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DRUGS HONE AFFAIRS

PARTI : DECEMBER 1982

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•PART # ends:-

29 November 1989

PART 5 begins:-

8 December 1989

CONO.

Lord Advocate's Chambers
Fielden House
10 Great College Street
London SWIP 3SL

Telephone: Direct Line 01-276 6810 Switchboard 01-276 3000 Fax 01-276 6834

C J Walters Esq Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for the Home Department Home Office 50 Queen Anne's Gate LONDON SW1H 8AT

1 All

29 November 1989

Dear Colin

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION) BILL WILL REQUEST IF REQUIRED

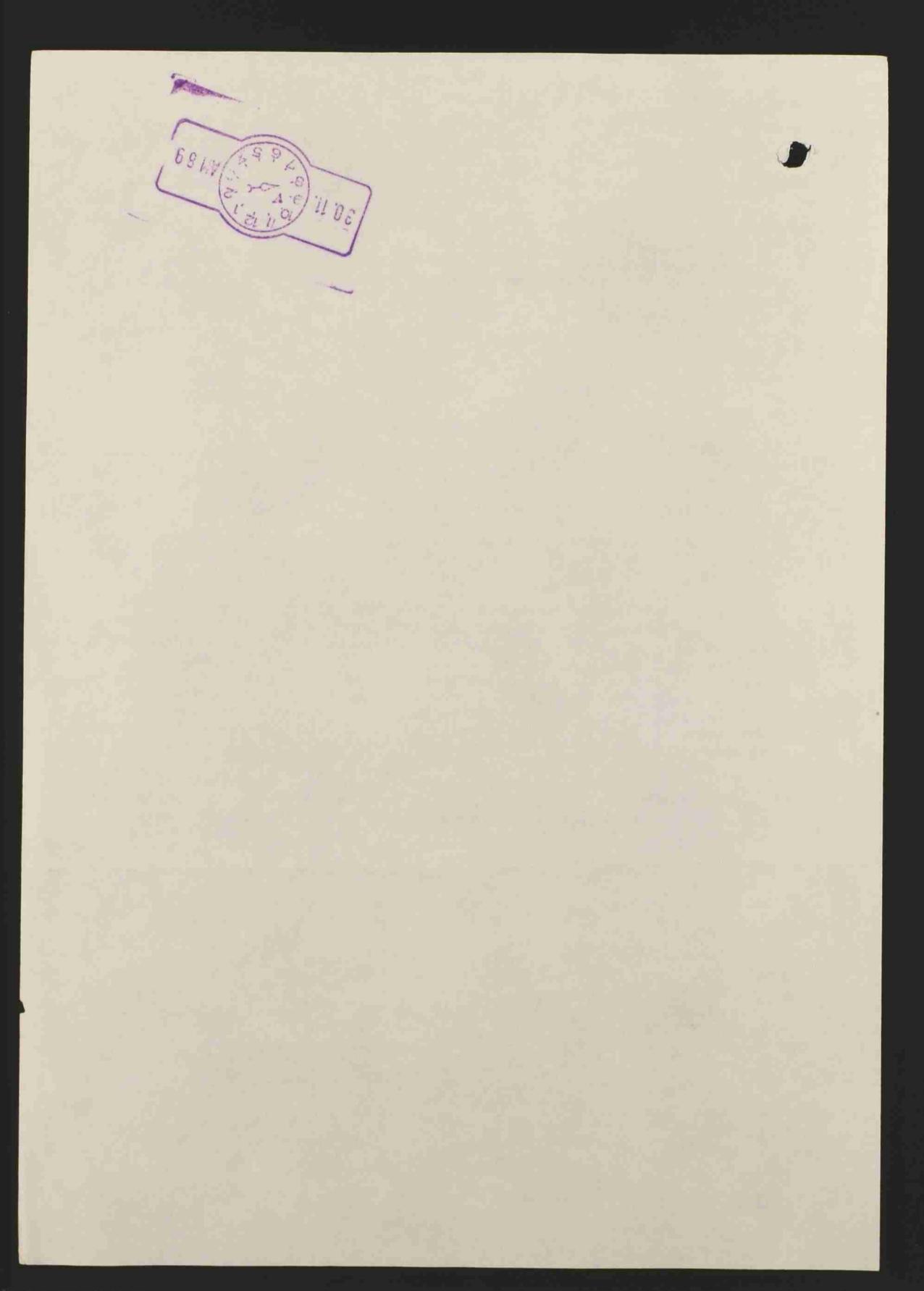
Thank you for copying to the Lord Advocate your letter of 17 November 1989 to Steve Catling setting out proposals for the inclusion of Vienna Convention provisions in the Criminal Justice (International Co-operation) Bill.

So far as the resource requirements of the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service in Scotland are concerned, the Lord Advocate's view is very much the same as that of the Attorney General in relation to the Crown Prosecution Service: that the manpower and financial burden of the new provision will depend entirely on the number and complexity of cases generated. The Crown Office would hope that the new provisions will not add significantly to resource requirements but, as in the case of the Attorney General, the Lord Advocate would wish to reserve a right to seek further provision if it proved necessary.

I am copying this letter to Dominic Morris (No 10), Private Secretaries to all members of H Committee, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, the Attorney General, First Parliamentary Counsel and Trevor Woolley (Cabinet Office).

Yours sinorely, ale Maxwell.

ALAN MAXWELL PRIVATE SECRETARY





Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

27 November 1989

CAS selvied. UK Representative on EC Drugs Coordinators' Group

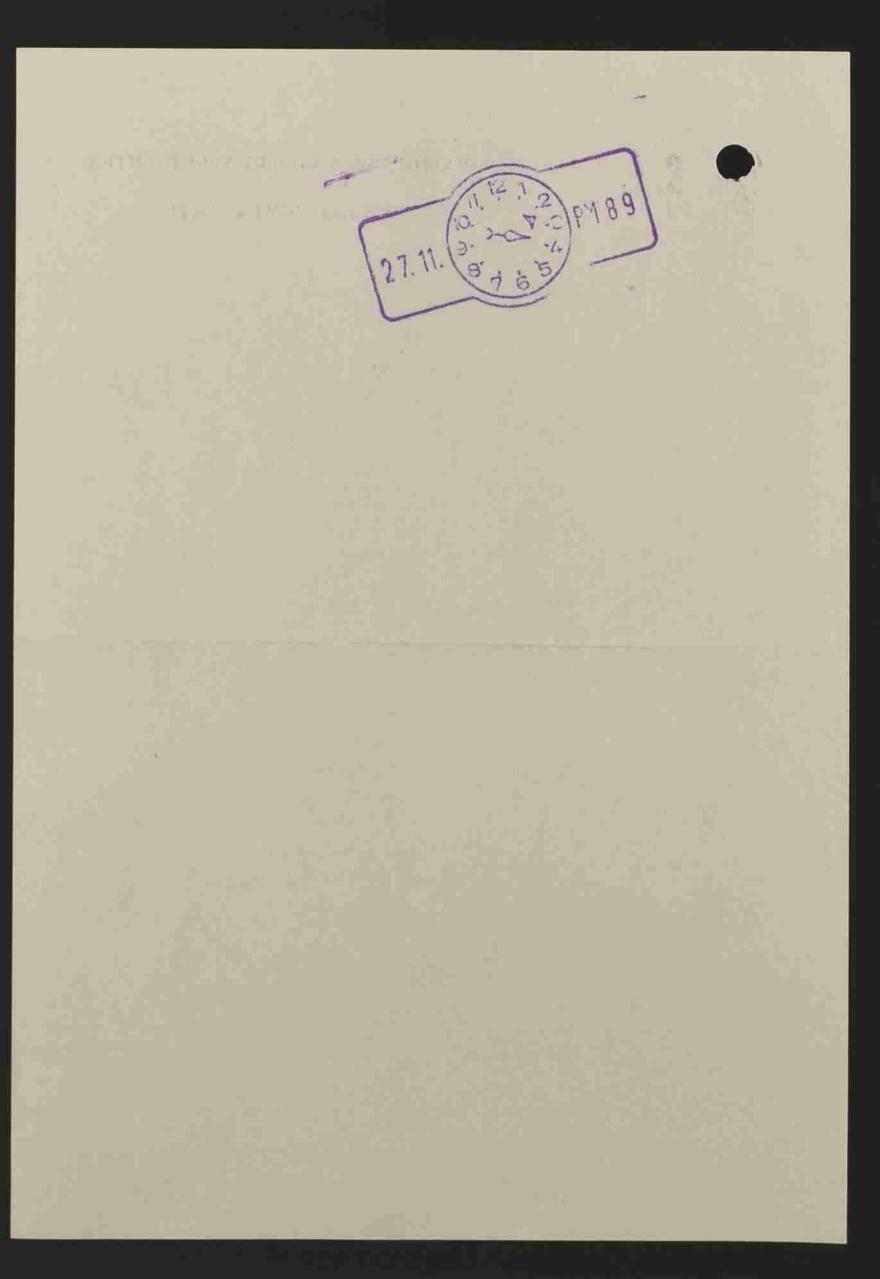
The Foreign Secretary has seen a copy of Colin Walters' letter to you of 23 November. He agrees with the Home Secretary that the UK should be represented at ministerial level at meetings of European Drugs Coordinators, and that Mr Mellor should be the UK nominee.

I am copying this letter to Colin Walters (Home Office), Andy McKeon (Dept of Health) and Malcolm Buckler (Paymaster General).

(J S Wall)

Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq 10 Downing Street





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10 DOWNING STREET LONDON SWIA 2AA

From the Private Secretary

27 November 1989

Du al.

UK REPRESENTATIVE ON EC DRUG COORDINATORS' GROUP

Thank you for your letter of 23 November proposing the nomination of Mr. Mellor as the United Kingdom's representative on the EC Drug Coordinators Group. The Prime Minister is content with this.

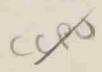
I am copying this letter to Stephen Wall (Foreign and Commonwealth Office), Andy McKeon (Department of Health) and Malcolm Buckler (Paymaster General's Office).

(C. D. POWELL)

Colin Walters, Esq., Home Office.

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PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE
WHITEHALL, LONDON SWIA 2AT

November 24, 1989

Sam

Deur alin

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION) BILL

You wrote on 17 November seeking H Committee's policy agreement to using the forthcoming Criminal Justice (international Cooperation) Bill to implement the steps necessary to enable the United Kingdom to ratify the United Conventions against Illicit Traffic Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

The purpose of this letter is to confirm, as your office was told on the telephone yesterday, that H Committee has approved the proposal.

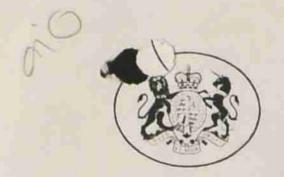
I understand that points raised by the Attorney General and the Lord Chancellor on the financial and manpower implications for their Departments of the legislation have been resolved at official level.

I am copying this to Dominic Morris (No 10), Private Secretaries to all member of H Committee, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, the Attorney General, the Lord Chancellor and to First Parliamentary Counsel and Trevor Woolley (Cabinet Office).

Unus smeety Cultratty

> D A GOLDSWORTHY Private Secretary

Home ALLA.RS.



HOME OFFICE QUEEN ANNE'S GATE LONDON SWIH 9AT

23 November 1989

Dear Sir Henry,

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION) BILL

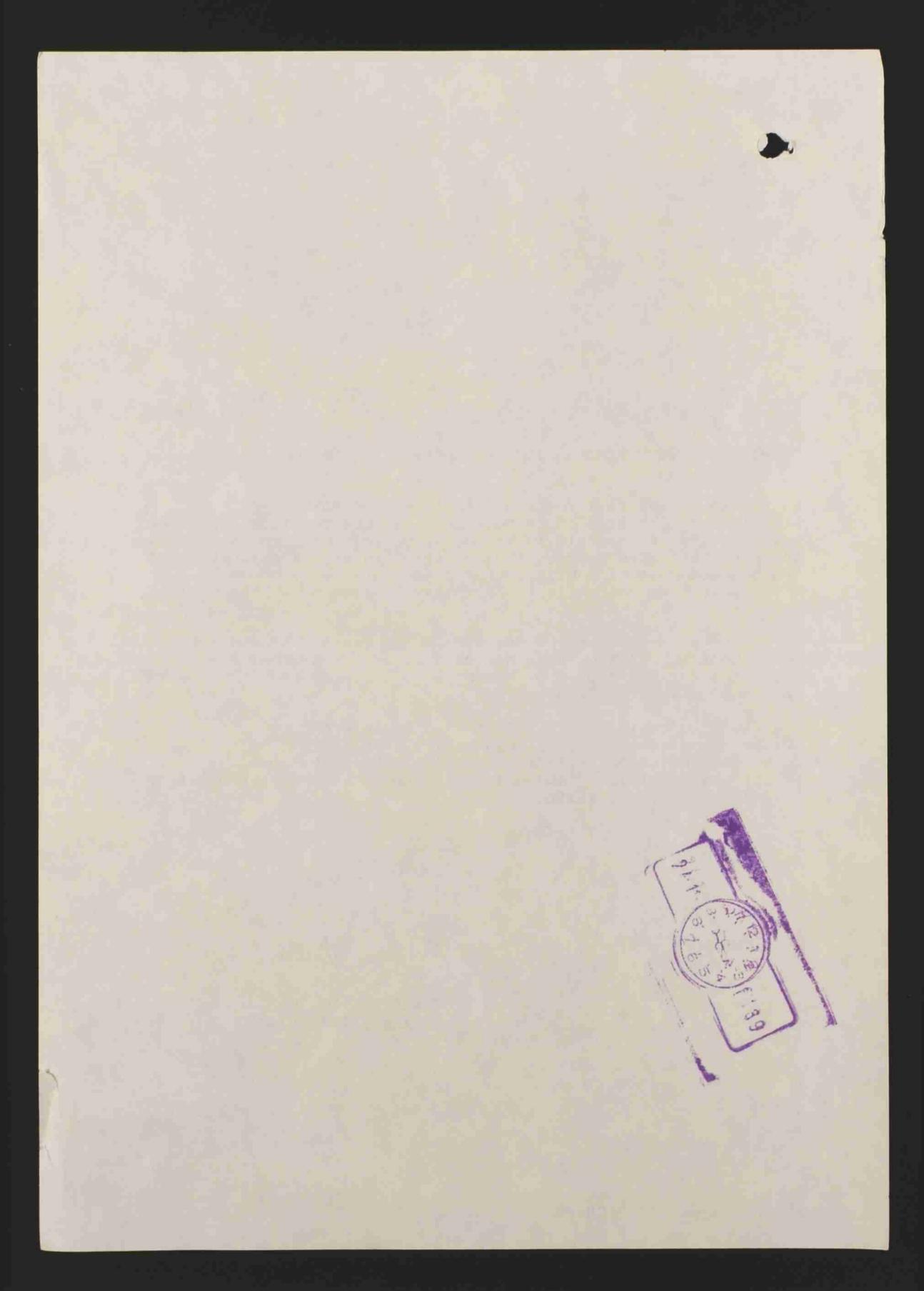
As you know, the Bill is to be considered by the Legislation Committee on 28 November. If the Committee approves introduction of the Bill in the House of Lords as proposed, it is intended that Lord Ferrers should introduce it without notice at the commencement of public business on Thursday 30 November. The Bill would then be published on Friday 1 December in the normal way.

It has been decided that there will be no Press Conference on 1 December but that a Press Notice will be issued that day. We are arranging for 100 copies of the Bill to be delivered to us by HMSO on the morning of 1 December.

I am sending copies of this letter to Dominic Morris (Prime Minister's Office), Joan Bailey (Cabinet Office), Steve Catling (Lord President's Office), Murdo Maclean (Chief Whip's Office, Commons), Ralph Hulme (Chief Whip's Office, Lords), and Brian Shillito.

John Gilber

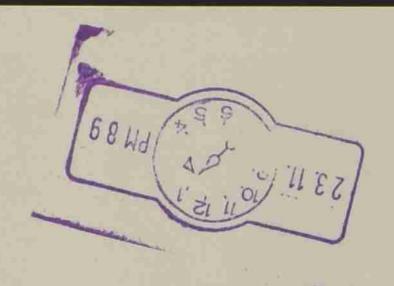
J A GILBERT Parliamentary Clerk

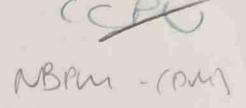


From: THE PRIVATE SECRETARY HOME OFFICE QUEEN ANNE'S GATE UK REPRESENTATIVE ON EC DRUGS CO-ORDINATORS' GROUP In her letter of 6 November to President Mitterrand the Prime Minister said that she was content with his proposal that in each EC Member State there should be a national coordinator and that it might be helpful if meetings of the coordinators took place from time to time. We now have to decide who the UK drugs co-ordinator should be. We had thought that we might extend Anthony Langdon's remit as our national frontiers co-ordinator to embrace the drugs role. We know that this is likely to be the approach of the Belgians and Dutch. But we have now heard that the French have nominated Mme Dufoix, a former Minister for Social Affairs and at present an adviser to President Mitterrand; and Chancellor Kohl has appointed Herr Schäuble, the Federal Minister of the Interior, as the German representative. understand that the Italians are also thinking of nominating a Minister. The Home Secretary believes that the UK should be represented at Ministerial level and, subject to the views of colleagues, proposes to nominate Mr Mellor. This will mean that if the drugs co-ordinators become a body to be reckoned with, we shall be well placed to play a leading part. On the other hand, if the group settles down into a low key role, which does not require the attendance of a Minister, an official can represent the UK on Mr Mellor's behalf. /The Home Secretary Charles Powell, Esq Private Secretary 10 Downing Street

2. The Home Secretary would be glad to know whether the Prime Minister is content for us to proceed on this basis. I am sending copies of this letter to Stephen Wall (FCO), Andy McKeon (Department of Health), and Malcolm Buckler (Paymaster General). C J WALTERS

HOME AFFAIRS: Omas PT4.







House of Lords, SW1A OPW

22 November 1989

Dear Colin

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION) BILL Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter of 17 November setting out the Home Secretary's proposals for using the Criminal Justice (International Cooperation) Bill to implement the measures necessary to enable the United Kingdom to ratify the United Nations Convention on Drugs.

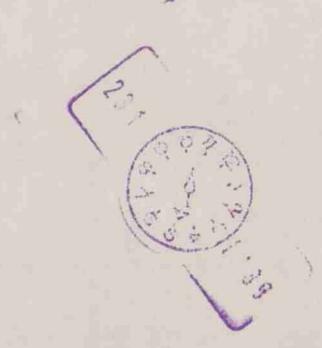
I can confirm that the Lord Chancellor is content to approve in principle the policy outlined in your letter. He is concerned, however, to ensure that the the potential workload and cost implications of what is proposed are worked out fully at official level. Because of considerable pressure on the Lord Chancellor's programme, he cannot give an undertaking that he will be able to meet these additional costs from within existing provisions. In this context it might be helpful if consideration were to be given to the arrangements for apportioning the revenue raised by confiscated assets so as to enable the Lord Chancellor's Department to offset costs incurred in respect of these proceedings.

Copies of this letter go to Dominic Morris (No 10), Private Secretaries to all members of H Committee, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, the Attorney General, the Lord Advocate, and to First Parliamentary Counsel and Trevor Woolley (Cabinet Office).

> Hu Lune J W Tanner

C J Walters Esq Private Secretary to the Home Secretary Home Office Queen Anne's Gate London SW1H 8AT

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General enquiries 01-936 6602 Direct line 01-936

C J Walters Esq

Oueen Anne's Gate London SWIH 9AT

Home Office

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THE LEGAL SECRETARIAT TO THE LAW OFFICERS ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CHAMBERS ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE LONDON, WC2A 2LL

22 November 1989

Private Secretary to the Home Secretary

aleur CS Thank you for copying to the Attorney General your letter of 17 November 1989 to Steve Catling seeking policy agreement to the use of the forthcoming Criminal Justice (International Co-operation) Bill as a vehicle for the provisions necessary to enable the United Kingdom to ratify the UN Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

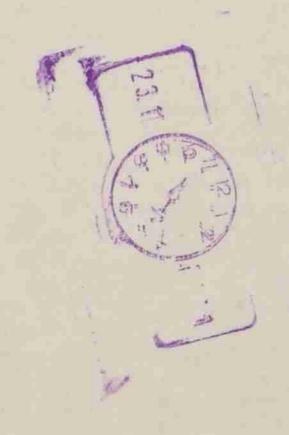
The Attorney General recognises the importance of the Government being seen to take positive steps towards ratification and is content in principle that the Bill should be extended in the manner you suggest; he is also in agreement with the proposed handling.

His concurrence is however subject to the qualification that he cannot adopt with complete confidence, so far as the CPS is concerned, the unequivocal assertion that no increase in the manpower of Departments is expected to result from these provisions. Like costs, the manpower requirement will depend upon the number and complexity of the cases generated by the new provisions. The CPS is optimistic that the new provisions will not add significantly to their resource requirements but he must reserve the right to seek further provision if the caseload makes this necessary.

Copies of this letter go to Dominic Morris (No 10), Private Secretaries to all members of H Committee, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, the Lord Advocate, First Parliamentary Counsel and Trevor Woolley (Cabinet Office).

Your ever (tephens S J WOOLER

Home America: At (5)

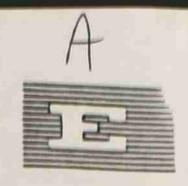


From: THE PRIVATE SECRETARY Prime Minister 2 HOME OFFICE QUEEN ANNE'S GATE LONDON SWIH 9AT 17 November 1989 -with DM? The Home Secretary was grateful for the Lord President's letter of 17 November in which he confirmed that, subject to the policy agreement of H Committee, the forthcoming Criminal Justice (International Co-operation) Bill might be used to implement the steps necessary to enable the United Kingdom to ratify the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. I am now writing to seek the necessary policy agreement. I attach at A a copy of the text of the Convention, which was agreed at a Plenipotentiary Conference in Vienna in December last year and which we then signed, subject to ratification. Also attached at B is an article by article summary of the provisions of the Convention. The Convention is a welcome means of strengthening existing international instruments in this area. The Ministerial Group on the Misuse of Drugs, at its meeting under Mr Hurd's chairmanship on 24 July, endorsed the need for early ratification, and the Home Secretary shares the view that we should do so at the earliest opportunity. Our international stance has been to encourage other countries to move quickly towards ratification of the Convention, and the Prime Minister would be in a difficult position when she opens next April's World Ministerial Drugs Summit in London if we had not got the necessary legislation before Parliament by then. Domestically, we shall find that the forthcoming publication of the Home Affairs Committee report on drug trafficking will heighten public and parliamentary interest in progress towards ratification. Some of the elements needed to enable ratification concern the provision of mutual legal assistance between jurisdictions, which are covered in the provisions of the Criminal Justice (International Co-operation) Bill, for which approval has already been given. Six further changes are required. The Home Secretary believes that we need: (i) Steve Catling, Esq Private Secretary Lord President's Office

Advocate, and to First Parliamentary Counsel and Trevor

C J WALTERS

Woolley (Cabinet Office).



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr. GENERAL

E/CONF.82/15 19 December 1988

ENGLISH

UNITED MATIONS CONFERENCE FOR THE ADOPTION OF A CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN MARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES Vienna, Austria, 25 November-20 December 1988

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

Adopted by the Conference at its 6th plenary meeting.
on 19 December 1988

The Parties to this Convention,

Deeply concerned by the magnitude of and rising trend in the illicit production of, demand for and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which pose a serious threat to the health and welfare of human beings and adversely affect the economic, cultural and political foundations of society,

Deeply concerned also by the steadily increasing inroads into various social groups made by illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and particularly by the fact that children are used in many parts of the world as an illicit drug consumers market and for purposes of illicit production, distribution and trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which entails a danger of incalculable gravity.

Recognizing the links between illicit traffic and other related organized criminal activities which undermine the legitimate economies and threaten the stability, security and sovereignty of States,

Recognizing also that illicit traffic is an international criminal activity, the suppression of which demands urgent attention and the highest priority,

E/CONF.82/15 page 2 Aware that illicit traffic generates large financial profits and wealth enabling transnational criminal organizations to penetrate, contaminate and corrupt the structures of government, legitimate commercial and financial business, and society at all its levels, Determined to deprive persons engaged in illicit traffic of the proceeds of their criminal activities and thereby eliminate their main incentive for so doing. Desiring to eliminate the root causes of the problem of abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including the illicit demand for such drugs and substances and the enormous profits derived from illicit traffic, Considering that measures are necessary to monitor certain substances, including precursors, chemicals and solvents, which are used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the ready availability of which has led to an increase in the clandestine manufacture of such drugs and substances, Determined to improve international co-operation in the suppression of illicit traffic by sea, Recognizing that eradication of illicit traffic is a collective responsibility of all States and that, to that end, co-ordinated action within the framework of international co-operation is necessary, Acknowledging the competence of the United Nations in the field of control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and desirous that the international organs concerned with such control should be within the framework of that Organization, Reaffirming the guiding principles of existing treaties in the field of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the system of control which they embody, Recognizing the need to reinforce and supplement the measures provided in the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Marcotic Drugs, 1961, and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, in order to counter the magnitude and extent of illicit traffic and its grave consequences, Recognizing also the importance of strengthening and enhancing effective legal means for international co-operation in criminal matters for suppressing the international criminal activities of illicit traffic, Desiring to conclude a comprehensive, effective and operative international convention that is directed specifically against illicit traffic and that considers the various aspects of the problem as a whole, in particular those aspects not envisaged in the existing treaties in the field of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, Hereby agree as follows:

E/CONF.82/15 page 3 Article 1 DEFINITIONS Except where otherwise expressly indicated or where the context otherwise requires, the following definitions shall apply throughout this Convention: (a) "Board" means the International Marcotics Control Board established by the Single Convention on Marcotic Drugs, 1961, and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Marcotic Drugs, 1961; (b) "Cannabis plant" means any plant of the genus Cannabis; (c) "Coca bush" means the plant of any species of the genus Erythroxylon; (d) "Commercial carrier" means any person or any public, private or other entity engaged in transporting persons, goods or mails for remuneration, hire or any other benefit: (e) "Commission" means the Commission on Marcotic Drugs of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations; (f) "Confiscation", which includes forfeiture where applicable, means the permanent deprivation of property by order of a court or other competent authority; (g) "Controlled delivery" means the technique of allowing illicit or suspect consignments of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, substances in Table I and Table II annexed to this Convention, or substances substituted for them, to pass out of, through or into the territory of one or more countries, with the knowledge and under the supervision of their competent authorities. with a view to identifying persons involved in the commission of offences established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1 of the Convention; (h) "1961 Convention" means the Single Convention on Warcotic Drugs, 1961; (i) "1961 Convention as amended" means the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Marcotic Drugs, 1961; (j) "1971 Convention" means the Convention on Psychotropic Substances. 1971: (k) "Council" means the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations; (1) "Freezing" or "seizure" means temporarily prohibiting the transfer, conversion, disposition or movement of property or temporarily assuming custody or control of property on the basis of an order issued by a court or a competent authority; (m) "Illicit traffic" means the offences set forth in article 3. paragraphs 1 and 2, of this Convention;

E/CONF.82/15 page 4 (n) "Narcotic drug" means any of the substances, natural or synthetic, in Schedules I and II of the Single Convention on Marcotic Drugs, 1961, and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Marcotic Drugs, 1961; (o) "Opium poppy" means the plant of the species Papaver somniferum L; (p) "Proceeds" means any property derived from or obtained, directly or indirectly, through the commission of an offence established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1; (q) "Property" means assets of every kind, whether corporeal or incorporeal, movable or immovable, tangible or intangible, and legal documents or instruments evidencing title to, or interest in, such assets; (r) "Psychotropic substance" means any substance, natural or synthetic, or any natural material in Schedules I, II, III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971; (s) "Secretary-General" means the Secretary-General of the United Nations; (t) "Table I" and "Table II" mean the correspondingly numbered lists of substances annexed to this Convention, as amended from time to time in accordance with article 12; (u) "Transit State" means a State through the territory of which illicit narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and substances in Table I and Table II are being moved, which is neither the place of origin nor the place of ultimate destination thereof. Article 2 SCOPE OF THE CONVENTION 1. The purpose of this Convention is to promote co-operation among the Parties so that they may address more effectively the various aspects of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances having an international dimension. In carrying out their obligations under the Convention, the Parties shall take necessary measures, including legislative and administrative measures, in conformity with the fundamental provisions of their respective domestic legislative systems. 2. The Parties shall carry out their obligations under this Convention in a manner consistent with the principles of sovereign equality and territorial integrity of States and that of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States. 3. A Party shall not undertake in the territory of another Party the exercise of jurisdiction and performance of functions which are exclusively reserved for the authorities of that other Party by its domestic lav.

Article 3

OFFENCES AND SANCTIONS

1. Each Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law, when committed intentionally:

(a) (i) The production, manufacture, extraction, preparation, offering, offering for sale, distribution, sale, delivery on any terms whatsoever, brokerage, dispatch, dispatch in transit, transport, importation or exportation of any narcotic drug or any psychotropic substance contrary to the provisions of the 1961 Convention, the 1961 Convention as amended or the 1971 Convention;

(ii) The cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush or cannabis plant for

(ii) The cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush or cannabis plant for the purpose of the production of narcotic drugs contrary to the provisions of the 1961 Convention and the 1961 Convention as amended;

(iii) The possession or purchase of any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance for the purpose of any of the activities enumerated in (i) above;

(iv) The manufacture, transport or distribution of equipment, materials or of substances listed in Table I and Table II, knowing that they are to be used in or for the illicit cultivation, production or manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances;

(v) The organization, management or financing of any of the offences enumerated in (i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) above;

(b) (i) The conversion or transfer of property, knowing that such property is derived from any offence or offences established in accordance with subparagraph (a) of this paragraph, or from an act of participation in such offence or offences, for the purpose of concealing or disguising the illicit origin of the property or of assisting any person who is involved in the commission of such an offence or offences to evade the legal consequences of his actions;

(ii) The concealment or disguise of the true nature, source, location, disposition, movement, rights with respect to, or ownership of property, knowing that such property is derived from an offence or offences established in accordance with subparagraph (a) of this paragraph or from an act of participation in such an offence or offences;

(c) Subject to its constitutional principles and the basic concepts of its legal system:

(i) The acquisition, possession or use of property, knowing, at the time of receipt, that such property was derived from an offence or offences established in accordance with subparagraph (a) of this paragraph or from an act of participation in such offence or offences;

E/CONF.82/15 page 6 (ii) The possession of equipment or materials or substances listed in Table I and Table II, knowing that they are being or are to be used in or for the illicit cultivation, production or manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances; (iii) Publicly inciting or inducing others, by any means, to commit any of the offences established in accordance with this article or to use narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances illicitly; (iv) Participation in, association or conspiracy to commit, attempts to commit and aiding, abetting, facilitating and counselling the commission of any of the offences established in accordance with this article. 2. Subject to its constitutional principles and the basic concepts of its legal system, each Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish as a criminal offence under its domestic law, when committed intentionally, the possession, purchase or cultivation of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances for personal consumption contrary to the provisions of the 1961 Convention, the 1961 Convention as amended or the 1971 Convention. 3. Knowledge, intent or purpose required as an element of an offence set forth in paragraph 1 of this article may be inferred from objective factual circumstances. 4. (a) Each Party shall make the commission of the offences established in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article liable to sanctions which take into account the grave nature of these offences, such as imprisonment or other forms of deprivation of liberty, pecuniary sanctions and confiscation. (b) The Parties may provide, in addition to conviction or punishment, for an offence established in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, that the offender shall undergo measures such as treatment, education, aftercare, rehabilitation or social reintegration. (c) Notwithstanding the preceding subparagraphs, in appropriate cases of a minor nature, the Parties may provide, as alternatives to conviction or punishment, measures such as education, rehabilitation or social reintegration, as well as, when the offender is a drug abuser, treatment and aftercare. (d) The Parties may provide, either as an alternative to conviction or punishment, or in addition to conviction or punishment of an offence established in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article, measures for the treatment, education, aftercare, rehabilitation or social reintegration of the offender. 5. The Parties shall ensure that their courts and other competent authorities having jurisdiction can take into account factual circumstances which make the commission of the offences established in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article particularly serious, such as: (a) The involvement in the offence of an organized criminal group to which the offender belongs; (b) The involvement of the offender in other international organized criminal activities;

- (c) The involvement of the offender in other illegal activities facilitated by commission of the offence;
 - (d) The use of violence or arms by the offender;
- (e) The fact that the offender holds a public office and that the offence is connected with the office in question;
 - (f) The victimization or use of minors;
- (g) The fact that the offence is committed in a penal institution or in an educational institution or social service facility or in their immediate vicinity or in other places to which school children and students resort for educational, sports and social activities;
- (h) Prior conviction, particularly for similar offences, whether foreign or domestic, to the extent permitted under the domestic law of a Party.
- 6. The Parties shall endeavour to ensure that any discretionary legal powers under their domestic law relating to the prosecution of persons for offences established in accordance with this article are exercised to maximize the effectiveness of law enforcement measures in respect of those offences and with due regard to the need to deter the commission of such offences.
- 7. The Parties shall ensure that their courts or other competent authorities bear in mind the serious nature of the offences enumerated in paragraph 1 of this article and the circumstances enumerated in paragraph 5 of this article when considering the eventuality of early release or parole of persons convicted of such offences.
- 8. Each Party shall, where appropriate, establish under its domestic law a long statute of limitations period in which to commence proceedings for any offence established in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, and a longer period where the alleged offender has evaded the administration of justice.
- 9. Each Party shall take appropriate measures, consistent with its legal system, to ensure that a person charged with or convicted of an offence established in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, who is found within its territory, is present at the necessary criminal proceedings.
- 10. For the purpose of co-operation among the Parties under this Convention, including, in particular, co-operation under articles 5, 6, 7 and 9, offences established in accordance with this article shall not be considered as fiscal offences or as political offences or regarded as politically motivated, without prejudice to the constitutional limitations and the fundamental domestic law of the Parties.
- 11. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the principle that the description of the offences to which it refers and of legal defences thereto is reserved to the domestic law of a Party and that such offences shall be prosecuted and punished in conformity with that law.

E/CONF.82/15 page 8 Article 4 JURISDICTION 1. Each Party: (a) Shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences it has established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, when: (i) The offence is committed in its territory; (ii) The offence is committed on board a vessel flying its flag or an aircraft which is registered under its laws at the time the offence is committed; (b) May take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences it has established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, when: (i) The offence is committed by one of its nationals or by a person who has his habitual residence in its territory; (ii) The offence is committed on board a vessel concerning which that Party has been authorized to take appropriate action pursuant to article 17, provided that such jurisdiction shall be exercised only on the basis of agreements or arrangements referred to in paragraphs 4 and 9 of that article; (iii) The offence is one of those established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, subparagraph (c)(iv), and is committed outside its territory with a view to the commission, within its territory, of an offence established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1. 2. Each Party: (a) Shall also take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences it has established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, when the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him to another Party on the ground: (i) That the offence has been committed in its territory or on board a vessel flying its flag or an aircraft which was registered under its law at the time the offence was committed; or (11) That the offence has been committed by one of its nationals; (b) May also take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences it has established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, when the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him to another Party. 3. This Convention does not exclude the exercise of any criminal jurisdiction established by a Party in accordance with its domestic law.

E/CONF.82/15 page 9 Article 5 CONFISCATION 1. Each Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to enable confiscation of: (a) Proceeds derived from offences established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, or property the value of which corresponds to that of such proceeds; (b) Marcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, materials and equipment or other instrumentalities used in or intended for use in any manner in offences established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1. 2. Each Party shall also adopt such measures as may be necessary to enable its competent authorities to identify, trace, and freeze or seize proceeds; property, instrumentalities or any other things referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, for the purpose of eventual confiscation. 3. In order to carry out the measures referred to in this article, each Party shall empower its courts or other competent authorities to order that bank, financial or commercial records be made available or be seized. A Party

- shall not decline to act under the provisions of this paragraph on the ground of bank secrecy.
- 4. (a) Following a request made pursuant to this article by another Party having jurisdiction over an offence established in accordance with article 3. paragraph 1, the Party in whose territory proceeds, property, instrumentalities or any other things referred to in paragraph 1 of this article are situated shall:
 - (i) Submit the request to its competent authorities for the purpose of obtaining an order of confiscation and, if such order is granted, give effect to it; or
 - (ii) Submit to its competent authorities, with a view to giving effect to it to the extent requested, an order of confiscation issued by the requesting Party in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, in so far as it relates to proceeds, property, instrumentalities or any other things referred to in paragraph 1 situated in the territory of the requested Party.
- (b) Pollowing a request made pursuant to this article by another Party having jurisdiction over an offence established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, the requested Party shall take measures to identify, trace, and freeze or seize proceeds, property, instrumentalities or any other things referred to in paragraph 1 of this article for the purpose of eventual confiscation to be ordered either by the requesting Party or, pursuant to a request under subparagraph (a) of this paragraph, by the requested Party.
- (c) The decisions or actions provided for in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of this paragraph shall be taken by the requested Party, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of its domestic law and its procedural rules or any bilateral or multilateral treaty, agreement or arrangement to which it may be bound in relation to the requesting Party.

E/CONF.82/15 page 10 (d) The provisions of article 7, paragraphs 6 to 19 are applicable mutatis mutandis. In addition to the information specified in article 7, paragraph 10, requests made pursuant to this article shall contain the following: (i) In the case of a request pertaining to subparagraph (a)(i) of this paragraph, a description of the property to be confiscated and a statement of the facts relied upon by the requesting Party sufficient to enable the requested Party to seek the order under its domestic law; (ii) In the case of a request pertaining to subparagraph (a)(ii), a legally admissible copy of an order of confiscation issued by the requesting Party upon which the request is based, a statement of the facts and information as to the extent to which the execution of the order is requested; (iii) In the case of a request pertaining to subparagraph (b), a statement of the facts relied upon by the requesting Party and a description of the actions requested. (e) Each Party shall furnish to the Secretary-General the text of any of its laws and regulations which give effect to this paragraph and the text of any subsequent changes to such laws and regulations. (f) If a Party elects to make the taking of the measures referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of this paragraph conditional on the existence of a relevant treaty, that Party shall consider this Convention as the necessary and sufficient treaty basis. (g) The Parties shall seek to conclude bilateral and multilateral treaties, agreements or arrangements to enhance the effectiveness of international co-operation pursuant to this article. 5. (a) Proceeds or property confiscated by a Party pursuant to paragraph 1 or paragraph 4 of this article shall be disposed of by that Party according to its domestic law and administrative procedures. (b) When acting on the request of another Party in accordance with this article, a Party may give special consideration to concluding agreements on: (i) Contributing the value of such proceeds and property, or funds derived from the sale of such proceeds or property, or a substantial part thereof, to intergovernmental bodies specializing in the fight against illicit traffic in and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; (ii) Sharing with other Parties, on a regular or case-by-case basis, such proceeds or property, or funds derived from the sale of such proceeds or property, in accordance with its domestic law, administrative procedures or bilateral or multilateral agreements entered into for this purpose. 6. (a) If proceeds have been transformed or converted into other property, such property shall be liable to the measures referred to in this article instead of the proceeds.

E/CONF.82/15 page 11 (b) If proceeds have been intermingled with property acquired from legitimate sources, such property shall, without prejudice to any powers relating to seizure or freezing, be liable to confiscation up to the assessed value of the intermingled proceeds. (c) Income or other benefits derived from: (1) Proceeds: (ii) Property into which proceeds have been transformed or converted; or (iii) Property with which proceeds have been intermingled shall also be liable to the measures referred to in this article, in the same manner and to the same extent as proceeds. 7. Each Party may consider ensuring that the onus of proof be reversed regarding the lawful origin of alleged proceeds or other property liable to confiscation, to the extent that such action is consistent with the principles of its domestic law and with the nature of the judicial and other proceedings. 8. The provisions of this article shall not be construed as prejudicing the rights of bona fide third parties. 9. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the principle that the measures to which it refers shall be defined and implemented in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the domestic law of a Party. Article 6 EXTRADITION 1. This article shall apply to the offences established by the Parties in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1. 2. Each of the offences to which this article applies shall be deemed to be included as an extraditable offence in any extradition treaty existing between Parties. The Parties undertake to include such offences as extraditable offences in every extradition treaty to be concluded between them. 3. If a Party which makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition from another Party with which it has no extradition treaty, it may consider this Convention as the legal basis for extradition in respect of any offence to which this article applies. The Parties which require detailed legislation in order to use this Convention as a legal basis for extradition shall consider enacting such legislation as may be necessary. 4. The Parties which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall recognize offences to which this article applies as extraditable offences between themselves. 5. Extradition shall be subject to the conditions provided for by the law of the requested Party or by applicable extradition treaties, including the grounds upon which the requested Party may refuse extradition.

