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DOC NO	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1	LETTER	FROM SUE DAOULAS TO CARLTON TURNER REGARDING UN CONFERENCE UPDATE	2	10/7/1986	B6

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International Conference on Drug Abuse and Trafficking
Draft Action Plan

The International Conference on Drug Abuse and Trafficking is a high priority UN conference to be held June 17-26, 1987, in Vienna, Austria. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs will meet once in 1986 and once in 1987 as the preparatory body for the conference. Preparations for the conference also will be the subject of other meetings held by subsidiary bodies of the commission, by non-governmental organizations, and other interested parties.

Through carefully planned, concerted effort the USG will attempt to encourage the success of the conference through the pursuit of specified goals. Interagency coordination (under the chairmanship of the Department of State), public diplomacy, close working relations with the conference Secretariat and the encouragement of international support for U.S. positions will be elements of the U.S. approach to this conference. The timetable included in this plan outlines specific actions which will be taken to assure the successful achievement of U.S. goals.

A. Objectives

1. U.S. objectives for the International Conference include the following:

- . Obtain the declared commitment of participants to take measures to reduce drug abuse.

- . Share technical expertise through conference documentation by assuring it includes:

- 1) National law enforcement guidelines;

- 2) National legislative guidelines;

- 3) Other specific activities countries can undertake to curb drug abuse;

- 4) Guidelines for the collection and exchange of drug abuse data;

- 5) Accurate information on effective prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and epidemiology, technologies and any other medical and scientific issues related to drug abuse.

- . Obtain clear expressions of support for the work of the UN Agencies, especially UNFDAC, and for improved coordination.
 - . Obtain clear expressions of support for the international instruments and the development of the new convention.
 - . Improve mechanisms designed to foster international cooperation after the conference in areas such as law enforcement, demand reduction, interdiction (especially on the high seas), etc.
 - . Assure appropriate media attention generates public awareness and support for future drug control activities.
 - . Assure the conference focuses on substantive issues and does not become overly politicized while still addressing difficult questions, such as the connection between drug trafficking and terrorism.
2. U.S. objectives for the First Prepcon include the following:
- . Foster the adoption of favorable rules of procedure which call for consensus adoption of substantive issues and meet other U.S. priorities.
 - . Assure the agenda prepared for the conference reflects U.S. concerns.
 - . Assure the issues to be addressed in the "outline of future actions" fully reflect the issues included in UNGA Resolution 40/166.
 - . Assure mechanisms are established to encourage the election of a sympathetic president of the conference and suitable officers.
 - . Assure organizational matters related to the conference, such as who shall participate, are resolved in a way which reduces the risk of politicization.
3. U.S. Objectives for other specific activities will be developed as needed.

. Assure that documentation ^{to be} provided for the conference meet U.S. needs/requirements

B. Key USG Agencies

1. The White House
 - . Office of the President's Advisor for Drug Abuse Policy
 - . Office of the First Lady
2. Department of State
 - . International Narcotic Matters Bureau
 - . International Organizations Bureau
 - . Legal Affairs Bureau
 - . U.S. Mission to the United Nations
 - . U.S. Mission to the UN Agencies in Vienna
3. Department of Justice
 - . Drug Enforcement Administration
 - . Legal Affairs
4. Department of Treasury
 - . U.S. Customs Service
5. Department of Health and Human Services
 - . National Institute on Drug Abuse
6. U.S. Information Agency

C. Key Foreign Delegations

Malaysia - Drafted UNGA resolution calling for the conference.

Venezuela - Driving force behind the new convention in the UNGA.

United Kingdom - Historic leader in CND.

Hungary - Historic leader in CND.

D. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DRUG ABUSE AND TRAFFICKING - TIMETABLE
June 17 - 26, 1986

ACTIVITIES	1986												1987					
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
<u>A. World Conference</u>																		6/17-26 Pre Conf 15-16
<u>1. Prepcon I - 86CND</u>		2/10-21																
. Inter-Agency Coord.		1/21																
. Name Delegation		1/31																
. Position Papers		1/31																
. Demarches		1/24																
<u>2. Prepcon II - 87CND</u>														()				
. Inter-Agency Coord.		()											()					
. Delegation													1/30					
. Position Papers													1/30					
. Demarches													1/23					
<u>3. NGO Activities</u>																		
. Stockholm Meeting								()										
. Public Diplomacy																		
<u>4. Misc. Preparations</u>																		
. ECOSOC				()														
. UNGA										()								
. Regional Commissions																		
. Expert Groups																		
. UN Specialized Agencies																		
<u>B. New Convention</u>																		
. Inter-Agency Coord.		1/21																
. Drafting																		
. Review Draft																		
. Document Consideration				ECOSOC						UNGA				CND				

