Schedule I or Schedule II.

4. If the World Health Organization finds that a preparation because of the substances which it contains is not liable to abuse and cannot produce ill effects (paragraph 3) and that the drug therein is not readily recoverable, the Commission may, in accordance with the recommendation of the World Health Organization, add that preparation to Schedule III.

5. If the World Health Organization finds that a drug in Schedule I is particularly liable to abuse and to produce ill effects (paragraph 3) and that such liability is not offset by substantial therapeutic advantages not possessed by substances other than drugs in Schedule IV, the Commission may, in accordance with the recommendation of the World Health Organization, place that drug in Schedule IV.

6. Where a notification relates to a drug already in Schedule I or Schedule II or to a

preparation in Schedule III, the Commission, apart from the measure provided for in paragraph 5, may, in accordance with the recommendation of the World Health Organization, amend any of the Schedules by:

(a) Transferring a drug from Schedule I to Schedule II or from Schedule II to Schedule I; or

(b) Deleting a drug or a preparation as the case may be, from a Schedule.

7. Any decision of the Commission taken pursuant to this article shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to all States Members of the United Nations, to non-member States Parties to this Convention, to the World Health Organization and to the Board. Such decision shall become effective with respect to each Party on the date of its receipt of such communication, and the Parties shall thereupon take such action as may be required under this Convention.

8. (a) The decisions of the Commission amending any of the schedules shall be subject to review by the Council upon the request of any Party filed within ninety days from receipt of notification of the decision. The request for review shall be sent to the Secretary-General together with all relevant information upon which the request for review is based;

(b) The Secretary-General shall transmit copies of the request for review and relevant information to the Commission, the World Health Organization and to all the Parties inviting them to submit comments within ninety days. All comments received shall be submitted to the Council for consideration;

(c) The Council may confirm, alter or reverse the decision of the Commission, and the decision of the Council shall be final. Notification of the Council's decision shall be transmitted to all States Members of the United Nations, to non-member States Parties to this

Convention, to the Commission, to the World Health Organization, and to the Board.

(d) During pendency of the review the original decision of the Commission shall remain in effect.

9. Decisions of the Commission taken in accordance with this article shall not be subject to the review procedure provided for in article 7.

ARTICLE 4

General obligations

1. The Parties shall take such legislative and administrative measures as may be necessary:

(a) To give effect to and carry out the provisions of this Convention within their own territories;

(b) To co-operate with other States in the execution of the provisions of this Convention; and

(c) Subject to the provisions of this Convention, to limit exclusively to medical and scientific purposes the production, manufacture, export, import, distribution of, trade in, use and possession of drugs.

ARTICLE 5

The international control organs

The Parties, recognizing the competence of the United Nations with respect to the international control of drugs, agree to entrust to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Economic and Social Council, and to the International Narcotics Control Board, the functions respectively assigned to them under this Convention.

ARTICLE 6

Expenses of the international control organs

The expenses of the Commission and the Board will be borne by the United Nations in

such manner as shall be decided by the General Assembly. The Parties which are not members of the United Nations shall contribute to these expenses such amounts as the General Assembly finds equitable and assess from time to time after consultation with the Governments of these Parties.

ARTICLE 7

Review of decisions and recommendations of the Commission

Except for decisions under article 3, each decision or recommendation adopted by the Commission pursuant to the provisions of this Convention shall be subject to approval or modification by the Council or the General Assembly in the same way as other decisions or recommendations of the Commission.

ARTICLE 8

Functions of the Commission

The Commission is authorized to consider all matters pertaining to the aims of this Convention, and in particular:

(a) To amend the Schedules in accordance with article 3;

(b) To call the attention of the Board to any matters which may be relevant to the functions of the Board;

(c) To make recommendations for the implementation of the aims and provisions of this Convention, including programmes of scientific research and the exchange of information of a scientific or technical nature; and

(d) To draw the attention of non-parties to decisions and recommendations which it adopts under this Convention, with a view to their considering taking action in accordance therewith.

ARTICLE 9

Composition of the Board

1. The Board shall consist of eleven members to be elected by the Council as follows:

(a) Three members with medical, pharmacological or pharmaceutical experience from a list of at least five persons nominated by the World Health Organization; and

(b) Eight members from a list of persons nominated by the Members of the United Nations and by Parties which are not Members of the United Nations.

2. Members of the Board shall be persons who, by their competence, impartiality and disinterestedness, will command general confidence. During their term of office they shall not hold any position or engage in any activity which would be liable to impair their impartiality in the exercise of their functions. The Council shall, in consultation with the Board, make all arrangements necessary to ensure the full technical independence of the Board in carrying out its functions.

3. The Council, with due regard to the principle of equitable geographic representation, shall give consideration to the importance of including on the Board, in equitable proportion, persons possessing a knowledge of the drug situation in the producing, manufacturing, and consuming countries, and connected with such countries.

ARTICLE 10

Terms of office and remuneration of members of the Board

1. The members of the Board shall serve for a period of three years, and shall be eligible for re-election.

2. The term of office of each member of the Board shall end on the eve of the first meeting

of the Board which his successor shall be entitled to attend.

3. A member of the Board who has failed to attend three consecutive sessions shall be deemed to have resigned.

4. The Council, on the recommendation of the Board, may dismiss a member of the Board who has ceased to fulfil the conditions required for membership by paragraph 2 of article 9. Such recommendation shall be made by an affirmative vote of eight members of the Board.

5. Where a vacancy occurs on the Board during the term of office of a member, the Council shall fill such vacancy as soon as possible and in accordance with the applicable provisions of article 9, by electing another member for the remainder of the term.