E/CONF.82/15 page 12 6. In considering requests received pursuant to this article, the requested State may refuse to comply with such requests where there are substantial grounds leading its judicial or other competent authorities to believe that compliance would facilitate the prosecution or punishment of any person on account of his race, religion, nationality or political opinions, or would cause prejudice for any of those reasons to any person affected by the request. 7. The Parties shall endeavour to expedite extradition procedures and to simplify evidentiary requirements relating thereto in respect of any offence to which this article applies. 8. Subject to the provisions of its domestic law and its extradition treaties, the requested Party may, upon being satisfied that the circumstances so warrant and are urgent, and at the request of the requesting Party, take a person whose extradition is sought and who is present in its territory into custody or take other appropriate measures to ensure his presence at extradition proceedings. 9. Without prejudice to the exercise of any criminal jurisdiction established in accordance with its domestic law, a Party in whose territory an alleged offender is found shall: (a) If it does not extradite him in respect of an offence established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, on the grounds set forth in article 4, paragraph 2, subparagraph (a), submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution, unless otherwise agreed with the requesting Party: (b) If it does not extradite him in respect of such an offence and has established its jurisdiction in relation to that offence in accordance with article 4, paragraph 2, subparagraph (b), submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution, unless otherwise requested by the requesting Party for the purposes of preserving its legitimate jurisdiction. 10. If extradition, sought for purposes of enforcing a sentence, is refused because the person sought is a national of the requested Party, the requested Party shall, if its law so permits and in conformity with the requirements of such law, upon application of the requesting Party, consider the enforcement of the sentence which has been imposed under the law of the requesting Party, or the remainder thereof. 11. The Parties shall seek to conclude bilateral and multilateral agreements to carry out or to enhance the effectiveness of extradition. 12. The Parties may consider entering into bilateral or multilateral agreements, whether ad hoc or general, on the transfer to their country of persons sentenced to imprisonment and other forms of deprivation of liberty for offences to which this article applies, in order that they may complete their sentences there.

Article 7

MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE

- 1. The Parties shall afford one another, pursuant to this article, the widest measure of mutual legal assistance in investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings in relation to criminal offences established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1.
- 2. Mutual legal assistance to be afforded in accordance with this article may be requested for any of the following purposes:
 - (a) Taking evidence or statements from persons;
 - (b) Effecting service of judicial documents:
 - (c) Executing searches and seizures:
 - (d) Examining objects and sites:
 - (e) Providing information and evidentiary items:
- (f) Providing originals or certified copies of relevant documents and records, including bank, financial, corporate or business records;
- (g) Identifying or tracing proceeds, property, instrumentalities or other things for evidentiary purposes.
- 3. The Parties may afford one another any other forms of mutual legal assistance allowed by the domestic law of the requested Party.
- 4. Upon request, the Parties shall facilitate or encourage, to the extent consistent with their domestic law and practice, the presence or availability of persons, including persons in custody, who consent to assist in investigations or participate in proceedings.
- 5. A Party shall not decline to render mutual legal assistance under this article on the ground of bank secrecy.
- 6. The provisions of this article shall not affect the obligations under any other treaty, bilateral or multilateral, which governs or will govern, in whole or in part, mutual legal assistance in criminal matters.
- 7. Paragraphs 8 to 19 of this article shall apply to requests made pursuant to this article if the Parties in question are not bound by a treaty of mutual legal assistance. If these Parties are bound by such a treaty, the corresponding provisions of that treaty shall apply unless the Parties agree to apply paragraphs 8 to 19 of this article in lieu thereof.
- S. Parties shall designate an authority, or when necessary authorities, which shall have the responsibility and power to execute requests for mutual legal assistance or to transmit them to the competent authorities for execution. The authority or the authorities designated for this purpose shall be notified to the Secretary-General. Transmission of requests for mutual legal assistance and any communication related thereto shall be effected between the authorities designated by the Parties; this requirement shall be

E/CONF.82/15 page 14 without prejudice to the right of a Party to require that such requests and communications be addressed to it through the diplomatic channel and, in urgent circumstances, where the Parties agree, through channels of the International Criminal Police Organization, if possible. 9. Requests shall be made in writing in a language acceptable to the requested Party. The language or languages acceptable to each Party shall be notified to the Secretary-General. In urgent circumstances, and where agreed by the Parties, requests may be made orally, but shall be confirmed in writing forthwith. 10. A request for mutual legal assistance shall contain: (a) The identity of the authority making the request; (b) The subject matter and nature of the investigation, prosecution or proceeding to which the request relates, and the name and the functions of the authority conducting such investigation, prosecution or proceeding; (c) A summary of the relevant facts, except in respect of requests for the purpose of service of judicial documents; (d) A description of the assistance sought and details of any particular procedure the requesting Party wishes to be followed; (e) Where possible, the identity, location and nationality of any person concerned; (f) The purpose for which the evidence, information or action is sought. 11. The requested Party may request additional information when it appears necessary for the execution of the request in accordance with its domestic law or when it can facilitate such execution. 12. A request shall be executed in accordance with the domestic law of the requested Party and, to the extent not contrary to the domestic law of the requested Party and where possible, in accordance with the procedures specified in the request. 13. The requesting Party shall not transmit nor use information or evidence furnished by the requested Party for investigations, prosecutions or proceedings other than those stated in the request without the prior consent of the requested Party. 14. The requesting Party may require that the requested Party keep confidential the fact and substance of the request, except to the extent necessary to execute the request. If the requested Party cannot comply with the requirement of confidentiality, it shall promptly inform the requesting Party. 15. Mutual legal assistance may be refused: (a) If the request is not made in conformity with the provisions of this article;

E/CONF.82/15 page 15 (b) If the requested Party considers that execution of the request is likely to prejudice its sovereignty, security, ordre public or other essential interests; (c) If the authorities of the requested Party would be prohibited by its domestic law from carrying out the action requested with regard to any similar offence, had it been subject to investigation, prosecution or proceedings under their own jurisdiction: (d) If it would be contrary to the legal system of the requested Party relating to mutual legal assistance for the request to be granted. 16. Reasons shall be given for any refusal of mutual legal assistance. 17. Mutual legal assistance may be postponed by the requested Party on the ground that it interferes with an ongoing investigation, prosecution or proceeding. In such a case, the requested Party shall consult with the requesting Party to determine if the assistance can still be given subject to such terms and conditions as the requested Party deems necessary. 18. A witness, expert or other person who consents to give evidence in a proceeding or to assist in an investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding in the territory of the requesting Party, shall not be prosecuted. detained, pumished or subjected to any other restriction of his personal liberty in that territory in respect of acts, omissions or convictions prior to his departure from the territory of the requested Party. Such safe conduct shall cease when the witness, expert or other person having had, for a period of fifteen consecutive days, or for any period agreed upon by the Parties, from the date on which he has been officially informed that his presence is no longer required by the judicial authorities, an opportunity of leaving, has nevertheless remained voluntarily in the territory or, having left it, has returned of his own free will. 19. The ordinary costs of executing a request shall be borne by the requested Party, unless otherwise agreed by the Parties concerned. If expenses of a substantial or extraordinary nature are or will be required to fulfil the request, the Parties shall consult to determine the terms and conditions under which the request will be executed as well as the manner in which the costs shall be borne. 20. The Parties shall consider, as may be necessary, the possibility of concluding bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements that would serve the purposes of, give practical effect to, or enhance the provisions of this article. Article 8 TRANSFER OF PROCEEDINGS The Parties shall give consideration to the possibility of transferring to one another proceedings for criminal prosecution of offences established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, in cases where such transfer is considered to be in the interests of a proper administration of justice.

E/CONF.82/15 page 16 Article 9 OTHER FORMS OF CO-OPERATION AND TRAINING 1. The Parties shall co-operate closely with one another, consistent with their respective domestic legal and administrative systems, with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement action to suppress the commission of offences established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1. They shall, in particular, on the basis of bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements: (a) Establish and maintain channels of communication between their competent agencies and services to facilitate the secure and rapid exchange of information concerning all aspects of offences established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, including, if the Parties concerned deem it appropriate, links with other criminal activities; (b) Co-operate with one another in conducting enquiries, with respect to offences established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, having an international character, concerning: (i) The identity, whereabouts and activities of persons suspected of being involved in offences established in accordance with article 3. paragraph 1; (11) The movement of proceeds or property derived from the commission of such offences; (iii) The movement of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, substances in Table I and Table II of this Convention and instrumentalities used or intended for use in the commission of such offences; (c) In appropriate cases and if not contrary to domestic law, establish joint teams, taking into account the need to protect the security of persons and of operations, to carry out the provisions of this paragraph. Officials of any Party taking part in such teams shall act as authorized by the appropriate authorities of the Party in whose territory the operation is to take place; in all such cases, the Parties involved shall ensure that the sovereignty of the Party on whose territory the operation is to take place is fully respected; (d) Provide, when appropriate, necessary quantities of substances for analytical or investigative purposes; (e) Facilitate effective co-ordination between their competent agencies and services and promote the exchange of personnel and other experts. including the posting of lisison officers. 2. Each Party shall, to the extent necessary, initiate, develop or improve specific training programmes for its law enforcement and other personnel, including customs, charged with the suppression of offences established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1. Such programmes shall deal, in particular, with the following: (a) Methods used in the detection and suppression of offences established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1;

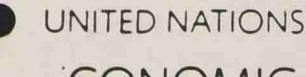
- (b) Boutes and techniques used by persons suspected of being involved in offences established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, particularly in transit States, and appropriate countermeasures;
- (c) Monitoring of the import and export of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and substances in Table I and Table II;
- (d) Detection and monitoring of the movement of proceeds and property derived from, and narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and substances in Table I and Table II, and instrumentalities used or intended for use in, the commission of offences established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1;
- (e) Methods used for the transfer, concealment or disguise of such proceeds, property and instrumentalities;
 - (f) Collection of evidence;
 - (g) Control techniques in free trade zones and free ports;
 - (h) Modern law enforcement techniques.
- 3. The Parties shall assist one another to plan and implement research and training programmes designed to share expertise in the areas referred to in paragraph 2 of this article and, to this end, shall also, when appropriate, use regional and international conferences and seminars to promote co-operation and stimulate discussion on problems of mutual concern, including the special problems and needs of transit States.

Article 10

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AND ASSISTANCE FOR TRANSIT STATES

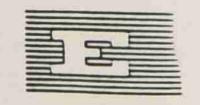
- 1. The Parties shall co-operate, directly or through competent international or regional organizations, to assist and support transit States and, in particular, developing countries in need of such assistance and support, to the extent possible, through programmes of technical co-operation on interdiction and other related activities.
- 2. The Parties may undertake, directly or through competent international or regional organizations, to provide financial assistance to such transit States for the purpose of augmenting and strengthening the infrastructure needed for effective control and prevention of illicit traffic.
- 3. The Parties may conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements to enhance the effectiveness of international co-operation pursuant to this article and may take into consideration financial arrangements in this regard.

E/CONF.82/15 page 18 Article 11 CONTROLLED DELIVERY 1. If permitted by the basic principles of their respective domestic legal systems, the Parties shall take the necessary measures, within their possibilities, to allow for the appropriate use of controlled delivery at the international level, on the basis of agreements or arrangements mutually consented to, with a view to identifying persons involved in offences established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, and to taking legal action against them. 2. Decisions to use controlled delivery shall be made on a case-by-case basis and may, when necessary, take into consideration financial arrangements and understandings with respect to the exercise of jurisdiction by the Parties concerned. 3. Illicit consignments whose controlled delivery is agreed to may, with the consent of the Parties concerned, be intercepted and allowed to continue with the narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances intact or removed or replaced in whole or in part. Article 12 SUBSTANCES FREQUENTLY USED IN THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF MARCOTIC DRUGS OR PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES 1. The Parties shall take the measures they deem appropriate to prevent diversion of substances in Table I and Table II used for the purpose of illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, and shall co-operate with one another to this end. 2. If a Party or the Board has information which in its opinion may require the inclusion of a substance in Table I or Table II, it shall notify the Secretary-General and furnish him with the information in support of that notification. The procedure described in paragraphs 2 to 7 of this article shall also apply when a Party or the Board has information justifying the deletion of a substance from Table I or Table II, or the transfer of a substance from one Table to the other. 3. The Secretary-General shall transmit such notification, and any information which he considers relevant, to the Parties, to the Commission, and, where notification is made by a Party, to the Board. The Parties shall communicate their comments concerning the notification to the Secretary-General, together with all supplementary information which may assist the Board in establishing an assessment and the Commission in reaching a decision. 4. If the Board, taking into account the extent, importance and diversity of the licit use of the substance, and the possibility and ease of using alternate substances both for licit purposes and for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, finds:



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UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

Adopted by the Conference at its 6th plenary meeting.
on 19 December 1988

Corrigendum

Article 12

Paragraph 4 should read

- 4. If the Board, taking into account the extent, importance and diversity of the licit use of the substance, and the possibility and ease of using alternate substances both for licit purposes and for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, finds:
- (a) That the substance is frequently used in the illicit manufacture of a narcotic drug or psychotropic substance;
- (b) That the volume and extent of the illicit manufacture of a narcotic drug or psychotropic substance creates serious public health or social problems, so as to warrant international action,

it shall communicate to the Commission an assessment of the substance, including the likely effect of adding the substance to either Table I or Table II on both licit use and illicit manufacture, together with recommendations of monitoring measures, if any, that would be appropriate in the light of its assessment.

E/CONF.82/15 1 2 20 (iv) Prevent the accumulation of such substances in the possession of manufacturers and distributors, in excess of the quantities required for the normal conduct of business and the prevailing market conditions. 9. Each Party shall, with respect to substances in Table I and Table II, take the following measures: (a) Establish and maintain a system to monitor international trade in substances in Table I and Table II in order to facilitate the identification of suspicious transactions. Such monitoring systems shall be applied in close co-operation with manufacturers, importers, exporters, wholesalers and retailers, who shall inform the competent authorities of suspicious orders and transactions. (b) Provide for the seizure of any substance in Table I or Table II if there is sufficient evidence that it is for use in the illicit manufacture of a narcotic drug or psychotropic substance. (c) Notify, as soon as possible, the competent authorities and services of the Parties concerned if there is reason to believe that the import, export or transit of a substance in Table I or Table II is destined for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, including in particular information about the means of payment and any other essential elements which led to that belief. (d) Require that imports and exports be properly labelled and documented. Commercial documents such as invoices, cargo manifests, customs, transport and other shipping documents shall include the names, as stated in Table I or Table II, of the substances being imported or exported, the quantity being imported or exported, and the name and address of the exporter, the importer and, when available, the consignee. (e) Ensure that documents referred to in subparagraph (d) of this paragraph are maintained for a period of not less than two years and may be made available for inspection by the competent authorities. 10. (a) In addition to the provisions of paragraph 9, and upon request to the Secretary-General by the interested Party, each Party from whose territory a substance in Table I is to be exported shall ensure that, prior to such export, the following information is supplied by its competent authorities to the competent authorities of the importing country: (1) Name and address of the exporter and importer and, when available, the consignee; (ii) Name of the substance in Table I; (111) Quantity of the substance to be exported; (iv) Expected point of entry and expected date of dispatch; (v) Any other information which is mutually agreed upon by the Parties. (b) A Party may adopt more strict or severe measures of control than those provided by this paragraph if, in its opinion, such measures are desirable or Decessary.

- 11. Where a Party furnishes information to another Party in accordance with paragraphs 9 and 10 of this article, the Party furnishing such information may require that the Party receiving it keep confidential any trade, business, commercial or professional secret or trade process.
- 12. Each Party shall furnish annually to the Board, in the form and manner provided for by it and on forms made available by it, information on:
- (a) The amounts seized of substances in Table I and Table II and, when known, their origin;
- (b) Any substance not included in Table I or Table II which is identified as having been used in illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, and which is deemed by the Party to be sufficiently significant to be brought to the attention of the Board;
 - (c) Methods of diversion and illicit manufacture.
- 13. The Board shall report annually to the Commission on the implementation of this article and the Commission shall periodically review the adequacy and propriety of Table I and Table II.
- 14. The provisions of this article shall not apply to pharmaceutical preparations, nor to other preparations containing substances in Table I or Table II that are compounded in such a way that such substances cannot be easily used or recovered by readily applicable means.

Article 13

MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

The Parties shall take such measures as they deem appropriate to prevent trade in and the diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and shall co-operate to this end.

Article 14

MEASURES TO ERADICATE ILLICIT CULTIVATION OF MARCOTIC PLANTS AND TO ELIMINATE ILLICIT DEMAND FOR MARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

1. Any measures taken pursuant to this Convention by Parties shall not be less stringent than the provisions applicable to the eradication of illicit cultivation of plants containing narcotic and psychotropic substances and to the elimination of illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under the provisions of the 1961 Convention, the 1961 Convention as amended and the 1971 Convention.

E/CONF.82/15 page 22 2. Each Party shall take appropriate measures to prevent illicit cultivation of and to eradicate plants containing narcotic or psychotropic substances, such as opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plants, cultivated illicitly in its territory. The measures adopted shall respect fundamental human rights and shall take due account of traditional licit uses, where there is historic evidence of such use, as well as the protection of the environment. 3. (a) The Parties may co-operate to increase the effectiveness of eradication efforts. Such co-operation may, inter alia, include support, when appropriate, for integrated rural development leading to economically viable alternatives to illicit cultivation. Factors such as access to markets, the availability of resources and prevailing socio-economic conditions should be taken into account before such rural development programmes are implemented. The Parties may agree on any other appropriate measures of co-operation. (b) The Parties shall also facilitate the exchange of scientific and technical information and the conduct of research concerning eradication. (c) Whenever they have common frontiers, the Parties shall seek to co-operate in eradication programmes in their respective areas along those frontiers. 4. The Parties shall adopt appropriate measures aimed at eliminating or reducing illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, with a view to reducing human suffering and eliminating financial incentives for illicit traffic. These measures may be based, inter alia, on the recommendations of the United Nations, specialized agencies of the United Nations such as the World Health Organization, and other competent international organizations, and on the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, held in 1987, as it pertains to governmental and non-governmental agencies and private efforts in the fields of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation. The Parties may enter into bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements aimed at eliminating or reducing illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. 5. The Parties may also take necessary measures for early destruction or lawful disposal of the narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and substances in Table I and Table II which have been seized or confiscated and for the admissibility as evidence of duly certified necessary quantities of such substances. Article 15 COMMERCIAL CARRIERS 1. The Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure that means of transport operated by commercial carriers are not used in the commission of offences established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1; such measures may include special arrangements with commercial carriers. 2. Each Party shall require commercial carriers to take reasonable precautions to prevent the use of their means of transport for the commission of offences established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1. Such precautions may include:

- (a) If the principal place of business of a commercial carrier is within the territory of the Party:
 - (i) Training of personnel to identify suspicious consignments or persons;
 - (ii) Promotion of integrity of personnel;
 - (b) If a commercial carrier is operating within the territory of the Party:
 - (i) Submission of cargo manifests in advance, whenever possible;
 - (ii) Use of tamper-resistant, individually verifiable seals on containers;
 - (iii) Reporting to the appropriate authorities at the earliest opportunity all suspicious circumstances that may be related to the commission of offences established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1.
- 3. Each Party shall seek to ensure that commercial carriers and the appropriate authorities at points of entry and exit and other customs control areas co-operate, with a view to preventing unauthorized access to means of transport and cargo and to implementing appropriate security measures.

Article 16

COMMERCIAL DOCUMENTS AND LABELLING OF EXPORTS

- 1. Each Party shall require that lawful exports of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances be properly documented. In addition to the requirements for documentation under article 31 of the 1961 Convention, article 31 of the 1961 Convention as amended and article 12 of the 1971 Convention, commercial documents such as invoices, cargo manifests, customs, transport and other shipping documents shall include the names of the narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances being exported as set out in the respective Schedules of the 1961 Convention, the 1961 Convention as amended and the 1971 Convention, the quantity being exported, and the name and address of the exporter, the importer and, when available, the consignee.
- 2. Each Party shall require that consignments of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances being exported be not mislabelled.

Article 17

ILLICIT TRAFFIC BY SEA

1. The Parties shall co-operate to the fullest extent possible to suppress illicit traffic by sea, in conformity with the international law of the sea.

5. Where action is taken pursuant to this article, the Parties concerned

6. The flag State may, consistent with its obligations in paragraph 1 of

7. For the purposes of paragraphs 3 and 4 of this article, a Party shall

shall take due account of the need not to endanger the safety of life at sea, the security of the vessel and the cargo or to prejudice the commercial and

this article, subject its authorization to conditions to be mutually agreed

respond expeditiously to a request from another Party to determine whether a

authorization made pursuant to paragraph 3. At the time of becoming a Party

S. A Party which has taken any action in accordance with this article shall promptly inform the flag State concerned of the results of that action.

9. The Parties shall consider entering into bilateral or regional

only by warships or military aircraft, or other ships or aircraft clearly

agreements or arrangements to carry out, or to enhance the effectiveness of,

10. Action pursuant to paragraph 4 of this article shall be carried out

marked and identifiable as being on government service and authorized to that

vessel that is flying its flag is entitled to do so, and to requests for

designation shall be notified through the Secretary-General to all other

to this Convention, each Party shall designate an authority or, when necessary, authorities to receive and respond to such requests. Such

Parties within one month of the designation.

the provisions of this article.

between it and the requesting Party, including conditions relating to

legal interests of the flag State or any other interested State.

responsibility.

effect.

11. Any action taken in accordance with this article shall take due account of the need not to interfere with or affect the rights and obligations and the exercise of jurisdiction of coastal States in accordance with the international law of the sea.

Article 18

FREE TRADE ZONES AND FREE PORTS

- 1. The Parties shall apply measures to suppress illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and substances in Table I and Table II in free trade zones and in free ports that are no less stringent than those applied in other parts of their territories.
 - 2. The Parties shall endeavour:
- (a) To monitor the movement of goods and persons in free trade zones and free ports, and, to that end, shall empower the competent authorities to search cargoes and incoming and outgoing vessels, including pleasure craft and fishing vessels, as well as aircraft and vehicles and, when appropriate, to search crew members, passengers and their baggage;
- (b) To establish and maintain a system to detect consignments suspected of containing narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and substances in Table I and Table II passing into or out of free trade zones and free ports;
- (c) To establish and maintain surveillance systems in harbour and dock areas and at airports and border control points in free trade zones and free ports.

Article 19

THE USE OF THE MAILS

- 1. In conformity with their obligations under the Conventions of the Universal Postal Union, and in accordance with the basic principles of their domestic legal systems, the Parties shall adopt measures to suppress the use of the mails for illicit traffic and shall co-operate with one another to that end.
- 2. The measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall include, in particular:
- (a) Co-ordinated action for the prevention and repression of the use of the mails for illicit traffic;
- (b) Introduction and maintenance by authorized law enforcement personnel of investigative and control techniques designed to detect illicit consignments of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and substances in Table I and Table II in the mails;
- (c) Legislative measures to enable the use of appropriate means to secure evidence required for judicial proceedings.

Article 20

INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED BY THE PARTIES

- 1. The Parties shall furnish, through the Secretary-General, information to the Commission on the working of this Convention in their territories and, in particular:
- (a) The text of laws and regulations promulgated in order to give effect to the Convention;
- (b) Particulars of cases of illicit traffic within their jurisdiction which they consider important because of new trends disclosed, the quantities involved, the sources from which the substances are obtained, or the methods employed by persons so engaged.
- 2. The Parties shall furnish such information in such a manner and by such dates as the Commission may request.

Article 21

FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSION

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

- (a) The Commission shall, on the basis of the information submitted by the Parties in accordance with Article 20, review the operation of this Convention;
- (b) The Commission may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of the information received from the Parties:
- (c) The Commission may call the attention of the Board to any matters which may be relevant to the functions of the Board;
- (d) The Commission shall, on any matter referred to it by the Board under article 22, paragraph 1(b), take such action as it deems appropriate;
- (e) The Commission may, in conformity with the procedures laid down in article 12, amend Table I and Table II;
- (f) The Commission may draw the attention of non-Parties to decisions and recommendations which it adopts under this Convention, with a view to their considering taking action in accordance therewith.

Article 22

FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD

1. Without prejudice to the functions of the Commission under article 21, and without prejudice to the functions of the Board and the Commission under the 1961 Convention, the 1961 Convention as amended and the 1971 Convention:

- (a) If, on the basis of its examination of information available to it, to the Secretary-General or to the Commission, or of information communicated by United Nations organs, the Board has reason to believe that the aims of this Convention in matters related to its competence are not being met, the Board may invite a Party or Parties to furnish any relevant information;
 - (b) With respect to articles 12, 13 and 16:
 - (i) After taking action under subparagraph (a) of this article, the Board, if satisfied that it is necessary to do so, may call upon the Party concerned to adopt such remedial measures as shall seem under the circumstances to be necessary for the execution of the provisions of articles 12, 13 and 16;
 - (ii) Prior to taking action under (iii) below, the Board shall treat as confidential its communications with the Party concerned under the preceding subparagraphs;
 - (iii) If the Board finds that the Party concerned has not taken remedial measures which it has been called upon to take under this subparagraph, it may call the attention of the Parties, the Council and the Commission to the matter. Any report published by the Board under this subparagraph shall also contain the views of the Party concerned if the latter so requests.
- 2. Any Party shall be invited to be represented at a meeting of the Board at which a question of direct interest to it is to be considered under this article.
- 3. If in any case a decision of the Board which is adopted under this article is not unanimous, the views of the minority shall be stated.
- 4. Decisions of the Board under this article shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the whole number of the Board.
- 5. In carrying out its functions pursuant to subparagraph 1(a) of this article, the Board shall ensure the confidentiality of all information which may come into its possession.
- 6. The Board's responsibility under this article shall not apply to the implementation of treaties or agreements entered into between Parties in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.
- 7. The provisions of this article shall not be applicable to disputes between Parties falling under the provisions of article 32.

Article 23

REPORTS OF THE BOARD

1. The Board shall prepare an annual report on its work containing an analysis of the information at its disposal and, in appropriate cases, an account of the explanations, if any, given by or required of Parties, together with any observations and recommendations which the Board desires to make.

The Board may make such additional reports as it considers necessary. The reports shall be submitted to the Council through the Commission which may make such comments as it sees fit.

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

Article 24

APPLICATION OF STRICTER MEASURES THAN THOSE REQUIRED BY THIS CONVENTION

A Party may adopt more strict or severe measures than those provided by this Convention if, in its opinion, such measures are desirable or necessary for the prevention or suppression of illicit traffic.

Article 25

NON-DEROGATION FROM EARLIER TREATY RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

The provisions of this Convention shall not derogate from any rights enjoyed or obligations undertaken by Parties to this Convention under the 1961 Convention, the 1961 Convention as amended and the 1971 Convention.

Article 26

SIGNATURE

This Convention shall be open for signature at the United Nations Office at Vienna, from 20 December 1988 to 28 February 1989, and thereafter at the Headquarters of the United Nations at New York, until 20 December 1989, by:

- (a) All States;
- (b) Mamibia, represented by the United Mations Council for Mamibia;
- (c) Regional economic integration organizations which have competence in respect of the negotiation, conclusion and application of international agreements in matters covered by this Convention, references under the Convention to Parties, States or national services being applicable to these organizations within the limits of their competence.

Article 27

RATIFICATION, ACCEPTANCE, APPROVAL OR ACT OF FORMAL CONFIRMATION

- 1. This Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by States and by Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, and to acts of formal confirmation by regional economic integration organizations referred to in article 26, subparagraph (c). The instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval and those relating to acts of formal confirmation shall be deposited with the Secretary-General.
- 2. In their instruments of formal confirmation, regional economic integration organizations shall declare the extent of their competence with respect to the matters governed by this Convention. These organizations shall also inform the Secretary-General of any modification in the extent of their competence with respect to the matters governed by the Convention.

Article 28

ACCESSION

- 1. This Convention shall remain open for accession by any State, by Mamibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, and by regional economic integration organizations referred to in article 26, subparagraph (c).

 Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General.
- 2. In their instruments of accession, regional economic integration organizations shall declare the extent of their competence with respect to the matters governed by this Convention. These organizations shall also inform the Secretary-General of any modification in the extent of their competence with respect to the matters governed by the Convention.

Article 29

ENTRY INTO FORCE

- 1. This Convention shall enter into force on the minetieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by States or by Mamibia, represented by the Council for Mamibia.
- 2. For each State or for Mamibia, represented by the Council for Mamibia, ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Convention after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

E/CONF.82/15 page 31 2. Any such dispute which cannot be settled in the manner prescribed in paragraph 1 of this article shall be referred, at the request of any one of the States Parties to the dispute, to the International Court of Justice for decision. 3. If a regional economic integration organization referred to in article 26, subparagraph (c) is a Party to a dispute which cannot be settled in the manner prescribed in paragraph 1 of this article, it may, through a State Member of the United Nations, request the Council to request an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice in accordance with article 65 of the Statute of the Court, which opinion shall be regarded as decisive. 4. Each State, at the time of signature or ratification, acceptance or approval of this Convention or accession thereto, or each regional economic integration organization, at the time of signature or deposit of an act of formal confirmation or accession, may declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article. The other Parties shall not be bound by paragraphs 2 and 3 with respect to any Party having made such a declaration. 5. Any Party having made a declaration in accordance with paragraph 4 of this article may at any time withdraw the declaration by notification to the Secretary-General. Article 33 AUTHENTIC TEXTS The Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of this Convention are equally authentic. Article 34 DEPOSITARY The Secretary-General shall be the depositary of this Convention. IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention. DONE AT VIENNA, in one original, this twentieth day of December one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight.

ANNEX

Table I

Ephedrine
Ergometrine
Ergotamine
Lysergic acid
1-phenyl-2-propanone
Pseudoephedrine

The salts of the substances listed in this Table whenever the existence of such salts is possible.

Table II

Acetic anhydride
Acetone
Anthranilic acid
Ethyl ether
Phenylacetic acid
Piperidine

The salts of the substances listed in this Table whenever the existence of such salts is possible.

ANNEX B

UN CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFICKING IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES: CONTENTS

Article 1: Definitions

This defines various terms used in the Convention.

Article 2: Scope of the Convention

This article is what remains of a draft tabled by the Mexican delegation at a late preparatory stage, which would have extended the scope of the Convention to include demand reduction, and would also have freed any state-party from the obligation of having to enact domestic legislation to comply with the Convention.

The resulting text is anodyne: it imposes no obligation or requirement other than for states to take measures in conformity with their fundamental legal systems and to respect each others' sovereignty.

Article 3: Offences and sanctions

This article requires Parties to legislate as necessary to establish a modern code of criminal offences relating to illicit trafficking in all its different aspects and to ensure seriousness of trafficking offences. All the offences dealt with in 1(a) and (b) are mandatory; they include money laundering (see (b) (i) and (ii). The article also includes provisions designed to ensure that courts take due account of the offences.

Although seemingly straightforward paragraphs 1 and 2 represent the outcome of two weeks' intensive negotiation within a subcommittee of committee of the whole 1, where much difficulty was encountered in reconciling the different approaches to the formulation of criminal offences, particularly as regards property, taken by civil law and common law countries.

Article 4: Jurisdiction

This article provides rules of jurisdiction for determining which country - where more than one is involved-should deal with a particular drug trafficking offence oreates offences. The article is designed to complement Article 3, which creates the offences by helping to prevent the occurrence of conflicts of jurisdiction.

Article 5: Confiscation

This provides a mandatory code, broadly similar to the Drug
Trafficking Offences Act 1986, to enable the competent authorities
of any Party to identify, trace, freeze or seize the proceeds of
drug trafficking and to co-operate with the competent authorities
of other Parties. By paragraph 7, each Party may consider
reversing the burden of proof in relation to the proceeds of drug
trafficking.

Article 6: Extradition

This article provides that the offences under paragraph 1 of Article 3 (the mandatory offences) shall be deemed to be extraditable offences and shall be included in further extradition treaties. Under paragraph 9, if a country does not extradite an alleged offender, it must submit the case to its competent authorities for prosecution. Parties are required by paragraph 11 to conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements to carry out or enhance the effectiveness of extradition. By paragraph 12, they may also consider entering into agreements on the transfer of prisoners.

Article 7: Mutual legal assistance

This provides a modern code of legal provisions designed to enable Parties to assist each other in any investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings in respect of offences specified in Article 3(1). The forms of assistance to provided may include those specified in paragraph 2, that is, taking evidence or statements from persons, serving of documents, searches and seizures, examining objects and sites, providing information and items, providing documents and identifying or tracking proceeds. By paragraph 20, the Parties are to consider the possibilities of bilateral or multilateral agreements to give effect to or enhance the provisions of the article.

Article 8: Transfer of proceedings

This provides that "the Parties shall give consideration to" the transfer of proceedings for offences in cases where this might be in the interests of proper administration of justice. The idea is to provide an alternative to extradition where, for example, the offender is in country A and the evidence in country B.

Article 9: Other forms of co-coperation and training

This article provides that Parties shall co-operate closely with each other in matters of intelligence and in investigating offences. It also calls on them to facilitate coordination of the work of their competent agencies and promote exchanges of staff, to carry out suitable training programmes and to assist one another in their training and research programmes.

Article 10: International co-operation and assistance for transit states

This article requires Parties to co-operate, either directly or through international organisations, to support transit states (ie those through which drugs are being moved en route from the producing to the consuming country) and in particular developing countries, through programmes of technical co-operation and other related activities. It also contains permissive provisions whereby Parties may provide financial assistance for law enforcement purposes and may conclude international agreements to enhance the effectiveness of the article.

As a major donor to the UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) and bilaterally, the United Kingdom already contributes substantial funds to bolster law enforcement efforts in countries where drugs are produced or through which they pass in transit to the United Kingdom.

Article 11: Controlled delivery

This provides for Parties to take steps to allow for the use of the "controlled delivery" technique under which consignments of illicit drugs instead of being stopped when the drugs are found, are allowed to proceed on their way so that the principles of the criminal organisation can be identified and arrested.

Article 12: Substances used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

This article requires Parties to take appropriate measures to prevent the diversion of the chemical substances specified in Tables I and II of the Schedule for the purposes of illicit drug manufacture, and to co-operate with each other to this end.

Much of the Article is concerned with lying down procedures whereby substances may be added to or deleted from the Tables. But paragraph 9 requires Parties in particular, to establish and maintain a system to monitor international trade in the substances in question, and to apply the system in close co-operation with manufacturers etc. who are to inform the competent authorities of any suspicions transactions. The competent authorities then have to inform their counterparts in other countries to which the

substances are to be imported or exported. Paragraph 10 provides that a Party may request the UN Secretary-General that it be informed routinely of every import of a substance specified in Table I.

Article 13: Materials and equipment

This exhorts Parties to co-operate to suppress trade in materials and equipment for the illicit manufacture of drugs.

Article 14: Measures to eradicate narcotic plants cultivated illicitly and to eliminate illicit demand for drugs

This requires each Party to take steps to eradicate the illicit cultivation of plants such as the opium poppy, coca bush or cannabis plant, and encourages Parties to co-operate in measures designed to increase the effectiveness of such efforts, including support for integrated rural development. The negotiations over this article were politically very contrations with the producing countries, especially those in Latin America, seeking to extract a recognition from consumer countries that they also had responsibility for reducing the demand for drugs and that they should assist the producing countries in matters such as crop substitution and integrated rural development.

The resulting text is a compromise. It should be noted that paragraph 2 includes the words "measures adopted (to prevent illicit cultivation etc) shall respect fundamental human rights and shall take due account of traditional licit uses where there is historical evidence of such use as well as the protection of the environment." The highlighted words were included at the insistence of the Bolivian and Peruvian delegations who now interpret them as an endorsement of coca cultivation in connection with traditional native practice of chewing the leaves. This practice is regarded by the UK as contrary to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs.

Article 15: Commercial carriers

This article requires appropriate measures to be taken to ensure that the means of transport operated by commercial carriers are not used for illicit trafficking. It further requires Parties to require carriers to take reasonable precautions to prevent such use.

Article 16: Labelling and commercial documents

This requires that lawful exports of drugs be properly documented and labelled.

Article 17: Illicit traffic by sea

This requires Parties to co-operate to the fullest extent possible to suppress illicit traffic by sea. It provides for example that, where a ship suspected of being engaged in such traffic is outside territorial waters, and where the country whose flag it flies has given prior permission, the ship may be boarded and searched and, where evidence of illicit traffic is discovered, the ship may be seized.

Article 18: Free trade zones and free ports

This requires Parties to ensure that measures taken to suppress illicit traffic in free trade zones are no less stringent than those applied in other parts of their territories. In addition they are required to endeavour to monitor the movement and transhipment of goods, to establish a detection system and to maintain controls.

Article 19: The use of mails

This requires various measures to be taken to prevent illicit traffic through the post.

Article 20: Information to be furnished by the Parties

This requires Parties to furnish information to the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs relating to the operation of the Convention, together with the text of any laws and regulations passed to give effect to it, and any information requested by the Commission.

Article 21: Functions of the Commission

This confers upon the Commission on Narcotic Drugs the principal role in supervising the operation of the Convention.

Article 22: Functions of the Board

This confers upon the International Narcotics Control Board an investigatory function in respect of allegations that the aims of the Convention are not being met. The procedures prescribed are broadly similar to those exercised by the Board under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961 and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971.

Article 23: Report of the Board

This requires the Board to prepare an annual report of its work in relation to the Convention and also empowers the Board to make additional reports on, for example, the investigation of failures to comply with the Convention's aims.

Article 24: Application of stricter measures than those required by the Convention

This enables a Party to adopt stricter measures than those provided by the Convention.

Article 25: Non-derogation from earlier treaty rights and obligations

This provides that the provisions of the Convention shall not derogate from any rights enjoyed or obligations undertaken by Parties under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961 and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971.

Article 26: Signature

This provides that the Convention shall be open for signature until 31 December 1989 by all states, Namibia and regional economic integration organisations (like the EC) which have competence in relation to the Convention.

Article 27: Ratification, acceptance, approval or act of formal

This provides that the Convention is subject to ratification; that instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General; and that, in their instruments of formal confirmation, regional economic integration organisations shall declare the extent of their competence with respect to the matters Governed by the Convention.

Article 28: Accession

This provides that the Convention shall remain open for accession by any State etc (which has not previously signed it) and lays down procedures broadly similar to those for its ratification.

Article 29: Entry into force

This provides that the Convention shall enter into force on the 90th day following the deposit of the 20th instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 30: Denunciation

This enables Parties to withdraw from the Convention by a written notification to the Secretary-General.

Article 31: Amendments

This establishes procedure whereby the Convention may be amended.