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

SITUATION AND TRENDS IN DRUG ABUSE AND THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC

First Interregional Meeting of Heads of
National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies

(Interregional HONLEA)

Vienna, Austria, 28 July-1 August 1986

Report

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CHAPTER I

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

The First Interregional HONLEA Meeting,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. The recommendations are as follows:

1. The proceeds of drug trafficking

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

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

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

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

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

2. Chemicals, solvents, precursors

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

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

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

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

3. Drug liaison officers

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

4. Mutual assistance

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

5. Organized criminal activities

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Drug-linked offences

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

7. Controlled deliveries

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

8. Drug identification

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

9. Free trade zones

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

10. Surveillance of private vessels, vehicles and aircraft

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

11. Enforcement on the high seas

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

12. International carriers

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

13. Support for UNFDAC

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

14. Comprehensive drug strategies

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

15. National funds to combat illicit drug trafficking

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

16. Training policies

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

17. Technical assistance

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

18. Transit countries

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

19. Regional HONLEA

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

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

CHAPTER II

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

A. Opening and duration of the Meeting

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

B. Attendance

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

C. Election of officers

5. The following officers were elected by consensus:

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

D. Adoption of the agenda

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

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

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

E. Documentation

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

F. Adoption of the report

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

CHAPTER III

PREPARATION OF A DRAFT CONVENTION AGAINST
ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER IV

MECHANISMS TO ENHANCE INTERREGIONAL CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER V

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER VI

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER VII

COUNTERMEASURES TO DRUG SMUGGLING BY SEA AND BY AIR

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER VIII

INITIATION OF A LONG-TERM TRAINING STRATEGY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER IX

OTHER BUSINESS

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

Annex I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

STATES

<u>Afghanistan</u>	Enayatullah Nabel
<u>Algeria</u>	Mohamed Messaid, Allel Chouiter, Amar Kanat
<u>Argentina</u>	Luis Alcon Palus, Claudia Viviana Valotta
<u>Australia</u>	Brian Charles Bates, Colin Vassarotti, Adrian Whiddett, Robert Newton, Louise Helen Hand
<u>Austria</u>	Hein-Jürgen Mastalier, Rudolf Vogl, Martin Wenzl, Josef Muster, Wilfried Almoslechner
<u>Barbados</u>	Charles Alfred Lunn, Frank Winston Holder
<u>Belgium</u>	Marianne Deseille, Alain Luyckx
<u>Brazil</u>	Técio Lins-E-Silva, Sergio Sakon, Marcelo Leonardo da Silva Vasconcelos, Cícero Martins Garcia
<u>Bulgaria</u>	Teodor Tsvetkov, Christo Popov, Christo Paskalev
<u>Burma</u>	U Thein Aung, U Sein Htun
<u>Cameroon</u>	Alexis Chyang
<u>Canada</u>	Robert Henry Simmonds, Rodney T. Stamler Kim G.C. Johnston Doyle, Franco D. Pillarella, Christopher D. Greenshields, Andrian John Snidanko
<u>Cape Verde</u>	Henrique Monteiro, Alberto Lopes Barbosa Junior
<u>Chile</u>	Isauro Torres
<u>China</u>	Cao Yonglin, Chen Yuchu, Liu Huanlin, Zhu Li-Qin, Qi Bao Xin, Dai Junming
<u>Colombia</u>	Alfonso Orduz Duarte, Maria Elvira Pombo Holguin, Mario Leonel Rodríguez Vargas, Teodoro Campo
<u>Côte d'Ivoire</u>	Tro Emile Gondo, Koula Eoulou Lucien, Konan Yao Pascal, Georges Aboua
<u>Cuba</u>	Oscar Gámez Avila, Humberto Nodarse Casagran, Eduardo de la Cruz López