6. The members of the Board shall receive an adequate remuneration as determined by the General Assembly.

ARTICLE 11

Rules of procedure of the Board

1. The Board shall elect its own President and such other officers as it may consider necessary and shall adopt its rules of procedure.

2. The Board shall meet as often as, in its opinion, may be necessary for the proper discharge of its functions, but shall hold at least two sessions in each calendar year.

3. The quorum necessary at meetings of the Board shall consist of seven members.

ARTICLE 12

Administration of the estimate system

1. The Board shall fix the date or dates by which, and the manner in which, the estimates as provided in article 19 shall be furnished and shall prescribe the forms therefor.

2. The Board shall, in respect of countries and territories to which this Convention does not apply, request the Governments concerned to furnish estimates in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

3. If any State fails to furnish estimates in respect of any of its territories by the date specified, the Board shall, as far as possible, establish the estimates. The Board in establishing such estimates shall, to the extent practicable, do so in co-operation with the Government concerned.

4. The Board shall examine the estimates, including supplementary estimates, and, except as regards requirements for special purposes, may require such information as it considers necessary in respect of any country or territory on behalf of which an estimate has been furnished, in order to complete the estimate or to explain any statement contained therein.

5. The Board shall as expeditiously as possible confirm the estimates, including supplementary estimates, or, with the consent of the Government concerned, may amend such estimates.

6. In addition to the reports mentioned in article 15, the Board shall, at such times as it shall determine but at least annually, issue such information on the estimates as in its opinion will facilitate the carrying out of this Convention.

ARTICLE 13

Administration of the statistical returns system

1. The Board shall determine the manner and form in which statistical returns shall be furnished as provided in article 20 and shall prescribe the forms therefor.

2. The Board shall examine the returns with a view to determining whether a Party or any

other State has complied with the provisions of this Convention.

3. The Board may require such further information as it considers necessary to complete or explain the information contained in such statistical returns.

4. It shall not be within the competence of the Board to question or express an opinion on statistical information respecting drugs required for special purposes.

ARTICLE 14

Measures by the Board to ensure the execution of provisions of the Convention

1. (a) If, on the basis of its examination of information submitted by Governments to the Board under the provisions of this Convention, or of information communicated by United Nations organs and bearing on questions arising under those provisions, the Board has reason to believe that the aims of this Convention are being seriously endangered by reason of the failure of any country or territory to carry out the provisions of this Convention, the Board shall have the right to ask for explanations from the Government of the country or territory in question. Subject to the right of the Board to call the attention of the Parties, the Council and the Commission to the matter referred to in sub-paragraph (c) below, it shall treat as confidential a request for information or an explanation by a Government under this sub-paragraph.

(b) After taking action under sub-paragraph (a) above, the Board, if satisfied that it is necessary to do so, may call upon the Government concerned to adopt such remedial measures as shall seem under the circumstances to be necessary for the execution of the provisions of this Convention.

(c) If the Board finds that the Government concerned has failed to give satisfactory ex-

planations when called upon to do so under sub-paragraph (a) above, or has failed to adopt any remedial measures which it has been called upon to take under sub-paragraph (b) above, it may call the attention of the Parties, the Council and the Commission to the matter.

2. The Board, when calling the attention of the Parties, the Council and the Commission to a matter in accordance with paragraph 1 (c) above, may, if it is satisfied that such a course is necessary, recommend to Parties that they stop the import of drugs, the export of drugs, or both, from or to the country or territory concerned, either for a designated period or until the Board shall be satisfied as to the situation in that country or territory. The State concerned may bring the matter before the Council.

3. The Board shall have the right to publish a report on any matter dealt with under the provisions of this article, and communicate it to the Council, which shall forward it to all Parties. If the Board publishes in this report a decision taken under this article or any information relating thereto, it shall also publish therein the views of the Government concerned if the latter so requests.

4. If in any case a decision of the Board which is published under this article is not unanimous, the views of the minority shall be stated.

5. Any State shall be invited to be represented at a meeting of the Board at which a question directly interesting it is considered under this article.

6. Decisions of the Board under this article shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the whole number of the Board.

ARTICLE 15

Reports of the Board

1. The Board shall prepare an annual re-

port on its work and such additional reports as it considers necessary containing also an analysis of the estimates and statistical information at its disposal, and, in appropriate cases, an account of the explanations, if any, given by or required of Governments, together with any observations and recommendations which the Board desires to make. These reports shall be submitted to the Council through the Commission, which may make such comments as it sees fit.

2. The reports shall be communicated to the Parties and subsequently published by the Secretary-General. The Parties shall permit their unrestricted distribution.

ARTICLE 16

Secretariat

The secretariat services of the Commission and the Board shall be furnished by the Secretary-General.

ARTICLE 17

Special administration

The Parties shall maintain a special administration for the purpose of applying the provisions of this Convention.

ARTICLE 18

Information to be furnished by Parties to the Secretary-General

1. The Parties shall furnish to the Secretary-General such information as the Commission may request as being necessary for the performance of its functions, and in particular:

(a) An annual report on the working of the Convention within each of their territories;

(b) The text of all laws and regulations from time to time promulgated in order to give effect to this Convention;

(c) Such particulars as the Commission shall determine concerning cases of illicit traffic, including particulars of each case of illicit traffic discovered which may be of importance, because of the light thrown on the source from which drugs are obtained for the illicit traffic, or because of quantities involved or the method employed by illicit traffickers; and

(d) The names and addresses of the governmental authorities empowered to issue export and import authorizations or certificates.