Article 32: Settlement of disputes

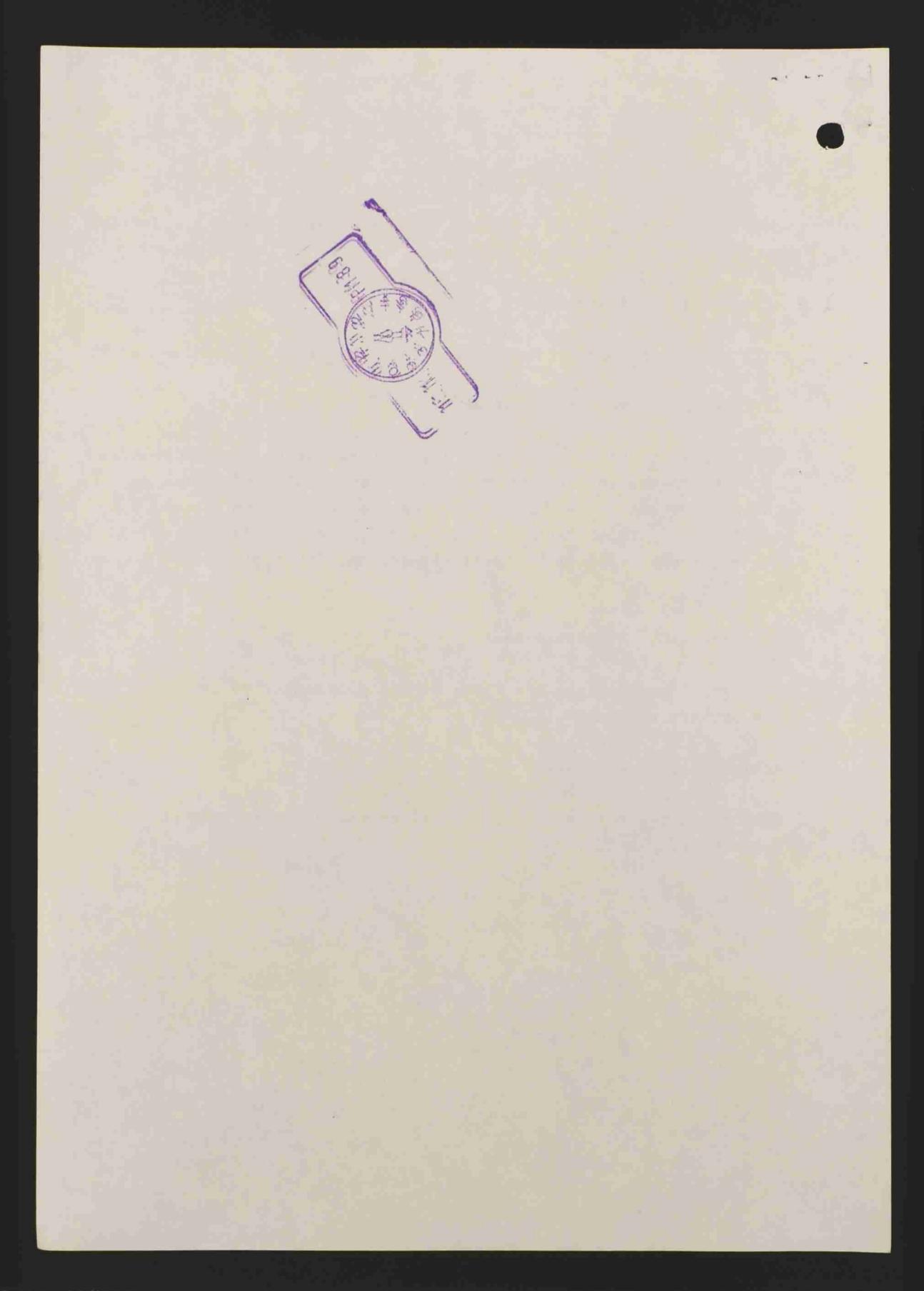
This provides, broadly, that if any disputes arise between Parties relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention, the Parties concerned shall take steps to resolve the dispute - by negotiation, arbitration or other peaceful means - failing which any Party may refer it to the International Court of Justice for a decision.

Article 33: Authentic texts

This provides that all the texts in the 6 official UN languages are equally authentic.

Article 34: Depositary

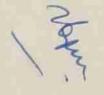
This nominates the Secretary-General as the depositary of the Convention.



CONFIDENTIAL



PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE
WHITEHALL, LONDON SWIA 2AT



17 November 1989

Ira Imia

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION) BILL

Thank you for your letter of 14 November seeking QL's agreement to the inclusion in this Bill of provisions to ratify the 1988 UN Drugs Convention.

As you know, our planning for the new session has hitherto envisaged the early introduction of this Bill in the Lords. Your proposal would involve a major change in the Bill and the delay which would be involved if at this late stage we were to amend the Bill to cover all the necessary provisions on ratification would be most unwelcome to John Belstead and Bertie Denham.

On the other hand, I fully understand the arguments you advanced for ratifying the Convention as quickly as we can. If we did not take advantage of the Bill, we should undoubtedly be asked why. And there would, as you say, be every advantage in having at least started the process of ratification by the time of the London drugs summit next April.

I therefore suggest that the best way forward would be for us to introduce the Bill in the Lords on 30 November (so allowing for its Second Reading well before Christmas) with as many provisions on ratification in the Bill as we can by then sensibly manage. (There has to be something on drugs in the Bill when it is introduced in order to ensure that any subsequent amendments are in order.) This is far from ideal in business management terms, but our line would have to be that the Convention was only concluded in the early summer, that its application in the UK is a complex legal matter, and that in the circumstances it seemed to us best to introduce the Bill in the Lords to allow that House to debate its other important provisions and the principle of ratification, with the promise that there will be ample time at Committee Stage and on Report to consider the detail of the Convention's application in UK law. It would be very important to ensure that any remaining provisions necessary to ensure ratification are ready for introduction well in advance of Committee Stage, and that the Opposition is brought fully along with our approach from before the moment of publication. It

Contd 2/ . . .

2

would also be helpful if the Convention could be published as a schedule to <u>or</u> alongside the Bill, so that Peers can discuss the Bill sensibly from the outset. I believe that John Belstead has it in mind to refer to our proposed handling of the Bill in the Debate on the Address. Robin Ferrers or David Mellor may wish to have a word with him about this.

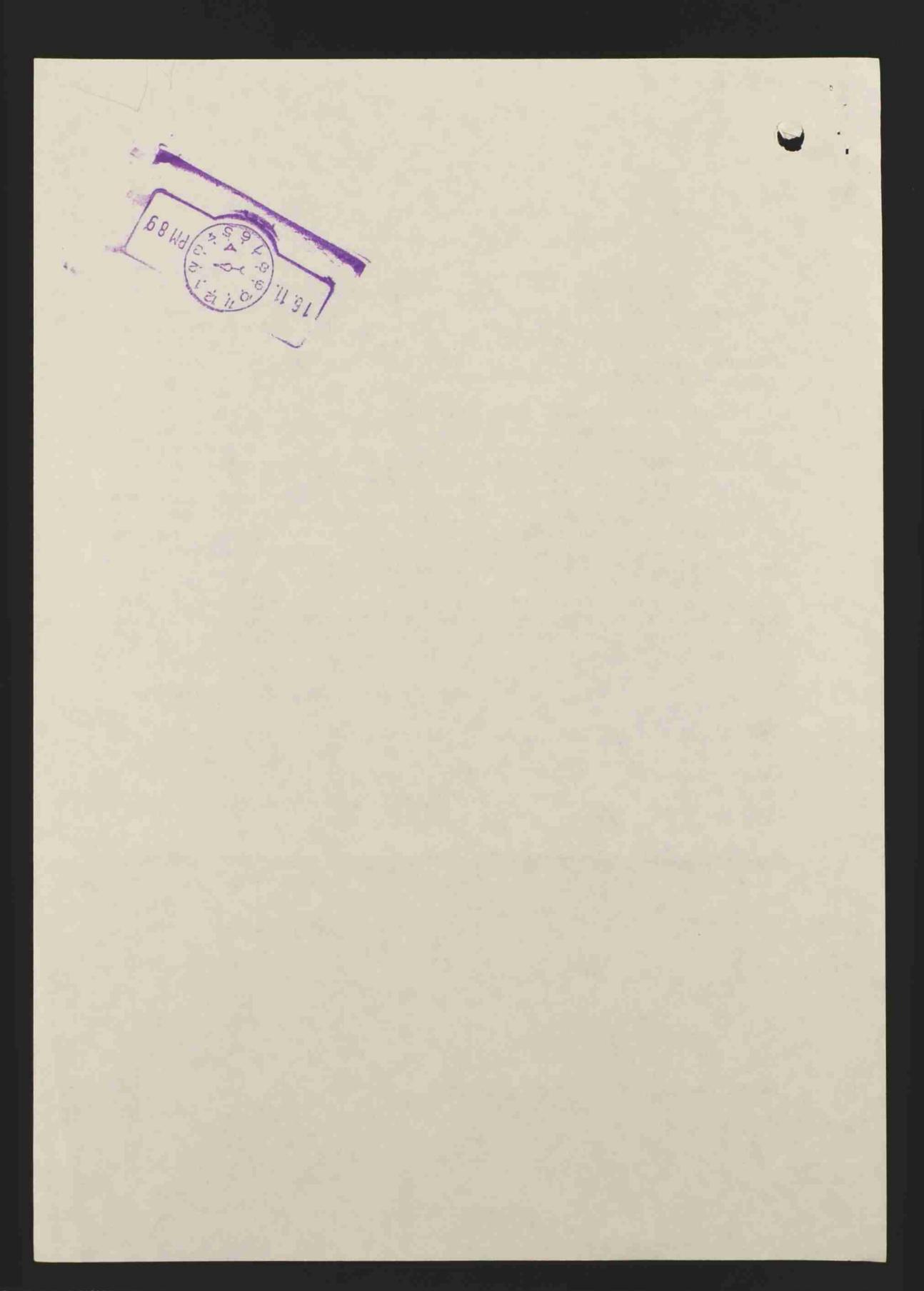
My agreement to this course is subject to the concurrence of other colleagues on QL. It is also subject to your obtaining rapidly the necessary policy approval to your proposals and in particular Malcolm Rifkind's agreement to your proposed approach on the taking of evidence from abroad by television link in criminal cases. And it is on the clear understanding that the additions you propose will not increase the size of the Bill beyond that previously agreed by QL and Cabinet, and that no drugs provisions will subsequently be brought forward other than those necessary to ratify the Convention.

In view of the significance of this development, I am copying this letter to the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary as well as the members of QL, Sir Robin Butler and First Parliamentary Counsel.

This lith has been obtained northers or high dissummer with John Bollstean, who would, I said, he ready so see the maller go alean on these conditions

GEOFFREY HOWE

The Rt Hon David Waddington QC MP



SUBJECT CE MOSTE 10 DOWNING STREET LONDON SW1A 2AA 6 November 1989 THE PRIME MINISTER PRIME MINISTER" PERSONAL MESSAG SERIAL No. T196/89 1) can Th. President. I was pleased to receive your recent letter about the need to strengthen European Community co-operation on drugs and I welcome your initiative. I agree that the drugs threat is one which concerns us all and requires a co-ordinated response, and that new machinery to strengethen co-operation between European Community member states would be useful. I would see this as complementing the work of the Council of Europe's Pompidou Group. You identified the areas in which we might strengthen our co-operation and suggested the appointment of national coordinators to carry the work forward. I am in general agreement throughout, although we may need to give further thought to the proposal for the approximation of policies on drug addiction. I am content with the proposal that in each member state there should be a national co-ordinator. Whilst meetings of co-ordinators might be helpful from time to time, I believe that our priority should be to establish effective machinery to develop Community co-operation in this area, with clearly defined terms of reference.

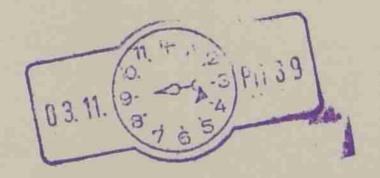
I look forward to discussing these issues with you and our colleagues in Strasbourg.

Louis sicuely

again Lable

His Excellency Monsieur le Président Mitterrand

From: THE PRIVATE SECRETARY HOME OFFICE QUEEN ANNE'S GATE 4 Rane LONDON SWIH 9AT 3 November 1989 Dear Cleares DRUGS: EC CO-OPERATION PM's ROP. In Peter Storr's letter to you of 1 November, there was a typing error in the penultimate paragraph. The second sentence should read: "Because the Frontiers Co-ordinators will be considering the French proposals at a meeting in Paris on 7 November (with a view to reporting to the European Council in December) it would be helpful if FCO could arrange for the reply to be delivered in advance of that meeting." I apologise for this omission. Copies of this letter go to Bob Peirce (FCO), Helen Shirley-Quirke (Department of Health) and Sheila James (PS to Economic Secretary). Johns sincerely MS S J DENT Charles Powell, Esq 10 Downing Street LONDON, SW1



From: THE PRIVATE SECRETARY HOME OFFICE **OUEEN ANNE'S GATE** LONDON SWIH 9AT 1 November 1989 Dear Charles, EC CO-OPERATION DRUGS: In your letter of 9 October to Bob Peirce you asked for a draft reply for the Prime Minister to send to President Mitterrand's recent message proposing a new initiative on drugs. It was subsequently agreed that the Home Office should prepare the reply in consultation with the FCO and other interested departments. Background Since c.1970 the main European forum for international drugs co-operation has been the Council of Europe's Pompidou Group. At the Hague European Council in June 1986 Heads of State and Government considered it advisable to organise an ad hoc collaboration between member States and the European Commission to examine what initiatives could be taken in this area without duplicating work being carried out elsewhere. At the London Council in December that year agreement was reached on a seven point programme of work. Most of the points related to police/Customs and international enforcement cooperation and to concerting the contributions of member States to the preparation of the UN Convention against illicit drug trafficking, but the final one concerned the need to share experiences in the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts and on prevention education. Since then Community policy on law enforcement has been developed mainly in TREVI and more recently also within the Customs Mutual Assistance 1992 Group (MAG 1992). Other matters have been handled in the Council's Ad hoc Working Group on Drug Addiction (usually known as the Toxicomanie Group). Until the end of last year this group met infrequently and its discussions centred mainly on the preparation of the UN Convention, which was adopted last December. Since then, under the Spanish and French Presidencies, it has met regularly and has focused mainly on health issues. /In common Charles Powell, Esq 10 Downing Street

3. A possible way forward, which we floated with the French when they asked us for our ideas on the future direction of drugs policy, might involve the following dispositions: questions of operational co-operation would remain with the relevant TREVI and Customs Mutual Assistance Groups; other drugs policy questions would be dealt with by a new group, to replace the existing Toxicomanie Group; and a separate group would be established to deal with questions of overseas policy, such as aid to producer and transit countries. The new drugs policy group would need to have clearly defined terms of reference, be able to deal with questions both within and outside Community competence, and be accountable to Ministers. With the Education group in mind it is proposed that the group's legal base might be established under a mixed competency resolution. The programme would be set by, and the group would report back to, the Councils of Ministers with an interest in drugs issues. Thus on health issues (eg the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts) it would report to the Health Council. On legal issues such as the implementation of the 1988 UN Convention it would report to Justice or Interior Ministers as appropriate. The separate overseas policy group would report to EPC. Because the national co-ordinators could be expected to play a leading part in the new drugs policy group it is unlikely that they would need to meet separately, with the concomitant resource implications. But this could be examined in the light of experience. Conclusion The enclosed draft reply, which has been prepared in consultation with FCO, Department of Health and HM Customs and Excise, generally welcomes President Mitterrand's initiative and recommends the establishment of effective Community machinery for dealing with drugs issues. Because the Frontiers Co-ordinators will be considering the French proposals at a meeting in Paris in December) it would be helpful if FCO could arrange for the reply to be delivered in advance of that meeting. Copies of this letter and enclosure go to Bob Peirce (FCO), Helen Shirley-Quirke (Department of Health) and Sheila James (PS to Economic Secretary).

Annex 1. Provision for joint assessment of problems of drug addition It is agreed that a sound data base is necessary if we are to develop policies in this area at the national and community levels. In this connexion the June Health Council approved a Resolution inviting the Commission, assisted by member states, to examine the need for initiatives in this area. Subject to the outcome of this examination, the proposal can therefore be accepted. 2. Approximation of policies on drug addicts (notably with regard to Prevention We can agree wholeheartedly that in the Community there is a need to concentrate more on reducing the demand for drugs, especially in the field of prevention. While there may be considerable scope for improved co-ordination and for the sharing of information and experience, however, we are unconvinced of the general need for the approximation of policies in this field, though such an approach might be appropriate in some regions of the Community. 3. Strengthening controls at external frontiers and development of co-operation among the Twelve This is clearly a priority item and is already on the agenda of the relevant TREVI and Mutual Assistance Groups. A particular aspect to which we attach importance is improving international arrangements for the gathering and exchange of drugs intelligence and the establishment of national drugs intelligence units in each member state. When most states have such a unit we should press for progress towards creating a European drugs intelligence unit. The Vienna Convention of 1988 It should be a matter of priority for each member state to implement and ratify the Convention as soon as possible. We can agree also that in giving effect through domestic legislation to the new obligations arising from the Convention we should as far as possible aim for consistency of approach. We have already taken an initiative on these lines in relation to Article 12 of the Convention dealing with precursors and essential chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs. Home Office officials recently put forward to the Presidency proposals on how the UK had in mind to tackle the obligations arising from the Article. 5. Co-ordination of the policies of the Twelve with regard to producer and transit countries We can greatly welcome the inclusion of this item. The recent emergency in Colombia has revealed deficiencies in the present arrangements for consultation between the Twelve with regard to requests for assistance. As indicated in section 7 below, we think there is a case for a new forum to be established within European Political Cooperation to address such issues.

Although there may be some value in the national co-ordinators meeting from time to time we believe that the primary need within the European Community at this time is to develop effective machinery for taking forward the specific issues the French have identified. Co-ordination of operational policy should remain with the relevant TREVI and Mutual Assistance Groups. For the remainder, we suggest that two distinct new groups are needed:

- A Group under the Council which would act as the main EC forum on drugs policy matters, and which would take the place of the ad hoc Groupe Toxicomanie. Such a group should have clearly defined terms of reference and be properly accountable to the appropriate Ministers who would set its programme. The legal base for the group should be a mixed competency resolution.
- A group within European Political Co-operation to provide a forum for co-ordinating policies amongst the Twelve on drugs related foreign policy issues. Current issues which might usefully be discussed include: assistance to Colombia, strengthening the role of the United Nations in international drugs work and the proposed Andean Summit.

Text of a message addrssed to the Prime Minister by M. François MITTERRAND, President of the French Republic

Dear Prime Minister,

The threat posed by drugs, the impunity enjoyed by many traffickers, due mainly to absence of sufficient control over their financial transactions, and the serious events taking place in certain Latin American countries, notably Colombia, must lead us to step up our fight against this scourge and to coordinate our efforts more effectively, in the first instance within the European Community.

Useful work has already been done in this direction in various fora, particularly in the so-called "Pompidou" Group, in the Trevi Group, in the Council of Health Ministers and in the Experts' Group on drugs money laundering set up at the Arche Summit.

It seems to me that there is a need to go further, to strengthen our cooperation, especially in the fields mentioned in the attached note.

I would be grateful if you could let me have your reactions and assure you of my highest consideration.

signed: François Mitterrand.



(NOTE ATTACHED TO THE LETTER)

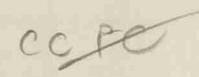
- Provision for joint assessment of the problem of drug addiction in Europe and in due course establishment of a monitoring centre;
- approximation of policies on drug addicts (notably with regard to prevention);
- strengthening of controls at external frontiers and development of cooperation among the Twelve, involving all services responsible for public security;
- study of the possibility of implementing the Vienna Convention on a regional basis and speeding up of the process of ratification by all Community Member States;
- coordination of the policies of the Twelve with regard to producer and transit countries and in particular consultation with regard to requests for cooperation emanating from those countries;
- formulation of a Community policy on the laundering of drugs money tied in with the work of the 15-country Group, set up pursuant to the Arche Summit Declaration;
- appointment in each country of a person with authority to assemble and reflect all our concerns in connection with the fight against drugs. Such persons would meet regularly and work in close liaison with the Coordination Group set up by the European Council in Rhodes on free movement of persons pursuant to the Single Act.

Home Affairs - Drugs PVA



DEPARTMENT/SERIES (REM 19 PIECE/ITEM	Date and sign
Turnbull to Butler dated 27 october 1989	
CLOSED UNDER FOI EXEMPTION	
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PRIME MINISTER MESSAGE TO CITY OF LONDON CONFERENCE ON CRACK, 27 OCTOBER You may recall that you were invited to open this conference but declined the invitation as you did not want to take on a speech so shortly after your return from CHOGM. You agreed to send a message instead. A draft supplied by the Home Office is attached. UN3 Caroline Slocock 19 October 1989





Treasury Chambers, Parliament Street SWIP 3AG

Robert Peirce Esq Private Secretary Foreign and Commonwealth Office London SW1A 2AH

CD1257x.

24 October 1989

Dear Bob

COLOMBIA - DRUGS

Thank you for your letter of 16 October revising the funding proposed for the package of drugs assistance to Colombia agreed recently and saying that, to meet some of the costs, the Foreign Secretary has requested a claim of £2 million from the 1989-90 Reserve.

at Da

- The Chief Secretary considers it unfortunate that the MOD did not say originally that it expected the FCO to reimburse those costs which were clearly shown as falling on the MOD budget when the package was proposed. He is grateful to the Foreign Secretary for finding from the FCO unallocated provision £0.81 million towards this package. In the circumstances the Chief Secretary is prepared to agree that the balance, of £2 million, is met from the 1989-90 Reserve.
- I am copying this letter to Charles Powell (No.10), Colin Walters (Home Office), Trevor Woolley (Cabinet Office) and John Colston (MOD).

Yours Carrys Evan

MISS C EVANS Private Secretary Cohomora: Red Sept 83

Foreign and Commonwealth Office London SW1A 2AH 20 October 1989 Colombia: Letter from President Barco to the Prime Minister Charles Powell wrote on 6 October enclosing a copy of the letter of 24 September from President Barco to the Prime Minister. You will by now have seen a translation (copy enclosed for ease of reference). We do not think that the Prime Minister need respond to President Barco's letter. But, as has been discussed between our offices, we believe there would be considerable merit in a meeting between President Barco and the Prime Minister in the margins of the London Conference on Demand Reduction of Cocaine (9-11 April 1990). I will be in touch again once arrangements for the conference are more advanced. I am copying this letter to Peter Storr (Home Office). (R H T Gozney) Private Secretary

> Dominic Morris Esq 10 Downing Street

for the speed with which you have implemented a programme of aid for Colombia.

We are also grateful to you for what you said in your speech at the Centenary Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union regarding the importance of making the rule of law prevail, about determination on the part of governments and on the significance of this fight for the youth of all nations. I know that our Ambassador conveyed this feeling to you at the time.

The international leadership initiative which you have taken in this fight against drugs and the innovatory legislation brought in by your Government have given a new and hopeful turn to this fight.

Bi- and multilateral agreements are of great importance. are prepared to consider new developments in this field.

With regard to the illegal activities of British mercenaries in Colombia, I am grateful for the help which is being extended and for the willingness to employ whatever procedures are necessary to bring them to justice.

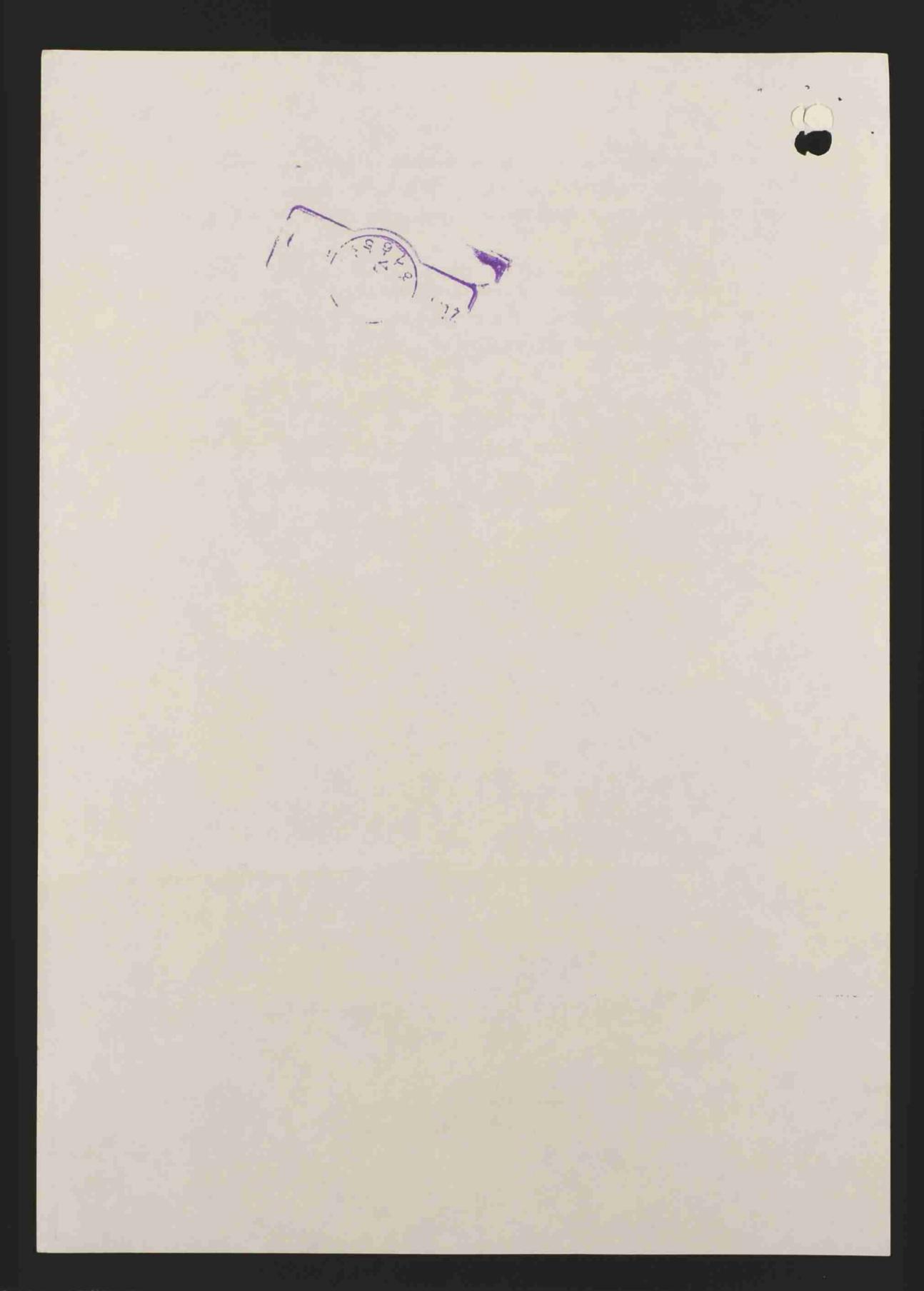
To the Rt. Hon Margaret Thatcher, FRS, MP Prime Minister LONDON.

I am happy to accept your kind invitation to present my views at the opening ceremony of the International Conference on the Reduction of Demand to be held on 9 April 1990.

May I express once more Colombia's gratefulness for your repeated gestures of solidarity and for the concrete assistance which you are giving us.

Courtesy close.

signature



COROMBIA: Rels Foreign and Commonwealth Office London SW1A 2AH 19 October 1989 Letter to the Prime Minister from President Kuanda The Zambian High Commission have just delivered to us the signed original of President Kaunda's letter of 28 September to the Prime Minister (enclosed). Charles Powell's letter of 15 October said that the Prime Minister's reply was to be delivered in Kuala Lumpur. Therefore no further action is needed. (R H T Gozney) Private Secretary D C B Morris Esq 10 Downing Street



Corporal Sept 23



10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SWIA 2AA

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THE PRIME MINISTER

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16 October 1989

31870/89

SERIAL NO

PERSONAL MESSAGE

PRIME MINISTER'S

Year Kenneth

I am most grateful for your kind message of support for our assistance to President Barco of Colombia in his courageous fight against the drug barons. I share your deep concern at the threat posed by drug traffickers to the international community. We must make sure that this serious world problem is given adequate time for discussion at the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting.

I look forward to seeing you in Kuala Lumpur.

Yours even Qayarts

frie Ook 10 DOWNING STREET LONDON SWIA 2AA From the Private Secretary 15 October 1989 Deer Bah, I enclose copies of the Prime Minister's replies to recent messages from President Kaunda, President Premadasa and Prime Minister Mulroney. We shall be delivering the originals to them in Kuala Lumpur. C. D. POWELL R. N. Peirce, Esq. Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Foreign and Commonwealth Office London SW1A 2AH 13 October 1989 (Await weight rest) Drugs: Message to Prime Minister from President Mitterrand Thank you for your letter of 9 October. I attach a translation of President Mitterrand's message about a new initiative on drugs. We and the Home Office will liaise on a draft reply after the informal meeting this weekend of Foreign Ministers of the Twelve, where the Mitterrand message is likely to be discussed in more detail. I am sending a copy of this letter and enclosure to Colin Walters in the Home Office. (R N Peirce) Private Secretary C D Powell Esq 10 Downing Street

HE Monsieur Le

To: Monsieur Francois Mittemand President of the French Republic

OF CON STANCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

From: Prime Minister

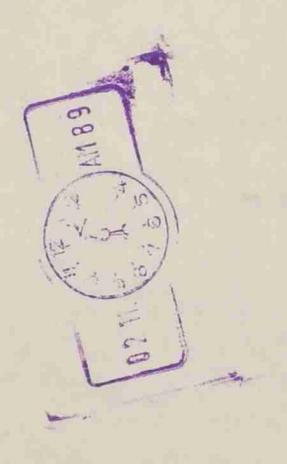
I was very pleased to receive your recent letter about the need to strengthen European Community cooperation on drugs. I welcome this initiative. I strengly agree that the drugs threat is one which faces us all and requires a co-ordinated response. Recent events in Colombia reinferce this. Within the Community I see an urgent need to establish new mechanisms of cooperation so that we can respond swiftly and effectively. I would see EC work as complementing the work of the Council of Europe's Pompidou Group.

You identified the areas in which we might strengthen our cooperation and the appointment of national coordinators to carry the work forward. I am in general agreement throughout although we may need to give further thought to the proposal for the approximation of policies on drug addiction. I welcome the proposal that in each member state there should be a national coordinator.

Whilst meetings of coordinators might be helpful from time to time. I believe that our priority should be to establish effective machinery to develop Community policies in this area, with clearly defined terms of reference.

I look forward to discussing these issues with you and our colleagues in Strasbourg.

Horie AFFAIRS: Domp PT4.



Already Actived CBP AMBASSADE DE FRANCE LONDRES 12 October 1989 13/1 L'AMBASSADEUR Dear Prime Minister, I have just received through the diplomatic bag a letter addressed to you by Monsieur François Mitterrand, Président de la République. I enclose it herewith. Yours pillfully Luc de La Barre de Nanteuil The Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher, FRS, MP Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Minister for the Civil Service 10 Downing street London SW1

Foreign and Commonwealth Office London SW1A 2AH 11 October 1989 () ear Charles The President of Zambia's Message to the Prime Minister: Drugs and Colombia The Zambian High Commission have forwarded a message from President Kaunda to the Prime Minister congratulating her on the Government's support for the Colombian government's efforts against the drugs traffickers. I enclose a draft reply which we could forward. (R H T Gozney) Private Secretary C D Powell Esq 10 Downing Street

PAGE LAYOUT :F (PAGE :1 DSR 11 (Revised Sept 85) DRAFT: minute/letter/teleletter/despatch/note TYPE: Draft/Final 1+ FROM: Reference DEPARTMENT: Minister TEL. NO: Your Reference ROOM NO: BUILDING: Copies to: TO: SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Top Secret President Kaunda Secret Confidential Restricted SUBJECT: Unclassified PRIVACY MARKING In Confidence I am most grateful for your kind message of support CAVEAT for our assistance to President Barco of Colombia in his courageous fight against the drug barons. I share your deep concern at the threat posed by drug traffickers to the international community. All nations must join together to combat this evil trade. or hold for the It is right that this serious world problem should be given adequate time for discussion by us at the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting later this month I look forward to discussing drugs and many other issues with you in Kuala Lumpur . Enclosures flag(s)

COLOMBIA;

La V6

10 DOWNING STREET CO JO

From the Private Secretary

9 October 1989

DRUGS

I enclose a copy of a message to the Prime Minister from President Mitterrand conveying a new initiative on drugs. I should be grateful if receive a translation and, in due course, a draft reply.

I am sending a copy of this letter and enclosure to Colin Walters (Home Office).

CHARLES POWELL

. N. Peirce, Esq., oreign and Commonwealth Office.

COLLIR AMBASSADE DE FRANCE LONDRES London, October 7, 1989 Dear her Powell, I have just received the text of a message addressed to the Prime Minister by Monsieur François MITTERRAND, President of the French Republic, relating to action against drugs. Please find it herewith. yours sincerely, Patrick VILLEMUR Minister-Counsellor Charles POWELL Esq. Prime Minister's Office 10 Downing Street London SW1



FLEA

10 DOWNING STREET LONDON SWIA 2AA

From the Private Secretary

6 October 1989

I enclose a copy of a letter to the Prime Minister from President Barco of Colombia. It would be helpful to have a translation in due course.

(CHARLES POWELL)

R.N. Peirce, Esq., Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

lo

EMBAJADA DE COLOMBIA

E2234

London, 6 October, 1989

The Right Hon. Margaret Thatcher, FRS, MP
Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London, SW1

Dear Terme Minister,

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter addressed to you by Dr. Virgilio Barco, President of the Republic of Colombia.

Fernando Cepeda

Ambassador





10 DOWNING STREET

LONDON SWIA 2AA

me SLH 6 (a)

From the Private Secretary

MR. FAIRCLOUGH

cc Sir Robin Butler

The Prime Minister was grateful for your note of 27 September about the use of pests to eradicate cocaine production. She was interested to learn more about Dr. Morton's work with the moth Eloria. Provided it can be established that the moth would not cause wider harmful environmental damage, this looks like a potentially useful way of combatting the production of cocaine. However, before any further action is taken, the Prime Minister would like to consider very carefully the best way in which to carry this work forward and she wishes to take Foreign Office advice on this. As a first step she plans to have a word with Sir Robin Butler.

I would be grateful if you would let me know as soon as possible the results of your initial checking about whether the use of the moth in this way would cause wider environmental damage.

(18)

CAROLINE SLOCOCK 6 October 1989

PRIME MINISTER'S PERSONAL MESSAG SERIAL No. TI738189 LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE PARIS, le 3 Octobre 1989 SUBJECT COMASTER Madame le Premier Ministre, La menace que représente la drogue, l'impunité dont bénéficient de nombreux trafiquants, faute notamment d'un contrôle suffisant sur leurs transactions financières, et les graves évènements que traversent certains pays d'Amérique Latine, en particulier la Colombie, doivent nous conduire à renforcer la lutte contre ce fléau et à mieux nous coordonner, en premier lieu dans le cadre de la Communauté Européenne. Des travaux utiles sont déjà menés en ce sens dans diverses enceintes, notamment dans le groupe dit "Pompidou", dans le Groupe de TREVI, au Conseil des Ministres de la Santé et dans le groupe d'experts sur le blanchiment de l'argent de la drogue créé au Sommet de l'Arche. Il me semble que le besoin se fait sentir d'aller plus loin, et de renforcer notre coordination, en particulier dans les domaines évoqués dans la note jointe. Je vous serais reconnaissant de me faire connaître vos réactions à leur propos et je vous prie de croire, Madame le Premier Ministre, à l'assurance de ma haute considération de mes fideles sentiments François Mitterand François MITTERRAND Madame Margaret THATCHER Premier Ministre du Royaume-Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord

- Mise en oeuvre d'un diagnostic commun sur la toxicomanie en Europe, avec à terme, la mise en place d'un observatoire, des politiques à l'égard des - Rapprochement toxicomanes (et notamment la prévention), contrôles aux frontières Renforcement des extérieures et le développement d'une coordination à Douze, associant tous les services chargés de la sécurité publique, - Etude d'une mise en oeuvre régionalisée de la Convention de Vienne, et l'accélération du processus ratification de cette Convention par tous les Etats de la Communauté. - Coordination des politiques des Douze à l'égard des pays de production et de transit, et notamment une concertation sur les demandes de coopération émanant de ces pays, - Définition d'une politique communautaire en matière de blanchiment de l'argent de la drogue en liaison avec les travaux menés par le groupe, regroupant 15 pays, crée en application de la déclaration du Sommet de l'Arche. - Désignation dans chacun de nos pays d'un responsable ayant autorité pour synthétiser et refléter l'ensemble de nos préoccupations dans la lutte contre la droque. Ces responsables se réuniraient régulièrement et travailleraient en étroite liaison avec le groupe des coordonnateurs créé par le Conseil Européen de Rhodes pour la libre circulation des personnes en application de l'Acte Unique.

PERSONAL MESSAGE
TERIAL No. TERIAL NO. TERIAL NO.

Text of a message
addressed to the Prime Minister
by Monsieur François MITTERRAND,
President of the French Republic

SUBJECT CC MASTER OPS

MADAME LE PREMIER MINISTRE,

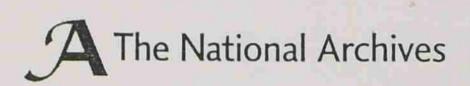
LA MENACE QUE REPRESENTE LA DROGUE, L'IMPUNITE DONT BENEFICIENT DE NOMBREUX TRAFIQUANTS, FAUTE NOTAMMENT D'UN CONTROLE SUFFISANT SUR LEURS TRANSACTIONS FINANCIERES, ET LES GRAVES EVENEMENTS QUE TRAVERSENT CERTAINS PAYS D'AMERIQUE LATINE, EN PARTICULIER LA COLOMBIE, DOIVENT NOUS CONDUIRE A RENFORCER LA LUTTE CONTRE CE FLEAU ET A MIEUX NOUS COORDONNER, EN PREMIER LIEU DANS LE CADRE DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE.

DES TRAVAUX UTILES SONT DEJA MENES EN CE SENS DANS DIVERSES ENCEINTES, NOTAMMENT DANS LE GROUPE DIT ''POMPIDOU'', DANS LE GROUPE DE TREVI, AU CONSEIL DES MINISTRES DE LA SANTE ET DANS LE GROUPE D'EXPERTS SUR LE BLANCHIMENT DE L'ARGENT DE LA DROGUE CREE AU SOMMET DE L'ARCHE.

IL ME SEMBLE QUE LE BESOIN SE FAIT SENTIR D'ALLER PLUS LOIN, ET DE RENFORCER NOTRE COORDINATION, EN PARTICULIER DANS LES DOMAINES EVOQUES DANS LA NOTE JOINTE.

JE VOUS SERAIS RECONNAISSANT DE ME FAIRE CONNAITRE VOS REACTIONS A LEUR PROPOS ET VOUS PRIE DE CROIRE A L'ASSURANCE DE MA HAUTE CONSIDERATION. SIGNE : FRANCOIS MITTERRAND.

(NOTE JOINTE A LA LETTRE :) - MISE EN OEUVRE D'UN DIAGNOSTIC COMMUN SUR LA TOXICOMANIE EN EUROPE, AVEC A TERME, LA MISE EN PLACE D'UN OBSERVATOIRE, - RAPPROCHEMENT DES POLITIQUES A L'EGARD DES TOXICOMANES (ET NOTAMMENT LA PREVENTION), - RENFORCEMENT DES CONTROLES AUX FRONTIERES EXTERIEURES ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT D'UNE COORDINATION A DOUZE, ASSOCIANT TOUS LES SERVICES CHARGES DE LA SECURITE PUBLIQUE. - ETUDE D'UNE MISE EN OEUVRE REGIONALISEE DE LA CONVENTION DE VIENNE, ET L'ACCELERATION DU PROCESSUS DE RATIFICATION DE CETTE CONVENTION PAR TOUS LES ETATS DE LA COMMUNAUTE, - COORDINATION DES POLITIQUES DES DOUZE A L'EGARD DES PAYS DE PRODUCTION ET DE TRANSIT, ET NOTAMMENT UNE CONCERTATION SUR LES DEMANDES DE COOPERATION EMANANT DE CES PAYS, - DEFINITION D'UNE POLITIQUE COMMUNAUTAIRE EN MATIERE DE BLANCHIMENT DE L'ARGENT DE LA DROGUE EN LIAISON AVEC LES TRAVAUX MENES PAR LE GROUPE, REGROUPANT 15 PAYS, CREE EN APPLICATION DE LA DECLARATION DU SOMMET DE L'ARCHE. - DESIGNATION DANS CHACUN DE NOS PAYS D'UN RESPONSABLE AYANT AUTORITE POUR SYNTHETISER ET REFLETER L'ENSEMBLE DE NOS PREOCCUPATIONS DANS LA LUTTE CONTRE LA DROGUE. CES RESPONSABLES SE REUNIRAIENT REGULIEREMENT ET TRAVAILLERAIENT EN ETROITE LIAISON AVEC LE GROUPE DES COORDONNATEURS CREE PAR LE CONSEIL EUROPEEN DE RHODES POUR LA LIBRE CIRCULATION DES PERSONNES EN APPLICATION DE L'ACTE UNIQUE.