<u>Cyprus</u>	Panikos Hadjiloizou
<u>Czechoslovakia</u>	Josef Novak, Jiri Obdrzalek
<u>Democratic People's Republic of Korea</u>	Choi Ryang Jon, Chong Song Hui
<u>Denmark</u>	Michael Elmer, Mogens Lúndh, Henry Peter Sorensen
<u>Ecuador</u>	María del Carmen González Cabal
<u>Egypt</u>	Mohamed Hosny Abdel-Azim, Mohamed Fathi Eid, Wahid Galal
<u>Finland</u>	Matti Olavi Bäckman
<u>France</u>	Jacques Franquet, Gabriel Keller, Hubert Legal,
<u>Gabon</u>	Lous Patrick Ndinga-Mwanda
<u>Germany, Federal Republic of</u>	Hans-Martin Zimmermann, Klaus Aurisch, Jürgen Jeschke, Oskar Katholnigg, Helmut Butke, Volker Klein, Dierk Hahn, Manfred Gerwinat
<u>Ghana</u>	Theophilus Clottey Corquaye
<u>Guinea</u>	Mohamed Victor Traore, Moussa Bella Diallo
<u>Guyana</u>	Paul Elson Burnett
<u>Haiti</u>	Carrel Occil, Jean-Eugène Jose
<u>Hungary</u>	Károly Ladvánszky, Endre Zádor, György Balogh, István Lóczy, Péter Juhász, Klára Kovács
<u>India</u>	Vinod Chandra Pande, M.M. Sethi, Mohan G. Katre, B.V. Kumar, A.M. Prasad, A.S. Punia
<u>Indonesia</u>	Artati Sudirdjo, Sumaryo Suryokusumo, M.D. Tanjung, Benny Lirungan, Aslioa Numathias
<u>Iran, Islamic Republic of</u>	Ghodratollah Assadi, Islam Mukhofiasl, Keyvan Imani
<u>Ireland</u>	Philip Sheridan, Kenneth Thompson
<u>Israel</u>	Uziyahu Berger, Roman Yagel

Italy Giuseppe Calabrese, Donatino Marcon,
Massimo Bontempi, Vittoria Correa,
Giacchino Polimeni

Japan Isamu Nitta, Sadao Nemoto, Akira Yamamoto,
Yutaka Takehana, Hideyuki Suzuki,
Toshio Kusunoki

Jordan Hashim al Quisi

Kenya Christopher Wetungu

Kuwait Fahad Salem Al-Ejmi

Lebanon Christiane A. Gezrawi

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Hamed Al Arbi Khary, Shaban Fituri S. Emsak