2. Parties shall furnish the information referred to in the preceding paragraph in such manner and by such dates and use such forms as the Commission may request.

ARTICLE 19

Estimates of drug requirements

1. The Parties shall furnish to the Board each year for each of their territories, in the manner and form prescribed by the Board, estimates on forms supplied by it in respect of the following matters:

(a) Quantities of drugs to be consumed for medical and scientific purposes;

(b) Quantities of drugs to be utilized for the manufacture of other drugs, of preparations in Schedule III, and of substances not covered by this Convention;

(c) Stocks of drugs to be held as at 31 December of the year to which the estimates relate; and

(d) Quantities of drugs necessary for addition to special stocks.

2. Subject to the deductions referred to in paragraph 3 of article 21, the total of the estimates for each territory and each drug shall consist of the sum of the amounts specified under sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (d) of paragraph 1 of this article, with the addition of any amount required to bring the actual

stocks on hand at 31 December of the preceding year to the level estimated as provided in sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 1.

3. Any State may during the year furnish supplementary estimates with an explanation of the circumstances necessitating such estimates.

4. The Parties shall inform the Board of the method used for determining quantities shown in the estimates and of any changes in the said method.

5. Subject to the deductions referred to in paragraph 3 of article 21, the estimates shall not be exceeded.

ARTICLE 20

Statistical returns to be furnished to the Board

1. The Parties shall furnish to the Board for each of their territories, in the manner and form prescribed by the Board, statistical returns on forms supplied by it in respect of the following matters:

(a) Production or manufacture of drugs;

(b) Utilization of drugs for the manufacture of other drugs, of preparations in Schedule III and of substances not covered by this Convention, and utilization of poppy straw for the manufacture of drugs;

(c) Consumption of drugs;

(d) Imports and exports of drugs and poppy straw;

(e) Seizures of drugs and disposal thereof; and

(f) Stocks of drugs as at 31 December of the year to which the returns relate.

2. (a) The statistical returns in respect of the matters referred to in paragraph 1, except sub-paragraph (d), shall be prepared annually and shall be furnished to the Board not later

than 30 June following the year to which they relate.

(b) The statistical returns in respect to the matters referred to in sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 1 shall be prepared quarterly and shall be furnished to the Board within one month after the end of the quarter to which they relate.

3. In addition to the matters referred to in paragraph 1 of this article the Parties may as far as possible also furnish to the Board for each of their territories information in respect of areas (in hectares) cultivated for the production of opium.

4. The Parties are not required to furnish statistical returns respecting special stocks, but shall furnish separately returns respecting drugs imported into or procured within the country or territory for special purposes, as well as quantities of drugs withdrawn from special stocks to meet the requirements of the civilian population.

ARTICLE 21

Limitation of manufacture and importation

1. The total of the quantities of each drug manufactured and imported by any country or territory in any one year shall not exceed the sum of the following:

(a) The quantity consumed, within the limit of the relevant estimate, for medical and scientific purposes;

(b) The quantity used, within the limit of the relevant estimate, for the manufacture of other drugs, of preparations in Schedule III, and of substances not covered by this Convention;

(c) The quantity exported;

(d) The quantity added to the stock for the purpose of bringing that stock up to the level specified in the relevant estimate; and

(e) The quantity acquired within the limit of the relevant estimate for special purposes.

2. From the sum of the quantities specified in paragraph 1 there shall be deducted any quantity that has been seized and released for licit use, as well as any quantity taken from special stocks for the requirements of the civilian population.

3. If the Board finds that the quantity manufactured and imported in any one year exceeds the sum of the quantities specified in paragraph 1, less any deductions required under paragraph 2 of this article, any excess so established and remaining at the end of the year shall, in the following year, be deducted from the quantity to be manufactured or imported and from the total of the estimates as defined in paragraph 2 of article 19.

4. (a) If it appears from the statistical returns on imports or exports (article 20) that the quantity exported to any country or territory exceeds the total of the estimates for that country or territory, as defined in paragraph 2 of article 19, with the addition of the amounts shown to have been exported, and after deduction of any excess as established in paragraph 3 of this article, the Board may notify this fact to States which, in the opinion of the Board, should be so informed;

(b) On receipt of such a notification, Parties shall not during the year in question authorize any further exports of the drug concerned to that country or territory, except:

(i) In the event of a supplementary estimate being furnished for that country or territory in respect both of any quantity over-imported and of the additional quantity required, or

(ii) In exceptional cases where the export, in the opinion of the government of the exporting country, is essential for the treatment of the sick.

ARTICLE 22

Special provision applicable to cultivation

Whenever the prevailing conditions in the country or a territory of a Party render the prohibition of the cultivation of the opium poppy, the coca bush or the cannabis plant the most suitable measure, in its opinion, for protecting the public health and welfare and preventing the diversion of drugs into the illicit traffic, the Party concerned shall prohibit cultivation.

ARTICLE 23

National opium agencies

1. A Party that permits the cultivation of the opium poppy for the production of opium shall establish, if it has not already done so, and maintain, one or more government agencies (hereafter in this article referred to as the Agency) to carry out the functions required under this article.

2. Each such Party shall apply the following provisions to the cultivation of the opium poppy for the production of opium and to opium:

(a) The Agency shall designate the areas in which, and the plots of land on which, cultivation of the opium poppy for the purpose of producing opium shall be permitted.

(b) Only cultivators licensed by the Agency shall be authorized to engage in such cultivation.

(c) Each licence shall specify the extent of the land on which the cultivation is permitted.