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Treasury Chambers, Parliament Street SW1P 3AG

Stephen Wall Esq
Private Secretary to the
Foreign Secretary
Foreign & Commonwealth Office
King Charles Street
London
SW1

29 September 1989

Dear Stephen

COLOMBIA - DRUGS

The Chief Secretary has seen a copy of your letter of 22 September to Charles Powell giving details of a proposed package of assistance to Colombia in the fight against drug traffickers. He has also seen the reply of 25 September, together with the letters from the Ministry of Defence (22 September), and the Home Office (25 September).

The Chief Secretary is pleased that the Home Secretary has confirmed that he will try to contain the Home Office elements of the package within existing expenditure provision. However, the Chief Secretary does not believe that a claim on the 1989-90 Reserve of £2.81 million for the Ministry of Defence and Foreign and Commonwealth Office elements would be justified. In view of the likely underspend on the MOD block budget, the Chief Secretary would expect the Defence Secretary to be able to contain the costs of MOD assistance to Colombia within his existing financial provision.

Similarly, the Chief Secretary would be grateful if the Foreign Secretary would seek offsetting savings for the relatively small element, (under £0.5 million) which would fall to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. If that is not possible, he understands that funds could be found from the FCO unallocated provision.

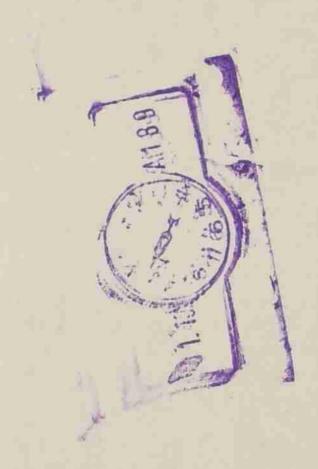
The Chief Secretary would be grateful for the earliest possible notice of any proposals for future spending.

I am copying this letter to Charles Powell (No.10), Colin Walters (Home Office), Brian Hawtin (Ministry of Defence) and Trevor Woolley (Cabinet Office).

Carrys 6mm

MISS C EVANS Private Secretary

Counsia: Relation for 83



PERSONAL MESSAGL

SERIAL NO. TITO BALBVANCE COPY

SIFIED PRIME MINISTER'S UNCLASSIFIED 004627 MDADAN 7387 UNCLASSIFIED FM LUSAKA TO IMMEDIATE FCO TELNO 350 OF 281230Z SEPTEMBER 89 1. I HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING TELEX FROM STATE HOUSE:-BEGINS: RT HON MRS MARGARET THATCHER PRIME MINISTER OF THE UNITED KINGDOM 10 DOMNING STREET LONDON ZAMBIA WARMLY AND HEARTILY WELCOMES THE STEPS YOU HAVE TAKEN TO ASSIST THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT FIGHT DRUG MASTERS IN THEIR COUNTRY. THIS DRUG SCOURGE, MARGARET, IS A KILLER AND DESTROYER OF THE HUMAN RACE AND SHOULD BE FOUGHT BY ALL GOVERNMENTS WORTHY OF THE NAME WITH EVERYTHING AT OUR COMMAND. I HAVE NO DOUBT IN MY MIND THAT WHAT YOUR FOREIGN SECRETARY ANNOUNCED AT THE UNITED NATIONS YESTERDAY WILL CERTAINLY ASSIST COLOMBIA IN THIS OUR COMMON STRUGGLE AGAINST THE INHUMANITY OF MAN TO MAN. PLEASE CARRYON, MARGARET. YOU ARE IN MY PRAYERS. GOD'S BLESSINGS. KENNETH DAVID KAUNDA PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA 28TH SEPTEMBER 1989 ENDS. WILLSON YYYY PAGE 1 UNCLASSIFIED

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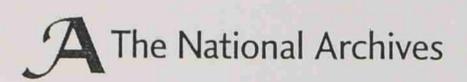
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PAGE 2 UNCLASSIFIED Subject ce nasser PRIME MINISTER -PERSONAL MESSAGE SERIAL No. 1708/89 State House Lusaka, Republic of Lambia 28th September, 1989 My Dear Mangaret, Zambia warmly and heartily welcomes the steps you have taken to assist the Colombian Government fight drug masters in their country. This drug scourge, Margaret, is a killer and destroyer of the human race and should be fought by all governments worthy of the name with everything at our command. I have no doubt in my mind that what your Foreign Secretary announced at the United Nations yesterday will certainly assist Colombia in this our common struggle against the inhumanity of man to man. Please carry on, Margaret. You are in my prayers. God's blessings. Jones sincerely in our london stryle Howall Kenneth D. Kaunda PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA Rt. Hon. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, 10 Downing Street, LONDON.



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COLOMBIA: DRUGS

SUMMARY

PRESIDENT BARCO'S STATEMENT ON TV ON 26 SEPTEMBER SINGLED OUT BRITAIN AND PRIME MINISTER FOR PARTICULAR PRAISE.

DETAIL

- 1. ON THE EVENING OF 26 SEPTEMBER PRESIDENT BARCO MADE A TELEVISED STATEMENT THAT LASTED 20 MINUTES ABOUT THE WAR AGAINST THE NARCO TRAFFICKERS AND THE PEACE AGREEMENT WITH M-19. HE CLAIMED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS WINNING AND SINGLED OUT BRITAIN AND THE PRIME MINISTER IN PARTICULAR FOR PRAISE. HE SAID HE WAS GRATEFUL FOR THE PROMPT ASSISTANCE THAT BRITAIN WAS PROVIDING AS A RESULT OF THE VISIT BY OUR TEAM OF EXPERTS. HE ALSO THANKED PRESIDENT BUSH, PRESIDENT MITTERAND AND CHANCELLOR KOHL FOR THEIR STATEMENTS OF SUPPORT.
- 2. BARCO ALSO MADE REFERENCE TO THE NEED TO CONTROL PRE-CURSOR CHEMICALS, ARMS SUPPLIES AND DEMAND FOR COCAINE IF THE NARCOS ARE TO BE DEFEATED. HE ALSO CONDEMNED THE ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN MERCENARIES IN COLOMBIA.
- 3. TRANSLATION OF SPEECH FOLLOWS BY BAG.

NEILSON

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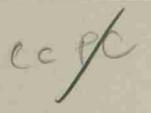
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MR GOULDEN

MISS SPENCER

PRESS SECRETARY NO 10.
MR DOWNING DESO MODUK

PAGE 2 RESTRICTED





HOME OFFICE
QUEEN ANNE'S GATE
LONDON SWIH 9AT

25 September 1989

Dear Charles

COQ 277

COLOMBIA

WITH RI 100%?

The Home Secretary has seen a copy of the letter sent to you on 22 September by the Foreign Secretary's Private Secretary giving details of a proposed package of assistance to Colombia in the fight against drug traffickers.

The Home Secretary strongly supports the Foreign Secretary's recommendation that we should proceed with the entire package listed in the schedule to the letter, with the exception of the STOL aircraft, at an estimated total cost of £3.4 million. He shares the Foreign Secretary's view that this is not an excessive sum and believes that the package proposed is likely to be both credible in the eyes of the wider international community and of great value to the Colombian authorities in carrying forward their battle against the drug traffickers. He also agrees on the importance of coordinating our assistance with the Americans and other potential donors.

As regards finance for the package, I can confirm that the Home Secretary would be prepared for his part to try to find from existing Departmental provision the cost, amounting to some £0.6 million, of those items of the package falling to the Home Office.

The Home Secretary agrees with the Foreign Secretary's proposal for announcing the package in his speech to the United Nations General Assembly on 27 September.

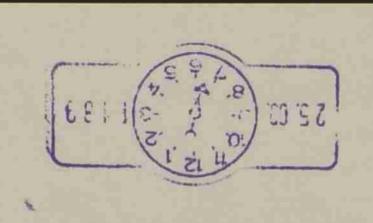
I am copying this letter to Stephen Wall (FCO), Brian Hawtin (MOD), John Gieve (Treasury) and Trevor Woolley (Cabinet Office).

Pein Som

P R C STORR

C D Powell, Esq.
Private Secretary
No 10 Downing Street
LONDON, S.W.1.

CONFIDENTIAL



- TRANSLAGION AMACHED

PRIME MINISTER'S

PERSONAL MESSAGE SERIAL No. T166 (189)

Presidencia de la Republica de Colombia SUBJETT CE MASTER

Bogotá D.E., 24 de Septiembre de 1989

Distinguida Primer Ministro:

El Gobierno y el pueblo colombianos apreciamos y agradecemos no sólo su amable carta de apoyo a nuestros esfuerzos en la lucha contra las drogas, sino la celeridad con la cual usted ha puesto en marcha un programa de ayuda a Colombia.

Por otra parte, las palabras sobre la importancia de hacer prevalecer el imperio de la ley, y sobre la determinación del gobierno y el significado de esta lucha para la juventud de todas las naciones, en su discurso ante la Conferencia Centenaria de la Inter Parliamentary Union, comprometen nuestra gratitud. Sé que así se lo manifestó a usted en esa misma ocasión nuestro Embajador.

El liderazgo internacional que usted ha tomado en la lucha contra la droga y la innovadora legislación que su gobierno ha promulgado, le han dado un giro diferente lleno de esperanza a esta lucha.

Los arreglos bilaterales y multilaterales son de gran importancia. Estamos listos para considerar nuevos desarrollos en este aspecto.

En relación con las actividades ilegales de mercenarios británicos en Colombia, agradezco la colaboración que se ha venido prestando y la buena voluntad para utilizar los procedimientos que sean necesarios para ponerlos en manos de la justicia.

A la Honorable Margaret Thatcher, FRS, MP Primer Ministro London.

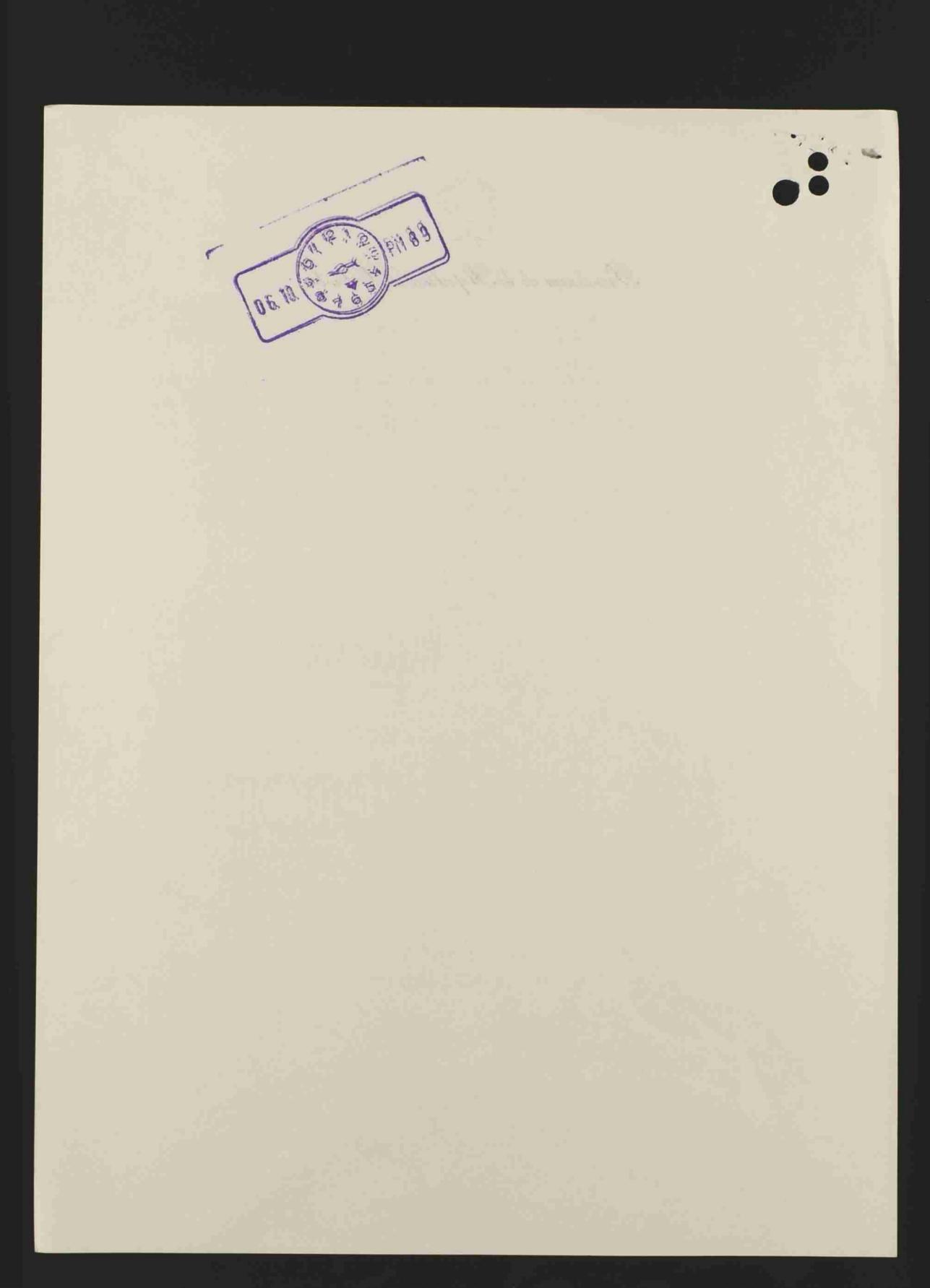


Acepto, complacido, su honrosa invitación para que presente mis opiniones en la ceremonia de inauguración de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Reducción de la Demanda, el 9 de abril de 1990.

Reitero la gratitud de Colombia por sus repetidos gestos de solidaridad y por la ayuda concreta que nos está proporcionando.

De la señora Primer Ministro, muy atentamente,

Vnghhlava



Cohombia : Ko STS 677/89 THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE 24 September 1989 Bogotà, REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA Dear Prime Minister, The Colombian Government and people would like to express their thanks and appreciation for your kind letter of support for our efforts in the fight against drugs and also for the speed with which you have implemented a programme of aid for Colombia. We are also grateful to you for what you said in your speech at the Centenary Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union regarding the importance of making the rule of law prevail, about determination on the part of governments and on the significance of this fight for the youth of all nations. I know that our Ambassador conveyed this feeling to you at the time. The international leadership initiative which you have taken in this fight against drugs and the innovatory legislation brought in by your Government have given a new and hopeful turn to this fight. Bi- and multilateral agreements are of great importance. are prepared to consider new developments in this field. With regard to the illegal activities of British mercenaries in Colombia, I am grateful for the help which is being extended and for the willingness to employ whatever procedures are necessary to bring them to justice. To the Rt. Hon Margaret Thatcher, FRS, MP Prime Minister LONDON.

I am happy to accept your kind inviation to present my views at the opening ceremony of the International Conference on the Reduction of Demand to be held on 9 April 1990.

May I express once more Colombia's gratefulness for your repeated gestures of solidarity and for the concrete assistance which you are giving us.

Courtesy close.

signature

Foreign and Commonwealth Office London SW1A 2AH CONFIDENTIAL 22 September 1989 Charles, Colombia In my letter of 31 August I outlined our proposals for assistance to Colombia in the fight against the drugs traffickers. A team of senior officials from the FCO, Ministry of Defence (including two members of the Special Forces), Home Office, HM Customs and Excise and Royal Ulster Constabulary visited Colombia and the United States between 6 and 11 September. The team held discussions in Bogota with representatives of the Colombian Armed Forces (led by the Defence Minister) and law enforcement agencies involved in the fight against the drugs traffickers. The Colombians showed particular interest in the skills and expertise which the United Kingdom could provide as a result of our experience in Northern Ireland. The Colombians were in good heart and extremely appreciative of the speed with which we had acted and the scope of our possible assistance. So far, the resolve of President Barco and his Government is holding firm. Our Ambassador has reported a feeling in Colombia of "now or never" if the drugs barons are to be confronted. The crucial question will be whether the Colombian establishment (judiciary, officials and politicians) have the necessary backbone. Continuing international support and assistance will be important in strengthening the resolve of the Colombians. Officials have now put together a detailed, costed package of assistance, which would be directed mainly to the Colombian Narcotics Police and Intelligence Service (DAS): Immediately available small items of military and (a) non-military equipment - miscellaneous electronic equipment (eg cassette recorders, video cameras, telefax machines) - all-terrain motor bikes - flak jackets/body armour /(b) CONFIDENTIAL



- (b) Military training (and related equipment) to be provided within 2 to 12 weeks including:
 - (i) Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD). This would include the provision of six "wheelbarrow" devices for setting off explosives by remote control. A three man team would carry out the training in Colombia. The Colombians would also be invited to nominate personnel for training in the UK.
 - (ii) Special Forces training (in Colombia) in:
 - Protection of VIPs (eg Ministers, judges, officials, witnesses etc currently the target of attack by narco-terrorists)
 - Security awareness
 - Rural anti-narcotics tactics (to train Police in techniques for raiding traffickers' hideouts, laboratories etc).
 - riverine anti-narcotics tactics (for the Colombian Police).
 - (iii) Royal Marine Small Boat Training (in Colombia).

 This would include the provision of 12 inflatable raiding craft, a fast assault craft and a fast patrol boat. This would enable the Colombian Police and Navy to improve their offshore capability and their ability to interdict passage by river of precursor chemicals, coca leaf and cocaine. The requirement for this basic training, which is separate from the tactical training at (ii) above will need to be further clarified with the Colombians.

We are also discussing with the Colombians the possible provision of night vision equipment to assist their agencies in their night time operations, but are awaiting further details of their exact requirements.

- (c) Non-military training and equipment to be provided over the next 6 months:
 - (i) Scene of crime investigation techniques.
 - (ii) Computerised data base for judicial police.
 - (iii) Drugs enforcement techniques on import and export.
 - (iv) Additional electronic surveillance equipment and forensic science equipment.

/Details



Details of the above package, which would be provided from HMG's resources and could be implemented by the end of the year, are contained in the enclosed schedule. The total cost would be £2,585,738.

We should like to supplement this package by the provision of a secure communications network for use by the teams who provide protection of VIPs (from the President downwards) and buildings. The Colombians emphasised to our visiting team that this was a major requirement. At present, their communications are regularly monitored by the traffickers who have sophisticated interception techniques. They are looking for a system which could overcome this.

RACAL, who have installed such systems in Belfast and Mexico City, say they could install one in Bogota for 50 protection teams for a total cost of around f875,000. HMG would meet the bill. This could also provide RACAL with a useful opening and lead to further commercial orders.

The team also identified opportunities for improved liaison between relevant UK and Colombian agencies which could increase the flow of information on the activities of Colombian narcotics traffickers against the UK, especially in the Caribbean area. There may also be scope for discreet measures to bolster the morale and resolve of key Colombian officials leading the fight against the traffickers. This will be pursued in separate correspondence, but the estimated cost which has been included for convenience in the enclosed schedule is £100,000.

A further gesture of support, which would not require additional expenditure, would be the deployment of the West Indies Guardship (WIGS) to Colombian waters for discussions with the Colombian Navy and subsequent anti-drug trafficking surveillance operations, similar to those periodically carried out by WIGS with the US Navy and Coast Guard. The current guardship, HMS Alacrity, has been diverted to help out in the aftermath of Hurricane Hugo, but could be rescheduled to undertake a deployment to Colombian waters from 30 September to 3 October.

A further more expensive possibility is the provision of medium range STOL transport aircraft. Although the Colombians did not raise this with the team, there is no doubt that a requirement exists for this type of aircraft to ferry troops and equipment in difficult terrain. These tasks are currently undertaken by helicopters, but STOL aircraft would be quicker, cheaper and more reliable. The Americans cannot supply them. The Shorts Sherpa C23A would meet the requirement. Shorts say they could provide one aircraft within six weeks and a second aircraft within 25 weeks at a total cost of up to f10 million including spares and training. Provision of STOL would be

/high



high profile. But it would also be high cost and high risk in terms of the vulnerability of the aircraft to loss by accident or sabotage. If the Colombians were to ask us for assistance in this area, one possibility would be to investigate the availability of ECGD cover.

The Foreign Secretary agrees with the Prime Minister on the need to provide assistance to Colombia. Furthermore, our high international profile on Colombia and the visit of the team of officials has been well received internationally as well as in Bogota and Washington. He therefore recommends that we should proceed with the entire package listed in the enclosed schedule, with the exception of the STOL aircraft, at an estimated total cost of £3.56m. This is not an excessive sum and its real value to the Colombians is in fact much greater insofar as much of the training and equipment included in the package is the result of many years of research and practical experience in Britain which would not otherwise be available to the Colombians. If the STOL aircraft were included, the cost would rise to up to £13.56m.

Of the total cost of £3.56m, £0.6m would fall to the Home Office and I understand that the Home Secretary would hope to find this within existing Departmental provision. Of the remaining £2.96m, a small proportion could be met from existing money or savings but the bulk would require additional funding. (The requirement for intelligence training will be pursued separately.) Subject to the agreement of the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary therefore seeks the Chief Secretary's agreement to a claim on the Reserve of up to £2.81m. The additional provision would need to be distributed between the MOD and the FCO on whose Votes, as well as those of the Home Office, the cost of the package would fall. At a later stage Departments will need to consider requirements for future years.

The Foreign Secretary briefed the US Government on our plans during his visit to the United States. The Americans from President Bush downwards clearly appreciate our support and the speed with which it has been offered. It will be important to coordinate our assistance with them and other potential donors, eg the Canadians (the team briefed Canadian officials in Washington), the French, Italians and Germans (who have expressed a willingness to help but have not yet come up with concrete offers of assistance) and, we hope, the Spaniards (who have not yet responded to the Prime Minister's letter of 1 September to Gonzalez).

On the wider diplomatic front, the French have not yet sparked on the proposal (which the Prime Minister herself put to President Mitterrand) that they should stimulate EC action on Colombia. But we and the Germans intend to promote the idea through European Political Cooperation.

/Following



Following intensive consultations in New York, we have secured broad support for our initiative for a Security Council Resolution. Following a Brazilian suggestion, this is now likely to call inter alia for the convening of a short General Assembly Special Session to take place during the forthcoming General Assembly session. This should help to raise the profile of drugs at the UN and promote more wide-ranging support for the Colombian Government.

The subject of drugs and Colombia will almost certainly be discussed by the Foreign Ministers of the Twelve and the Latin American G8 (including Colombia) when they meet in New York on 27 September; and the Foreign Secretary expects to have a bilateral meeting with the Colombian Foreign Minister, and possibly also with President Barco, in the margins of the UN General Assembly.

We are keeping the security angle under close review. We consider that the general threat to British interests in Colombia will increase along with the overall level of violence. But only if the drugs cartels perceive our support of the Colombian Government to be particularly damaging might they single out British targets. Our Ambassador does not currently recommend any thinning out of Embassy staff and families, or undue restriction of Embassy activities. There is at present no evidence that the cartels are targetting British interests outside Colombia.

If the assistance package and its finance is approved we shall need to seek the formal agreement of the Colombian Government (perhaps through another letter from the Prime Minister to President Barco). At the same time we can issue a public announcement of the assistance we have offered. The Foreign Secretary's speech to the UN General Assembly on 27 September could provide an ideal vehicle for drawing international attention to our action. (We shall not of course be able to mention the role of the Special Forces or intelligence cooperation.) Military reconnaissance teams can then go to Colombia immediately to set the ball rolling on training.

I am copying this letter to Colin Walters (Home Office), Brian Hawtin (Ministry of Defence), John Gieve (HM Treasury) and Trevor Woolley (Cabinet Office).

(J S Wall)

Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq 10 Downing Street

CONFIDENTIAL

ASSISTANCE TO COLOMBIA: SECTION A: IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE (IE WITHIN 3 MONTHS AT THE MOST)

ITEM	PROVIDED BY	AVAILABILITY/ DURATION	COST (£)	DEPARTMENTAL BUDGET	COMMENT
1. Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)					
a. 6 wheelbarrows and ancillary equipmen		1 vehicle within 6/8 weeks. 2 per month thereafter	300,024	MOD	
b. 6 protective suits	MOD Stocks	Immediate	15,060	MOD	Immediate replacement contract will be required.
c. 6 protective helme	ets MOD Stocks	Immediate	3,804	MOD	
SUB-TOTAL			318,888	MOD	

	ITEM	PROVIDED BY	AVAILABILITY/ DURATION	COST (£)	DEPARTMENTAL BUDGET	COMMENT
2.	Personal Body Armour					
a.	Up to 1000 flak jackets	MOD Stocks	Immediate	Up to 60,000	MOD	
b.	500 armour shield HV vests	Ex- Manufacturer	100 within 10 days of order 400 within a further month	245,000	MOD	For VIP protection. More could be supplied one month later on order.
	SUB-TOTAL			305,000		
2	Divor Croft					
	River Craft 12 Gemini Inflatable raiding craft	MOD Stocks	Immediate	36,000	MOD	Subject to detailed requirements.
b.	RTK fast assault craft 508	RTK Marine Poole	10 weeks	100,000	MOD	**
c.	RTK fast patrol boat 512	RTK Marine Poole	12 weeks	150,000	MOD	
i.	SUB-TOTAL			286,000		

RUMAAY

ITEM	PROVIDED AV	/AILABILITY/ DURATION	COST (£)	DEPARTMENTAL BUDGET	COMMENT
4. Shipment of MOD items					
a. Body armour, EOD equipment and Gemini	RAF 2 by C130 flights		156,000 (at extra costs rat		Use of RAF schedules to minimise cost
b. Movement of RTK craft	RTK Marine		21,437	MOD	Arranged by manufacturer
SUB-TOTAL			177,437		
5. Home Office items					
a. Electronic surveillance equipment	Manufacturers	Immediate	10,000	Home Office (from existin money)	Local purchase
b. All-terrain motorbikes	Manufactuers	Immediate	30,000	Home Office	Local purchase
SUB-TOTAL			40,000		

ITEM	PROVIDED BY	AVAILABILITY/ DURATION	COST (£)	DEPARTMENTAL BUDGET	COMMENT
 6. Special Forces (SF) a. VIP Protection b. Security awareness c. Rural anti-narcotics tactics d. Riverine anti-narcotic tactics 	SF	Immediate recce followed by - 8 week course - 2 week course - 8 week course - 8 week course		FCO UKMTAS	Reallocation of £30,000. Need £310,000 new money.
SUB-TOTAL			340,000		
7. Royal Marine (RM) Riv a. Gemini inflatable raiding craft course b. Rapid river patrol boat course	ver Boat Traini	ing 3 weeks 3 weeks		FCO UKMTAS	New money needed.
SUB-TOTAL			80,665		

ITEM	PROVIDED BY	AVAILABILITY/ DURATION	COST (£)	DEPARTMENTAL BUDGET	COMMENT
8. EOD Training	MOD				
a. Recce	(team of 2)	3 days)	24,748	FCO UKMTAS	New money needed
b. Training in Colombia c. Training in UK	(team of 3) (for 10 Colombian students)	28 days) 3 weeks 23 Oct - 10 Nov 1989	30,000		
SUB-TOTAL			54,748		

(Items 1-8)

ASSISTANCE TO COLOMBIA: SECTION B: OTHER POSSIBLE FORMS OF ASSISTANCE

	ITEM	PROVIDED BY	AVAILABILITY/ DURATION	COST (£)	DEPARTMENTAL BUDGET	COMMENT
1.	Secure communications equipment for VIP protection in Bogota	RACAL (HMG to meet cost)	Survey within one week Delivery within 12-16 weeks of order	875,000	MOD	Need export licence and customs clearance in Bogota and coordination with Americans
2.	Night vision devices (b)	Either (a) MOD or Manufactures	(a) Immediate (b) Typically 6 n	400,000 months		Subject to further discussion with Colombia
3.	Deployment of WIGS	MOD	30 Sept - 3 Oct '89 Longer deployment in future?	No extra costs for initial routine deployment		Longer term deployment could incur extra cost
4.	Electronic surveillance equipment, thermal image intensifying came		s 3-6 months	81,000	Office	Subject to detailed require-ments. From existing money.

	ITEM	PROVIDED BY	AVAILABILITY/ DURATION	COST (£)	DEPARTMENTAL BUDGET	COMMENT
5.	Forensic science equipment	Manufacturers	3-6 months	30,000	Home Office	"
6.	Training in scene of crime investigation techniques.	Lancs/Durham Constabulary	3-6 months	80,000	Home Office	
7.	Computerised data base for judicial police.	Manufacturers	?2 months from order	375,000	Home Office	
8.	Training in drugs enforcement techniques at import and export.	HM Customs & Excise	3-6 months	17,000	Home Office	
9.	2 x C23 aircraft	Shorts	1 aircraft within 6 weeks. 2nd aircraft 25 weeks.	10,000,000	?	High cost. High risk.

ITEM	PROVIDED BY	AVAILABILITY/ DRUATION	COST (£)	DEPARTMENTAL BUDGET	COMMENT
10. Training in intelligand security techniq	gence gues.	Up to 6 months	100,000		To be pursued separately
TOTAL SECTION B			11,958,000		
TOTAL SECTIONS A & B (ex	cluding RACAL of telligence tra	equipment ining)	2,585,738		
RACAL equipment			875,000		
STOL aircraft			10,000,000		
Intelligence training			100,000		
GRAND TOTAL			13,560,738		

COLONBIA Rels Sep 83





MO 6/20L



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE MAIN BUILDING WHITEHALL LONDON SW1A 2HB

Telephone 01-218 2111/3

22 September 1989

COLOMBIA

Stephen Wall sent me a copy of his letter of today's date outlining proposals for assistance to Colombia in the fight against drug traffickers. The Defence Secretary supports the Foreign Secretary's recommendation that a claim on the Reserve of up to £2.8M to cover additional MOD and FCO costs should be made. He had two specific comments on the proposals:

- whilst he accepts that some training will need to take place in Colombia, he would wish this to be kept to a minimum;
- he agrees that the public announcement of the assistance offered should avoid being specific, e.g. over the role of special forces or intelligence co-operation as publicity would only serve to increase the risks involved. At the same time, he stresses that there is a balance to be struck and that the announcement (however it is to be made) will need to be drafted so as to minimise the political risk, should anything untoward occur, of accusations that the nature of HMG's assistance has been deliberately disguised.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Stephen Wall (FCO), Colin Walters (Home Office, John Gieve (HM Treasury) and to Trevor Woolley (Cabinet Office).

(B R HAWTIN)

Private Secretary

Charles Powell Esq 10 Downing Street



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upbu

PRIME MINISTER

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DEMAND REDUCTION/COCAINE, 9-11 APRIL 1990

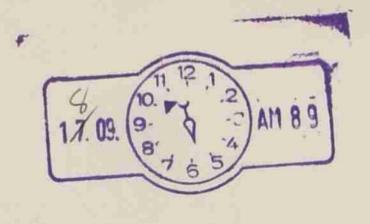
I strongly support the proposals in Douglas Hurd's minute to you of 8 August about preparations for next year's international conference on demand reduction/cocaine. Customs officials have been closely involved in the interdepartmental preparatory meetings.

I understand that you will be able to open the conference and that will emphasise our commitment to the fight against drugs both at home and abroad. While the emphasis of this conference will be on the demand side, I hope that questions of supply and trafficking will also be considered by delegates. The seriousness of the steadily increasing amounts of cocaine being targeted on this country cannot be over-emphasised and Customs interdiction activities will remain essential for the foreseeable future.

Copies of this minute go to Douglas Hurd and the other recipients of his letter.

Mr.

[N.L.] 15 September 1989



House Affairs Drugs Pt 4 CONFIDENTIAL

FM WASHINGTON

TO IMMEDIATE FCO

TELNO 2381

OF 112330Z SEPTEMBER 89

INFO IMMEDIATE BOGOTA, OTTAWA, MODUK



SIC
MODUK FOR AUS(C), ACDA(O), D ROW 7
BOGOTA TELNO 402 TO FCO
ASSISTANCE TO COLOMBIA
FROM SLATER

SUMMARY

- 1. TEAM HELD SEPARATE DISCUSSIONS WITH AMERICANS AND CANADIANS
 IN WASHINGTON ON 11 SEPTEMBER. AMERICANS WELCOMED SPEED OF US
 RESPONSE AND ENDORSED PROPOSED AREAS OF ASSISTANCE. CANADIANS
 TOOK NOTE OF TEAM'S IMPRESSIONS, PROPOSED UK ACTION AND COLOMBIAN
 SHOPPING LISTS.

 DETAIL
- 2. TEAM HELD DISCUSSIONS WITH STATE DEPARTMENT (INM LED BY LEVITSKY) AND REPRESENTATIVES OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE TRAINING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (ICITAP), AND OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY (BENNETT'S UNIT). LEVITSKY WELCOMED SPEED WITH WHICH UK HAD REACTED AND ENDORSED PROPOSED ASSISTANCE AS IMPORTANT AREAS WHICH WOULD COMPLEMENT US ACTION. LEVITSKY EMPHASISED NEED TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE TO ENCOURAGE COLOMBIANS TO KEEP UP MOMENTUM OF ACTION AGAINST THE DRUG TRAFFICKERS. TEAM AGREED WITH THE AMERICANS ON THE NEED TO ENSURE COORDINATION OF ASSISTANCE, PARTICULARLY IN JUDICIAL PROTECTION SPHERE, WHERE ICITAP ALREADY HAD AN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME UNDERWAY. WE DISCUSSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A COORDINATION GROUP OF ALL POTENTIAL DONORS. THIS COULD PERHAPS BE BASED ON THE SUMMIT SEVEN OR, IF THE FRENCH OBJECTED TO THIS, IT COULD BE FREE-STANDING. THE AMERICANS ARE KEEN TO EXPAND THE GROUP OF DONOR COUNTRIES IN ORDER TO AVOID THE IMPRESSION OF US OR ANGLO-SAXON PRESSURE ON COLOMBIANS. WE AGREED WE SHOULD ENDEAVOUR TO ENCOURAGE IN PARTICULAR THE SPANIARDS TO PARTICIPATE.
- 3. TEAM ALSO BRIEFED AMBASSADOR MILLER (NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL). MILLER WELCOMED UK'S WILLINGNESS TO ASSIST AND WAS INTERESTED MORE IN TEAM'S GENERAL IMPRESSIONS OF THE SITUATION IN COLOMBIA RATHER THAN DETAILED ASSISTANCE PACKAGE.

PAGE 1
CONFIDENTIAL

- 4. AT CANADA'S REQUEST TEAM ALSO BRIEFED CANADIAN OFFICIALS (INCLUDING A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RCMP FROM OTTAWA). CANADIANS BASICALLY TOOK NOTE OF UK VIEWS AND PROPOSED AREAS OF ASSISTANCE. THEY ARE EVIDENTLY STILL IN THE PROCESS OF CONSIDERING THEIR OWN POSSIBLE ACTION.
- 5. SECRETARY OF STATE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT UK TEAM HAD VISITED COLOMBIA.
- 6. (BOGOTA ONLY) GRATEFUL FOR COPY OF DAS EQUIPMENT LIST FOR PASSING TO THE AMERICANS AND CANADIANS.

ACLAND

YYYY

DISTRIBUTION 202

MAIN 175

.VIOLENCE IN COLOMBIA

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PS/MRS CHALKER

PS/MR MAUDE

PS/MR SAINSBURY

PS/PUS

PS/SIR J FRETWELL

CHIEF CLERK

MR FEARN

MR SLATER

MR RATFORD

MR MOSS

MR GOULDEN

MISS SPENCER

ADDITIONAL 27

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VIOLENCE IN COLOMBIA

PS/NO 10.

PRESS SECRETARY NO 10.

NNNN

NE



10 DOWNING STREET

LONDON SWIA 2AA

DR. WINGFIELD

We spoke a few days ago about the letter the Prime Minister has received from Dr. Ashley Morton. I have just received Home Office's advice and draft reply to this letter, which I attach. I would be grateful for your views on this, and I know that you will also want to take this further information into account in advising the Prime Minister on this issue more generally.

I shall be on leave for the next two weeks but in my absence I suggest that you come back to Paul Gray, who will take this forward.

(CAROLINE SLOCOCK)

8 September 1989

1

From: THE PRIVATE SECRETARY HOME OFFICE COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE **QUEEN ANNE'S GATE** LONDON SWIH 9AT 7 September 1989 New Caroline NARCOTICS CONTROL - SUPPRESSION OF COCAINE PRODUCTION In your letter of 14 August to Peter Storr you asked us to provide a draft reply for the Prime Minister's signature, and to look into the points made in the enclosed letter (Annex A) which she received from Dr Ashley Morton. Dr Morton, who in addition to his consultancy work, is the Manager of the Wolfson Unit of Chemical Entomology at Southampton University, approached the then Head of the Home Office Drugs Branch in February 1988 about the enclosed article (Annex B) taken from the "New Scientist" which reports how freak swarms of the moth Eloria noyesi had destroyed almost 20,000 hectares of illegally-grown coca plants causing losses to drug traffickers estimated at more than \$37 million. He said he was keen to help the Peruvians breed these moths as part of a continuous crop eradication programme. The Head of the Drugs Branch gave him a contact in the Peruvian Embassy to enable him to make some enquiries and he was told he could use his name as UK Government contact in any correspondence with the Peruvians. This he did in May last year. The Director General of the Department for Drugs Control of the Peruvian Ministry of the Interior subsequently sent a telegram to us via the Embassy to seek details of the likely cost of preparing the programme and putting it into practice. We duly obtained this information from Dr Morton and passed it on to the Embassy, since when we have heard nothing further from the Peruvians. In later discussions with Drugs Branch officials Dr Morton raised the possibility of the research and development being financed by the Home Office. Having regard to criticism of American use of chemical agents such as spike and the uncertainty both as regards the environmental consequences and of the Ms Caroline Slocock Private Secretary 10 Downing Street

3. that the use of the Eloria novesi as a biological control agent will not damage other food crops it will be possible for us to commend his research project to the Peruvians. They may also be concerned to protect the licit coca crop. To carry out such an assessment we shall, of course, require Dr Morton's co-operation. If the Prime Minister agrees she might wish to put this proposal to Dr Morton. If he agrees, we propose to ask the Lepidoptera Department of the Natural History Museum to give an opinion on his proposal and to advise on how the research and development stage might be supervised so as to avoid any ecological damage. A draft reply to that effect is attached (Annex C). Your sucereus altreme Bannotes MISS C J BANNISTER

12

The Prime Minister 10, Downing Street

TEMPORARICY RETAINED 5. Gray 4/10/2016

THIS IS A COPY. THE ORIGINA 1989 RETAINED UNDER SECTION 3 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS AC

Dear Madam,

LONDON, SWI

NARCOTICS CONTROL - SUPPRESSION OF COCAINE PRODUCTION

The commitment of H.M. Government to narcotics control is well recognized and has once again been brought to public attention through media coverage of the recent G7 summit. I therefore believe that it is my duty to bring to your personal attention certain factors which have seriously delayed the implementation of a control programme directed against cocaine production in South America, especially Peru.

I am a biologist with extensive experience in the mass production of insects for deployment as biological control agents against insect pests and weeds. Whilst acting as a consultant entomologist in the USA in 1980, I was asked by federal agencies to comment on the possibility of using insects to eradicate narcotic crops, especially cocaine and opium. I have thus maintained a professional interest in this field of research for almost ten years. The Home Office C5 Division has been aware of my expertise in this area since May 1986, when I first briefed Mr Neville Nagler about my experiments concerning the control of opium in Pakistan.

In February 1988 I was advised that during the past six months, unprecidented swarms of the indigenous moth Eloria noyesi had produced larvae that destroyed 20,000 hectares of illegal coca plantations around Tarapoto, Peru, causing losses to drug traffickers estimated at more than US \$37 million. In view of its potential value in the war against cocaine and crack production, I passed this information to Mr Nagler. In March 1988, Mr Nagler and I discussed a project proposal with senior staff of the Peruvian Embassy in London, who made it clear that the Peruvian Government would require financial assistance in order to proceed. Following this, in May 1988, the Director General of OFECOP, Dr Rene Flores Agreda, wrote to C5 Division to formally confirm the Peruvian Government's interest in the development of a mass-rearing system that would facilitate the use of Eloria as a biological control agent against coca. By this time, Mr Nagler had been succeeded as head of C5 Division by Mr Peter Edwards and the matter was dealt with by Mr Bob Cook. Despite Mr Cook's expressions of support for the proposal, C5 Division subsequently failed to respond to the informal Peruvian request for financial and technical assistance.