Madagascar Maurice Randrianame, André Rabemanda

Malawi Frederick G. Chalira, Adrian James Brenton

Malaysia Sulaiman bin Mohd. Hassan, Mohd. Zawawi Salleh,
Hsu King Bee

Mali Odiouma Koné, Ousmane Keita

Mauritius D. Ramsewak, G. Choy Choo

Mexico José María Ortega Padilla, Raúl Lopezlira Nava

Monaco Georgette Icardi, Max Brousse

Morocco Taoufik Kabbaj, Abdelhadi Boucetta

Mozambique Edmundo Carlos Alberto

Netherlands R.W.M. Craemer, G.F. de Gooyer,
N.J. Jonker, Ida de Kat

New Zealand Bryan William Gibson, Philip W. Griffiths

Nicaragua Mario Ruiz Castillo

Nigeria O.A. Fafowora

Norway Jon Kapelrud, Kjell Bjorn Aaro, Rolf Olaf Berg

Pakistan Dilshad Najmuddin, Sher Afgan Khan

Panama Lucinio Miranda Moreno,
Diana Chavéz de Martinovic

Peru Juan Zárate Gambini, Walter Negreiros Portella,
Andrés Dileo Kurek

<u>Philippines</u>	Pantaleon G. Dumlao, Jr., Linglingay F. Lacanlale, Laura Q. del Rosario
<u>Poland</u>	Marianna Czerniejewska-Durkiewicz, Marek Wejtko, Maria E. Sokalska
<u>Portugal</u>	Jaime Da Silveira Botelho, Henrique Pereira Teotónio
<u>Qatar</u>	Majed Ibrahim Al Khulaifi
<u>Senegal</u>	Diaraf Farba Paye
<u>Singapore</u>	Lohman Yew
<u>Spain</u>	Miguel Solans Soteras, Enrique Suárez de Puga, Francisco Quintero Sanjuán, Pedro de Vicente, Pedro Rodríguez Nicolás
<u>Sri Lanka</u>	Hema Weerasinghe, Clarence Donald Mendis
<u>Sudan</u>	Fadl Ahmed Mohamed Fadl
<u>Sweden</u>	Tommy Lindström, Sigvard Falkenland, Catherine von Heidenstam
<u>Switzerland</u>	Walter Sibold
<u>Thailand</u>	Koson Limpichart, Chakrthep Amesbutr, Surapol Maneepong
<u>Tonga</u>	S. Kolokihakaufisi
<u>Tunisia</u>	Mokhtar Zannad, Chaker Frini
<u>Turkey</u>	Balkan Kizildeli, Atilla Aytek, Namik Evren, Yavuz Mekikçi, Besim Sen, Fahrettin Metin
<u>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</u>	Viktor I. Khamanov
<u>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</u>	Neville A. Nagler, James Arthur Rigby, David Charles Stockley, Gordon Louis Mortimer, Christopher John W. Bagley, Kam-Lau Mak, William O'Hara, Paul Lawson Evans
<u>United States of America</u>	John C. Lawn, Bruce Chapman, Jerrold Mark Dion, Anthony E. Daniels, Thomas T. Kubic, Charles S. Saphos, Dianne H. Graham, G.R. Haislip, Johnny F. Phelps, Clyde Robbins, Louis E. Kahn, Roger R. Urbanski, Joseph Trincellito

Venezuela

Luis Ramón Contreras Laguado,
Teófilo Labrador R., Delma Miralles

Yugoslavia

Ivan Trutin, Vido P. Popadic

Zaire

Ngimbi Sana Ki Makwala

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

Division of Narcotic
Drugs

F. Ramos-Galino, K. Watanabe,
L. Mañueco-Jenkins, S. Walsh, B. Romero

International Narcotics
Control Board Secretariat

A. Bahi, Victoria Goh, Marie Kuesell

United Nations Fund for
Drug Abuse Control

Giuseppe di Gennaro,
William F. Beachner, Ferdinando Imposimato

International Conference on
Drug Abuse and Illicit
Trafficking

Tamar Oppenheimer,
Bertrand Juppín de Fondaumière,
Hans-Jochen Schickert, István Bayer

Centre for Social Development
and Humanitarian Affairs

Tamar Oppenheimer, Kurt Neudek

United Nations Social Defence
Research Institute

Dusan Cotic

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Arab Security Studies and
Training Centre

Mohsen Hamdi, Houssein-el-Rifai,
Sharafeddine Farah

Association of South East
Asian Nations

Jeanne Mandagi

Caribbean Community
Secretariat

Duke Esmond Pollard

Colombo Plan Bureau

Pio A. Abarro

Commission of the European
Communities

Richardt Vork, Marie-Claire Saut

Council of the Arab
Ministers of Interior

Yousof M. Gharaibeh

Customs Co-operation
Council

G.D. Gotschlich

International Criminal
Police Organization

Raymond Edward Kendall, Akira Kawada
Johann Summer

League of Arab States Abdellatif Hamdi, Wail Khayal

Permanent Secretariat of the Carlos Norberto Cagliotti
South American Agreement on
Narcotic Drugs and
Psychotropic Substances

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Air Transport E. Irwin
Association

International Council on Eva Tongue
Alcohol and Addictions

International Road Transport Karl Meier
Union

International Narcotics
Control Board

United Nations Road and
Transport Commission

International Conference of
Police Chiefs and Chiefs
of Police

Centre for Social Development
and Humanitarian Affairs

United Nations World Institute
for Disaster Prevention

Asian Scientific Institute and
Training Centre

Association of South East
Asian Nations

Caribbean Community
Secretariat

Colombo Plan Bureau

Commission of the European
Communities

Council of the Arab
Ministers of Justice

Customs Co-operation
Council

International Criminal
Police Organization

Raymond Edward Kendall, Akira Kawada
Johann Summer

Annex II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

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

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

b/ English only

c/ English, French and Spanish only

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ORIGIN 10-16

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DEAE-00 SP-02 DSE-00 /043 R

DRAFTED BY: IO/T/HTP:FGHANDLEY

APPROVED BY: IO/T:PMKRIEBEL

L/UNA:CWILLSON (SUBS) INM/P:DGRAHAM

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USMISSION USUN NEW YORK
INFO USMISSION GENEVA

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E.O. 12356: N/A
TAGS: SHAR ECOSOC, AORC
SUBJECT: WORLD CONFERENCE ON DRUG ABUSE AND
-- TRAFFICKING