(d) All cultivators of the opium poppy shall be required to deliver their total crops of opium to the Agency. The Agency shall purchase and take physical possession of such crops as soon as possible, but not later than four months after the end of the harvest.

(e) The Agency shall, in respect of opium,

have the exclusive right of importing, exporting, wholesale trading and maintaining stocks other than those held by manufacturers of opium alkaloids, medicinal opium or opium preparations. Parties need not extend this exclusive right to medicinal opium and opium preparations.

3. The governmental functions referred to in paragraph 2 shall be discharged by a single government agency if the constitution of the Party concerned permits it.

ARTICLE 24

Limitation on production of opium for international trade

1. (a) If any Party intends to initiate the production of opium or to increase existing production, it shall take account of the prevailing world need for opium in accordance with the estimates thereof published by the Board so that the production of opium by such Party does not result in over-production of opium in the world.

(b) A Party shall not permit the production of opium or increase the existing production thereof if in its opinion such production or increased production in its territory may result in illicit traffic in opium.

2. (a) Subject to paragraph 1, where a Party which as of 1 January 1961 was not producing opium for export desires to export opium which it produces, in amounts not exceeding five tons annually, it shall notify the Board, furnishing with such notification information regarding:

(i) The controls in force as required by this Convention respecting the opium to be produced and exported; and

(ii) The name of the country or countries to which it expects to export such opium; and the Board may either approve such notification.

cation or may recommend to the Party that it not engage in the production of opium for export.

(b) Where a Party other than a Party referred to in paragraph 3 desires to produce opium for export in amounts exceeding five tons annually, it shall notify the Council, furnishing with such notification relevant information including:

(i) The estimated amounts to be produced for export;

(ii) The controls existing or proposed respecting the opium to be produced;

(iii) The name of the country or countries to which it expects to export such opium; and the Council shall either approve the notification or may recommend to the Party that it not engage in the production of opium for export.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 2, a Party that during ten years immediately prior to 1 January 1961 exported opium which such country produced may continue to export opium which it produces.

4. (a) A Party shall not import opium from any country or territory except opium produced in the territory of:

(i) A Party referred to in paragraph 3;

(ii) A Party that has notified the Board as provided in subparagraph (a) of paragraph 2; or

(iii) A Party that has received the approval of the Council as provided in subparagraph (b) of paragraph 2.

(b) Notwithstanding subparagraph (a) of this paragraph, a Party may import opium produced by any country which produced and exported opium during the ten years prior to 1 January 1961 if such country has established and maintains a national control organ or agency for the purposes set out in article 23

and has in force an effective means of ensuring that the opium it produces is not diverted into the illicit traffic.

5. The provisions of this article do not prevent a Party:

(a) From producing opium sufficient for its own requirements; or

(b) From exporting opium seized in the illicit traffic, to another Party in accordance with the requirements of this Convention.

ARTICLE 25

Control of poppy straw

1. A Party that permits the cultivation of the opium poppy for purposes other than the production of opium shall take all measures necessary to ensure:

(a) That opium is not produced from such opium poppies; and

(b) That the manufacture of drugs from poppy straw is adequately controlled.

2. The Parties shall apply to poppy straw the system of import certificates and export authorizations as provided in article 31, paragraphs 4 to 15.

3. The Parties shall furnish statistical information on the import and export of poppy straw as required for drugs under article 20, paragraphs 1 (d) and 2 (b).

ARTICLE 26

The coca bush and coca leaves

1. If a Party permits the cultivation of the coca bush, it shall apply thereto and to coca leaves the system of controls as provided in article 23 respecting the control of the opium poppy, but as regards paragraph 2 (d) of that article, the requirements imposed on the

Agency therein referred to shall be only to take physical possession of the crops as soon as possible after the end of the harvest.

2. The Parties shall so far as possible enforce the uprooting of all coca bushes which grow wild. They shall destroy the coca bushes if illegally cultivated.

ARTICLE 27

Additional provisions relating to coca leaves

1. The Parties may permit the use of coca leaves for the preparation of a flavouring agent, which shall not contain any alkaloids, and, to the extent necessary for such use, may permit the production, import, export, trade in and possession of such leaves.

2. The Parties shall furnish separately estimates (article 19) and statistical information (article 20) in respect of coca leaves for preparation of the flavouring agent, except to the extent that the same coca leaves are used for the extraction of alkaloids and the flavouring agent, and so explained in the estimates and statistical information.

ARTICLE 28

Control of cannabis

1. If a Party permits the cultivation of the cannabis plant for the production of cannabis or cannabis resin, it shall apply thereto the system of controls as provided in article 23 respecting the control of the opium poppy.

2. This Convention shall not apply to the cultivation of the cannabis plant exclusively for industrial purposes (fibre and seed) or horticultural purposes.

3. The Parties shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to prevent the misuse of, and illicit traffic in, the leaves of the cannabis plant.

ARTICLE 29

Manufacture

1. The Parties shall require that the manufacture of drugs be under licence except where such manufacture is carried out by a State enterprise or State enterprises.

2. The Parties shall:

(a) Control all persons and enterprises carrying on or engaged in the manufacture of drugs;

(b) Control under licence the establishments and premises in which such manufacture may take place; and

(c) Require that licensed manufacturers of drugs obtain periodical permits specifying the kinds and amounts of drugs which they shall be entitled to manufacture. A periodical permit, however, need not be required for preparations.

3. The Parties shall prevent the accumulation, in the possession of drug manufacturers, of quantities of drugs and poppy straw in excess of those required for the normal conduct of business, having regard to the prevailing market conditions.