In October 1988 the Narcotic Control and AIDS Department of the Foreign & Commonwealth Office expressed interest in the proposal and offered to try to secure the necessary R&D funds from the Home Office. At the same time they suggested that the Peruvian Government should make a formal request for assistance through H.M. Embassy, Lima.

During a visit to the FCO in February 1989 I met Mr Eric Rosenquist of he U.S. Department of State, who confided that they, too, were interested in deploying Eloria as a biological control agent, but that they apparently lacked the expertise to develop a suitable mass-rearing system. He suggested that the Department of State might underwrite the cost of the project. Shortly afterwards, I received a telephone call from the narcotics control research leader of USDA Beltsville, asking if I would be prepared to collaborate with the US State Department. I passed this information to C5 Division, to discover that Mr Cook had been replaced by Mr Len Hay, who appeared to have no knowledge about the proposed project with the Peruvians.

In April 1989 I was informed that the Peruvian Minister for Foreign Relations, Sr Larco Cox, had during the course of his official visit to Britain discussed the Peruvian proposal with your junior Home Office minister, Mr Hogg. Regrettably, Mr Hogg does not appear to have been fully briefed on the subject for, according to a senior Peruvian Embassy official, Mr Hogg was of the impression that this programme might have adverse ecological effects.

Mr Hogg's fears are, in fact, demonstrably without scientific foundation. There is unequivocal evidence that the use of the indigenous moth Eloria as a biological control agent in Peru would be without detectable risk to the environment; it would also be far less damaging that the proposed use of herbicides, such as 'Spike'. C5 Division recognized these facts, but have offered no explanation as to how they failed to provide Mr Hogg with the correct information, or why the appropriate FCO staff were not invited to contribute to the meeting with the Peruvian minister.

I have been advised by the Peruvian Embassy that, faced with the obvious lack of support for the project, Sr Larco Cox initially concluded that there was little point in submitting a formal request for assistance. However on the 22nd June 1989, following my assurances that a misunderstanding must have occurred, the Peruvian Government confirmed that they would like to proceed with this project but would still require financial and technical assistance. I passed this information to the Home Office on 3rd July, but to date I have received no acknowledgement.

Informally, C5 Division, NCAD and the U.S. Department of State have recognized that the proposal offers a potentially efficient, logistically appropriate, environmentally sound and cost-effective approach to the problem, not only in Peru but in any areas where coca is grown illegally. In marked to contrast to the situation in certain other countries, the Peruvian Government is anxious to eradicate the illegal plantations and is requesting assistance. The estimated cost of the 12-month R&D project - £60,000 - surely cannot constitute a serious obstacle. Yet we are apparently no nearer to taking action than we were eighteen months ago.

In the absence of evidence to the contrary, I find it hard to believe that the lack of priority afforded to this project by the Civil Service departments concerned reflects current Government policy. In view of the urgency of the situation in South America and the importance attached by H.M. Government to narcotics control, I felt obliged to bring this matter to your personal attention.

Yours sincerely,

Dr Ashley C. Morton

. Hellenten

Butterflies thwart cocaine barons

GROWERS of cocaine in Peru face a new and unlikely adversary. Unprecedented swarms of scarce butterflies have over recent months destroyed almost 20 000 hectares of illegally-grown cocaplants, causing losses to drug traffickers estimated at more than \$37 million.

The small white butterflies, known locally as malumbia, are voracious eaters and feed exclusively on the leaves of the coca plant. William Schaus, an entomologist with the US Department of Agriculture, first identified Eloria noyesi more than 50 years ago. Normally, the butterflies are scarce, but this year they swarmed. Now, the Peruvian government has plans to use the butterflies against drug barons who grow their produce in inaccessible regions of the country.

In an attempt to exploit this unexpected resource, the Peruvian agriculture ministry has asked researchers at universities to try to develop a way to propagate the butter-

flies. But entomologists know very little about malumbia. Agustin Martos, of the

Mary Dempsey, Lima

about malumbia. Agustin Martos, of the National Agrarian University at La Molina, says that the only reliable reference to it dates from 1952. Johannes Wille, an entomologist, writing in a science volume published then by the Peruvian agriculture ministry, identified malumbia as a "very serious" threat to coca crops.

"To study the behaviour of the malumbia, a project will probably have to be undertaken in the jungle in an area where coca fields exist naturally," Martos says.

The growers of coca cultivate illegally an area of jungle estimated at 130 000 hectares. Tarapoto, the area where Eloria noyesi has thrived since July, can be reached only by air or in canoes through a labrynth of waterways. Even soldiers fear approaching the area.

Martos thinks that the butterflies could

combat the traffickers without humans having to risk confronting them. "Once we determine how to breed the malumbia, we may be able to air-drop pupa or even release adult butterflies in the area without putting ourselves in too much danger," Martos says.

But, he adds, the field experiments leading up to deployment of the butterflies could be problematic. He believes that the government will have to use one of its military installations at the edge of the jungle as a base for what could be a yearlong research project. Also, the site will have to remain a secret to avoid interference or sabotage by drug traffickers. At present, the growers are attempting to fight the butterflies with insecticides such as DDT.

Rita Osnayo, an executive at the stateowned National Coca Company (Empresa Nacional de la Coca), cautions that it may be difficult to restrict spread of the butterflies only to areas where coca production is illegal.

Peru and Bolivia are the only countries in the world that allow farmers to grow some coca legally. Their produce sustains the customs of the highland Indians, who chew the leaves of the plant or use them in teas. There are 20 000 small farmers in Peru who, under strict monitoring and regulation by the government, farm 18 000 hectares of coca plants legally.

Radiation measurements reveal evolving galaxies



Elston with proof of his new discovery: the oldest objects ever known

ASTRONOMERS at the University of Arizona claim to have detected the oldest and most distant stellar objects ever found. The extremely faint objects appear to be four galaxies at an early stage of development, with many bright stars forming rapidly. The astronomers detected the objects with a new and extremely sensitive array of detectors that capture infrared radiation from stellar phenomena.

The formation of galaxies was a crucial event in the history of the Universe, but extensive searches have, until now, failed to locate any primeval galaxies. Detection of early galaxies would help astronomers to resolve conflicting theories about when and how they formed.

More observations are needed to establish the characteristics of the objects. This month, Richard Elston and his colleagues. Marcia and George Rieke, plan to capture infrared discharges of different wavelengths.

The objects seem abundant. Their elliptical shapes and temperatures make it extremely unlikely that they can be mistaken for other stellar phenomena.

Elston, who described the observations in January at a meeting of the American Astronomical Society in Austin, Texas, said: "Given just the number of objects we see, their brightness, and their red colour, the most plausible explanation is that these are galaxies just forming the bulk of their stars in this huge, luminous burst."

Astronomers have not detected the objects before because their distance makes them fainter than the night sky seen from the ground. When studied with infrared detectors, their brightness approaches the limit of detection because, although the objects are brighter in the infrared, so is the sky. This is because of the influence of thermal radiation from the air and from instruments on the ground.

Some astronomers doubt whether the observations confirm the existence of distant galaxies. But Don York of the University of Chicago suggests that reddening of light by dust clouds might explain the past failures to detect primeval galaxies. The next round of planned observations should yield more spectral data that could clarify further the nature of the objects.

CEGB dumps fluidised bed

PRESSURISED fluidised bed combustion, once tipped as the most promising prospect for "clean" burning of coal in power stations, will not be economic for anything other than small power stations below 150 MW, says the Central Electricity Generating Board.

Last week, MPs heard that the CEGB is pinning its faith on a new breed of coal station using a technology known as integrated gas combined cycle to cut the pollution from its biggest stations next century. These would have two or four 900 MW boilers. At present, the CEGB is concentrating on fitting expensive scrubbers to remove sulphur dioxide from emissions. The gas contributes to Europe's acid rain problem.

According to evidence submitted to the all-party House of Commons environment committee the pressurised fluidised bed combustion system (PFBC) "while capable of reaching high levels of sulphur removal" is best suited to smaller scale applications where it is cheaper than scrubbing.

The test-bed for PFBC technology is at Grimethorpe near Barnsley in South Yorkshire. It has had a chequered history (New Scientist, 7 May 1987, p 21). Joint funding, to the tune of £30 million from the CEGB and British Coal finally dries up later this year. At this stage, the board has no plans to put any more money into research and development.

British Coal refused to comment on the assessment of PFBC. An official said that the company is holding talks with a number of parties on further development of the fluidised bed technology for coalbased generation at a number of sites "including Grimethorpe".

Annex C

Draft letter for signature by the PRIME MINISTER to:

Dr Ashley Morton

THIS IS A COPY. THE ORIGINAL IS
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OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT

Thank you for your letter of 31 July about your proposal to use the moth <u>Eloria noyesi</u> to control production in Peru.

I am, of course, interested in any practical proposal to defeat the drug barons and I am sorry that you feel the Home Office has not been as supportive as you felt it might have been in funding the research and development costs of the pilot project.

We have looked carefully into the various points you have made and have reported their findings to me. I can understand your frustration at having to wait so long for a decision. The Government's position is that only the Peruvian Government can decide to use biological control in Peru. They will need to be satisfied that the introduction of the Eloria as a biological control agent against illicitly grown coca both has reasonable prospects of being effective and will not adversely affect the environment. The Peruvians will also be concerned to protect licit coca crops which produce cocaine for proper and valuable medical use.

I have noted your comments about the discussion in April between the Peruvian Foreign Minister, Sr Larco Cox and Mr Hogg. I am assured, however, that Mr Hogg did not seek to dismiss your proposal. Both he and Sr Larco Cox agreed that it was an attractive idea but that further investigative work would be needed to ensure that it did not cause damage to other crops or the surrounding areas. In your letter you say that the Peruvians have decided they now wish to proceed with the project but require financial and technical assistance. We will seek confirmation from the Peruvians.

The Government will consider funding the research and development of your project if we can be satisfied, on the basis of an independent expert assessment, that it is unlikely to cause unacceptable environmental or ecological damage. If you are willing to proceed on this basis the Home Office would propose to ask the Department of Entomology of the Natural History Museum to provide an initial assessment of the project and to advise who might be appointed as an independent assessor of the research and development stage of the project, should the Home Office subsequently agree to fund this work.

I hope you will find this a useful basis on which to proceed.

HOUS Aft Drugs Pry 0/6



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10 DOWNING STREET LONDON SWIA 2AA

From the Private Secretary

6 September 1989

Thank you very much for your letter of 6 September and for sending the Prime Minister the video tape about the drug problem. I am sure she will be very pleased to have this.

Charles Powell

His Excellency Mr. Henry E. Catto.

Men

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA LONDON

September 6, 1989

The Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher
The Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London SWIA 2AA

Dear Prime Minister:

Knowing how deeply you share President Bush's desire to effectively combat the worldwide drug problem, I hope you find the enclosed videotape interesting viewing. The multi-billion dollar annual program he describes is designed to tackle the drug problem on all fronts in a concerted national and international effort. Frankly, without the support and collaboration of our allies, the task will be herculean. As ever, we look forward to working shoulder to shoulder with Britain in the face of a common threat.

Also enclosed is a transcript for your reference. The video is being distributed with the gracious permission of CNN.

Sincerely

Henry Ex Catto

Ambassador

CONFIDENTIAL
FM PARIS
TO IMMEDIATE FCO
TELNO 1175
OF D61534Z SEPTEMBER 89
INFO PRIORITY OTHER EC POSTS, BOGOTA, WASHINGTON, UKMIS NEW YORK

YOUR TELNO 732: COLOMBIA

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SUMMARY

1. THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAVE ANNOUNCED THAT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE WILL TAKE PLACE ON 18 SEPTEMBER.
MITTERRAND HAS WRITTEN TO PRESIDENT BARCO OFFERING FRENCH BILATERAL ASSISTANCE.

DETAIL

- 2. AFTER TODAY'S COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING, THE ELYSEE ANNOUNCED THAT THE FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE SET UP AT THE PARIS SUMMIT WOULD HOLD ITS FIRST MEETING IN PARIS ON 18 SEPTEMBER. (AS ALREADY REPORTED TO WALSH, HM TREASURY, WE UNDERSTAND FROM THE TRESOR THAT THE FRENCH HAVE INVITED REPRESENTATIVES FROM G7 COUNTRIES, THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THE NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA AND SPAIN).
- 3. THE ELYSEE ALSO REVEALED THAT MITTERRAND HAD NOW WRITTEN TO THE COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT OFFERING FRENCH ASSISTANCE ON A BILATERAL BASIS TO THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT. THE LETTER STATES THAT THE FRENCH WOULD BE PREPARED TO SEND A TEAM OF SPECIALISTS TO BOGOTA TO RESPOND TO COLOMBIA SECURITY NEEDS. DUFOURCQ (QUAI POLITICAL DIRECTOR) HAD EARLIER TOLD TODAY'S MEETING OF THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE, AFTER RATFORD HAD RAISED THE SUBJECT, THAT THE FRENCH WERE CONSIDERING A TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME FOR COLOMBIA ALONG MUCH THE SAME LINES AS OUR OWN (POCO RECORD IS BEING TELEGRAPHED SEPARATELY). IT WAS CLEAR FROM EARLIER SOUNDINGS WE HAD TAKEN AT THE QUAI THAT THE FRENCH HAVE NOT YET DECIDED ON THE PRECISE NATURE OF THEIR ASSISTANCE OR ON A FUNDING CEILING. WE SHALL REPORT FURTHER WHEN DETAILS ARE AVAILABLE.

FERGUSSON

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ADDITIONAL 27

VIOLENCE IN COLOMBIA PS/NO 10.

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PRESS SECRETARY NO 10.

PAGE 2 CONFIDENTIAL

PLBF se re set he the Mine dett. Mil PAUL GRAY cc: Dominic Morris DRUGS You may recall the Prime Minister received a personal letter from Lord Rothschild setting out a rather ingenious solution to the international drugs problem. This was shortly followed by a letter from a Dr. Morton who complained that his own pioneering work in this field had been thwarted by Home Office bureaucracy. I commissioned a draft reply for the Prime Minister's signature and copied the letter to John Fairclough who is advising on scientific aspects of Lord Rothschild's suggestion. I had a call today from Dr. Winfield (telephone 270 0381) who works to John Fairclough. They would very much like to see the terms of the Home Office's draft reply to Dr. Morton before they advise the Prime Minister and before the Prime Minister replies. I should be grateful if you could therefore make sure that the draft, if it comes in during my absence on holiday, is copied to Dr. Winfield and that he has a chance to comment before the draft reply is put to the Prime Minister for signature. (NB CAROLINE SLOCOCK 6 September 1989 LOSARF

SECRET COM ON USA: Relations subject echanter 10 DOWNING STREET LONDON SWIA 2AA From the Private Secretary 5 September 1989 34 (a h) Dear Stabler PRIME MINISTER'S TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH PRESIDENT BUSH President Bush telephoned the Prime Minister this afternoon, mainly on the subject of drugs and Colombia. The President said that he very much appreciated the Prime Minister's letter and Britain's readiness to give help to Colombia. The problem there was immensely serious, with the drug producers and traffickers seeking to undermine the whole social fabric. President Barco was outstandingly courageous. The United States had already announced emergency help and he would be making a speech later tonight promising further help to Colombia, Peru and Bolivia amounting to some \$260 million, or \$2 billion over five years. The President continued that at the Economic Summit in Paris there had been discussion of a combined effort to help Colombia. He thought it would now be right to invite President Mitterrand as current Chairman of the G7 to co-ordinate an initiative. He already had indications that Mr. Mulroney and Chancellor Kohl would support this. The US would be happy to pool its efforts with those of others. would be an unmistakable signal to the drug producers if they saw the most powerful countries in the world were ranged against them. He wondered what the Prime Minister thought of such an initiative. The Prime Minister said that she was very much in favour of this. She had in fact already raised the matter with President Mitterrand when he had visited Britain at the end of last week, suggesting that he should co-ordinate action both as Chairman of the G7 and as President of the European Community. She therefore had no difficulty at all with the President's proposal. The more we were all seen to be supporting President Barco the better. President Bush said that he was delighted to hear this. He would say in his speech that all the major countries would be pitching in to help. The President added that he was very much in favour of our idea of a UN Security Council Resolution and would support that. The Prime Minister said that she looked forward to hearing the President's speech.

SECRET

The President then said that he had received the Prime Minister's message on Poland. He was generally in agreement with it and would reply soon.

The Prime Minister told the President that she would be visiting Moscow on 23 September, on her way back from Japan, to meet President Gorbachev. The President said this was excellent news. He wondered whether the Prime Minister would be prepared to give President Gorbachev a personal message on his behalf, expressing the United States' determination to move forward in US/Soviet relations. He would like to think about how best to formulate this. He hoped the Prime Minister would let him know the outcome of her talks. The Prime Minister said she would be very ready to pass on a message and of course would ensure the President was fully briefed after the meeting as usual. This was quite automatic with us.

The President then asked when he could hope to see the Prime Minister in the United States. The Prime Minister said that she was planning to address the UN on environmental issues later in the autumn and was intending to suggest that she might pay a brief visit to Washington to see the President after that. She would be in touch as soon as she had a firm date to propose. The President said that he would very much like this. He hoped the Prime Minister might come and spend a night at Camp David for a very, very informal talk over the many issues on which we needed to keep in close touch. It was agreed that there would be further contacts once a date was set for the Prime Minister's speech at the United Nations.

I should be grateful if this letter could be given a very limited circulation only. I am copying it to John Gieve (HM Treasury), Brian Hawtin (Ministry of Defence), Roger Bright (Department of the Environment) and Trevor Woolley (Cabinet Office).

(C.D. POWELL)

your sicu

Stephen Wall, Esq., Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

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MO 6/20L

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE MAIN BUILDING WHITEHALL LONDON SW1

Telephone 01-930 7022

5th September 1989

Li Amino

Dear Charks,

ROYAL NAVY INVOLVEMENT IN ANTI-DRUGS OPERATIONS

My Secretary of State has asked me to bring to the Prime Minister's attention a recent operation in which the West Indies Guardship, HMS ALACRITY, and her afloat support, RFA BRAMBLELEAF, assisted the US Coastguard (USCG) in an anti-drugs operation in the Gulf of Mexico in which a substantial haul of illegal drugs was seized.

2. The operation took place on 30th August during a routine co-ordinated anti-drug patrol with the USCG. A USCG-flagged fishing vessel, the MISS BEVERLY ANNE, was spotted by a USCG surveillance aircraft about 500 miles south west of Miami, running parallel to Mexican territorial waters at a distance of 5-8 miles. While BRAMBLELEAF conducted a barrier patrol to the north of the Yucatan Channel, ALACRITY and the USCG cutter PETREL manoeuvred to come over the horizon between the fishing vessel and Mexican territorial waters, with ALACRITY stationed to shield PETREL from view until about 20 minutes before boarding. The frigate's Lynx helicopter was deployed for surveillance. The MISS BEVERLY ANNE made an attempt to turn towards the Mexican coast, but was quickly intercepted by the PETREL, which recovered almost 23,000lbs of marijuana. Three crewmen (2 US citizens and a Colombian) were arrested.

Two such anti-drug patrols are usually carried out during every deployment and this is not the first joint operation in which RN ships have played a part in successful drugs seizures by the USCG: previous instances involved HMS ARROW in September/October 1987 and HMS ENDURANCE in April 1988. All such operations are carried out under strict guidelines laid down by MOD Ministers which ensure that the role of RN ships and personnel is confined to surveillance and that they remain under UK national control at all times.

4. In has been our practise in the past to minimise publicity for these operations to avoid encouraging the impression that the Armed Forces have a leading role to play in drug interdiction; a role that

Charles Powell Esq 10 Downing Street



is, of course, primarily the duty of the coastguard or customs authorities of the country concerned. However, this particular operation was reported to the media by the US coastguard and has attracted some attention in the UK press. (I attach the relevant press cuttings). While there are strong arguments against giving undue publicity to operations of this kind by the Armed Forces, my Secretary of State considers that there might nevertheless be advantages in exploiting the favourable publicity they could be expected to generate and he has, therefore, asked the Department to consider whether we can adopt a more flexible policy on this matter. I will let you know the outcome of this review in due course.

Jams spreamag

(I M WOODMAN)
Private Secretary

Royal Navy helps seize drug boat

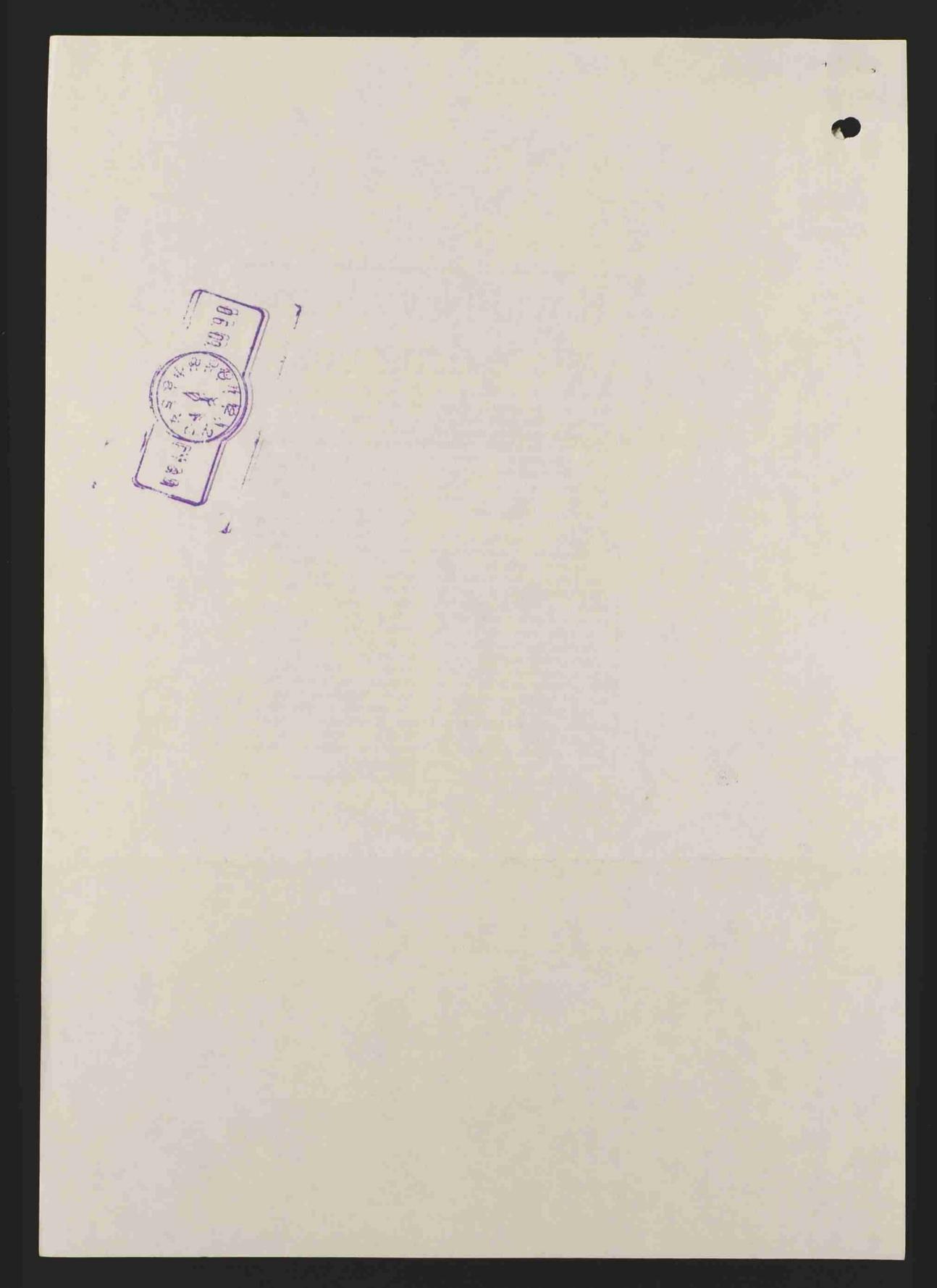
WASHINGTON — Two Royal Navy vessels took part in a high seas chase which ended with the US Coast Guard seixing 12 tons of marijuana from a US trawler off the Mexican coast at the weekend. A Colombian and two Americans were arrested. The marijuana was said to have a wholesale value of \$75m (£48m), writes John Lichfield.

The US-registered fishing boat, the Beverly Ann, was spotted behaving suspiciously by a Coast Guard aircraft last Wednesday. The frigate HMS Alacrity and the supply ship HMS Brambleweed, on patrol from Bermuda, offered to help and trailed the boat for three days. The Beverly Ann tried to make a dash into Mexican territorial waters around the Yucatan peninsula on Saturday and the British ships gave chase.

The Ministry of Defence in London announced last week that the Alacrity was under orders to look for suspicious ships and aircraft and help the US Coast Guard. But Lieutenant-Commander Jeff Karonis, a Coast Guard spokesman, said the ships were on "routine patrol" and were not part of the US drug interdiction efforts in the region.

"The British ships were out there and they offered to keep track of the ship," Lieutenant-Commander Karonis said. He said the 65ft Beverly Ann tried to reach Mexican territorial waters but was cut off by the Brambieweed, giving the US Coast Guard cutter Petrel time in which to intercept about 500 miles southwest of Miami.

There were two other sizeable drugs hauls by US officials at the weekend. Customs agents seized cocaine worth \$5.6m from a false wall in the cab of a truck that arrived on a ship from Honduras in Tampa, Florida, on Friday night. Customs officials also seized 25 tons of marijuana, worth \$156m, from a converted oil rig supply vessel near Portland, Oregon, on Saturday.



PRIME MINISTER

INVITATION TO SPEAK TO CRACK CONFERENCE, 27 OCTOBER 1989

You have been asked by the Corporation of London if you might open their conference on CRACK on 27 October. The conference is

You have been asked by the Corporation of London if you might open their conference on CRACK on 27 October. The conference is entitled, "London Community Against CRACK" and representatives from all the London Boroughs, representatives of national drug advisory bodies, the police, churches, community groups and national government are being invited. The organisers would like you to speak for about ten minutes to open the conference. Other speakers will include experts from the USA. The conference is to be closed by the Lord Mayor of London.

Carolyn Sinclair thinks that it might be useful to do this. There is no doubt this is a worthy occasion. But it is only two days after your return from CHOGM and you are seeing the editor the Sun at the time the conference is opening. This last engagement might be moved but the timing of the conference would give you little time to prepare speaking notes - and anything you say on this subject is likely to attract attention. You are of course speaking to the international conference on drugs next Spring.

Regret - but send a message of support?

ass

Caroline Slocock 4 September 1989 PERSONAL MESSAGE FILE JR 2AT SERIAL No. 1866 PERSONAL No. 1966 PER

10 DOWNING STREET

LONDON SW1A 2AA

THE PRIME MINISTER

1 September 1989

SUBJECT CC MASTER OPS

Dear Primi Minister,

I have been following recent events in Colombia, as I know you will have been, with mounting concern. President Barco is showing tremendous courage in taking the initiative against the drugs barons following the appalling murders last month. But he faces great difficulties and needs as much help as he can get. The Twelve have already made a statement in support of President Barco, as have many of our governments individually. I have proposed to President Mitterrand that the general issue of how to help Colombia be placed on the European agenda as a matter of urgency.

Both your Government and ours have, unfortunately, direct experience of domestic terrorism and the problems this creates for our societies. Consequently we know a great deal about practical methods of dealing with terrorism. This experience is likely to be useful in the Colombian context. I am very conscious that your country has a long, historical relationship with Colombia on which you can draw and, I suspect, some special insight into the way in which she might be helped out of this present crisis.

I think there might be merit in our two Governments examining, together, further ways in which we could support the Colombian Government. If you agree, our officials might get together soon to discuss the possibilities.

Knid regards.

Your sincerely

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His Excellency Senor Don Felipe Gonzalez Marquez



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PERSONAL MESSAGE

SERIAL NO. TISAISTO DOWNING STREET
LONDON SWIA 2AA

THE PRIME MINISTER

1 September 1989

Thank you for your letter of 21 July welcoming the initiatives which the British Government have taken to strengthen international co-operation against the drugs problem. I am grateful for the kind remarks which you made about our efforts.

May I say how appalled I have been by the recent wave of violence in your country, including the murders of Senator Galan, Judge Valencia and Colonel Franklin. I should like to express my deepest sympathy to their families. I recognise the enormous dangers faced by the Colombian security forces, by politicians, judges and ordinary citizens in the struggle against those involved in producing and selling drugs. We all respect their courage and dedication, and have the greatest admiration for the resolve which you, Mr. President, and your Government have displayed, despite the appalling price which you have had to pay with the murder of so many of those who have contributed to the cause.

Britain fully supports your efforts against drugstrafficking. There is already close co-operation between our drugs law enforcement agencies and I have asked our Ambassador to discuss immediately with your officials a forward to your Government being able to reciprocate the powers available under our legislation.

Finally, Mr. President, let me make it absolutely clear that you have the full support of the British Government in your courageous stand against the evil of the illicit drugs trade. We are considering how to give wider effect to this through the United Nations and through further measures of practical help, which we shall be discussing with your officials.

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CONFIDENTIAL

FM UKMIS NEW YORK

TO IMMEDIATE FCO

TELNO 1166

OF 012355Z SEPTEMBER 89

INFO IMMEDIATE WASHINGTON, BOGOTA, KUALA LUMPUR, BRASILIA, PARIS
INFO IMMEDIATE PEKING, BELGRADE, MOSCOW

MIPT: UN ACTION ON DRUGS AND COLOMBIA

1. FOLLOWING IS A FIRST DRAFT OF A POSSIBLE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON THE EFFECTS OF INTERNATIONAL DRUG TRAFFICKING ON INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY:-

BEGINS

THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

- A. DEEPLY CONSCIOUS THAT THE GLOBAL PROBLEM OF THE PRODUCTION AND ABUSE OF, AND TRAFICKING IN, NARCOTIC DRUGS HAS A DEVASTATING EFFECT ON INDIVIDUALS AND STATES,
- B. CONSCIOUS THAT THE ABILITY OF INTERNATIONAL DRUG CARTELS TO CORRUPT AND INTIMIDATE OFFICIALS AND OTHERS, BY THREATS AND USE OF FORCE (INCLUDING MURDER) CONSTITUTES A SERIOUS THREAT TO THE AUTHORITY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND TO THE RULE OF LAW, BOTH DOMESTICALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY,
- C. DEEPLY CONCERNED THAT THE ACTIVITIES OF INTERNATIONAL DRUGS TRAFFICKERS CAN HAVE A DE-STABILISING INFLUENCE ON STATES, WITH A CONSEQUENT THREAT TO REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY,
- D. NOTING WITH APPROVAL THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR DRUG ABUSE CONTROL AND BY OTHER UNITED NATIONS AND MULTI-LATERAL AGENCIES AND THE ADOPTION OF THE CONVENTION ON ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AT VIENNA ON 19 DECEMBER 1988,
- E. NOTING THE NEED FOR A REDUCTION IN DEMAND FOR ILLICIT DRUGS,
- F. PRAISING THE COURAGEOUS STAND TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF COLOMBIA AGAINST INTERNATIONAL DRUGS TRAFFICKERS,
- G. NOTING THAT THE COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY OF STATES FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRUG ABUSE AND TRAFFICKING REQUIRES INTER-NATIONAL CO-OPERATION AND ACTION, IN PARTICULAR TO PROVIDE NECESSARY SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE TO THOSE STATES MOST AFFECTED SO AS TO STRENGTHEN THEIR CAPABILITY TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM,

PAGE 1 CONFIDENTIAL

- 1. CALLS UPON ALL STATES TO GIVE THE FULLEST POSSIBLE
 POLITICAL AND MATERIAL SUPPORT TO EFFORTS, BOTH DOMESTIC
 AND INTERNATIONAL, AIMED AT COMBATTING THE ACTIVITIES OF
 INTERNATIONAL DRUGS TRAFFICKERS:
- 2. URGES TO THIS END STATES TO CO-OPERATE TO THE FULLEST POSSIBLE EXTENT BY SHARING INFORMATION ON, INTER ALIA, THE ACTIVITIES OF INTERNATIONAL DRUGS TRAFFICKERS:
- 3. URGES ALL STATES TO ADHERE PROMPTLY TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES:
- 4. URGES STATES TO CONCLUDE FURTHER BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS DESIGNED TO COMBAT THE ACTIVITIES OF
 INTERNATIONAL DRUGS TRAFFICKERS, AND IN PARTICULAR
 MEASURES TO FACILITATE THE IDENTIFICATION, TRACING,
 FREEZING, SEIZURE AND FOREITURE OF THE PROCEEDS OF INTERNATIONAL DRUG TRAFFICKING:
- 5. URGES STATES TO SUPPORT THE CONFERENCE ON COCAINE AND DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PLANNED FOR 1990:
- 6. DECIDES TO KEEP THE MATTER UNDER REVIEW.

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PAGE 2 CONFIDENTIAL

PS/NO 10 AND PRESS SEC NO 10 ADDED: COPIES ENVELOPED OVER EK CONFIDENTIAL OD FOOLN FM NYMIS TO FCOLN 010230Z SEP GRS 738 CONFIDENTIAL AMENDED DISTRIBUTION 01/0922Z SEP FM UKMIS NEW YORK TO IMMEDIATE FCO TELNO 1158 OF 010230Z SEPTEMBER 89 INFO IMMEDIATE WASHINGTON, BOGOTA, KUALA LUMPUR, BRASILIA, PARIS INFO IMMEDIATE MEXICO, PEKING, BELGRADE, MOSCOW BELGRADE - FOR DELEGATION TO NAM SUMMIT YOUR TELNO 446 (NOT TO ALL): UN ACTION ON DRUGS AND COLOMBIA SUMMARY SECRETARY-GENERAL, UNITED STATES AND COLOMBIAN MISSIONS ENTHUSIASTIC IN SUPPORT OF OUR INITIATIVE. DISCUSSION ON POSSIBLE TEXT TO TAKE PLACE NEXT WEEK, DETAIL 2. IN THE LIGHT OF TUR, I SPOKE AGAIN TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL. I EXPLAINED THAT WE WANTED WORK TO BEGIN IN NEW YORK IMMEDIATELY AND WOULD BE SPEAKING TO THE UNITED STATES, COLOMBIAN, MALAYSIAN AND BRAZILIAN MISSIONS. AS THE MALAYSIAN AND COLOMBIAN AMBASSADORS WERE NOW IS BELGRADE, IT MIGHT TAKE A LITTLE TIME TO CO-ORDINATE ACTION WITH THEM, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WARMLY WELCOMED OUR INITIATIVE. 3. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL LATER RANG BACK TO SAY HE HAD INSTRUCTED HIS LEGAL ADVISER TO GIVE US A COPY OF A BRIEF PAPER WHICH THE SECRETARIAT HAD PREPARED ON THE SUBJECT (COPY SENT BY FAX TO FCO ONLY). IT CONTAINED ELEMENTS WHICH MIGHT BE INCLUDED IN A DRAFT RESOLUTION. PEREZ DE CUELLAR ADDED THAT HE INTENDED ''QUIETLY'' TO GIVE COPIES OF THIS PAPER TO THE OTHER FOUR PERMANENT MEMBERS. HE WOLLD BE SEEING THE U S PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE TOMORROW. AND WOLLD GO OVER THE PROBLEM WITH HIM. WHEN I EXPRESSED DOUBTS ABOUT BRINGING IN THE FRENCH. RUSSIANS AND CHINESE AT THIS STAGE HE SAID A DIFFICULTY WAS HIS OWN ABSENCE FROM NEW YORK BETWEEN 1 AND 12 SEPTEMBER. FOR THAT REASON HE PREFERRED TO CIRCULATE THIS PAPER WITHOUT MAKING TOO MUCH FUSS ABOUT IT BEFORE HE LEFT. 4. I THEN SPOKE TO THE U.S. AMBASSADOR (WHO WAS IN WASHINGTON FOR THE DAY). PICKERING'S IMMEDIATE REACTION WAS THAT THIS WAS AN INTERESTING INITIATIVE. HE ASSUMED WE DID NOT WANT TO TAKE ANY ACTION BEFORE PRESIDENT BUSH'S ADDRESS ON THE SUBJECT TO THE NATION ON 5 SEPTEMBER. I SAID THAT WE HAD NO INTENTION OF TAKING THE SHINE OFF THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS. PICKERING WAS APPRECIATIVE. IN FACT OUR INITIATIVE MIGHT FIT IN WELL WITH THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS, AND HE WOULD INFORM ALL THOSE CONCERNED. WE AGREED THAT OUR TWO MISSIONS WOULD CONSULT OVER SPECIFIC ELEMENTS FOR INCLUSION IN A RESOLUTION.

5. RICHARDSON THEN SPOKE TO THE COLOMBIANS, STRESSING THAT WE HAD MENTIONED OUR IDEA ONLY TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE AMERICANS. THE COLOMBIANS WERE ENTHUSIASTIC AND IMMEDIATELY TELEPHONED BOGOTA. A FEW MINUTES LATER, THE COLOMBIAN DEPUTY-FOREIGN MINISTER TELEPHONED BACK. SHE TOLD RICHARDSON SHE HAD CONSULTED THE FOREIGN MINISTER (WHO WAS ABOUT TO LEAVE FOR BELGRADE) AND THAT OUR INITIATIVE HAD COLOMBIA'S SUPPORT: SHE SPOKE WARMLY OF ANGLO/COLOMBIAN CO-OPERATION ON DRUGS QUESTIONS. IT WAS AGREED TO DISCUSS ELEMENTS OF A RESOLUTION NEXT WEEK, AFTER THE LABOUR DAY HOLIDAY. THE COLOMBIANS FELT STRONGLY THAT IT WOULD BE BETTER NOT TO HAVE A SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATE, IN ORDER TO AVOID A CONTENTIOUS DISCUSSION ON WHETHER THE BLAME FOR INTERNATIONAL DRUG PROBLEMS LAY WITH THE PRODUCING OR CONSUMING COUNTRIES.

- 6. WE SHALL PURSUE ACTION WITH THE MALAYSIANS AND BRAZILIANS ON 1 SEPTEMBER. IT WOULD ALSO BE AS WELL IF WE SPOKE THEN TO THE OTHER PERMANENT MEMBERS (FRANCE, CHINA, THE SOVIET UNION) IN VIEW OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S INTENTION TO PASS THEM THE SECRETARIAT PAPER ON DRUGS. WE ARE PREPARING A DRAFT RESOLUTION AND EXPLANATORY SPEAKING NOTE BASED ON THE ELEMENTS IN TUR AND PARAGRAPHS 52 AND 53 OF THE PARIS SUMMIT DECLARATION. WE SHALL TELEGRAPH THESE DRAFTS ON 1 SEPTEMBER AND WOULD INTEND DISCUSSING RESOLUTION LANGUAGE WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL ON 5 SEPTEMBER.
- 7. THE SECRETARIAT PAPER GOES CONSIDERABLY WIDER THAN THE RESOLUTION WHICH WE HAVE IN MIND. IF YOU WISH US TO REACT ON THESE BROADER ELEMENTS (WHICH YOU WILL NOTE INCLUDE POSSIBLE U N SECURITY, MILITARY AND POLICE ASSISTANCE AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKERS), THAT CAN BE DONE SEPARATELY AND IN SLOWER TIME.
- 8. (FOR BELGRADE) WE ASKED THE COLOMBIANS TO KEEP OUR IDEAS TO THEMSELVES FOR THE MOMENT. IT WOULD BE UNFORTUNATE IF THE COLOMBIANS MENTIONED THE SUBJECT TO OTHER NON ALIGNED COLLEAGUES BEFORE WE HAD DONE THE NECESSARY GROUNDWORK HERE IN NEW YORK. I SHOULD BE GRATEFUL IF YOU COULD HAVE A WORD WITH THE COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE U N (PENALOSA) SAYING THAT I LOOK FORWARD TO DISCUSSING THIS WITH HIM ON HIS RETURN TO NEW YORK.
- 9. FCO PLEASE ARRANGE FOR FCO TELNOS 442 AND 446 TO NEW YORK AND MY TELNO 1149 TO BE REPEATED TO BELGRADE.