REF: STATE 372712

1. DURING UPCOMING MEETINGS WITH WORLD CONFERENCE SECRETARY GENERAL OPPENHEIMER, MISSION VIENNA MAY WISH TO DRAW OUT REFTEL FOR BACKGROUND. DEPARTMENT WILL BE INTERESTED IN OPPENHEIMER'S THOUGHTS ON HOW THE CONFERENCE CAN BE MOST PRODUCTIVE AND AVOID CONTROVERSY. IN ADDITION, FOLLOWING A REVIEW OF AVAILABLE DOCUMENTATION, WE ARE PROVIDING SOME SPECIFIC QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS IN THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS. MISOFF MAY EXPRESS APPRECIATION TO OPPENHEIMER OVER THE COOPERATIVE, HELPFUL ATTITUDE WE HAVE ENCOUNTERED IN VIENNA AND NEW YORK. ACTION FOR USUN REQUESTED IN PARAGRAPH 2.

2. WORLD CONFERENCE PROVISIONAL AGENDA - WE ARE GENERALLY PLEASED WITH THE DRAFT AGENDA WE HAVE SEEN IN A/CONF.133/PC/2, TITLED DRAFT PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE CONFERENCE AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS (PROVIDED IN DRAFT FORM TO USUN).

WE AGREE THAT AS MANY ORGANIZATIONAL AND PROCEDURAL QUESTIONS AS POSSIBLE OUGHT TO BE SETTLED IN ADVANCE OF THE CONFERENCE AND WE APPRECIATE THE RECOMMENDATIONS PROVIDED TO THE PREPCON. SPECIFICALLY CONCERNING THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE AGENDA, WE FIND THE FIVE OUTLINED ITEMS REASONABLE. HOWEVER, UNDER THE KEY ITEM, NUMBER FIVE "THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY OUTLINE OF FUTURE ACTIVITIES," WE SUGGEST A FEW REVISIONS. THESE REVISIONS WILL ASSURE THAT THE ISSUES ADDRESSED MORE FULLY REFLECT THE CONTENT OF UNGA RESOLUTION 40/122. THE LANGUAGE IN THIS RESOLUTION RESULTED FROM LONG UNGA CONSULTATIONS AND MUST, THEREFORE, BE CAREFULLY CONSIDERED. VIENNA AND USUN SHOULD CONVEY THE FOLLOWING POINTS AND REQUEST INCLUSION IN THE FINAL DOCUMENT. MISOFF SHOULD ALSO REEMPHASIZE THAT AN OUTLINE OF FUTURE ACTIVITIES IS NOT THE SAME THING AS A PLAN OF ACTION OR AN INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY. WE ENVISION THE OUTLINE AS A LISTING OF POSSIBLE ACTIONS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY GOVERNMENTS, THE UN, THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, NON-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES AND OTHERS AS THEY ALL SEEK TO COMBAT RELEVANT ASPECTS OF THE DRUG ABUSE PROBLEM.

4--FIRST, WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE A NEW SUB PARAGRAPH ADDED TO READ: "IMPROVEMENT OF MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN AND PROMOTE THE WORK OF INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL AGENCIES, PARTICULARLY THE UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR DRUG ABUSE CONTROL AS WELL AS OTHER UN AGENCIES WITH DRUG ABUSE

CONTROL MANDATES, INCLUDING IMPROVEMENTS IN COORDINATION AMONG THE RELEVANT AGENCIES."

--SECOND, WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE SUB PARAGRAPH B READ: "IMPROVEMENT OF MEASURES TO SUPPRESS THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AT THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS, INCLUDING SUCH ACTIONS AS HARMONIZATION OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION, BILATERAL TREATIES, REGIONAL AGREEMENTS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS, PARTICULARLY AS THEY RELATE TO ENFORCEMENT, PENALTIES, FORFEITURE OF ILLEGALLY ACQUIRED ASSETS AND EXTRADITION."

--THIRD, SUB PARAGRAPH C SHOULD READ: IMPROVEMENT OF MEASURES TO CONTROL THE LEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, SUCH AS DESIGNING MORE EFFECTIVE METHODS OF LIMITING THE USE OF SUCH DRUGS AND SUBSTANCES TO MEDICAL PURPOSES, UTILIZING THE EXPERTISE OF THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD."

-- AND FOURTH, SUB PARAGRAPH F SHOULD READ: "INTENSIFICATION OF CONCERTED EFFORTS BY GOVERNMENTAL, INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL STRATEGIES WHICH COULD BE THE BASIS FOR INTERNATIONAL ACTION, TO COMBAT ALL FORMS OF DRUG ABUSE, DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES."