ARTICLE 30

Trade and distribution

1. (a) The Parties shall require that the trade in and distribution of drugs be under licence except where such trade or distribution is carried out by a State enterprise or State enterprises.

(b) The Parties shall:

(i) Control all persons and enterprises carrying on or engaged in the trade in or distribution of drugs;

(ii) Control under licence the establishments and premises in which such trade or dis-

tribution may take place. The requirement of licensing need not apply to preparations.

(c) The provisions of sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) relating to licensing need not apply to persons duly authorized to perform and while performing therapeutic or scientific functions.

2. The Parties shall also:

(a) Prevent the accumulation in the possession of traders, distributors, State enterprises or duly authorized persons referred to above, of quantities of drugs and poppy straw in excess of those required for the normal conduct of business, having regard to the prevailing market conditions; and

(b) (i) Require medical prescriptions for the supply or dispensation of drugs to individuals. This requirement need not apply to such drugs as individuals may lawfully obtain, use, dispense or administer in connexion with their duly authorized therapeutic functions; and

(ii) If the Parties deem these measures necessary or desirable, require that prescriptions for drugs in Schedule I should be written on official forms to be issued in the form of counterfoil books by the competent governmental authorities or by authorized professional associations.

3. It is desirable that Parties require that written or printed offers of drugs, advertisements of every kind or descriptive literature relating to drugs and used for commercial purposes, interior wrappings of packages containing drugs, and labels under which drugs are offered for sale indicate the international non-proprietary name communicated by the World Health Organization.

4. If a Party considers such measure necessary or desirable, it shall require that the inner package containing a drug or wrapping thereof shall bear a clearly visible double red band.

The exterior wrapping of the package in which such drug is contained shall not bear a double red band.

5. A Party shall require that the label under which a drug is offered for sale show the exact drug content by weight or percentage. This requirement of label information need not apply to a drug dispensed to an individual on medical prescription.

6. The provisions of paragraphs 2 and 5 need not apply to the retail trade in or retail distribution of drugs in Schedule II.

ARTICLE 31

Special provisions relating to international trade

1. The Parties shall not knowingly permit the export of drugs to any country or territory except:

(a) In accordance with the laws and regulations of that country or territory; and

(b) Within the limits of the total of the estimates for that country or territory, as defined in paragraph 2 of article 19, with the addition of the amounts intended to be re-exported.

2. The Parties shall exercise in free ports and zones the same supervision and control as in other parts of their territories, provided, however, that they may apply more drastic measures.

3. The Parties shall:

(a) Control under licence the import and export of drugs except where such import or export is carried out by a State enterprise or enterprises;

(b) Control all persons and enterprises carrying on or engaged in such import or export.

4. (a) Every Party permitting the import or export of drugs shall require a separate import or export authorization to be obtained for each such import or export whether it consists of one or more drugs.

(b) Such authorization shall state the name of the drug, the international non-proprietary name if any, the quantity to be imported or exported, and the name and address of the importer and exporter, and shall specify the period within which the importation or exportation must be effected.

(c) The export authorization shall also state the number and date of the import certificate (paragraph 5) and the authority by whom it has been issued.

(d) The import authorization may allow an importation in more than one consignment.

5. Before issuing an export authorization the Parties shall require an import certificate, issued by the competent authorities of the importing country or territory and certifying that the importation of the drug or drugs referred to therein, is approved and such certificate shall be produced by the person or establishment applying for the export authorization. The Parties shall follow as closely as may be practicable the form of import certificate approved by the Commission.

6. A copy of the export authorization shall accompany each consignment, and the Government issuing the export authorization shall send a copy to the Government of the importing country or territory.

7. (a) The Government of the importing country or territory, when the importation has been effected or when the period fixed for the importation has expired, shall return the export authorization, with an endorsement to that effect, to the Government of the exporting country or territory.

(b) The endorsement shall specify the amount actually imported.

(c) If a lesser quantity than that specified in the export authorization is actually exported, the quantity actually exported shall be stated by the competent authorities on the export authorization and on any official copy thereof.

8. Exports of consignments to a post office box, or to a bank to the account of a party other than the party named in the export authorization, shall be prohibited.

9. Exports of consignments to a bonded warehouse are prohibited unless the government of the importing country certifies on the import certificate, produced by the person or establishment applying for the export authorization, that it has approved the importation for the purpose of being placed in a bonded warehouse. In such case the export authorization shall specify that the consignment is exported for such purpose. Each withdrawal from the bonded warehouse shall require a permit from the authorities having jurisdiction over the warehouse and, in the case of a foreign destination shall be treated as if it were a new export within the meaning of this Convention.

10. Consignments of drugs entering or leaving the territory of a Party not accompanied by an export authorization shall be detained by the competent authorities.

11. A Party shall not permit any drugs consigned to another country to pass through its territory, whether or not the consignment is removed from the conveyance in which it is carried, unless a copy of the export authorization for such consignment is produced to the competent authorities of such Party.

12. The competent authorities of any country or territory through which a consignment of drugs is permitted to pass shall take all due measures to prevent the diversion of the consignment to a destination other than that named

in the accompanying copy of the export authorization unless the Government of that country or territory through which the consignment is passing authorizes the diversion. The Government of the country or territory of transit shall treat any requested diversion as if the diversion were an export from the country or territory of transit to the country or territory of new destination. If the diversion is authorized, the provisions of paragraph 7 (a) and (b) shall also apply between the country or territory of transit and the country or territory which originally exported the consignment.

13. No consignment of drugs while in transit, or whilst being stored in a bonded warehouse, may be subjected to any process which would change the nature of the drugs in question. The packing may not be altered without the permission of the competent authorities.