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10 DOWNING STREET

LONDON SWIA 2AA

From the Private Secretary

24 August 1989

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Bob,

Thank you for your letter of 23 August to Paul Gray about the International Conference on Drugs in London. The Prime Minister agrees that President Barco should be invited to give a supporting speech, after her opening address and the delivery of the keynote speech by the UN Secretary General. She commented that in view of the decisive action taken in Colombia in the last few days, the President clearly would be an excellent speaker.

I am copying this to Peter Storr in the Home Office.

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Cerdo Stocole

CAROLINE SLOCOCK

R. N. Peirce Esq. Foreign and Commonwealth Office

PRIME MINISTER

INTERNATION L DRUGS CONFERENCE: SPEAKERS

FCO have written again about the speakers for this conference. Their letter is attached.

They are not clear that it was President Barco whom you spoke to at the Paris Bicentennial celebrations. They say that President Barco <u>is</u> an outspoken if not a brilliant speaker against the drugs problem - and has probably put his life at risk by speeches he has already made. It is therefore unlikely that it was him you spoke to although they cannot be sure. Columbia is also crucial to the drugs problem. FCO therefore suggest that President Barco should be invited to give a <u>supporting</u> - not the keynote - speech. This would be after your opening address and a keynote speech by the UN Secretary general.

Are you content for him to be invited to give a <u>supporting</u> speech?

URS

Caroline Slocock 23 August 1989 In view of the deus we

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President clearly would be

an excellent speaker.

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Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

CONFIDENTIAL

23 August 1989

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Drugs: International Conference on Demand Reduction/Cocaine

You wrote to Peter Storr at the Home Office on 10 August recording the Prime Minister's doubts about the Home Secretary's proposal to invite President Barco of Colombia to the above Conference as principal guest speaker.

At the Home Office's request, we have asked our Embassy in Paris whether they can confirm that the Colombian who sat next to the Prime Minister at the French Bicentennial celebrations was President Barco. The Embassy have no record of the Prime Minister having sat next to any Colombian in Paris, but there were two occasions at which no one from the Embassy was present (the parade on the 16th and the opera on the 18th) and it may be that the Prime Minister sat next to President Barco at one of these two events.

If the Colombian to whom the Prime Minister spoke was President Barco, it was very out of character for him to refuse to discuss the drugs problem in his country. Barco has made many outspoken speeches condemning the drugs trade despite the considerable risk which this must cause to his personal safety. Last April, for example, he made a speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington which had a significant impact on US attitudes to the drugs problem. Our Embassy in Bogota have advised us that, although he is not in the top league of public speakers, President Barco can be relied upon to produce a balanced and resounding speech.

Whether or not President Barco is invited as a principal guest speaker, Colombian participation in the Conference will be important. Its government is in the forefront of efforts to combat the international cocaine trade, most of which is controlled by Colombian drugs barons. Although the barons have succeeded by a mixture of bribes and threats in subverting elements of the Colombian judiciary, congress and law enforcement agencies, the government remains determined to combat the problem. In recent years a Minister of Justice, an

/Attorney-

CONFIDENTIAL



CONFIDENTIAL

Attorney-General and countless local government officials, judges and law enforcement officers have been murdered by the traffickers. Just last week, a leading pre-candidate for the 1990 Presidential elections and the Chief of Police in Medellin (the centre of the Colombian drugs trade) were assassinated, coinciding with the announcement by President Barco of a series of stiff new anti-drugs measures, which have in the last few days brought about the detention of over 10,000 people and the occupation of 207 properties. There is very close co-operation between the British and Colombian law enforcement agencies and President Barco has told our Embassy that, in his view, only we and the US are seriously trying to tackle the problem.

We agree with the Prime Minister's suggestion that the UN Secretary-General should make the keynote speech. This would certainly get the Conference off to a good start. But we believe that a speech by President Barco would still make a positive contribution. His participation would give balance to the Conference agenda and would help to secure the support of the Latin American countries. We therefore suggest that the opening session of the Conference might comprise an opening speech by the Prime Minister, followed by speeches by the UN Secretary-General and President Barco.

If the Prime Minister agrees that President Barco may be invited as a guest speaker at the Conference, her reply to President Barco's recent letter to her would provide an ideal vehicle for inviting him. You asked for a reply by 21 August. We propose to provide a draft for the Prime Minister's signature as soon as this issue is resolved.

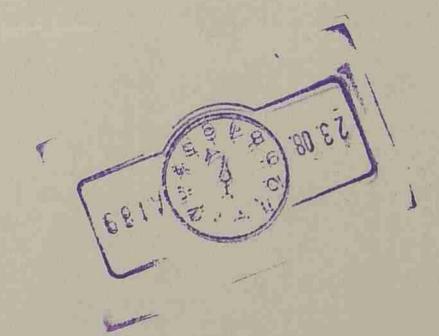
I am copying this letter to Peter Storr at the Home Office.

(R N Peirce)

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Private Secretary

Paul Gray Esq 10 Downing Street HOME AFFAIRS: Drug War 194



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MISS SLOCOCK - No 10

17 August 1989

COCAINE.

Just to advise you the actions I have taken before I go off on leave for two weeks.

- 2. Professor Bill Stewart, Secretary of the Agricultural Research Council, is presently engaged in making an assessment of the practical possibilities of artificially introducing some factor that would be damaging to cocaine production.
- 3. I have also arranged to meet Dr Morton on 6 September and I have invited Bill Stewart to join in this discussion. After this meeting I will then be in a position to give you a considered answer to the Prime Minister's question. It would probably be helpful if I were able to see the draft Home Office reply before it is submitted to the Prime Minister as the conclusions that I reach may have some influence on the response.

Sil

JOHN W FAIRCLOUGH Chief Scientific Adviser





10 DOWNING STREET

LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

14 August 1989

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Peter,

I am enclosing a letter from Dr Ashley Morton of 31 July about the use of the control of cocaine production through the use of the moth Eloria noyesi.

I would be grateful if you could provide a draft reply for the Prime Minister's signature.

I have reason to believe that the Prime Minister would be extremely interested in Dr Morton's work and I would be grateful if you could look into his points very closely.

Javs sinceroly,

CAROLINE SLOCOCK

Peter Storr Esq.

SECRET
MR FAIRCLOUGH

CONTROL OF COCAINE PRODUCTION THROUGH PEST CONTROL

As you know, the Prime Minister was very interested in a proposal put to her in confidence by a friend that cocaine production might be eradicated by the introduction of pests, if such pests were in existance or could be developed. You agreed to look into whether this might be possible.

You will be interested to see the letter we have since received from Dr Ashley Morton. I have sent this to the Home Office and asked them to provide a draft reply for the Prime Minister's signature.

ASCocock

Caroline Slocock 14 August 1989

RG



10 DOWNING STREET

LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

OOA fco

10 August 1989

Dea Pete,

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DEMAND REDUCTION FOR DRUGS/COCAINE

The Prime Minister was grateful for the Home Secretary's minute of 8 August. She has also seen Mrs. Chalker's minute of 9 August.

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The Prime Minister is content with the proposal that she should open the Conference on 9 April next year, and that she should be joined at the opening by the United Nations Secretary General. She is, however, very doubtful about the proposal to invite President Barco of Colombia as the principal guest speaker. The Prime Minister was sitting next to a Colombian - she assumes it was the President - at the French bicentennial celebrations, and he was not willing to discuss the drug problems in his own country. She feels it would get the Conference off to a false start for President Barco to be the principal guest speaker, and she would prefer the UN Secretary General to make the keynote speech.

As regards the proposed involvement of the Royal Family, the Prime Minister agrees that the Princess of Wales should be invited to address the Conference, and that the Prince of Wales also to be invited to participate, perhaps as Guest of Honour at the proposed Ministerial dinner.

PAUL GRAY

Peter Storr, Esq., Home Office.



Foreign and Commonwealth Office London SW1A 2AH

From The Minister of State

Prime Minister

In the Secretary of State's absence, I am writing to say that we fully support the proposals in Douglas Hurd's minute to you of 8 August about preparations for next year's international conference on demand reduction/cocaine. FCO officials have been closely involved in the interdepartmental discussions. As Douglas Hurd has noted, dates in Holy Week are not ideal (especially for Latin American countries where this is a traditional holiday period) and we shall doubtless need to work a little harder to ensure the appropriate foreign representation.

We very much hope that you would be free to open the conference accompanied by the UN Secretary-General. We welcome the proposal that President Barco of Colombia be invited as a principal guest speaker and, subject to your views, will pursue the question of his and the UN Secretary-General's participation through our missions in Bogota and New York. The Secretary of State has noted the dates of the conference in his diary.

Copies of this minute go to Douglas Hurd, Nigel Lawson, Kenneth Clarke, John MacGregor, Malcolm Rifkind, Peter Walker, Peter Brooke and Sir John Butler.

Le da Challes

Prime Minster
Did you have any ESPC
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QUEEN ANNE'S GATE LONDON SWIH 9AT

8 August 1989

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is proposing a contral fund
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DISPOSAL OF SUMS REALISED UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONFISCATION AGREEMENTS

Your predecessor wrote to me on 27 June on the use for drug-related projects of money confiscated as a result of international drugs agreements. He and I subsequently agreed a refinement to the original proposals, whereby the full amount (up to £20 million) of such seizures could be devoted to drugs projects, with an agreement to review the arrangements if receipts went above that figure.

I was naturally pleased to receive this proposal, and was grateful for the careful attention which had been given to the issue. There is a lot of public interest in the use made of drugs assets, and I believe there is a general sense of the rightness of putting those assets to work in bringing dealers to justice and in helping to alleviate some of the misery which their trade causes. Public awareness of the large sums which have been ordered to be confiscated domestically has created the sense that there is a large pool waiting to be drained. It is also clear that pursuing drug dealers is highly demanding of investigative resources. I am thus pleased that it has been accepted that the police and others should have some access to traffickers' assets.

I have to say, however, that I was disappointed to learn that the way the proposal has been constructed means that the earliest we could be in a position to make payments under the scheme would be the financial year 1991/92. I do not want to appear ungrateful for the substantial step which I accept to be implicit in the proposal, and I well understand why the Treasury has proposed linking the money available in any one year to the amounts actually seized in the previous year. The difficulty is that as yet no monies have been seized under the one agreement which is in force, and there can be no certainty of any seizures having been made in time for a bid based upon them in PES 1990. We might, therefore, find that the scheme did not begin in practice for another year again - that is, not before April 1992.

I do not believe that the identified needs of the police in particular can be allowed to wait that long. There are signs that the enforcement agencies will not be able to pursue confiscation work as vigorously and effectively as we should all like, unless there is some perceptible material assistance for them in the very near future. You will also be aware from Geoffrey Howe's letter of 14 July, of the FCO's particular anxiety over the willingness and ability of the Dependent Territories to provide the necessary assistance in anti-drugs work, without an ability on our part to provide help in return.

There seem to me to be two ways round this difficulty. The first, which our officials (including those of HM Customs) have already discussed in general terms, is to see what estimate might be made of the level of receipts to be expected under the international confiscation orders likely to be in place in the course of 1990/91 - as the basis on which a bid might be constructed.

I should like that work to continue, though I recognise the problems of coming to sufficiently confident predictions while the operation of international confiscation agreements is still in its infancy. For this reason I should like to propose an alternative approach, which I am keen to take forward in tandem.

The Treasury's approach, for reasons which I well understand, focused on monies seized as a result of international co-operation - interpreting international co-operation specifically in terms of the enforcement of overseas confiscation orders by courts in this country. It is the latter definition which causes difficulties for the immediate future, given the slow pace at which the regime of international confiscation orders is likely to become operative. But such orders represent only a narrow aspect of international co-operation. It would be more logical, I suggest, to define co-operation in terms of confiscations made in this country as a result of foreign or British court orders in which information or assistance from a foreign law enforcement agency has been material to the successful prosecution here or imposition of the order here. The £20 million limit would, of course, apply in the way proposed.

I have no doubt that the definition I have suggested will need some further refinement; this is something to which I will also look to my officials to take forward with yours. The advantage in it, it seems to me, is that it avoids the artificial distinction which is implicit in casting the scheme in terms solely of confiscation orders made overseas, and it provides a ready-made baseline on which to move immediately to the calculation of the sums available for distribution.

The best outcome, I believe, would be if we could reach agreement on the basis of the reformulation I have proposed, in time for a late bid in the present round. I recognise, however, that time is not on our side for this year. I should therefore like to take forward in tandem a separate but related issue, which has arisen in the same context. This is about the need for more regular support for drugs investigation work. It centres on the concern that the police have been expressing for some time over the difficulty of funding international drug and asset investigations, including the payment of rewards to major drugs informants.

A sub-committee of the Drugs Intelligence Steering Group (DISG) - which includes representatives of the police, Customs and FCO, as well as the Home Office - has now reported to me with recommendations for the establishment of a central fund. The costs which would be eligible for payment from the fund would be the additional costs of overtime and travel and subsistence incurred by police forces in international drug and asset investigations, both before and after an arrest; and the full cost of a reward of £10,000 or more to a major drugs informant. The sub-committee envisage that money for the fund should be provided under the normal PES process; the initial estimate of funds required is £1 million.

The basis of the DISG proposal is that there should be a permanent and reliable source of central support for international investigations, which is why seized assets may provide only a limited answer, at least initially, to the needs which have been identified. I do accept, however, that the close parallels which exist between the two proposals may make it appropriate in due course to earmark a proportion of asset seizures for the purposes identified by DISG. I do not believe that this should happen until the scheme on asset seizures has become properly established, so that we are assured that a sufficiently dependable sum will be available. I therefore conclude that the DISG initiative will need separate funding in the initial stages, and should be grateful if you would take this letter as a late PES bid for that purpose. Supporting information will be provided at official level. I am sorry that it did not prove possible to identify this need at an earlier stage in the PES process.

As I said at the outset, I am grateful for the Treasury's willingness to consider afresh the problems raised by the fight against drugs, and the substantial resource implications which it entails. I hope that the further suggestions which I have made in this letter (together with the two other drugs-related initiatives about which I am writing to you separately) will enable us to demonstrate the Government's concern over this issue, and make real inroads into the problem.

I am copying this letter to the recipients of John Major's.

Hoven, Douglas Home AFFAIRS: Dys.

6819 (S. A. S. 1.80)

From: THE PRIVATE SECRETARY Home Office **QUEEN ANNE'S GATE** LONDON SWIH 9AT 8 August 1989 Dear Charles, De with CAS Your letter of 5 July to Richard Gozney (copied to me) requested a draft reply to the enclosed letter which the Prime Minister has received from Miss Margaret J Anstee of UNO Vienna about the package of drugs measure, which the Home Secretary announced recently at the Pompidou Group Ministerial meeting. We subsequently agreed with the Foreign & Commonwealth Office that the Home Office would take this over. I therefore enclose a draft reply from the Prime Minister to send which has been agreed with the FCO, and which takes account of points Sir Geoffrey Howe wished to have included, as enumerated in Bob Peirce's letter to me of 18 July. I am copying this letter and enclosure to Bob Peirce. Vours ever, Perin 8m.

C D Powell, Esq.

LONDON, S.W.1.

Private Secretary

No 10 Downing Street

P R C STORR

Miss Margaret J Anstee
Director-General
United Nations Office at Vienna
Vienna International Centre
PO Box 500
A-1400 Vienna, Austria



DAZADK

For signature by the Prime Minister

Thank you for your letter of 3 July about the package of measures which the Home Secretary announced at the recent Ministerial meeting of the Pompidou Group. It was most encouraging to receive your personal recognition of the role which the United Kingdom is taking internationally in the drugs area.

I do hope that our donation to the ICDALT Trust Fund, together with the services of two Junior Professional Officers, will be of real assistance to the drugsbodies, in the short term, and that other states will follow our example. In the longer term I hope that the lobbying exercise which we and others have been conducting will result in the provision of adequate funding from the regular UN budget. But we need also to ensure that the drugs bodies are organised in the most efficient and cost-effective manner in which to carry out their work.

With regard to the conference on demand reduction. I am most grateful for your kind offer to assist in its preparation. I understand that, when you visited this country recently, you were able to have preliminary discussions about the form this assistance might take with both Douglas Hogg and Tim Eggar. My hope is that the conference will demonstrate that "consumer countries" are committed to reducing the demand for illicit drugs, without which

the cartels would be out of business. I attach the highest importance to this effort and I was encouraged by the response of our partners in the Group of Seven when we discussed it at our recent meeting in Paris.

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ANNEX A

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT VIENNA

THE DIRLCIOR-GENERAL



OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES A VIENNE LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL

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

3 July 1989

Personal My Fear Prime Minister,

Ambassador Clark of the Dritish Mission to the United Nations here has passed to me the extremely welcome confirmation of the new measures announced by the Home Secretary, at the recent Ministerial meeting of the Pompidou Group to support international efforts to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking. I had, in fact, already conveyed this information to the Socretary-General on the basis of earlier unofficial news.

The provision of half a million pounds, together with the services of two new Junior Professional Officers, to assist this Secretariat in its drug abuse control activities, as well as additional funds for the work of the United Nations Fund for Drug abuse Control in developing countries, will do much to strengthen our endeavours. It will also help to offset the crippling effects of reductions in the UN regular budget about which I wrote to you earlier this year.

I am most grateful for this tangible expression of support. It will be put to good use. It has demonstrated, not for the first time, that the United Kingdom is prepared to translate words into action in international drug abuse control. I greatly hope that other Governments will take note of this lead and will be encouraged to increase their own participation in this vitally important area of United Nations activity.

I was also very glad to learn of Her Majesty's Government's proposal to host a major international conference in 1990 in London to address demand reduction for illicit drugs in general and an overall strategy for combatting the threat posed by cocaine in particular. This is a further welcome outcome of the conversations that took place when I came to London last March, at your invitation, and one I believe to be most timely, both politically and substantively. As discussed then, the United

The Rt. Hon. Mrs. Margaret Thatquer M.F.
Prime Minister of Great Britain and Northern Tretand
10 Downing Street
London SWIA 2AA

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UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT VIENNA



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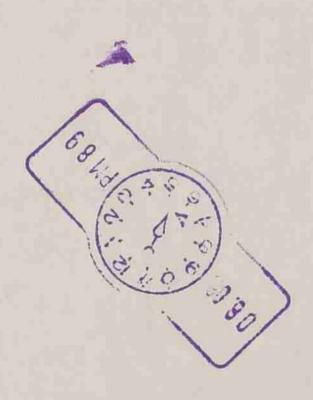
Nations would like to be closely associated with this conference, and I have offered both to the Home Secretary and the Foreign Office the fullest cooperation of the United Nations Office at Vienna in its preparation. I hope to discuss this further with the appropriate officials when I visit London again on the appropriate officials when I visit London again on the and lith July.

I am well aware that these encouraging developments owe much to your own intervention in the matter, deviving from your concern over the clarming escalation of the drug problem world-wide, and I therefore wanted to send you these personal words of thanks.

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Home Accarer, Dog.



Prime Minister

have got in our preparations for the international conference on demand reduction for drugs/cocaine.

- 2. The conference will be held in the Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre from 9-11 April (Monday to Wednesday). I should have preferred to avoid Holy Week but these are the only dates when the centre would be available before October 1990 and I think we should settle for them. A little gentle arm-twisting may be necessary by our posts abroad to ensure a good attendance.
- 3. When Margaret Anstee called here recently she said she hoped the UN would be closely involved in the preparations for the conference. I think we might go one step further and suggest that the conference should be under joint UK/UN auspices, following the pattern of the successful AIDS conference. Such an arrangement would help counter any criticisms that the UK was promoting the conference to serve its own ends.
- 4. I have also been giving some thought to the arrangements for opening the conference. It would I know get the conference off to just the right start if you were able to

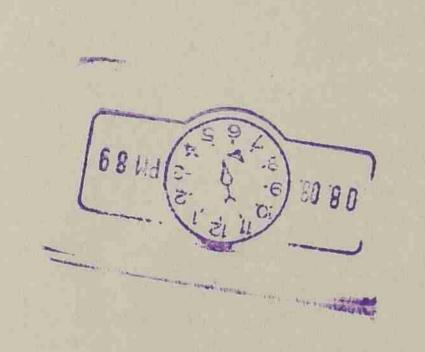
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find time to perform this ceremony. I understand that at present you would be free to do so, and I hope you might agree.

- 5. In view of the United Nations involvement I think it would be fitting if the Secretary General could also join you for the opening. Margaret Anstee has already mentioned the conference to him and if he is free I think there is a good chance he will agree to come.
- 6. You will recall that when you opened the Ozone Layer conference earlier this year you were followed by President Moi of Kenya who gave a keynote speech. With this precedent in mind HM Acting Ambassador in Bogota has suggested that President Barco of Colombia would be an ideal choice as principal guest speaker. His presence on the same platform as you would serve effectively to show the balance between producer and consumer countries as well as their common purpose. I think this is a sensible suggestion and if the Foreign Secretary agrees I would recommend that we follow it up. I have just seen a telegram from Bogota which contains the text of a letter from President Barco to you in which he expresses his delight at hearing of your initiative in proposing the conference at the recent Economic Summit.
 - 7. If you agree that the Secretary-General and President Barco should be invited to speak at the opening we shall ascertain through diplomatic channels whether they are likely to be willing to attend; if so, we shall put forward letters of invitation for your signature.

I was sitting most to Colombia I with the Principant) at the Panis Bindered the server Bindered the day posters stage to distant the day posters

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SECRET AND PERSONAL



10 DOWNING STREET LONDON SW1A 2AA

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THE PRIME MINISTER

3 August 1989

Vea Villon

Thank you for your most intriguing idea for tackling the cocaine and crack problem set out in your letter of 26 July: it is characteristically brilliant. I shall look into this and will come back to you when I have more information about whether it is possible.

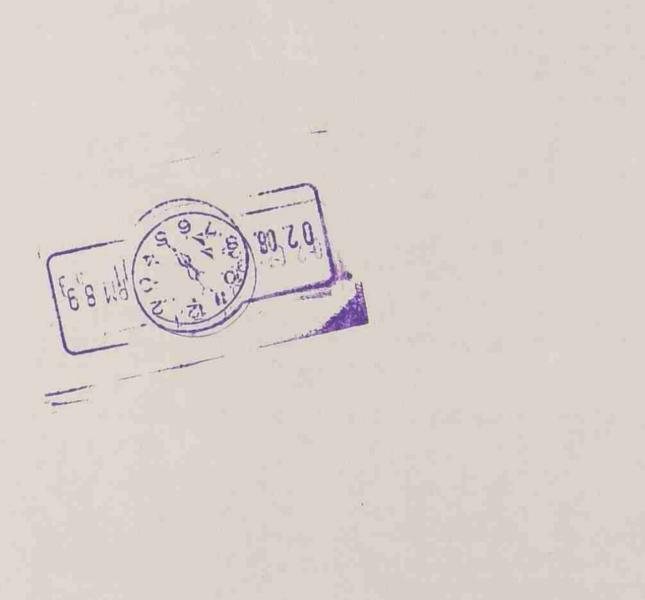
And thank you too for the Scarlet Pimpernel plant which arrived in time for me to wear a buttonhole to go to France.

our we

The Lord Rothschild, G.B.E., G.M., F.R.S.

V

Foreign and Commonwealth Office London SW1A 2AH 2 August 1989 Drugs: Response to the threat from Crack, The Home Secretary's minute of 31 July to the Prime Minister asked for comments on the statement to be issued on 3 August. In the Foreign Secretary's absence, Mr Sainsbury has the following comments: - the last tiret on page 2 of the draft is too expansive on the role of the Drug Liaison Officers (DLOs). Although some elements of the media know of their existence, we do not wish to publicise their location or intelligence-gathering role because we believe it would increase the security threat to DLOs and our missions, particularly in Latin America. We should, therefore, prefer to avoid any such reference in the statement. The proposed draft seems to provoke awkward follow-up questions. We suggest that the second tiret should be amended to read simply: "We shall build up our growing network of Drug Liaison Officers overseas." - the last sentence of para 7 of Home Secretary's minute clearly states the view of the Secretary of State for Health that we should be ready to switch to a specific national campaign against "crack", should this prove necessary. The last sentence of the penultimate tiret on page 4 of the statement ("We have decided against a national campaign specifically aimed at "crack" misuse.") is therefore perhaps misleading and might be deleted. I am sending a copy of this minute to recipients of the Home Secretary's minute. (J S Wall) Private Secretary Colin Walters Esq PS/Home Secretary



FLE



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

1 August 1989

CONFIDENTIAL

Daar Reber,

DRUGS: RESPONSE TO THE THREAT FROM CRACK

The Prime Minister was grateful for the Home Secretary's minute of 31 July on CRACK, reporting on the conclusions of the recent meeting of the Ministerial Group on the Misuse of Drugs.

She is content <u>in principle</u> with what is proposed but notes that there are a number of practical matters which need to be settled. She agrees that the Home Secretary should now write to the Chief Secretary about the financial consequences. The Prime Minister is also happy for the Home Secretary to make the announcement attached to his minute this week (subject to any Treasury comments); and for it to be followed by a more detailed statement at a later stage once the details have been finalised. She commented that it is a good clear statement.

I am copying this to Flora Goldhill (Health), Duncan Sparkes (Treasury), Richard Gozney (Foreign and Commonwealth Office), Peter Swift (Education and Science), Uriel Jamieson (Scottish Office), Keith Davies (Welsh Office) and Patrick Turner (Cabinet Office).

CAROLINE SLOCOCK

Peter Storr Esq. Home Office

M

PS

TEMPORALLY RETAINED 5-Gray 4/10/206

The Prime Minister HIS IS A COPY. THE ORIGINAL IS
10, Downing Street
LONDON, SW1
RETAINED UNDER SECTION 3 (4) July 1989

OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT

Dear Madam,

NARCOTICS CONTROL - SUPPRESSION OF COCAINE PRODUCTION

The commitment of H.M. Government to narcotics control is well recognized and has once again been brought to public attention through media coverage of the recent G7 summit. I therefore believe that it is my duty to bring to your personal attention certain factors which have seriously delayed the implementation of a control programme directed against cocaine production in South America, especially Peru.

I am a biologist with extensive experience in the mass production of insects for deployment as biological control agents against insect pests and weeds. Whilst acting as a consultant entomologist in the USA in 1980, I was asked by federal agencies to comment on the possibility of using insects to eradicate narcotic crops, especially cocaine and opium. I have thus maintained a professional interest in this field of research for almost ten years. The Home Office C5 Division has been aware of my expertise in this area since May 1986, when I first briefed Mr Neville Nagler about my experiments concerning the control of opium in Pakistan.

In February 1988 I was advised that during the past six months, unprecidented swarms of the indigenous moth Eloria noyesi had produced larvae that destroyed 20,000 hectares of illegal coca plantations around Tarapoto, Peru, causing losses to drug traffickers estimated at more than US \$37 million. In view of its potential value in the war against cocaine and crack production, I passed this information to Mr Nagler. In March 1988, Mr Nagler and I discussed a project proposal with senior staff of the Peruvian Embassy in London, who made it clear that the Peruvian Government would require financial assistance in order to proceed. Following this, in May 1988, the Director General of OFECOP, Dr Rene Flores Agreda, wrote to C5 Division to formally confirm the Peruvian Government's interest in the development of a mass-rearing system that would facilitate the use of Eloria as a biological control agent against coca. By this time, Mr Nagler had been succeeded as head of C5 Division by Mr Peter Edwards and the matter was dealt with by Mr Bob Cook. Despite Mr Cook's expressions of support for the proposal, C5 Division subsequently failed to respond to the informal Peruvian request for financial and technical assistance.

In October 1988 the Narcotic Control and AIDS Department of the Foreign & Commonwealth Office expressed interest in the proposal and offered to try to secure the necessary R&D funds from the Home Office. At the same time they suggested that the Peruvian Government should make a formal request for assistance through H.M. Embassy, Lima.

During a visit to the FCO in February 1989 I met Mr Eric Rosenquist of the U.S. Department of State, who confided that they, too, were interested in deploying Eloria as a biological control agent, but that they apparently lacked the expertise to develop a suitable mass-rearing system. He suggested that the Department of State might underwrite the cost of the project. Shortly afterwards, I received a telephone call from the narcotics control research leader of USDA Beltsville, asking if I would be prepared to collaborate with the US State Department. I passed this information to C5 Division, to discover that Mr Cook had been replaced by Mr Len Hay, who appeared to have no knowledge about the proposed project with the Peruvians.

In April 1989 I was informed that the Peruvian Minister for Foreign

In April 1989 I was informed that the Peruvian Minister for Foreign Relations, Sr Larco Cox, had during the course of his official visit to Britain discussed the Peruvian proposal with your junior Home Office minister, Mr Hogg. Regrettably, Mr Hogg does not appear to have been fully briefed on the subject for, according to a senior Peruvian Embassy official, Mr Hogg was of the impression that this programme might have adverse ecological effects.

Mr Hogg's fears are, in fact, demonstrably without scientific foundation. There is unequivocal evidence that the use of the indigenous moth Eloria as a biological control agent in Peru would be without detectable risk to the environment; it would also be far less damaging that the proposed use of herbicides, such as 'Spike'. C5 Division recognized these facts, but have offered no explanation as to how they failed to provide Mr Hogg with the correct information, or why the appropriate FCO staff were not invited to contribute to the meeting with the Peruvian minister.

I have been advised by the Peruvian Embassy that, faced with the obvious lack of support for the project, Sr Larco Cox initially concluded that there was little point in submitting a formal request for assistance. However on the 22nd June 1989, following my assurances that a misunderstanding must have occurred, the Peruvian Government confirmed that they would like to proceed with this project but would still require financial and technical assistance. I passed this information to the Home Office on 3rd July, but to date I have received no acknowledgement.

Informally, C5 Division, NCAD and the U.S. Department of State have recognized that the proposal offers a potentially efficient, logistically appropriate, environmentally sound and cost-effective approach to the problem, not only in Peru but in any areas where coca is grown illegally. In marked to contrast to the situation in certain other countries, the Peruvian Government is anxious to eradicate the illegal plantations and is requesting assistance. The estimated cost of the 12-month R&D project - £60,000 - surely cannot constitute a serious obstacle. Yet we are apparently no nearer to taking action than we were eighteen months ago.

In the absence of evidence to the contrary, I find it hard to believe that the lack of priority afforded to this project by the Civil Service departments concerned reflects current Government policy. In view of the urgency of the situation in South America and the importance attached by H.M. Government to narcotics control, I felt obliged to bring this matter to your personal attention.

Yours sincerely,

Dr Ashley C. Morton



10 DOWNING STREET

PRIME MINISTER

Would you please re-sign the attached letter to
Lord Rothschild. Unfortunately there was an error.

31 July 1989



10 DOWNING STREET

LONDON SW1A 2AA

THE PRIME MINISTER

SECRET AND PERSONAL

not sen

Vear Villar

Thank you for your most intriguing idea for tackling the cocaine and crack problem set out in your letter of 26 July: it is characteristically brilliant. I shall look into this and will come back to when I have more information about whether it is possible.

And thankyon too for the 'Scarled Pringural plant which arrived in line for me to your a bottombole to go to France.

Someway

Our way

The Lord Rothschild, G.B.E., G.M., F.R.S.

PRIME MINISTER

CRACK

The Home Secretary is keen that you should take an early view on his submission of today at Flag B so that he can make an announcement on Thursday about current and planned action on Crack.

Carolyn Sinclair in her admirable note at Flag A agrees with what the Home Secretary proposes but wonders whether an early statement is a good idea. The Home Secretary's proposals (which come out of the Ministerial Group on the Misuse of Drugs) have significant expenditure implications - £2.3 million in the first full year perhaps rising to £10 million over three years - and discussions with the Treasury have hardly started.

The Home Secretary might arguably wait until the financial details are sorted out - Carolyn suggests that an announcement might well hold until the Party Conference.

A statement of the kind proposed by the Home Secretary must be valuable in maintaining the momentum against CRACK; and there is no reason why an announcement this week should necessarily detract from the effectiveness of a further statement once the details of the new proposals have been agreed. However there does seem to me to be a danger that the statement the Home Secretary now proposes to make somewhat commits the Government to forward expenditure not yet agreed by the Treasury.

The Home Secretary would like you to take a view tonight. It has arrived too late for the Treasury to offer a view about the statement, if they have one.

Do you agree:

- in principle to what is proposed for future action and that the Home Secretary should now write to the Chief Secretary about the resource implications;

- to an announcement this week, subject to Treasury agreement to the terms of the statement.

(M)

Caroline Slocock 31 July 1989

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other day thereals) provided it is decreed

with the Seasoning



PRIME MINISTER

31 July 1989

DRUGS: RESPONSE TO THE THREAT FROM "CRACK"

Douglas Hurd has minuted to you following discussion with ministrial colleagues on ways of combatting crack. He proposes:

- (a) a two pronged campaign, at national and local level, on lines which he has already outlined to you;
- (b) an announcement this week summarising the action in hand and hinting at the proposals at (a).

General

The proposals at (a) are sensible. But they need to be fleshed out - and fully accepted by colleagues. Funding also needs to be agreed. This means that a statement on the lines of (b) can go no further than a general expression of the Government's concern. Arguably this is unnecessary. Douglas Hurd has already made it clear in recent speeches that the Government takes the threat of "crack" very seriously indeed.

Background

Colleagues have broadly endorsed Douglas Hurd's proposal:

- (i) to step up efforts at a national level via TV, posters and the youth press to reduce demand for all drugs;
- (ii) to target the nine areas where "crack" has already been found for action at the local level. This would be directed specifically - but not exclusivelyat "crack".

CONFIDENTIAL

To achieve this Douglas Hurd wants:

- a new Drug Prevention Unit in the Home Office including Zbusinessmen, police and teachers as well as civil servants;
- by the Drug Prevention Unit. The "galvanisers" would aim to mobilise action in the community against drugs, initially in the nine target areas. They would work through formal and informal local networks such as the police, the probation service, teachers, the local business community, churches (especially the black churches) women's groups etc.

The above might cost £2.3 million in the first full year, rising to perhaps £10 million over three years. Discussions have hardly started with the Treasury as to where this money should be found.

Comment

Douglas Hurd's minute glosses over a difference of view among colleagues.

- as to whether the <u>national</u> campaign should focus primarily on "crack". Most thought not, and this is reflected in the current proposal. But Kenneth Clarke dissented, pointing to the success of the Government's specific campaign against injecting heroin;
- on the proposed initiative at local level. The Departments of Education and Health are worried that action co-ordinated by the Home Office might cut across their existing efforts.



Disagreement over the first point is a fine one. Everyone is agreed:

- that other drugs, particularly those injected, still pose a major threat. People are not switching from heroin to "crack". They are adding "crack" to heroin, amphetamines, cannabis etc.;
- that while the US experience is very frightening, it is unlikely to be reproduced exactly in the UK. Tighter gun laws are an important difference. A campaign focussing exclusively on "crack" at this stage would be criticised as simplistic over-reaction;
- that a campaign against all drugs would be seen as directed equally to whites (the main users of heroin) and blacks. A campaign against "crack" could be seen as targetting the Afro-Caribbean community. This would cause great resentment and make it harder to get Afro-Caribbeans to join in the fight against "crack" (a crucial part of Douglas Hurd's tactics at the local level).

A heightened campaign against all drugs look; sensible.

It would be possible to add more information about "crack" if this is needed eg to combat ignorance about its nature.

On the second point the Home Office should be supported.

There is a need for a central focus of Government action against drugs. Much of the effort will need to be channelled through schools or the medical services. But the fight against drugs needs to be considered in the round. Inevitably Education think only about the relationship of drugs education to other parts of the school curriculum; and Health think about it in relation to other health issues. Departmental

parochialism should not be allowed to prevail in this case.

Douglas Hurd says he wants to avoid overlap, especially at the local level. He suggests that three or four people may be needed for a limited time in each of the nine target areas to bring together the various voluntary and statutory bodies already working on drugs. He also hopes to use these people to reach the parts of society which have not been touched by existing efforts - primarily the Afro-Caribbean community. He will need to find the right kind of Afro-Caribbean figures to achieve this.

It will need delicately handling. Afro-Caribbeans rarely take "hard" drugs such as heroin, but regard cannabis as part of life. It is given to babies. The fact that cannabis is illegal is widely regarded as unjust. Most Afro-Caribbeans do not think that they, as a group, have a drug problem.

But there are good reasons to fearing that "crack" will get a hold on Afro-Caribbeans in a way that other hard drugs have not. Jamaicans are heavily involved in running the "crack" trade in the USA, and it would be amazing if knowledge was not passed on to Jamaicans living here. And there are sizeable Afro-Caribbean communities in most of the districts where "crack" use has been discovered so far.

The police and other statutory authorities all say that it is hard to get messages across to Afro-Caribbeans. Douglas Hurd's proposed use of informal channels may be the only way. It should be tried.

Conclusion

Douglas Hurd's proposals to combat "crack" should be supported.

But he will need to sort out funding with the Treasury before

anything can be announced. The Home Office should - if



necessary - be able to find enough money to get the initiative underway this year.

An announcement in general terms that the Government is taking action against "crack" hardly seems worth making.

It would be seen at <u>best as an immediate reaction</u> to last week's report on "crack" by the Home Affairs Select Committee.

Recommendation

- Agree to Douglas Hurd's proposals subject to his sorting out money with the Chief Secretary;
- Express doubt about the value of an unspecific announcement about action against "crack" at this stage (the details could be announced at the Party Conference).

CAROLYN SINCLAIR



9 B

Prime Minister

DRUGS: RESPONSE TO THE THREAT FROM "CRACK"

In my minute to you of 28 June I drew your attention to the high risk of cocaine in the form of "crack" becoming established here. I sent you a copy of Douglas Hogg's report of his visit to the United States and the Bahamas which confirmed the threat. We discussed when we met on 17 July how our policy might be carried forward.

- 2. On 26 July I chaired a meeting, at Secretary of State level, of the Ministerial Group on the Misuse of Drugs (MGMD). We considered reports from Departments on the cocaine problem and all parts of the effort needed to deal with it. It may be helpful if I summarise some of the points discussed.
- 3. We agreed that international co-operation was essential in order to encourage effective action by drug producer and transit countries and to ensure that as much as possible is done to combat the international traffic in drugs including cocaine. We have built up the number of drug liaison officers overseas and we already have a good record on other aspects. We have taken a leading role internationally in the battle against drugs both bilaterally and through bodies such as the United Nations and the Council of Europe Pompidou Group. The Foreign Secretary outlined a number of areas where our international effort could be improved. He placed particular emphasis on:

/- preparation

allocation for the Department of Health's publicity budget is

/£3 million.

£3 million. An enhanced campaign with a more effective two pronged national and regional approach could be mounted at an additional cost of £2 million. The Secretary of State for Health was clear that we must be ready to switch at short notice, should this prove necessary, to a specific national campaign against "crack" and designed generally to sully the image of cocaine.

- 8. In the field of prevention, drugs education in schools and amongst young people plays a fundamental role. The Department of Education and Science see this best presented in the context of health education about medicines, solvent abuse, tobacco, alcohol and AIDS as well as drugs. Urgent action is already being taken through a ten-point action plan on health education including drugs being implemented by DES Ministers. A fact sheet on "crack" has been prepared to be sent to the Drugs Education Co-ordinators in every Local Education Authority to enable them to provide teachers with basic information about "crack" and to encourage specific action in those areas particularly at risk from "crack". MGMD accepted there was a great deal of ignorance about "crack" and that all professionals dealing with drug problems needed to know the facts about "crack" and its effects.
- 9. We are agreed that more could and should be done to counter this menace while it is still in the earliest stages of development. We identified two gaps one in local communities, the other in Whitehall. Local communities, if properly informed and encouraged, could play a stronger part in exerting pressure against drug misuse in all its manifestations, including smoking "crack". My proposal is that the Government should respond to that concern by helping

We need a sustained effort, targeted initially on those areas most at risk of developing a serious cocaine and "crack" problem. There is an analogy with our Safer Cities programmes for crime prevention in selected towns and cities. We have learned in crime prevention that the best action is local and specific.