3. RULES OF PROCEDURE - DEPARTMENT HAS REVIEWED DOCUMENTS PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED BY OPPENHEIMER AS IMPORTANT BACKGROUND ON RULES AND PROCEDURES. WE ARE EAGER TO SEE THE DRAFT RULES BEING PREPARED FOR THIS CONFERENCE AND WE ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED IN THE RULES CONCERNING DECISION-MAKING AND INVITATIONS. WE BELIEVE THE DRAFT STANDARD RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR UN CONFERENCES (UNGA DOCUMENT A/40/611) MAY PROVIDE THE BASIS FOR THIS CONFERENCE'S RULES. THESE DRAFT RULES CALL FOR THE CONFERENCE MAKING "EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE THAT ALL ITS SUBSTANTIVE DECISIONS ARE TAKEN BY CONSENSUS OR GENERAL AGREEMENT, OR OTHERWISE WITHOUT A VOTE." WE SEE THIS AS A KEY PROVISION AND WOULD HOPE IT WOULD BE MADE EVEN STRONGER IN THE CASE OF THE PROPOSED RULES FOR THE DRUG CONFERENCE BECAUSE OF THE CONSENSUS NATURE OF THE ISSUE. EXPERIENCE WITH RECENT CONFERENCES CONFIRM THAT CONSENSUS IS BOTH POSSIBLE AND DESIRABLE. CONCERNING INVITATIONS, WE NOTE SLIGHT DIFFERENCES IN THE DRAFT STANDARD RULES AND THE RECOMMENDED INVITEES CRITERIA WHICH WILL BE PROPOSED TO THE PREPCON (IN A/CONF.133/PC/2). WE WOULD BE INTERESTED IN OPPENHEIMER'S THOUGHTS ON THIS. WE DO NOT SEE ANY PROBLEMS, AT PRESENT, WITH THE PROPOSED LANGUAGE, BUT WE ARE NOT YET FIRMLY DECIDED. AS SOON AS THE PROPOSED RULES OF PROCEDURE ARE MADE AVAILABLE (AND WE HOPE THIS WILL BE VERY SOON), WE WILL OFFER OTHER COMMENTS IF WE HAVE THEM.

4. OFFICERS WE SUPPORT OPPENHEIMER'S INTENT TO HAVE THE OFFICERS OF THE CND SERVE AS OFFICERS FOR THE PREPCON. WE ARE CURIOUS ABOUT HER THOUGHTS ON WHO WOULD BE AN APPROPRIATE RAPPOREUR. WE ARE ALSO INTERESTED IN HER THOUGHTS ABOUT OFFICERS FOR THE CONFERENCE ITSELF WHENEVER SHE BEGINS TO CONSIDER THE OPTIONS. WE NOTE THERE MAY BE SOME DISCONTENT IN THE PROPOSED REGIONAL REPRESENTATION OF THE CONFERENCE OFFICERS. EIGHT AFRICAN, SEVEN ASIAN, THREE EASTERN EUROPEAN, FIVE LATIN AND SIX WEOP POSTS ARE PROPOSED. SHE MAY ENCOUNTER LATIN RESISTANCE, SINCE THEY ARE FAR MORE INVOLVED AND INTERESTED IN THIS ISSUE THAN IS AFRICA. ON A SOMEWHAT RELATED MATTER, WE ARE NOT SURE HOW USE OF THE 41ST UNGA CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE WILL EFFECT THE CONFERENCE.

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5. NON-GOVERNMENTAL PARTICIPATION - WE REMAIN VERY CURIOUS ABOUT OPPENHEIMER'S PLANS FOR NGO PARTICIPATION AND PREPARATORY PLANS, INCLUDING THE STOCKHOLM MEETING.

6. FINANCIAL MATTERS - WE ALSO REMAIN VERY CONCERNED ABOUT THE COST OF THE CONFERENCE AND THE FAILURE OF THE SECRETARIAT TO ABSORB MORE EXPENSES WITHIN THE REGULAR BUDGET. IN PARTICULAR, WE ARE INTERESTED IN OPPENHEIMER'S VIEWS ON CONTAINING CONFERENCE SERVICING COSTS AND ON RATIONALIZING PUBLIC INFORMATION EXPENSES. REFTEL MAY PROVIDE USEFUL BACKGROUND ON THESE POINTS.

7. NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS AND FRIENDS OF THE RAPPORTEUR-GENERAL - OPPENHEIMER'S THOUGHTS ON THESE "ADVISORY" FUNCTIONS WOULD BE APPRECIATED. THEY SEEM GOOD IDEAS, BUT WE NEED TO KNOW HOW THEY WILL BE USED, WHO WILL BE EXPECTED TO SERVE AND WHAT INFLUENCE SHE EXPECTS THEM TO HAVE.

8. AS SOON AS THEY ARE PREPARED IN DRAFT, WE ARE EAGER TO SEE OTHER CONFERENCE DOCUMENTATION, ESPECIALLY ANY CONCERNING OTHER PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES INCLUDING WHAT DOCUMENTS, STUDIES AND REPORTS ARE TO BE DEVELOPED FOR THE CONFERENCE.

SHULTZ

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NATIONS UNIES

VIENNA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE

P.O. BOX 500, A-1400 VIENNA, AUSTRIA

TELEPHONE: 26 310 TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: UNATIONS VIENNA TELEX: 135612

REFERENCE:

29 August 1986

Dear CT,

Attached is my original draft cable which was given to Norman Frisbie, Chapman's DCM at the Mission, for transmission to you. I have not seen the cable as it was sent, so David Waller is bringing this to you for comparison purposes.

David DW
I really appreciate all the help you are providing in getting this situation resolved. It has been a very frustrating two and a half months. I did not contact you earlier because I had every indication that the situation would be resolved in a satisfactory manner. Obviously, it was not. Oh well, no one can say that I did not give "the system" a chance to work. DEA in Vienna has been extremely helpful and done about all that they can do. Without accreditation, they are obliged to work through State Department regulations which, under current circumstances, are unacceptable. It is a very confusing situation, but the bottom line is that if this does not work out, Bill and I simply can not financially afford to stay.

When this situation is resolved, I would like to establish a regular reporting mechanism between you and me. There are often times that information comes across my desk which is relevant to you but not to State and through State is the only way that I may transmit a cable. Maybe once a week or once every two weeks you or someone else in DAPO could phone me and we could share information. I would like to become a more active conduit for the White House, but it is difficult without a good communications system.

The ^{ed}work here is very interesting and Mrs. Oppenheimer is extremely ~~pleasure~~ with my work. She looks to me for advice on public affairs, drug awareness activities, and private sector liaison, and has basically given me a "free hand" in operating the best way I see fit. She does not hold the same opinion of my German counterpart and, as a result, he finds work here extremely difficult.

Well, I need to finish this so the David can take it. Again, I appreciate your help and if you need additional information, please do not hesitate to call me. If you have difficulties getting through to me on the telephone, when the UN operator answers, tell her that it is an overseas call and she will break-in if I am on the phone already.

Give my best to everyone. I miss you all.

*Much love,
Sue*

DRAFT CABLE

TO: White House for Carlton Turner
INM for AS Wrobleski
IO for AS Keyes

SUBJECT: Status of USG Representative to UN Sponsored 1987 International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (ICDAIT) Secretariat, Mrs. Sue H. Daoulas.

REQUEST: That USG accredited diplomatic status, rights, and privileges be obtained for Mrs. Daoulas and dependent to insure effective and efficient representation to ICDAIT Secretariat in the best interests of the USG.

1. Mrs. Daoulas was nominated and approved as USG Representative to ICDAIT from her position at the White House Drug Abuse Policy Office. To effect her PCS, Mrs. Daoulas was assigned to DEA and was briefed by the State Dept. and DEA on standard procedures, entitlements, services, and facilities available to her as a result of her diplomatic status. Mrs. Daoulas reported to the United Nations in Vienna, Austria on 16 June 1986.

2. Upon arrival in Vienna, Mrs. Daoulas was informed by Mr. Lou Kohn (UNVIE) that she was under secondment to the United Nations per the following rationale:

- a. Mrs. Daoulas, work would be performed at the United Nations;
- b. UNVIE had been informed by Dept. of State that she would not be assigned against their accreditation; and
- c. DEA could not have her assigned to their accreditation due to strict law enforcement personnel restrictions and the pending arrival of another agent (1 October).

The ICDAIT Secretariat anticipated Mrs. Daoulas having accredited diplomatic status through the U.S. Mission to the UN (UNVIE) and was informed of her proposed secondment to the UN only after her arrival.