14. The provisions of paragraphs 11 to 13 relating to the passage of drugs through the territory of a Party do not apply where the consignment in question is transported by aircraft which does not land in the country or territory of transit. If the aircraft lands in any such country or territory, those provisions shall be applied so far as circumstances require.

15. The provisions of this article are without prejudice to the provisions of any international agreements which limit the control which may be exercised by any of the Parties over drugs in transit.

16. Nothing in this article other than paragraphs 1 (a) and 2 need apply in the case of preparations in Schedule III.

ARTICLE 32

Special provisions concerning the carriage of drugs in first-aid kits of ships or aircraft engaged in international traffic

1. The international carriage by ships or aircraft of such limited amounts of drugs as

may be needed during their journey or voyage for first-aid purposes or emergency cases shall not be considered to be import, export or passage through a country within the meaning of this Convention.

2. Appropriate safeguards shall be taken by the country of registry to prevent the improper use of the drugs referred to in paragraph 1 or their diversion for illicit purposes. The Commission, in consultation with the appropriate international organizations, shall recommend such safeguards.

3. Drugs carried by ships or aircraft in accordance with paragraph 1 shall be subject to the laws, regulations, permits and licences of the country of registry, without prejudice to any rights of the competent local authorities to carry out checks, inspections and other control measures on board ships or aircraft. The administration of such drugs in the case of emergency shall not be considered a violation of the requirements of article 30, paragraph 2 (b).

ARTICLE 33

Possession of drugs

The Parties shall not permit the possession of drugs except under legal authority.

ARTICLE 34

Measures of supervision and inspection

The Parties shall require:

(a) That all persons who obtain licences as provided in accordance with this Convention, or who have managerial or supervisory positions in a State enterprise established in accordance with this Convention, shall have adequate qualifications for the effective and faithful execution of the provisions of such laws and regulations as are enacted in pursuance thereof; and

(b) That governmental authorities, manufacturers, traders, scientists, scientific institutions and hospitals keep such records as will show the quantities of each drug manufactured and of each individual acquisition and disposal of drugs. Such records shall respectively be preserved for a period of not less than two years. Where counterfoil books (article 30, paragraph 2 (b)) of official prescriptions are used, such books including the counterfoils shall also be kept for a period of not less than two years.

ARTICLE 35

Action against the illicit traffic

Having due regard to their constitutional, legal and administrative systems, the Parties shall:

(a) Make arrangements at the national level for co-ordination of preventive and repressive action against the illicit traffic; to this end they may usefully designate an appropriate agency responsible for such co-ordination;

(b) Assist each other in the campaign against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs;

(c) Co-operate closely with each other and with the competent international organizations of which they are members with a view to maintaining a co-ordinated campaign against the illicit traffic;

(d) Ensure that international co-operation between the appropriate agencies be conducted in an expeditious manner; and

(e) Ensure that where legal papers are transmitted internationally for the purposes of a prosecution, the transmittal be effected in an expeditious manner to the bodies designated by the Parties; this requirement shall be without prejudice to the right of a Party to require that legal papers be sent to it through the diplomatic channel.

ARTICLE 36

Penal provisions

1. Subject to its constitutional limitations, each Party shall adopt such measures as will ensure that cultivation, production, manufacture, extraction, preparation, possession, offering, offering for sale, distribution, purchase, sale, delivery on any terms whatsoever, brokerage, dispatch, dispatch in transit, transport, importation and exportation of drugs contrary to the provisions of this Convention, and any other action which in the opinion of such Party may be contrary to the provisions of this Convention, shall be punishable offences when committed intentionally, and that serious offences shall be liable to adequate punishment particularly by imprisonment or other penalties of deprivation of liberty.

2. Subject to the constitutional limitations of a Party, its legal system and domestic law,

(a) (i) Each of the offences enumerated in paragraph 1, if committed in different countries, shall be considered as a distinct offence;

(ii) Intentional participation in, conspiracy to commit and attempts to commit, any of such offences, and preparatory acts and financial operations in connexion with the offences referred to in this article, shall be punishable offences as provided in paragraph 1;

(iii) Foreign convictions for such offences shall be taken into account for the purpose of establishing recidivism; and

(iv) Serious offences heretofore referred to committed either by nationals or by foreigners shall be prosecuted by the Party in whose territory the offence was committed, or by the Party in whose territory the offender is found if extradition is not acceptable in conformity with the law of the Party to which application is made, and if such offender has not already been prosecuted and judgement given.

(b) It is desirable that the offences referred to in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 (a) (ii) be included as extradition crimes in any extradition treaty which has been or may hereafter be concluded between any of the Parties, and, as between any of the Parties which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty or on reciprocity, be recognized as extradition crimes; provided that extradition shall be granted in conformity with the law of the Party to which application is made, and that the Party shall have the right to refuse to effect the arrest or grant the extradition in cases where the competent authorities consider that the offence is not sufficiently serious.

3. The provisions of this article shall be subject to the provisions of the criminal law of the Party concerned on questions of jurisdiction.

4. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the principle that the offences to which it refers shall be defined, prosecuted and punished in conformity with the domestic law of a Party.

ARTICLE 37

Seizure and confiscation

Any drugs, substances and equipment used in or intended for the commission of any of the offences, referred to in article 36, shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

ARTICLE 38

Treatment of drug addicts

1. The Parties shall give special attention to the provision of facilities for the medical treatment, care and rehabilitation of drug addicts.

2. If a Party has a serious problem of drug addiction and its economic resources permit, it is desirable that it establish adequate facilities for the effective treatment of drug addicts.