- 10. Colleagues sensibly make the point that an enhanced programme of drugs prevention must take particular care to build on, and not confuse or duplicate, the work which is already being undertaken in education and health with the active involvement of local professional and voluntary organisations. Certainly the small teams which I believe are needed to promote wider community action on drugs must be organised so as to dovetail with current activity. They must not interrupt the good progress to which I have already referred.
- 11. Careful planning will be needed, specific to each of the nine areas identified as at particular risk from crack. Colleagues will make available detailed analyses of the existing local machinery. Where that can provide a suitable mechanism to take this initiative forward, we shall obviously not need to overlay it with another. But some additional manpower will be needed locally. I envisage that three or four people may be needed for a limited time in each of the

target areas. These teams would bring together and galvanise the different agencies in a specific place who should be working to prevent the spread of drug misuse. It was agreed by MGMD that we should take forward these proposals with a view to reaching final approval of the detailed plans at the next MGMD meeting in September.

- 12. There will need to be a strong steer from the centre for this initiative. The markedly increased emphasis which we propose to give to drugs prevention requires a central team which would promote and evaluate local activity while ensuring that national organisations with a substantial influence in local community affairs were fully involved in our plans. The central team would report regularly to MGMD, which would have a direct influence on the scope and thrust of its work.
- 13. A number of practical matters need to be settled; believe that the Government must take the initiative to preempt the new threat of cocaine and "crack" and that the additional impetus we are preparing to give to drugs prevention is the right approach within the context of our strategy as a whole, and one which will be welcomed by the local community interests who are looking to us for a lead. Subject to your agreement to our taking this forward, I propose to write to the Chief Secretary about the financial consequences, which should amount to no more than £2.3 million in the first full year of operation, building perhaps to £10 million over the next three years. MGMD will then consider carefully the details of this expenditure. Allowing for the financial constraints, I think that it would be right to launch this initiative as far as we can before the end of 1989.

7. There is intense public interest in this subject, and (following our general discussion after Cabinet on 27 July on tactics during the recess) I believe it would be useful if I issued on Thursday 3 August a crisp statement summarising the action already in hand and giving a first indication of the fresh steps outlined above. I attach a draft on which I welcome any comments. 15. I am sending a copy of this minute to Kenneth Clarke, Nigel Lawson, John Major, John MacGregor, Malcolm Rifkind, Peter Walker and Sir Robin Butler. Pein Som. (Approved by the Home Secretary and signed in his absence.) 31 July 1989

Annex

ENHANCED DRUGS PREVENTION

The 9 areas identified for initial attention are:

SE London (Peckham)

E London (Newham)

SW London (Brixton)

Merseyside (Toxteth)

Birmingham (Handsworth)

Wolverhampton (Heath Town)

Nottingham (Hyson Green/Radford)

Sheffield (Burngreave/Ellesmere/Pitsmoore)

Bristol (St Pauls)

DRAFT STATEMENT BY THE HOME SECRETARY

ACTION ON "CRACK"

The threat to this country from cocaine, particularly in its smokable form "crack", requires even stronger efforts on our part to prevent the misuse of drugs. That was the main conclusion of the Ministerial Group on the Misuse of Drugs (MGMD) when it met under my Chairmanship on 26 July.

Increasing amounts of cocaine are being driven into Europe by the cocaine barons of Latin America. At our ports and airports Customs seized 260 kilos of cocaine in the first six months of this year. This compares with 190 kilos in the same period in 1988 and 80 kilos in the first six months of 1987.

Cocaine in the form of "crack" is already with us. It is not yet widespread but the police have seized small quantities in more than half a dozen different British cities. In the whole of 1988 there were 27 seizures; in the first six months of 1989 there were 31.

"Crack" has led to addiction, deep misery, violence and other lawlessness in many American cities. Not all these effects are likely to be repeated in this country. But the

/threat of

/specific.

specific. The role of central government is being examined to ensure that we are fully equipped to encourage and support local action. We intend to strengthen the valuable work being done in the schools and by national and regional publicity with further local initiatives on drug prevention, especially in those areas we believe to be most at risk from "crack".

This means building on the work already being done by the statutory services - education, health, police and probation - and by voluntary organisations. We intend to bring in other community interests, especially police, business, churches and other opinion formers and organisations. There are at present gaps in knowledge and in the necessary effort. We need to encourage and help local communities to act together - just as they are doing now in crime prevention - to prevent the spread of "crack" and other drug misuse. The Ministerial Group is working out further action on these lines.

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10 DOWNING STREET

Prime Minimer (2)
I am making Discrete
inquiries about this through the Chief
Scientie Adviser
John Fairdaugh. In me meantire,
You may with to
nore Lord Rollinschild's Suggestian
y stiring cons
m. CM3

26th July 1989

SECRET

Dear Prime Minister,

While virtually everyone agrees that those who take cocaine or crack, in the various ways available, should be punished, everyone, I think, agrees that it is the "drug barons" who must be mercilessly "put down". It has, however, occurred to me that there is a possibility that one can "go further back" than the "drug barons". I have in mind the introduction of a pest which attacks the source of cocaine, that is the plant Erythroxylon*

Supposing it is possible that such a pest exists or that it is possible to "make" one, the question arises as to how to introduce it into the relevant parts of the various countries involved. One might think of aerial sprays, with or without the connivance of the Government concerned; and various other methods of introduction, covert as well as overt.

^{*} Oxford English Dictionary spelling

There are several research laboratories in the U.K. who would be knowledgeable, or could make themselves knowledgeable, about pests which infest or might infest this plant or closely related ones.

There is an obvious security problem in approaching one of these laboratories but I suspect that the most serious security aspect might concern the nationalities of those working in the laboratories. X might leak to his parent country.

I do not know which laboratories or perhaps even universities might have the relevant expertise, though being in the biotechnology world I could probably find out. Alternatively, you obviously have at your disposal all the means necessary to find out.

In this case I have deliberately not followed the convention of sending two copies of my letter to you.

Yours even Victor

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DEMAND REDUCTION FOR ILLICIT
DRUGS IN GENERAL AND AN OVERALL STRATEGY FOR COMBATTING
COCAINE IN PARTICULAR

Objectives

- 1. (a) Maintain the momentum of international cooperation on drugs developed at the ICDAIT Conference in 1987 and at the Conference which adopted the new United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in December 1988.
 - (b) Demonstrate to "producer countries" (particularly in Latin America) that "consumer countries" (eg European countries and North America) are committed to reducing demand for drugs.
 - (c) Share the experience and expertise of European and other "consumer countries" in tackling demand for drugs in Third World countries, including drug producer countries in which drug addiction is increasing (eg Pakistan).
 - (d) Identify ways in which international drugs cooperation can most effectively be targetted to combat the production and trafficking of, and demand for, cocaine.

Venue

2. London.

Timing 3. Summar/1990?

Participation

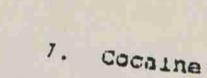
All countries with significant drug-related problems to be invited. "Core" participation: UK plus Pompidou Group European partners; US, Canada; Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary; Bolvia, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Brazil; India, Pakistan, Thailand, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Singapore; Australia; Jamaica, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago and Caribbean Dependent Territories; Nigeria, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Morocco, Egypt; UN drugs and health organisations; European Commission; Commonwealth Secretariat. Non-governmental organisations.

Costs

5. Between £0.5 and £0.75 million?

Agenda

- 6. Demand reduction.
 - (a) Extent of problem internationally.
 - (b) Specific problems related to:
 - Haroin
 - Cocaine and its derivatives (eg crack)
 - Marijuana
 - Amphetamines
 - Other drugs (eg designer drugs, diverted pharmaceuticals)
 - AIDS
 - Methods of reducing demand.
 - Education
 - Treatment and rehabilitation
 - Law enforcement



- (a) Extent of cocaine problem
 - production
 - trafficking
 - demand
 - social and security implications (eg health,
- (b) Methods of combatting production
 - crop eradication (including use of herbicides and biological controls)
 - crop substitution and rural development
 - law enforcement (police and customs)

Methods of combatting trafficking

- ratification and implementation of UN Conventions
- bilateral legal cooperation agreements against
- law enforcement cooperation.
- Demand reduction in consumer and producer (d)

1989-97-13 14:54 UND FOO LONDON

MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE CONFISCATION ARRANGEMENTS : STATE OF NEGOTIATIONS AS AT 12 JULY 1989

Agreements Concluded

1988 USA, Australia, Canada, Bahamas. 1989 Switzerland, Bermuda, Spain.

Negotiations Substantially Concluded

Sweden, Nigeria, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Anguilla, Jamaica, Gibraltar.

Negotiations Opened

Germany, Guyana, British Virgin Islands, Netherlands.

Preliminary Discussions Opened

France, Venezuela, Mexico, Singapore, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks & Caicos, Belgium.

Countries Approached

Austria, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Turkey, Pakistan, Norway, Denmark, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Greece, Grenada, Netherlands Antilles, India, Ireland, New Zealand, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bahrain, Brazil, Colombia, Cyprus, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Thailand, Vanuatu, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Peru, Sri Lanka, Uruguay.



tome

NEWS RELEASE

18 May 1989

50 Queen Anne's Gate London SWIII SAT (Night line 01 - 273 4565) Contact Number 01 273 4610

"CRACK - A SPECTRE HANGING OVER EUROPE"

DOUGLAS HURD WARNS EUROPEAN MINISTERS

The Home Secretary the Rt Hon Douglas Hurd CBE MP today addressed the extraordinary Ministerial meeting of the Council of Europe's Pompidou Group which he had convened because of the growing threat of cocaine and crack to the countries of Europe.

He said: -

"Crack is the spectra I see hanging over Europe. Prior to 1985 crack was an almost unheard of term in the United States. now a major drug in 49 out of the 50 States. Because the use of the drug is accompanied by feelings of omnipotence and paranois the behaviour which results has devastated family life in the United States. Figures of child abuse have soared and so have attacks on the police. A recent study shows that 75% of people who use crack three times will probably become physically In contrast it takes an average addicted after the third time. 5 months to become addicted to heroin and 15 to 16 months of snorting to become addicted to cocaine. Our job must be to work together, urgently, to ensure that the United States experience is not repeated here.

How? The first point to make is that, as drug trafficking becomes an increasingly international phenomenon, so our response to it must be equally international. The second point is that we must address both the demand for and the supply of drugs.

"Let us look at some of the facts. They are graphically illustrated in the Interpol report. It shows that in the last decade the amounts of cocaine saized in Europe have risen from 155 kilos in 1978 to almost 5.5 tonnes in 1988.

- "In 1988 we saw the largest ever seizure of cocaine in Europe, that of a tonne seized in Spain. Two laboratories in Italy were dismantled and at least 267 kilos of coca base and cocaine hydochloride were seized. This event indicates without doubt that large scale conversion of coca base into cocaine is under way in Europe. There is evidence too, of co-operation between criminal organisations in Columbia and Italy.

"The North American market having been saturated, the cocaine barons of Latin America are now driving their product into Europe. That alone would be cause for concern. But the emergence in the past three or four years of the derivative "crack", and its devastating effects in the United States, are even more alarming.

Confiscation of Assets

"We need, I believe, to bestir ourselves in Europe to help forward the confiscation of the proceeds of trafficking. It is a simple point. The traffickers are in it for the money. If they stand a good chance of losing the money, wherever it is stashed, the incentive disappears. The Draft Declaration invites us to agree that, pending the entry into force of a new European Convention, Member States should seek to conclude bilateral agreements with each other and with countries outside Europe, especially those which are used for the laundering of assets. I would strongly commend this proposal. The United Kingdom has to date concluded agreements with the United States, Canada, the Bahamas, Australia and Switzerland. An agreement with Spain is nearly ready for signature. Negotiations with Sweden are almost concluded. Discussions with Italy and France are under way and this week we began discussions with the Netherlands. There should be no hiding place either for the trafficker or for his

New Initiatives

"I can announce today that the UK will shortly be making an extra-budgetary contribution of £500,000 to the UN Trust Fund so that important practical work in the UN bodies Secretariat can go ahead. We will also provide 2 junior professional officers to work in these bodies.

"If producer and transit countries for cocaine have strong, well trained and well equipped drug enforcement agencies the task of the trafficker becomes more difficult. I can announce that the UK has decided in principle to establish a new facility for training Customs officers, from producer and transit countries, in methods to combat illict drug trafficking.

1989-07-13 14:54

"I can also announce that, under our programme of overseas drug related assistance, we propose to make up to £2 million available over the next three years to provide better equipment and training for law enforcement agencies in countries along the supply route of cocaine from Latin America to Europe.

"The Draft Declaration for the meeting proposes the establishment of a new ad hoc working group to look urgently at the scope for more effective co-operation between governments to combat the threat and come up with proposals.

"If it agreed that we should establish such a group. I hope that it will come up with ideas on how to tackle the demand for cocaine at the European level. But there is a need for some more.

"In particular, the UK Government has reached the conclusion that there might be merit in the holding of a major that there might be merit in the holding of a major international conference to address the whole range of issues concerning demand reduction, in the context of the threat posed concerning demand reduction, in the context of the threat posed by cocaine, as well as ways of preventing cocaine from reaching our shores.

"If colleagues agree that such a conference would be a sensible way forward, the UK Government would be prepared to organise it in London, perhaps in the first half of next year. We should be in London, perhaps in the first half of next year. We should be in London, perhaps in the first half of next year. We should be in London, perhaps in the first half of next year. We should be in London, perhaps in the first half of next year. We should be a sensible way forward, the UK Government would be prepared to organise it way forward, the UK Government would be prepared to organise it way forward, the UK Government would be prepared to organise it way forward, the UK Government would be prepared to organise it way forward, the UK Government would be prepared to organise it way forward, the UK Government would be prepared to organise it way forward, the UK Government would be prepared to organise it was a sensible way forward, the UK Government would be prepared to organise it was a sensible way forward, the UK Government would be prepared to organise it was a sensible way forward, the UK Government would be prepared to organise it was a sensible way forward, the UK Government would be prepared to organise it was a sensible way forward. The UK Government would be prepared to organise it was a sensible way forward.



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

18 July 1989

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Charles Powell wrote to Richard Gozney on 5 July about a letter to the Prime Minister from Margaret Anstee, Director-General of the UN Office at Vienna. Your officials have suggested that the Home Office should draft the reply. We are content but should be grateful to see the reply in draft.

Miss Anstee's discussions with Mr Eggar and officials in the FCO on 10/11 July centred on resources for UN drugs bodies. The Foreign Secretary hopes that the reply to her letter can include a reference to the fact that the bilateral assistance we have provided is only a short-term palliative and that in the longer term we need to press for adequate funding from the regular UN budget and for a review of the UN drugs bodies to bring about a more efficient and cost-effective structure.

The Foreign Secretary also hopes that the reply will acknowledge Miss Anstee's recognition of the leading role that the UK is taking internationally on drugs. He regards this role as increasingly important, not only to counter the drugs threat itself, but also as a valuable means of achieving the UK's wider foreign policy objectives. Hence the importance that we attached to the international drugs initiatives that the FCO proposed, and which the Home Secretary agreed to announce at the Pompidou Group Ministerial meeting in May. The reply could also usefully refer to the action on drugs announced by the Economic Summit on 16 July.

The Foreign Secretary has minuted separately to the Home Secretary and the Defence Secretary on further ways of enhancing our international drugs effort.

The major element in the initiatives announced earlier this year was the proposal to hold an international conference on demand reduction /cocaine, which the Prime Minister has been able to use to good effect in Paris this week. The Foreign Secretary hopes this conference will be a means of promoting the UK's leading role in international drugs work in the same way as the 1988 Aids Conference and



the 1989 Conference on the Ozone Layer did in the AIDS and environment fields. We hope therefore that the reply to Miss Anstee will warmly accept her offer of assistance for the conference.

I am copying this letter to Charles Powell at Number 10.

Tours ever Boslain

> (R N Peirce) Private Secretary

P Storr Esq PS/Home Secretary

18 JUL 1989





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CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY

Disposal of Sums Realised under International Confiscation Agreements

- 1. Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter of 27 June to Douglas Hurd. I warmly welcome your proposals which have considerable implications for many aspects of our anti-drugs effort. I believe that the flexibility you have shown is fully justified by the threat from the illicit use of drugs. I agree with the proposal that MGMD should decide how the sums available from seized assets might be shared out.
- 2. I particularly welcome the suggestion that funds might be allocated to Third Countries that assist in seizing assets. This will be an incentive for them to cooperate in such operations. There are two other areas of concern to the FCO in which the additional resources will be of great assistance. Firstly the funding of anti-drugs work in the Dependent Territories is often an ad hoc affair. To resolve these problems we need to establish regular funding from Whitehall departments. But the financial strains will be greatly relieved if we

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10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SWIA 2AA

From the Private Secretary

11 July 1989

Dear John,

CRACK

Thank you for your letter of 27 June attaching a transcript of a talk given by Mr Robert Stutman of the United States Drugs Enforcement Agency. The Prime Minister has seen and noted this.

July sicesly

CAROLINE SLOCOCK

John Ratcliffe Esq.
Department of Education and Science

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could also make use, for non-recurrent expenditure, of convicted traffickers' assets, particularly those seized in the UK on behalf of Dependent Territories or as a result of operations involving law enforcement authorities in the Dependent Territories.

- 3. Secondly we should like to see confiscated assets used to fund some of HMG's overseas drugs-related assistance. Funding of HM Customs' newly established Customs training facility is an obvious candidate. Another is to meet some of the costs of involvement by the UK's Armed Forces in international anti-drugs operations (eg use of RAF surveillance aircraft to track vessels suspected of carrying drugs). I shall be pursuing with George Younger and Douglas Hurd the possibility of more regular funding for such operations.
- 4. I am copying this letter to the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, the Lord Chancellor, the Attorney-General and the Secretary of State for Scotland.

(GEOFFREY HOWE)

Foreign and Commonwealth Office 14 July 1989 HOME AFFAIRS: Donas PT4.

IO DOWNING STREET
LONDON SWIA 2AA

From the Private Secretary

5 July, 1989.

I attach a copy of a letter the Prime of UNOV.

I should be grateful if you would provide a draft reply for the Prime Minister's signature, to reach me by 19 July please.

draft reply with Peter Storr (Home Office)

to whom I am copying this letter and enclosure.

(C.D. Powell)

Richard Gozney, Esq., Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT VIENNA
THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL



OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES A VIENNE LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL

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

3 July 1989

My Sear Primer Minister,

Ambassador Clark of the British Mission to the United Nations here has passed to me the extremely welcome confirmation of the new measures announced by the Home Secretary, at the recent Ministerial meeting of the Pompidou Group to support international efforts to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking. I had, in fact, already conveyed this information to the Secretary-General on the basis of earlier unofficial news.

The provision of half a million pounds, together with the services of two new Junior Professional Officers, to assist this Secretariat in its drug abuse control activities, as well as additional funds for the work of the United Nations Fund for Drug our endeavours. It will also help to offset the crippling effects earlier this year.

It will be put to good use. It has demonstrated, not for the first time, that the united Kingdom is prepared to translate words into action in international drug abuse control. I greatly hope that other Governments will take note of this lead and will be encouraged to increase their own participation in this vitally important area of United Nations activity.

I was also very glad to learn of Her Majesty's Government's proposal to host a major international conference in 1990 in Lundon to address demand reduction for illicit drugs in general and an overall strategy for combatting the threat posed by cocaine in particular. This is a further welcome outcome of the conversations that took place when I came to London last March, at your invitation, and one I believe to be most timely, both politically and substantively. As discussed then, the United

The Rt Hon. Mrs. Margaret Thatquer M.F. Prime Minister of Great Britain and Northern Tretand 10 Downing Street London SWIA 2AA

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UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT VIENNA



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Nations would like to be closely associated with this conference, and I have offered both to the Home Secretary and the Foreign of the fullest cooperation of the United Nations Office at Vienna in its preparation. I hope to discuss this further with the appropriate officials when I visit London again on 10th and 11th July.

I am well aware that these encouraging developments owe much to your own intervention in the matter, deriving from your concern over the alarming escalation of the drug problem world-wide, and I therefore wanted to send you these personal words of thanks.

Your sincerely

Margaret J. Anstee

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For use of Drafter			
3 July 1989	M.Platzer/jbm	Margaret J. Arstee	ODG/UNOV
Extension 5001	Room No. E1436	Registry Marko.	

Date Circuit No. Address Priority CHARLES POWELL, ESQ, PRIVATE SECRETARY PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE 10 DOWNING STREET TOP Telefax No. LONDON, U.K.

UNVIE/01 TEXT (Typed in capitals and double spaced) Serial Number

IN ORDER TO KEEP YOU INFORMED OF DEVELOPMENTS, AS AGREED DURING OUR MARCH MEETING ON NARCOTIC DRUGS ISSUES, I ATTACH COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE I HAVE SENT TO THE HOME SECRETARY, MR. TIMOTHY EGGAR AND AMBASSADOR CLARK. I ASSUME YOU WILL SEE DIRECTLY MY LETTER OF TODAY'S DATE TO THE PRIME MINISTER.

> MARGARET J. ANSTER DIRECTOR-GENERAL, UNOV

OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES A VIENNE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT VIENNA LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL THE PRODUCTOR - CRISTORY VIENNA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE P.O. BOX 500, A-1400 VIENNA, AUDIKIA 3 July 1989 Personal Dear Donglas Thank you for your letter of 19 June 1989 and the detailed information on the new measures announced by you at the recent Ministerial Meeting of the Dompidou Group to support international elforts to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Ambassador Clark of the UK Mission to the United Nations Office at Vienna had conveyed to me the official confirmation of these welcome initiatives last week, and the present letter of thomas was about to be despatched when yours arrived. I had not however, previously seen your speech to the Pompidou Group and have now studied it with close interest, as well as the note on the Conference circulated to them. We were extremely heartened by your remarks about the essential functions United Nations drug bodies perform and that the British Government will provide tangible assistance to our programmes. The contribution of half a million pounds to the International Campaign on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Fund is particularly gratifying as it will allow us to expand our work on law enforcement training and demand reduction and assist us with the implementation of the new convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The provision of the services of two officers to the United Nations drug units is greatly appreciated. The allocation of two million pounds to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and for bilateral overseas drugs-related assistance again provides evidence of the high priority the British Government attaches to strengthening law enforcement capabilities in drug producing and transit countries. We hope that the United Kingdom's demonstrated support of United Nations activities in the field will be an oxample to other countries. The Rt. Hon. Douglas Hurd, CBE MP Secretary of State for the Home Department 50 Queen Anne's Gate UDF 059 - 7 London SW1H9AT 5.9 .83-01-04 IL:41 ANO NIENNU LUX:0043 SSS S3SI20



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I am also extremely glad that our conversations in London last March about the need - both political and substantive - for an international conference on demand reduction at an early date have borne fruit and that Her Majesty's Government has taken the initiative of offering to host a major gathering of this kind in 1990 to examine the problem in general, and an overall strategy for combatting the threat posed by cocaine in particular. As I intimated at that time, the United Nations would very much like to be closely associated with this conference and I want to assure you that we stand ready in Vienna to provide all the substantive help that we can to its organization. I hope to have further discussions on this when I come to London on 10th and 11th July and I understand that the UK mission here is making the necessary arrangements for meetings.

The package of initiatives which you have presented covers all the major aspects of drug abuse control and we are very pleased the programme you have announced focuses attention on the need for a multifaceted approach to the problem. The steps taken by the UK to strengthen the drug control programmes share or the UN regular budget are also much approciated.

Thank you again for your forthright and concrete support for our activities. I much hope that we can take these one stage further during my forthcoming visit, especially with regard to the Conference.

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Margaret J. Anstee

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UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT VIENNA OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES A VIENNE THE DIRECTOR GENERAL LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL VIENNA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE P.O. BOX 500, A-1400 VIENNA, AUSTRIA 3 July 1989 Personal Dear Tim, Thank you for your letter of 22 June confirming the package of measures the Government is undertaking to support international efforts to control drug abuse and illicit trafficking, on which Gerald had indeed already written to me. As you surmised, the Home Secretary, Douglas Hurd, has written separately and I have just replied to his letter (copy attached). I am of course absolutely delighted by the vigorous and effective action taken by Hor Majorty's Government. Knowing how much of this is due to your own part in the matter, I want to reiterate my special thanks to you for it, so well so for the excellent advice which you have given to me on this subject on various occasions ever since I assumed my functions here.

I was particularly pleased by the request in Douglas Hurd's letter for our suggestions about the preparations for the conference and for its programme, as we are naturally very eager to be closely associated with this important event, which I am sure will break new ground. I am also encouraged by the fact that it will deal with the reduction of demand for illicit drugs in general, as well as focus on elaborating a strategy against cocaine. I hope to discuss these matters further with the Home Office when I am in London on 10 and 11 July.

I hoted your comment about "recent indications of some flexibility over the allocation of resources with the UN budget". I would very much like to discuss this note of optimism and its basis with you, as well as other relevant matters, while I am in London. I understand a meeting is being arranged through the good offices of the UK mission here. During my recent visit to Washington, I was very encouraged by discussions with the new US "Drug Czar", Mr. William Dennett, and further demonstrations of United States interest in seeing the UN drug programmes strengthened.

Mr. Timothy Eggar
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
King Charles Street
Whitehall
London

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- 2 -

Thank you again for managing to arrange the United Kingdom extrabudgetary support for the United Nations drug units. It has greatly reinforced my position in securing additional assistance from other countries.

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/MargaPet J. Anstee

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UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT VIENNA OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES A VIENNE LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL VIENNA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE P.O. BOX 500, A-1400 VIENNA, AUSTRIA 3 July 1989 Personal Grade Thank you very much for your letter of 20 June enclosing a copy of the note sent to the Secretary-General by the UK Mission to the United Nations in New York about the package of initiatives taken by the British Government in support of international efforts to combat drug abuse and illict trafficking. I have also just received personal letters from Mr. Eggar and the Home Secretary on the same subject. As I have had occasion to say to you personally, I am naturally delighted by these developments. I am well acquainted with the vigorous efforts which you have deployed in this regard and want to express my appreciation for all that you have done. Your contribution was clearly critical to this happy outcome. I am sending you herewith copies of the letters I have addressed to the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary and Mr. Eggar. I look forward to discussing the next steps in more detail in the meetings with appropriate officials which you are kindly arranging for me when I visit London on 10th and 11th July. No doubt I will be hearing from your office in the next day or two as to what it has been possible to arrange. Yours ever, H.E. Mr. Gerald E. Clark Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations (Vienna) Jaurèsgasse 12 1030 Vienna UDF 059 - 7 9.9 .88-01-04 II:23 NNO NIENNU EUX:0043 SSS S3SI20

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UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT VIENNA



OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES A VIENNE LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL

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

3 July 1989

My Sear Primer Minister,

THE DIKLCTOR-GENERAL

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The provision of half a million pounds, together with the services of two new Junior Professional Officers, to assist this Secretariat in its drug abuse control activities, as well as additional funds for the work of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in developing countries, will do much to strengthen our endeavours. It will also help to offset the crippling effects of reductions in the DN regular budget about which I wrote to you earlier this year.

I am most grateful for this tangible expression of support. It will be put to good use. It has demonstrated, not for the first time, that the united Kingdom is prepared to translate works into action in international drug abuse matrol. I greatly hope that other Governments will take note or his lead and will be encouraged to increase their own participation in this vitally important area of United Nations activity.

I was also very glad to learn of Her Majesty's Government's proposal to host a major international conference in 1990 in Lundon to address demand reduction for illicit drugs in general and an overall strategy for combatting the threat posed by cocaine in particular. This is a further welcome outcome of the conversations that took place when I came to Lo don last March, at your invitation, and one I believe to be most timely, both politically and substantively. As discussed then, the United

The Rt Han. Mrs. Margaret Thatquer M.F. Prime Minister of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 10 Downing Street London SWIA ZAA

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UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT VIENNA



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Nations would like to be closely associated with this conference, and I have offered both to the Home Secretary and the Foreign Office the fullest cooperation of the United Nations Office at Vienna in its preparation. I hope to discuss this further with the appropriate officials when I visit London again on 10th and 11th buly.

I am well aware that these encouraging developments owe much to your own interve tion in the matter, deciving from your concern over the alarming ascalation of the drug problem world-wide, and I therefore wanted to send you these personal words of thanks.

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Margaret

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UNVIE/O1 Serial Number IN ORDER TO	TEXT (Typed in capitals and double spaced) KEEP YOU DRMED OF DEVELOPMENTS, AS AGREED DURING

OUR MARCH MEETING ON NARCOTIC DRUGS ISSUES, I ATTACH COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE I HAVE SENT TO THE HOME SECRETARY, MR. TIMOTHY EGGAR AND AMBASSADOR CLARK. I ASSUME YOU WILL SEE DIRECTLY ME

RIND REGALDS.

MARGARET J. ANSES DIRECTOR-GENERAL

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OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES À VIENNE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT VIENNA LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL THE DIMENSOR -CREERAY VIENNA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE P.O. BOX 500, A-1400 VIENNA, AUSTRIA 3 July 1989 Personal Dear Donglas, Thank you for your letter of 19 June 1989 and the detailed information on the new measures announced by you at the recent ministerial meeting of the Domnidon Group to support international ellorts to combat drug above and illieit trafficking. Ambassadou Clark of the UK Mission to the United Nations Office at Victor and conveyed to me the official confirmation of these welcome initiatives last week, and the present letter or thanks was also to be despatched when yours arrived. I had not however, previously seen your speech to the Pompidou Group and have now studied it with close interest, as well as the note on the Conference circulated to them. We were extremely heartened by your remarks about the essential functions United Nations drug bodies perform and that the British Government will provide tangible assistance to our programmes. The contribution of half a million pounds to the International Campaign on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Fund is particularly gratifying as it will allow us to expand our on law enforcement training and demand reduction and assist us with the implementation of the now convention against illique traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The provision of the services of two officers to the United Nations drug units is greatly appreciated. The allocation of two million pounds to the United National Fund for Drug Abuse Control and for bilateral overseas drugs-related assistance again provides evidence of the him priority the British Government attaches to strengthening I a enforcement capabilities in drug producing and transit co We hope that the United Kingdom's demonstrated support of United Nations activities in the field will be an example to all countries. The Rt. Hon. Douglas Hurd, CBE MP Secretary of State for the Home Department 50 Queen Anne's Gate UDF 059 - 7 London SWIH9AT 5.9 .83-01-04 IL:IL AND VIEWINA FAX:0043 222 232156

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT VIENNA



OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES A VIENNE

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I am also extremely glad that our conversations in London last March about the need - both political and substantive - for an international conference on demand reduction at an early date have borne fruit and that Her Wajesty's Government has taken the initiative of offering to host a major gathering of this kind in 1990 to examine the problem in general, and an overall strategy for combatting the threat posed by cocaine in particular. As I intimated at that time, the United Nations would very much like to be closely associated with this conference and I want to assure you that we stand ready in Vienna to provide all the substantive help that we can to its organization. I hope to have further discussions on this when I come to Lendon on 10th and 11th July and I understand that the UK mission here is making the necessary arrangements for mostings.

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Thank you again for your fortholight and concrete support for our activities. I much hope that we can take these one store further during my forthcoming visit, especially with regard to the Conference.

Tunes Every

-Margaret J. Anstee

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UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT VIENNA OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES A VIENNE THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL VIENNA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE P.O. BOX 500, A-1400 VIENNA, AUSTRIA 3 July 1989 Personal Dear Time, Thank you for your letter of 22 June confirming the package of measures the Government is undertaking to support intermetional efforts to control drug abuse and illicit trafficking, on which Gerald had indeed already written to me. As you surmised, the Home Secretary, Douglas Hurd, has written separately and I have just replied to his letter (dopy attached). I am of course absolutely delighted by the vigorous and Affective section taken by Hor Majosty's Government. Knowley ite much of this is due to your own part in the matter, I want to reiterate my special thanks to you for it, we well so for the excellent advice which you have given to me on this subject on various occasions ever since I assumed my functions here. I was particularly pleased by the request in Douglas Hurd's letter for our suggestions about the preparations for the conference and for its programme, as we are naturally very segon to be closely associated with this important event, which I am sure will break new ground. I am also encouraged by the fact that it will deal with the reduction of demand for illigit drugs in general, as well as focus on elaborating a strategy against copains. I hope to discuss these matters further with the Home Office when I am in London on 10 and 11 July. I hoted your comment about "recent indications of some flexibility over the allocation of resources with the UN bunget I would very much like to discuss this note of optimism and its basis with you, as well as other relevant matters, while I am in . London. I understand a meeting is being arranged through the good Offices of the NK mission here. During my verent wheit to Washington, I was very encouraged by discussions with the new US "Drug Cras" Mr. William Dennett, and fullies neumorrations of United State interest in seeing the UN drug programmes strengthened. Mr. Timothy Eggar Parliamontary Under Secretary of State Foreign and Commonwealth Office King Charles Street Whitehall London UDF 059 - 7 p.4 SEA-PERSON STREET OF A TENNED FRANCISCO PROPERTY OF THE SERVICE SERVICE AND ASSESSED OF THE SERVICE SE

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT VIENNA



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Thank you again for managing to arrange the United Kingdom extrabudgetary support for the United Nations drug units. It has greatly reinforced by position in securing additional assistance from other countries.

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UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT VIENNA

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

VIENNA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE

5 D. BOX 500, ALIGE VIENUA, AUSTORA

3 JULY 1983

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As I have hed occasion to day to you dereaselly. I am networkly delighted by these developments, I am well alone the with the vicerous effects which you have deployed in the first terms and ware to express my appreciation for all their set him is a few your correlation was clearly effected as an this set is a refer to you

addressed to the Prime Minister, the dome decrease a to mr. Agger. I look forward to discussing the name story and detail in the meetings with appropriace officials which will kindly arranging for me when I visit Longon on loth and lith only. It doubt I will be meeting from your team in the next day or two as to what it has been possible to the

Yours Earth, Markey Markey

H.E. Mr. Gerald T. Clark .

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom
to the United Wattons (Vienna)

Jaurèsgasse 12
1030 Vienna

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PERSONAL



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Treasury Chambers, Parliament Street, SW1P 3AG

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passed on your

The Rt Hon Douglas Hurd CBE MP Home Secretary Home Office 50 Queen Anne's Gate London SW1H 9AT

3 July 1989

280) 4/7

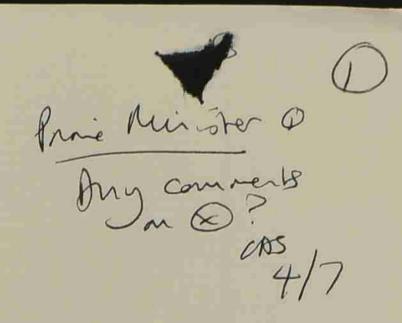
DISPOSAL OF SUMS REALISED UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONFISCATION AGREEMENTS

I have been giving further thought to the limit we might place on the use of receipts from drug trafficking to finance additional anti drugs effort. My main concern is to put a sensible upper limit on the increase in expenditure bearing in mind the uncertainty and possible unevenness of the receipts. On the other hand if receipts are relatively small it might look churlish if we did not allow the full amount to fund extra anti drugs effort.

Accordingly I would, on reflection, be prepared to drop the 50 per cent limit, and allow the full proceeds to feed through to extra expenditure up to £20 million, subject to review if proceeds exceed that amount.

If you are content, you might write to me again, copied to colleagues, confirming that you and I have agreed this revision of the scheme.

JOHN MAJOR



PRIME MINISTER

CRACK

You will recall that Mr Hurd sent you the attached letter (Flag A) earlier this week, enclosing Mr Hogg's report into this problem and setting out his proposals.

Mr Hurd had planned to speak to you after cabinet but did not in the event get a chance.

Carolyn Sinclair has now given you advice on what Mr Hurd proposes. This is at Flag &.

The other main question is whether and when you should hold a meeting with colleagues and experts, as you had planned to do. I gather from his office that the Home Secretary would probably prefer to cover the subject with you at least initially at a bilateral. He would prefer to hold a meeting of his Ministerial Group before any larger meeting with you.

The Ministerial Group on Drugs has only just been eleveted to Cabinet Minister level and it probably makes sense to let it talk though the proposals before you hold your meeting. I imagine that partly underlying your original wish for any early meeting was a desire to stress the urgency of the problem and your commitment to it. Both these messages appear to be getting across loud and clear.

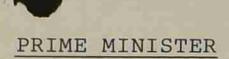
Do you agree:

- to the recommendations set out at the end of Carolyn's minute? Tags / w
- to discussing Crack with the Home Secretary at your next bilateral?
- to having a full briefing meeting on the problem after the Ministerial Group has met on 26 July?

Caroline Slocock

30 June 1989

Tes ~



30 June 1989

RESPONSE TO THE THREAT FROM "CRACK"

Douglas Hurd has sent you a copy of Douglas Hogg's report on his visit to the USA and the Bahamas. He puts forward proposals to prevent "crack" from getting a grip on the UK in the way that it has in the United States.

Why "crack" is such a problem

- Crack is manufacturered from cocaine. The process is simple.
- Crack has had a devastating effect on American society.

 In just 3½ years it has moved from being virtually unknown to being the main drug of abuse.
- It first took hold in the ghettoes. Jamaicans are widely involved in organising the traffic. But "crack" has spread to virtually all states, including rural areas and white middle class suburbs.
- "Crack" is sold in very small quantities at prices school children can afford.
- It is highly addictive addiction comes much more quickly than in the case of heroin or other forms of cocaine. Addicts need to take more and more of the drug to achieve the same "high".
- So far no cure for "crack" addiction has been found.

- 50% of US crack addicts are women. This is in contrast to other forms of drug addiction which are much commoner among men.
- "Crack" addiction among women hits at the one stable element in black family life.
- "Crack" induces violent behaviour. Federal drug agents in New York are being shot in the course of duty (they are now armed with sub-machine guns).
- "Crack" is associated with child abuse. 75% of children battered to death in New York had cocaine/crack using parents.
- In the USA thousands of black youngsters are street "pushers" earning more on commission than they could hope to get from a normal job.
- Cocaine production is booming in the Andean countries
 (it is Colombia's main export), and the US market is
 near saturation. The drug barons are expected to target
 Europe soon.

Lessons from the US experience

- The US authorities were slow to recognise the threat from "crack". When it first emerged they were immersed in fighting other drug problems.
- When they did react, it was mainly in terms of limiting supply. They concentrated on trying to stop cocaine coming into the country, and being sold on the streets. Despite pouring a huge amount of resources into the task, they have little to show for it.

- US law enforcement officers now believe that they did not do enough to combat <u>demand</u>. They cite the relative success of Boston in dealing with the problem through timely action in schools and the community.

Douglas Hurd's proposals

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In the light of the US experience Douglas Hurd proposes

- to continue our present international initiatives designed to reduce supplies of cocaine coming into the country;
- to make enforcement by police and customs more effective;
- to improve treatment and rehabilitation.

But he also thinks we must now do more to reduce the demand for drugs. Action should be at community level. It will be particularly important to involve black leaders (US experience suggests that the problem is hardest to defeat in the ghettoes, where many people feel they have little to lose from becoming addicted).

Proposals to reduce demand include:

- (i) The establishment of a Drug Prevention Unit in the Home Office including businessmen, social workers, the police and teachers as well as civil servants.
- (ii) A network of local "galvanisers" who would be steered by the Unit. The 'galvanisers" would aim to set up drug prevention teams involving local professional and voluntary organisations.

The aim of the local activity is to make parents, teachers, local employers and community leaders aware of the threat and engage them in helping to fight it.

At this stage Home Office Ministers (including John Patten) feel that a national campaign of television advertising would not be effective.

COMMENT

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The Home Office are taking the threat of "crack" very seriously indeed. They very much welcome your interest. They will use it to assert a tighter grip over the drugs effort (at present split between them, the Department of Health, the Department of Education and Science and of course Customs).

This is a helpful development. Too often good initiatives which could help to combat drug abuse fall between the various stools. This is why the Life Education Centre project - which you have seen - still has not got a small amount of Government funding to pay the costs of its central organisation (the bulk of its costs can be met through sponsorship).