3. The Austrian Government requires residence status for the stay of any individual for a period exceeding 90 days. Even though all other countries had provided their ICDAIT Secretariat representatives with diplomatic states through their Missions, and in the face of a UN hiring freeze, Secretary-General Tamar Oppenheimer entered into extensive consultations with UN attorneys and the Austrian Foreign Ministry and obtained a special exemption granting Mrs. Daoulas legitimate status on 22 July 1986. This status simply allows Mrs. Daoulas to reside in Austria and expires on 15 March 1987.

4. Clarification of Mrs. Daoulas' status was driven home by DEA HQ/AA Quinn responding to her housing request (REF: TEL DEA 12135 14/8/86). It determined that regulations would allow a housing allowance of \$20,200 per annum (subsequently changed to \$17,200 per annum). However, without diplomatic accreditation, Mrs. Daoulas must pay an Austrian 10% Value Added Tax on rent, operating costs, and utilities, otherwise refundable to the USG; registration fees and probable three month security deposit which would be waived if an Embassy was signing the rental contract; and realtors commissions, generally assumed by USG for continuity of available space for transient personnel. The net effect is that to remain within the allotment, Mrs. Daoulas must obtain housing at about 10,000 Austrian Shillings per month, which is below what is normally accorded a GS5.

5. In addition, without diplomatic accreditation, Mrs. Daoulas is officially denied standard USG services at the Embassy, including: medical services, commissary facilities, banking facilities, mail services (APO or Pouch), administrative support, moving services, government loaned furniture prior to arrive of household goods (HHG), and language training. She must pay Austrian import taxes on goods and would be paying those taxes on HHG were it not for the largess of ICDAIT Secretary-General Oppenheimer in obtaining resident status for the USG representative.

6. Mrs. Daoulas occupies a high visibility position as the only USG representative to the ICDAIT Secretariat and by virtue of this and her proximity is frequently looked to by UN staff members for guidance and input relative to USG policy on narcotics. Further, Mrs. Daoulas was issued a mandate by senior White House and State Department officials upon acceptance of this position to insure that the philosophies of the President and Mrs. Reagan were fully integrated into preparatory documentation for ICDAIT.

7. ICDAIT Secretary-General Oppenheimer is extremely pleased with the quality of work performed by Mrs. Daoulas and is placing an ever increasing amount of responsibility on her. However, it is imperative that appropriate diplomatic stature and accreditation be provided so that Mrs. Daoulas may efficiently and effectively execute her duties and the USG reflect the significance it places on this important event. Drug abuse and trafficking have properly become highly visible issues. The USG has taken the lead in the international community for reasons of general welfare, security, and public health. In particular, the Reagan Administration has had dramatic success in this field. It would be unfortunate if the perception of the USG significance placed on the 1987 World Conference would be below that which is normally accorded a GS5.

8. Mrs. Daoulas is mindful that her diplomatic accreditation should in no way jeopardize the arrival of another DEA agent on October 1, 1986.

9. Expeditious review and resolution of this request would be greatly appreciated. It is of note that Mrs. Daoulas' HHG arrive 9 September.

End

Cable.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

VIENNA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE

P.O. BOX 500, A-1400 VIENNA, AUSTRIA

TELEPHONE: 26 310 TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: UNATIONS VIENNA TELEX: 135612

16 SEP 1986
-3736

REFERENCE:

29 August 1986

Dear CT,

Enclosed are two letters and only one is about me. Please excuse the typos and logic problems in both letters -- you see, I have the flu and a fever of about 100 degrees and should be home, but ...

Also enclosed is some background information on both the ICDAIT and Stockholm/NGO conferences which you may find interesting. Mrs. Oppenheimer has agreed to pay for my travel to Stockholm, so I will be attending the NGO Conference. If there is anything you would like to be conveyed to the assembled NGOs, please let me know. I will be in Stockholm September 13 - 19 and can be reached at the Strand Hotel.

I understand you will be meeting with Mrs. Oppenheimer during her visit to Washington on 10 September. It is important for you to know that she has been extremely helpful to me and resents to the US Mission and Embassy for causing all of my administrative problems. She does not fully understand the scope of the problems, so it may be best not to talk about it in detail if possible.

Her attitude has changed considerably regarding drug abuse prevention. She believes prevention is the most important segment of any drug control program and is a great fan of Mrs. Reagan's efforts. She was disappointed that Mrs. Reagan could not attend the Stockholm conference, but understands the reasons behind it.

Well, I better go. Thanks again for your help.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'JL' or similar, with a flourish.

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2 10/7/1986 B6

FROM SUE DAOULAS TO CARLTON TURNER
REGARDING UN CONFERENCE UPDATE

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

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B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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