TIAS 6298

ARTICLE 39

Application of stricter national control measures than those required by this Convention

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Convention, a Party shall not be, or be deemed to be, precluded from adopting measures of control more strict or severe than those provided by this Convention and in particular from requiring that preparations in Schedule III or drugs in Schedule II be subject to all or such of the measures of control applicable to drugs in Schedule I as in its opinion is necessary or desirable for the protection of the public health or welfare.

ARTICLE 40

Languages of the Convention and procedure for signature, ratification and accession

1. This Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be open for signature until 1 August 1961 on behalf of any Member of the United Nations, of any non-member State which is a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice or member of a specialized agency of the United Nations, and also of any other State which the Council may invite to become a Party.

2. This Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General.

3. This Convention shall be open after 1 August 1961 for accession by the States referred to in paragraph 1. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General.

ARTICLE 41

Entry into force

1. This Convention shall come into force on the thirtieth day following the date on which

the fortieth instrument of ratification or accession is deposited in accordance with article 40.

2. In respect of any other State depositing an instrument of ratification or accession after the date of deposit of the said fortieth instrument, this Convention shall come into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit by that State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

ARTICLE 42

Territorial application

This Convention shall apply to all non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which any Party is responsible, except where the previous consent of such a territory is required by the Constitution of the Party or of the territory concerned, or required by custom. In such case the Party shall endeavour to secure the needed consent of the territory within the shortest period possible, and when that consent is obtained the Party shall notify the Secretary-General. This Convention shall apply to the territory or territories named in such notification from the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General. In those cases where the previous consent of the non-metropolitan territory is not required, the Party concerned shall, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, declare the non-metropolitan territory or territories to which this Convention applies.

ARTICLE 43

Territories for the purposes of articles 19, 20, 21 and 31

1. Any Party may notify the Secretary-General that, for the purposes of articles 19, 20, 21 and 31, one of its territories is divided into two or more territories, or that two or more of its territories are consolidated into a single territory.

¹ TS 612; 38 Stat. 1912.

² 51 LNTS 337.

³ 81 LNTS 317.

⁴ TS 863; 48 Stat. 1543.

⁵ 177 LNTS 373.

2. Two or more Parties may notify the Secretary-General that, as the result of the establishment of a customs union between them, those Parties constitute a single territory for the purposes of articles 19, 20, 21 and 1.

3. Any notification under paragraph 2 above shall take effect on 1 January of the year following the year in which the notification was made.

ARTICLE 44

Termination of previous international treaties

1. The provisions of this Convention, upon its coming into force, shall, as between Parties hereto, terminate and replace the provisions of the following treaties:

(a) International Opium Convention, signed at The Hague on 23 January 1912; [¹]

(b) Agreement concerning the Manufacture of, Internal Trade in and Use of Prepared Opium, signed at Geneva on 11 February 1925; [¹]

(c) International Opium Convention, signed at Geneva on 19 February 1925; [¹]

(d) Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed at Geneva on 13 July 1931; [¹]

(e) Agreement for the Control of Opium Smoking in the Far East, signed at Bangkok on 27 November 1931; [¹]

(f) Protocol signed at Lake Success on 11 December 1946, [¹] amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs concluded at The Hague on 23 January 1912, at Geneva on 11 February 1925 and 19 February 1925 and 13 July 1931, at Bangkok on 27 November 1931 and at Geneva on 26 June 1936; except as it affects the last-named Convention;

(g) The Conventions and Agreements referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (e) as amended by the Protocol of 1946 referred to in sub-paragraph (f);

¹ TIAS 1671, 1859; 61 Stat. (2) 2230, 62 Stat. (2) 1796.

² 198 LNTS 299.

[Footnotes added by the Department of State.]

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(h) Protocol signed at Paris on 19 November 1948¹ Bringing under International Control Drugs outside the Scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success on 11 December 1946;

(i) Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium, signed at New York on 23 June 1953,² should that Protocol have come into force.

2. Upon the coming into force of this Convention, article 9 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, signed at Geneva on 26 June 1936, shall, between the Parties thereto which are also Parties to this Convention, be terminated, and shall be replaced by paragraph 2 (b) of article 36 of this Convention; provided that such a Party may by notification to the Secretary-General continue in force the said article 9.

ARTICLE 45

Transitional provisions

1. The functions of the Board provided for in article 9 shall, as from the date of the coming into force of this Convention (article 41, paragraph 1), be provisionally carried out by the Permanent Central Board constituted under chapter VI of the Convention referred to in article 44 (c) as amended, and by the Supervisory Body constituted under chapter II of the Convention referred to in article 44 (d) as amended, as such functions may respectively require.

2. The Council shall fix the date on which the new Board referred to in article 9 shall enter upon its duties. As from that date that Board shall, with respect to the States Parties to the treaties enumerated in article 44 which

are not Parties to this Convention, undertake the functions of the Permanent Central Board and of the Supervisory Body referred to in paragraph 1.

ARTICLE 46

Denunciation

1. After the expiry of two years from the date of the coming into force of this Convention (article 41, paragraph 1) any Party may, on its own behalf or on behalf of a territory for which it has international responsibility, and which has withdrawn its consent given in accordance with article 42, denounce this Convention by an instrument in writing deposited with the Secretary-General.

2. The denunciation, if received by the Secretary-General on or before the first day of July in any year, shall take effect on the first day of January in the succeeding year, and, if received after the first day of July, shall take effect as if it had been received on or before the first day of July in the succeeding year.

3. This Convention shall be terminated if, as a result of denunciations made in accordance with paragraph 1, the conditions for its coming into force as laid down in article 41, paragraph 1, cease to exist.

ARTICLE 47

Amendments

1. Any Party may propose an amendment to this Convention. The text of any such amendment and the reasons therefor shall be communicated to the Secretary-General who shall communicate them to the Parties and to the Council. The Council may decide either:

(a) That a conference shall be called in accordance with Article 62, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations to consider the proposed amendment; or

(b) That the Parties shall be asked whether they accept the proposed amendment and also asked to submit to the Council any comments on the proposal.

2. If a proposed amendment circulated under paragraph 1 (b) of this article has not been rejected by any Party within eighteen months after it has been circulated, it shall thereupon enter into force. If however a proposed amendment is rejected by any Party, the Council may decide, in the light of comments received from Parties, whether a conference shall be called to consider such amendment.

ARTICLE 48

Disputes

1. If there should arise between two or more Parties a dispute relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention, the said Parties shall consult together with a view to the settlement of the dispute by negotiation, investigation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, recourse to regional bodies, judicial process or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. Any such dispute which cannot be settled in the manner prescribed shall be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision.

ARTICLE 49

Transitional reservations

1. A Party may at the time of signature, ratification or accession reserve the right to permit temporarily in any one of its territories:

- (a) The quasi-medical use of opium;
- (b) Opium smoking;
- (c) Coca leaf chewing;

(d) The use of cannabis, cannabis resin, extracts and tinctures of cannabis for non-medical purposes; and

(e) The production and manufacture of and trade in the drugs referred to under (a) to (d) for the purposes mentioned therein.

2. The reservations under paragraph 1 shall be subject to the following restrictions:

(a) The activities mentioned in paragraph 1 may be authorized only to the extent that they were traditional in the territories in respect of which the reservation is made, and were there permitted on 1 January 1961.

(b) No export of the drugs referred to in paragraph 1 for the purposes mentioned therein may be permitted to a non-party or to a territory to which this Convention does not apply under article 42.

(c) Only such persons may be permitted to smoke opium as were registered by the competent authorities to this effect on 1 January 1964.

(d) The quasi-medical use of opium must be abolished within 15 years from the coming into force of this Convention as provided in paragraph 1 of article 41.

(e) Coca leaf chewing must be abolished within twenty-five years from the coming into force of this Convention as provided in paragraph 1 of article 41.

(f) The use of cannabis for other than medical and scientific purposes must be discontinued as soon as possible but in any case within twenty-five years from the coming into force of this Convention as provided in paragraph 1 of article 41.

(g) The production and manufacture of and trade in the drugs referred to in paragraph 1 for any of the uses mentioned therein must be reduced and finally abolished simultaneously with the reduction and abolition of such uses.

3. A Party making a reservation under paragraph 1 shall:

¹ TIAS 2308; 2 UST 1629.

² TIAS 5273; 14 UST 10.

³ TS 903; 50 Stat. 1047.

[Footnotes added by the Department of State.]

(a) Include in the annual report to be furnished to the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 18, paragraph 1 (a), an account of the progress made in the preceding year towards the abolition of the use, production, manufacture or trade referred to under paragraph 1; and

(b) Furnish to the Board separate estimates (article 19) and statistical returns (article 20) in respect of the reserved activities in the manner and form prescribed by the Board.

4. (a) If a Party which makes a reservation under paragraph 1 fails to furnish:

(i) The report referred to in paragraph 3 (a) within six months after the end of the year to which the information relates;

(ii) The estimates referred to in paragraph 3 (b) within three months after the date fixed for that purpose by the Board in accordance with article 12, paragraph 1;

(iii) The statistics referred to in paragraph 3 (b) within three months after the date on which they are due in accordance with article 20, paragraph 2,

the Board or the Secretary-General, as the case may be, shall send to the Party concerned a notification of the delay, and shall request such information within a period of three months after the receipt of that notification.

(b) If the Party fails to comply within this period with the request of the Board or the Secretary-General, the reservation in question made under paragraph 1 shall cease to be effective.

5. A State which has made reservations may at any time by notification in writing withdraw all or part of its reservations.

ARTICLE 50

Other reservations

1. No reservations other than those made

in accordance with article 49 or with the following paragraphs shall be permitted.

2. Any State may at the time of signature, ratification or accession make reservations in respect of the following provisions of this Convention: article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3; article 13, paragraph 2; article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2; article 31, paragraph 1 (b), and article 48.

3. A State which desires to become a Party but wishes to be authorized to make reservations other than those made in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article or with article 49 may inform the Secretary-General of such intention. Unless by the end of twelve months after the date of the Secretary-General's communication of the reservation concerned, this reservation has been objected to by one third of the States that have ratified or acceded to this Convention before the end of that period, it shall be deemed to be permitted, it being understood however that States which have objected to the reservation need not assume towards the reserving State any legal obligation under this Convention which is affected by the reservation.

4. A State which has made reservations may at any time by notification in writing withdraw all or part of its reservations.

ARTICLE 51

Notifications

The Secretary-General shall notify to all the States referred to in paragraph 1 of article 40:

(a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions in accordance with article 40;

(b) The date upon which this Convention enters into force in accordance with article 41;

(c) Denunciations in accordance with article 46; and

(d) Declarations and notifications under articles 42, 43, 47, 49 and 50.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Convention on behalf of their respective Governments:

DONE at New York, this thirtieth day of March one thousand nine hundred and sixty

one, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations, and of which certified true copies shall be transmitted to all the Members of the United Nations and to the other States referred to in article 40, paragraph 1.