The local approach working as far as possible through local people looks right. The black community will need particularly careful handling, ideally by their own people.

Douglas Hurd's proposals are a sensible start. It will be important to get the membership of his Drug Prevention Unit right.

The City of London want to help. They would like to hold a major conference in September and are willing to finance a video about "crack" which could be shown to community leaders and in schools. We should take up this offer enthusiastically.

CONCLUSION

Douglas Hurd proposes to elevate the Ministerial Group on Drugs to Cabinet Minister level. He will chair the next meeting on 26 July. It will consider a paper fleshing out his proposal for community action to reduce the demand for "crack".

You will doubtless want to hold a meeting yourself. It would be most useful if it could involve outsiders as well as Ministers. Possibilities are some of the appointees to the proposed Drug Prevention Unit as well as other business leaders willing to help.

I recommend that:

- You endorse Douglas Hurd's broad approach and say you look forward to seeing suggestions for membership of his proposed Drug Prevention Unit.
- You emphasise the importance of developing an effective policy of drugs education in schools (Kenneth Baker is keen to be involved).
- (iii) You refer to the City of London's suggestion of a conference/video and invite the Ministerial Group to integrate these ideas into their proposals.

CAROLYN SINCLAIR





10 DOWNING STREET LONDON SWIA 2AA

From the Private Secretary 29 June 1989

DISPOSALS OF SUMS REALISED UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONFISCATION AGREEMENTS

You wrote to the Home Secretary on 27 June on this subject. I should tell you that the Prime Minister has written on her copy:

"John

I know you think this is both unique and generous and of course it is both. But it will only bring grudging thanks because people will think the whole proceeds should go to fight this terrible scourge. And that may save many young people from drugs.

MT".

I am not copying this letter more widely.

(C. D. POWELL)

The Rt. Hon. John Major, M.P. STRICTLY PERSONAL

• Charles I have put to be opened only be IM on envelope. Is that correct? or can the PS open? x

PRIME MINISTER

CRACK

The Home Secretary has sent over this this evening Mr Hogg's report on CRACK (at Flag A) and has indicated that he wants to have a word with you in the margins of Cabinet about how to carry this forward. Background papers on this are at Flag B.

He knows that you want to have a meeting with him, Douglas Hogg, other relevant Ministers, and two or three senior experts from Customs and the Police once you have received Mr Hogg's report.

Since I minuted about this meeting, Kenneth Baker's office have indicated to me that he very much wants to be involved. He has recently been looking into this problem himself during an overseas visit, I believe, and has just sent you a copy of speech by Mr Robert Stutman on the subject which has caught his attention (which I attach at Flag C).

I have not had much time to digest these papers but on the face of it the proposals outlined in paragraph 9 of Mr Hurd's minute seem like a very good idea.

I understand that Mr Hurd is likely to suggest that you talk through these proposals with him at your next bilateral. I think you would also be useful to have the wider meeting on the subject, particularly to talk to law enforcement experts and-perhaps - some carefully chosen community leaders. There is a question of the timing of the meeting - should it be before or after the next meeting of the Ministerial Group on Drugs on 26 July? You might ask the Home Secretary for his views.

CBS

Caroline Slocock 28 June 1989



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Dear Prime Minister,

Crack.

I enclose a minute, and

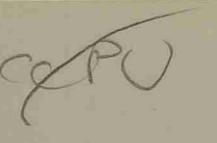
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play in leaving this effort.





PRIME MINISTER

RESPONSE TO THE THREAT FROM "CRACK"

I attach as you requested a copy of Douglas Hogg's initial report to me following his visit to the United States and the Bahamas from 25-30 May 1989.

- 2. I have considered this carefully and I fully share his concern about the high risk of "crack" becoming widely established here. All the evidence from the United States indicates that "crack" can spread very quickly. It is a particularly insidious freebase form of cocaine; when it is smoked, it operates rapidly producing an almost instant euphoric "rush" to the brain. Because of this effect, the risk of addiction appears to be much higher than with cocaine administered by nasal inhalation (snorting) or heroin. In the United States it has become a major problem, particularly in the inner cities. American law enforcement officers stress that "crack" addicts tend to violent behaviour and the traders use violence to protect their business. "Crack" has brought increases in the murder of American police officers and made law enforcement generally much more difficult.
- Although "crack" started in the United States with blacks, particularly Jamaicans, who continue to play a prominent role in trading, it has spread quickly. We are told that three years ago "crack" was unknown in the States. Now it is the dominant form of drug addiction. Although other drugs have tended to affect men much more than women, we are told that this does not seem to apply to "crack".

- setting up customs teams to combat cocaine smuggling;
- negotiating international agreements for the confiscation of drug traffickers' assets;
- an international conference next year to look at reducing the demand for drugs, and in particular cocaine;
- additional effort within the National Drugs Intelligence Unit to pinpoint areas of cocaine and "crack" distribution;
- maintaining frontier checks after 1992.
- 7. Most of the measures concern enforcement. Though enforcement measures are essential, they provide less than half the answer. The Americans have devoted huge resources to this effort, with little to show for it. All the messages we get from them, including from dedicated law enforcement officers, are that policing measures may constrain and deflect but cannot defeat demand. Unless the demand for "crack" can be diminished it will be met.
- 8. We are already doing a lot on prevention, primarily through the initiatives taken by DES and the Health Departments. DES have created a network of drug education co-ordinators in each local education authority to stimulate and co-ordinate drugs education in schools and the youth sector. There are similar schemes in Scotland and Wales to promote drugs education. We need to do all we can to ensure the provision of responsible drugs education from primary school level upwards in every area.

- 9. More is clearly now required. We have in place a national drug prevention publicity campaign which should continue. At this stage I do not favour focussing it on "crack" because of the risk of glorifying and stimulating demand in areas where it is not yet available. If that is right, then the extra ewffort should take a different form. believe that we should encourage local prevention campaigns in those areas most at risk from "crack". The effort at this stage should be local and specific. What works in <u>Brixton</u> may be wrong in Milton Keynes. I agree with Douglas Hogg that we need to do more to focus community awareness of, and action against, drug abuse. The American experience is that effective resistance comes from families, neighbourhoods and schools once they are made alert to the danger and given help and encouragement in resisting it. American experience is not so clear about the most effective form that such resistance can take. We should encourage the creation of local drug prevention teams which should stimulate, co-ordinate and activate community concern and promote schemes building upon the experience of local professional and voluntary organisations. Black churches, for example, should be brought into this effort in suitable places. I suspect we will need to try a variety of approaches and we have not got much time. Local initiatives might best be steered by a Drug Prevention Unit in the Home Office on the model of our successful Crime Prevention Unit.
- 10. I have arranged to chair the next meeting of the Ministerial Group on Drugs on 26 July, and have instructed officials to work up the ideas suggested above into proposals for action. I will report following that meeting.
- 11. I am copying this minute and Douglas Hogg's report to Nigel Lawson, Geoffrey Howe, Kenneth Baker, Kenneth Clarke, Malcolm Rifkind, Peter Walker and Sir Robin Butler.

Doy'r Spuri.

Home Secretary

VISIT TO THE USA AND THE BAHAMAS

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y Tot for you to send to

Take Koguer

Mr. Hudson Mr. Vallance

Mr. Mower

Mr. Woodland

Mr. Sutherwood

Mr. Lidington

Mr. Godfrey

Introduction

At the end of May 1989 I visited Washington, Miami and the Bahamas in order to get a better understanding of the nature of crack addiction, the kind of problem that it is likely to cause us in the United Kingdom and what we should do about it.

cc Mr. Patten

Mr. Faulkner

Mr. Harding

Miss Maurice

Mr. Edwards

Mr. Spurgeon

Mr. Angel

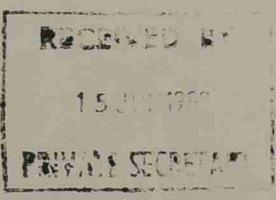
Mrs Tuck

Sir Clive Whitmore

I am submitting a fuller report which owes much to the elegant hand of Peter Edwards who accompanied me throughout and to whom I am much indebted. Incidentally I would both compliment and thank Roy Sutherwood from the Press Department who handled the press aspects of the visit with great efficiency and Bernice Rickatson my Assistant Private Secretary who was of very considerable assistance. This note is intended to summarise my main impressions.

The Nature of Crack

Where crack has taken a grip, its gravity cannot be over-emphasised. It is quite as bad as the tabloids tell us. Crack is a particularly pernicious drug. It is easy to make, easy to conceal, highly addictive (Mr. Stutman's figures are probably about right), it is initially cheap for the consumer and produces an intense high which even long time addicts sunk in addiction look back to with positive pleasure. The initial high can never be reattained. The user will however continue to take the drug in the hopes of reattaining that high. Ultimately the addict will attain no "high" at all but will take the drug so as to avoid consequential depressions.





The Effect of Crack

4. The effect of crack on the individual addict is usually degrading and all pervasive. It dominates his/her life. The addict frequently resorts to crime so as to finance the habit. It may produce in the addict psychotic disorders which often precipitate acts of violence. Crack also accelerates the spread of AIDS. This is partly because women (amongst who addiction is as common as men) resort to prostitution so as to fund the habit and partly because in the environment of the "crack house" extreme promiscuity appears quite usual.

Treatment

addiction. There is but it is very demanding on the individual and extremely expensive in resources. We saw both in-patient and out-patient facilities. Treatment depends on therapy and most important of all, on the determination of the addict to throw off the addiction. So far as I am aware there is no drug which can be used as a substitute for crack. Accordingly treatment by way of maintenance or substitution is not possible. Experiments are however being carried out with a drug known as Depixol which is said to reduce the craving for crack and thus permit the addict to undertake a programme of therapy. Where the use of crack is widespread, the consequential demand on health resources is very great. A typical programme of therapy will last for at least 12 months. In in-patient facilities the staff/patient ratio is very high. Success rates are said to be encouraging.

The Spread of Crack

6. A striking feature of the spread of crack is the rapidity with which it has moved. Both the Bahamas and Washington experience extremely severe problems. In the Bahamas crack first appeared in the early 1980s. In Washington the first case of crack was discovered in I think the autumn of 1986. In both cases it is now the drug of choice and its misuse has given rise to intense social and criminal problems. Open trading takes place on the streets.

OR.

According to the Washington police Jamaicans (by which I do mean people from Jamaica) were prominent amongst those spreading the use of crack. They visit towns in order to develop new markets. Most of the money they make is recycled back to Jamaica. Crack misuse is at its most prevalent amongst the black population of the big cities. As you would expect the reasons for this are said to include social disadvantage, lack of employment prospects, diminished personal esteem, the lure of the quick dollar and a fragmented family life. Our Afro-Caribbean population have much in common with the black population in the big American cities.

The Bahamas

7. When I was in the Bahamas I detected a feeling that the worst of the crack problem may be over. The Bahamians say that they see fewer new addicts coming forward. Explaining this, they point to a belated recognition on the part of the community as to the grave consequences, both individual and collective of crack misuse and the need to expel the drug trafficker. If this is true it has taken a crisis to bring it about. I would also add that the American Drug Enforcement Agency officials present in the Bahamas do not agree with this analysis.

The United States Policy

8. I saw Dr. William Bennett (the Drugs Tsar). He is to produce his strategy to Congress in September 1989. His ability to deliver a coherent and effective policy will be severely constrained by the fact that he does not have any troops of his own. For the delivery of any policy that he may contrive he is wholly dependent upon other departments. You will not be surprised to know that he is viewed by other departments with some suspicion. I suspect that he will disappoint expectations. He places considerable reliance on vigorous law enforcement (zero tolerance) which he says (rightly) is a form of demand reduction. He attaches great weight to programmes in schools and also to national advertising. It was clear from our visit to the State Department that the US is reassessing its supply reduction policies. They would clearly like

O.R.

to involve yet further, other countries in their supply reduction programme. I emphasised that they should try out these aspects of policy on their friends before announcing them in September. It was also clear from what was said to us that they have already tried out in Peru various forms of crop spraying techniques. I see severe problems associated with this.

Interdiction Policies

9. I visited the United States Coast Guard in Miami - both marine and airwings. Theirs is a highly professional military style operation deploying men, ships, radar and aircraft in very large numbers. They think that they 'inderdict' around 20% of the cocaine traffic. That means that 80% gets through! The efficiency of the operation is impressive. Indeed it may induce the trafficker to use the Mexican/US border even more than at present. In addition it will probably cause the Latin American trafficker to look yet more closely at the European Market which they will regard as being a softer target.

US/Bahamian Relations

10. I discussed US/Bahamian relations with US officials - most notably coastguard at Miami and the DEA at Nassau. They accept that the Bahamas have given them every facility they could reasonably want e.g. base facilities, sites for radar, airfields, the right to hot pursuit and the presence of Bahamian police and defence force personnel to accompany on interdiction missions. However the DEA remain intensely suspicious about the integrity of individual police officers and defence regiment personnel and - more importantly-of senior officials and Ministers. As you will know the Prime Minister himself was suspected of corruption and was the subject of a Committee of Enquiry which reported in 1984. He has the misfortune of being unable to explain the source of 3.1 million US dollars. For his part Sir Lynden Pindling (the Prime

OR.

Minister) described the America's as "a pain in the arse". This was a quite unprompted observation! He clearly harbours considerable resentment of the US. On a more positive note; the Judiciary appears to be operating honestly.

The assessment of the risk that crack will develop in the UK

- 11. I believe that there is a very substantial risk that ever increasing quantities of cocaine will be introduced into the UK. My reasons are as follows; the quantities of the drug now being produced in Latin America are huge. The profit margins in Europe (and in particular in the UK) are much more attractive than in the US. The trafficker may be finding it increasingly more difficult to expand demand in the US. Also the interdiction policy of US Coast Guard may be causing the trafficker to look to Europe as perhaps a softer target. It is therefore probable that an ever increasing quantity of cocaine will be imported into the UK.
- 12. If substantial quantities of cocaine are imported into the UK, it is probable that a serious crack problem will develop. Crack is a derivative of cocaine and is very simply made. Any fool can make it. The ethnic, social and economic characters of many of our big cities are very similiar to those in the US. If they have a crack problem why should not we? We also have very close relations with Jamaica and the West Indies. As I have already mentioned Jamaicans play a very prominent part in the distribution of crack throughout the US. I think that we should proceed on the basis that the use of crack in Great Britain is likely to develop very substantially over the next few years.

What Now

13. Against the background outlined above it is essential that we should look at all aspects of our existing drug strategy. Our objective must be to ensure that the existing elements take full account of the risk posed by cocaine/crack and that necessary adjustments and innovations are made. The vehicle for pushing this forward will of course be the Ministerial Group. What I shall do in the next paragraphs is to indicate a number of areas where I think early action or consideration is required.



Education in schools

- The Department of Education and Science is refining its health 14. education programme. It has extended the remit of the drug co-ordinators and it has assured their continued funding (at 60%) until the end of the Parliament. Additional funds are also being made available for teacher training. John Butcher has also emphasised the integration of health education into the core curriculum. All of these steps are extremely welcome. I regard it as essential that in the "risk areas" where there is a high risk of crack misuse developing and which can be identified by Peter Spurgeon emphasis is given as soon as possible in the health education programmes to the risk of crack and cocaine. In the longer term I would like to be more certain that all schools (both primary and secondary) are providing comprehensive courses in health education. I wonder if we are doing enough to ensure that this is happening. I also wonder if it is right to leave so much of the preparation and delivery of courses to Local Education Authorities and to TACADE. There might be a case for much more central preparation of the basic elements of a health education programme leaving to Local Education Authorities the flexibility to modify and bolt on modules so as to take account of specific local needs and patterns of drug misuse. I am much impressed by the Scottish Drugwise Programme. It seems to me that we may have a lot to learn from Scotland.
- 15. It is also essential that teachers are aware of the nature of the crack risk and their pre-service and in-service training should take account of this.
- 16. I know that Education Ministers are developing their policies in the areas indicated above and in my capacity as Chairman of the Ministerial Group I shall continue to liaise with John Butcher who has incidentally very kindly volunteered a report to be delivered to the next meeting of the Ministerial Group to set out what changes and modifications he has in mind to take account of the developing crack risk. I do regard our programmes in the schools as being of quite exceptional importance.

Demand Reduction Programme (outside the schools)

17. I think that we need to give immediate thought to our demand reduction programmes outside the schools. In particular we should consider whether to establish some central organisation so as to promote, develop and perhaps implement demand reduction messages and work out mechanisms for the local delivery of demand reduction messages.

I think that both of these options should be the subject of immediate consideration.

- 18. I have discussed with Roger Freeman the approach of the Department of Health to existing demand reduction programmes: so far as existing policies are concerned we are in broad agreement. Neither of us think that the time is right for a crack related nationally directed television/publicity campaign along the lines of the AIDS campaign. We do not think that the drug is sufficiently widespread within the UK to mount a campaign. It could stimulate an interest or appetite for that drug and in any event to warn about the evils of a drug not currently available in substantial quantities could very well diminish the credibility of our advertising campaign.
- 19. Both Roger and I agree agree that we should <u>now</u> consider local crack related campaigns in those areas deemed most at risk (and which we can probably identify) and that these programmes could form part of the next publicity campaign. The Department of Health does have some money for this. The DOH may wish to consider whether more money should be available. I would like to continue to liaise with Roger Freeman on these matters.



Local Delivery of Demand Reduction Messages Outside

Outside the schools "demand reduction messages" are delivered 20. in a pretty ad hoc fashion e.g. by the police, by voluntary organisations, by the health authorities and by social services. What I would like to consider is whether we should seek to set up a local system - initially in those areas most at risk from drugs, than perhaps more generally for the local delivery of demand reduction messages which are relevant to those specific areas. As I conceive its function, such an organisation would assess the level of need, seek to stimulate interest in demand reduction messages amongst potential target groups, co-ordinate the delivery of relevant messages and assist with the development of local strategies. I cannot pretend to have any firm views as to the form of that organisation. It might be modelled on "Safer Cities", (or even perhaps grafted on to it). It might be operated by local authorities. It might take the form of a co-ordinator with very limited supporting staff. I am certain that it would want to involve the local community and most particularly the representatives of ethnic groups e.g. the churches. Consideration would also have to be given to the extent to which private sector activity and funds should be involved. What I would like to do, is to set in motion an inter-departmental working party (under the aegis of the Ministerial Group and led by the Home Office) to consider the desirability and the implementation of such an approach together with its resources implications. The proposed working party would include officials from the Home Office, from the Department of Health, from the Treasury, from the Department of the Environment, from the Department of Education and Science, from the Scottish and Welsh Offices. I anticipate that both ACPO and the local authorities would need to be involved. Careful thought needs to be given to the extent to which voluntary and ethnic bodies could at this stage participate in the development of such a programme. I would like to move ahead with this as soon as possible.



Additional Demand Reduction Policies

21. As mentioned above I think that we should now consider improving our demand reduction policies in two specific respects. Firstly we should consider a mechanism for the local delivery of demand reduction messages outside the schools. Secondly we should consider the setting up of some central mechanism for the development, promotion and perhaps implementation of a demand reduction strategy.

A Central Organisation

I also feel the need for some central unit whose function 22. would be to develop a demand reduction strategy both for national and local delivery. This might well include an executive role. It could also include some responsibility for the development of demand reduction programmes. We have in the Home Office a model for this in the Crime Prevention Unit and there would be a case for making such a central unit an executive agency tasked to work up proposals, to take initiatives and to report to the Ministerial Group on demand reduction issues. In short it could be an executive arm of the Ministerial Group. I do not however have any firm views as to the precise nature of such a body - whether it should be executive in character, whether it should be advisory in character, whether it should form part of a Government department or be free standing. I do however suggest that the working party to which I have referred in the previous paragraph should be tasked with the desirability of considering such an option and in particular with determining its functions and nature and how it would work with the organisations developed for the local delivery of demand reduction measures, to which I have referred above.

Policing Measures

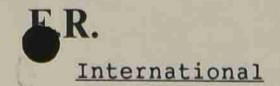
23. It is not my function to comment on specific police tactics or policing methods. I am not competent to do so. I am however aware that following the Preston Conference senior officers are giving urgent attention to police policies and tactics. I am extremely encouraged to learn from John Dellow (the Assistant Commissioner)



and Roy Penrose of the measures that the Metropolitan Police are currently considering. I also know that David Owen, Chairman of the ACPO Crime Committee is giving extremely urgent consideration to the response that the police should make to the increased threat. I would just make two force wide comments. I think it essential that the police should adopt a rigorous enforcement policy so far as crack is concerned and even run the risk of some public disorder (e.g. at Wolverhampton) so as to enforce the law against the possession and trafficking in crack. This would involve prosecutions for simple possession as well as for supply offences. I also think that it is very important that the police should as a matter of urgency ensure that their officers - right down to patrolling constable level - should know what they are looking for and the hallmarks of crack trading and consumption e.g. the significance of glass vials and wraps and bicarbonate of soda. The NDIU will also want to consider whether their policies and practices need any adjustment so as to take account of the developing risk of crack. This is a matter about which I shall liaise with Barry Price.

Customs

23. Customs are already alert to the increasing volumes of cocaine being imported into the UK. Drugs liaison officers are a very important part of our cocaine strategy. The officers in producer and transit countries are making a very valuable contribution to our enforcement work. I saw the DLOs both in Washington and Miami and was much impressed by what I saw. The extension of the DLO network - especially in those countries where cocaine is being produced, manufactured or trafficked - should be carried forward as speedily as possible. I see Doug Tweddle every 6 weeks or so and I shall take advantage of those meetings to liaise on crack related measures.



The demand reduction conference proposed for next year is 24. extremely timely and we should press ahead with it with all possible speed. Producer countries need to be involved. So do transit countries. I think that there is a clear scope for extending our bilateral assistance to producer and transit countries. This may justify increased Treasury funding. I do regard eradication policies with considerable scepticism if only because they raise major problems of enforcement and income substitution and are well beyond the ability of the UK to fund. But I do think there is obvious merit in assisting with the provision of specific training and equipment to those countries who have a production and/or transit problem. As I have mentioned above the US is reviewing its policy for "supply reduction". I suspect that they will give yet further emphasis to this and will try to involve us in it. I hope that Dr. Bennett's proposals in so far as they impinge on the UK will be tried out on us in advance of announcement. In so far as they will provide for crop eradication (as I suspect) they ought to be treated wth some caution.

Rehabilitation

25. The treatment of crack addicts will impose very substantial burdens on the health service. If there is a substantial spread in crack misuse existing resources earmarked for the drug misuse treatment programme will prove quite inadequate. Treatment is an area in which we do probably have something to learn from the Bahamas and from experience in America. In addition to the treatment of the addict there is the problem of children born to crack addicted mothers who themselves show some signs of crack addiction. Whilst I do not suggest that the Department of Health or individual health regions should now be setting up substantial treatment programmes I do think that both would wish to consider what policies they would wish to put in place in the event of a crack problem developing in the UK. I am certain that very substantially increased resources would be required.

S.R.

26. I would also mention that in the field of rehabilitation, we in the Home Office should consider the expansion of in-patient treatment hostels which could in some circumstances be used as an alternative to custody. I saw one rather impressive facility in Washington which is known as "Second Genesis". We do have some facilities presently available but I think that there is scope for expansion in this field. There clearly is a DOH interest here but John Patten and I also have overlapping interests.

The MOD

27. During my visit to the Bahamas and to coastguards the Americans raised with me the role of the Navy in the West Indies. The MOD keeps a frigate on station in the West Indies (known as Wigs). Its principal duty is to support Belize. But it does also assist the US in some drug interdiction work. I think that it does such work during two 5 day periods. The Americans would like to see that commitment expanded. This is of course a matter for the MOD but it is an issue which I would like to raise with MOD Ministers.

Conclusion

28. My visit to the US has satisfied me that where crack misuse has become established, its consequences on individuals and society are very grave. I think that there must be a very high risk of it developing in this country. We have a comprehensive strategy in place designed to combat drug misuse. Each Department should now urgently review that part of the strategy for which it is itself responsible. The object of such review would be to ensure that policy for which it is responsible takes sufficient account of the risk of crack developing in the UK. In addition I think that as a matter of urgency we should now focus on those specific matters which I have identified in the course of this note to you. I would very much welcome an opportunity of discussing these matters with you.

DOUGLAS HOGG

Douglas Hoss

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Tome Secretary

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The Douglas Hurd CBE MP

The Douglas Hurd CBE MP The Rt Hon Douglas Hurd CBE MP Home Secretary Home Office 50 Queen Anne's Gate London SWIH 9AT DISPOSALS OF AGREEMENTS will recall that we agreed last year that where our negotiating partners are amenable, reciprocal drug confiscation agreements should allow some flexibility in order that third countries which have assisted in the recovery of confiscated assets should be able to receive a share of the proceeds. You also argued that a proportion of assets seized on behalf of other countries should be applied directly for the benefit of our own law enforcement agencies. I was reluctant to see windfall receipts used in this way, but you have since elaborated the case and a number of our colleagues have both supported your proposals and argued that the scope of the possible recipients of shared should be extended to other areas concerned with combating drugs. I have therefore considered the matter carefully again. arrangement cannot be entered into lightly, given its impact on public expenditure control. Nevertheless, in view of the uniquely serious nature of the drugs problem and the international context of the work, I am prepared to agree in principle that a proportion of the sums seized under international agreements should be available to add directly to the United Kingdom's anti-drugs effort. I have given some thought to how a scheme might operate and suggest the following framework. You suggested that a half of all made available to finance additional receipts should be expenditure. I am content with this subject to there also being a cash limit to the possible sums involved. As we do not yet know

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the scale of seizures that might be made under international agreements, I would not be content to see an entirely open ended commitment. I suggest a cash limit of £20 million on additional expenditure in any year which would require £40 million of seizures to be made. I would be prepared to review this limit in the light of the success of the scheme.

I propose that the sums available in any year should be related to the level of receipts in the previous year. I suggest that the Ministerial Group on the Misuse of Drugs should consider how the additional expenditure should be shared between the various enforcement agencies, international organisations, third countries which had assisted in seizing the assets etc. In view of the uncertain nature of the receipts there must be a strong presumption against them financing additional staff or other recurrent running costs which require consistent on-going expenditure.

Bids for the relevant amounts would then be submitted by the appropriate Ministers in the Survey. The presumption would be that these bids would be accepted subject to any overriding public expenditure constraints agreed by the Cabinet and provided that the individual bids were consistent with the relevant department's priorities and that the total bids were consistent with the latest forecast of likely receipts. I would not expect any adjustment on the latter count unless a significant shortfall was envisaged. In other cases the necessary adjustment could be made in the following year.

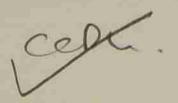
I hope that you agree that these arrangements would form the basis of a workable scheme. Subject to your views I suggest that our officials discuss the detail.

I should stress however that I consider that these arrangements are wholly exceptional and should only apply in the case of monies seized as a result of international co-operation on drug trafficking. Sums seized as a result of the enforcement of confiscation orders in a purely domestic context will continue to be subject to the normal public expenditure rules.

I am copying this letter to the Prime Minister, Geoffrey Howe, James Mackay, Patrick Mayhew and Malcolm Rifkind.

JOHN MAJOR







YORK ROAD LONDON SE1 7PH 01-934 9000

Caroline Slocock Private Secretary Prime Minister's Office 10 Downing Street London SW1A 2AA

17 June 1989

Den Caroline

I attach the transcript of a talk given by Mr Robert Stutman of the United States Drugs Enforcement Agency on the spread of "Crack" in the United States. Mr Baker thought the Prime Minister might be interested to see it.

your ever

JOHN RATCLIFF Assistant Private Secretary

specen delivered at ALPO Drays Conference.

CRACK - ITS EFFECTS ON A CITY AND A LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE - R.M.
STUTMAN, SPECIAL AGENT

Thank you Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, first of all I would like to thank you for the invitation. I have not been to Britain since 1975 and it is a pleasure to return, to see two things, number 1 - that the brotherhood of law enforcement officers around the world still does exist and certainly exists between you in Britain and we in America, and frankly, once again to reinforce my feeling that I had in 75 of the friendliness of the British people towards Americans and I would like to thank all of you for the reception I've got, not just from you frankly, but from all the British people. It's a pleasure to be here and I hope we can shed some light and share some information on, frankly, a very practical day to day street gut level of what's happening in the United States, viz., Crack, Cocaine. What some of our answers are and why the problem has become the way it has become. I will try to leave as much time at the end as I can because I have been a cop for 25 years, a Federal Law Enforcement Agent and I think, hopefully, we will be able to have some dialogue rather than me just talking to you for the next 40 minutes.

Let me start off, first of all by pointing out what I think is probably the most amazing thing about Crack that I can tell you. Three years ago Crack was a virtually unheard of term in the United States of America, virtually unheard of. The first newspaper article done about Crack in the New York City was published in the New York Times on November 25th, 1985, that was 3 and a half years ago. In the past 3 and a half years Crack has gone as a drug which was virtually

unheard of in the largest city in the United States to now becoming 'the' drug of abuse in the largest cities in the United States. There are areas in New York where we can no longer find powdered Cocaine, Cocaine Hydrochloride, it is very difficult to find in some areas because the Crack traffickers have taken over. I would submit to you, ladies and gentlemen, that if you follow the drug scene at all worldwide, there is no other drug trend in history that comes close to have spreading that quickly across that great of a piece of society. The only one that I can remember, frankly if it's anything close, is LSD from the United States and that took five years to go from a very localised drug in San Francisco to becoming a national drug of abuse. Unless you think Crack is only a problem in New York City, only a problem in the inner city, let me point out to you that Crack is now a major drug of abuse in 49 out of the 50 States in the United States. It is a major drug of abuse in the heart of Conservative middle America, places like Houston, Texas; St. Louis, Missouri; Kansas City, Missouri; Dallas, Texas. I gave a speech two months ago in Chatanooga, Tennessee; the heart of the bible belt and when I met with the Narcotics Squad Officers they told me that the degree of violence that has followed Crack has gone up 3-400% over the past six months. Crack, unlike what you may have seen on some of the United States based media, is an equal opportunity drug. It does affect blacks, whites, espanics. It affects rich, poor and inbetween and it has left the ghetto in United States and it has gone on to suburban America. It is truly a drug that has taken over our society and changed the face of our society. Now let me tell you a few of the ways that it has changed New York. For those of you who haven't visited New York over the past three of four years. I think you will find some very interesting changes. Some of them are very obvious, some of them are not so obvious. Let me share some of the changes with you that it has brought

about and then I will tell you why it has brought them about. First of all. Crack, unlike Heroin, is a drug that effects females as much as males. In the United States of America about 80% of our Heroin addicts are males and it has traditionally been that way. We are now finding in the United States that of all the Crack addicts we have seen, about 50% of them are female. Now what does that mean if you live in a big city, it means very simply the following - that at least in the United States most inner city families are matriochal in nature - they are run by women. These are the same women who here, before, had been fairly oblivious, not touched by the Heroin epidemic, they are today becoming Crack addicts. And, therefore, the last vestiges of family in the inner city, certainly in New York and most other major cities in the United States, are beginning to disappear. I would proffer to you, that's one of the major reasons that we are now seeing Crack addicts in New York, ten, eleven and twelve years of age and we no longer consider children as 'children runners' unless they are under the age of 15. We see, very often, kids 14, 15, 16 and 17 years of age as 'runners' and 'spotters' for Crack operations.

Now why has Crack done that? Number 1, Number 2, let me share some other numbers with you and I know numbers are boring as hell this time of the afternoon. But I think there are a couple that will show you, once again, where we are heading with the Crack epidemic in the United States. The percentage of, the number of reported child abuse cases in New York City has gone, in 1986 from 2200 reported cases to 1988. 8000 reported cases. It has almost gone up by 400%, almost all of them are the children of Cocaine/Crack using parents. And one figure which will be released in New York next week, which I think is absolutely frightening, to show you the wave of the future with Crack. is that last year, in New York City all of the children who died

because of battering, child abuse, where parents literally beat their kids to death. Of all of the kids who died by battering in New York City, 73% were the children of Cocaine/Crack using parents. It is a drug that produces violence. We know it produces violence and the police in New York have been saying that for three years, we now have a study that will be released in about four weeks by a group called the 'Cocaine Hotline' in the United States that we think proves, beyond reasonable doubt, that the drug itself causes violence. You don't necessarily need a person with a predisposition towards violence. In a survey of 17,000 Crack users in the United States the 'Cocaine Hotline' is going to point out that:-

1. 47% of those Crack users had actually been involved, this is all under the influence of Crack, in a physical fight. 47% had been involved in a physical fight, 35% had been involved in assaults with weapons, 12% had been involved in child abuse and 1% had actually been involved in murders. That is a drug that, unlike any other drug that we have ever seen, produces those kind of numbers.

Now, what is Crack, unlike the myths or magic that you hear about. Crack is not a magic drug. It is nothing more or less than smoking Cocaine. If the Cocaine that Crack is made from started out at 60% purity then the Crack will be 60% purity. It is not magic that we go from 60-100%. The purity remains the same, its not extra strong, its no different than the Hydrochloride except we have taken it from a Hydrochloride state back to a base state and made it smokeable. So why does it produce this feeling that Cocaine doesn't necessarily produce. One very simple reason is that by smoking the drug it is the most efficient method of getting the drug to the brain. That's the

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That Crack is the single most addicting drug available in the United States of America today and I would tell you. It is certainly the most addicting drug available in Europe.

Heroin is not even in the same ballpark gentlemen. Heroin, in the way we would put it in the United States, is double 'A' ball compared to the major leagues in Baseball. It is not even in the same ballpark.

Let me give you an example of what I am talking about. If those of you who have never worked with Heroin addicts, you know this to be true. A lot of Americans know their Heroin addiction by a film called "The Man with the Golden Arm", an old Frank Sinatra movie in which Frank Sinatra shot up Heroin one time and he was a Heroin addict for life. Well you and I know that's not true, there are number of different studies that show the average Heroin addict actually uses Heroin about five months before he or she is considered addicted. The actual average Cocaine Hydrochloride user, if he snorts Cocaine, uses Cocaine about 15 to 16 months before they are considered addicted and I am talking here about physical addiction. Forget that story that you used to here that Cocaine is not physically addicting, it is physically addicting. They've had to change the definition of addiction in the United States to fit Cocaine. Unfortunately both of those numbers are meaningless when it is compared to Crack. A study that will be released in the next two to three weeks will probably say the following that of all of those people who tried Crack three times or more. 75% will become physically addicted at the end of the third time. It is pointed out now that in most treatment centres in New York City the average Crack addict is addicted within five weeks of first use. Now, that's half the equation, let me tell you the other half of the equation, that's the bad news, if you thought the first

half was bad news let me tell you the second half. Right now in the United States of America every major treatment centre will agree with the following statement and, in fact, the New York Times recently did a survey in which they talked to the head of every major treatment centre in the United States. Right now in the United States Crack is considered a virtually incurable addiction. Statistically there are no treatment centres that will show any long term remission of any statistically significant number of Crack addicts. By long term remission I mean remaining drug free for a year or more. So it is considered an incurable addiction in our country and yet it is a drug that of those people who try it three times, 75% become addicted. You don't have to be a mathematician to figure out you've got a hell of a problem when you've got a drug like that. Now let me take it one step further, if I were to retire today and decided that instead of being in the drug enforcement business I wanted to design a drug that's aimed for kids, that I'm going to market to kids - I couldn't improve on Crack. I simply couldn't improve upon it. Now let me tell you why, three reasons why I believe Crack has become such an epidemic in our country and especially for the kids in our country.

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1. It is relatively inexpensive when you first buy it, now notice that I added those three or four words at the end, when you first buy it. Another myth about Crack is that it's a cheap drug. It is far from a cheap drug, it is an extremely expensive drug. As a matter of fact if today, I wanted to decide to convert my Hydrochloride to Crack I will immediately make myself a profit of about 300%. It is a very expensive drug, the difference is it is sold in very very small amounts. Now I apologise, I will have to use New York City figures because I certainly don't know the figures in England but let me give you a comparison. Before the

advent of Crack of a kid in New York wanted to buy Cocaine he had to lay out about \$80 for a gram of Cocaine. Those were the smallest amounts they were sold in, about \$80. Today, in New York, depending on what colour your skin is and what neighbourhood you happen to be buying it in you could purchase Crack for as little as \$3 to \$4 a vid Now is that cheaper than the \$80, really not, for the very simple reason that that \$3 - \$4 worth only lasts eight to 10 minutes. It's like saying which is cheaper a gallon of milk that sells for \$2 of a half a pint of milk that sells for a quarter. Obviously on an ounce by ounce basis that half a pint of milk is much more expensive, yet there is a myth that Crack is very cheap. It isn't, it is extremely expensive, about three to four times expensive than Hydrochloride but, at least your kid doesn't have to lay out a lot of money at one time, \$5 or \$10 and any kid in the United States can come up with \$5 or \$10.

- 2. The second reason that Crack has become so popular in our country is that the method of ingestion is so non intrusive. No needles stuck in your arm, that's pretty intrusive. You don't even have to stick a white powder up your nose. I would proffer that's pretty intrusive. I bet nobody in this room has ever met anybody that's stuck white powder up their nose before they use Cocaine. Who does that, nobody, it's not a normal functioning thing to do. However, the way we use Crack, we in America have been led to believe and you in Britain certainly also, is relatively unobtrusive we smoke it that's all, you smoke it. Unobtrusive method of ingestion, it doesn't bother anybody to smoke something.
- 3. And then there's the third reason and, frankly, the one I think is overlooked very often and that very simply is the following. We

should never forget the reason people use drugs and I know you had a Psychiatrist speak, I think it was yesterday, and I apologise for not having heard him. I don't think he would have disagreed with me. People use dope for one reason - I want to feel good now, I don't want to wait for it, I don't want to work for it, I want to feel good now. Crack is the ultimate "feel good now". If I inject Heroin right now it takes me about two and a half minutes to feel the full effect of that Heroin. If I inhale Cocaine, it takes me about three minutes to feel the full effect of that Cocaine. If I smoke Crack......that period time, five to ten seconds - I am stoned. I have reached my full level of being under the influence of drugs in five to ten seconds and the problem, of course, is that it only lasts about 12 minutes and then you come down.

For those three reasons Crack has become extremely popular in our country. Now, of course, the other half of the coin, the bad side if you will is, unfortunately, it is clearly the single most addicting drug we have seen in the United States ever. As a matter of fact we see almost no new Heroin addicts in our country. The average age of Heroin addict in the United States every year is getting older, that's the good news. The bad news is, unfortunately, all of those kids who, in the past, were becoming Heroin addicts are now becoming Crack addicts and they tell us, upfront, when we talk to informants on the street. They tell us upfront "Heroin is an old person's drug - Crack is our thing man" and they are using Crack and they are becoming very addicted to Crack. Well, the obvious problem that it has caused the United States, certainly in New York and one of the gentlemen this morning, I think it was probably Derek Todd I think mentioned it, is the level of violence that this has caused in the United States. Crack

does two things, two psychological things, and again you don't have to be a psychologist to figure out how dangerous this is. Number one it gives you a feeling of omnipotence, I am the strongest S.O.B. in the world, nobody can touch me and at the same time it gives you a sense of paranoia, why are you picking on me. Well you can imagine when you mix those two things together the problems you start to get with the user. Now we'll take that one step further, what is interesting if you look at the crime statistics in New York. The murder rate continues to go up as it does in Washington DC but a great deal of the murder happens to be between people within the same family or between relatives or friends, good friends, and the reason for that, of course, is that paranoia causes you to first turn against your friends or your family but, unfortunately, of course, we now have a second issue that has come up in New York. We have, interestingly Derek, not seen it yet in Washington, that is the following. That the rules of law enforcement in New York have changed significantly and they have changed, unfortunately, probably for ever. Unlike you, we do, in the United States, as you know, have a history of law enforcement officers carrying weapons but I will tell you generally there was an unwritten rule, certainly in New York, that you don't, knowingly, shoot at cops. Now, sometimes in the heat of an arrest our officers, police officers get shot, generally the unwritten rule is you do not shoot at cops. That rule has changed in the United States and it has certainly changed in New York. And again, let me give you a couple of numbers to let me show you what I mean. Last year in New York City there were 8 New York City Police Officers killed in the line of duty. 8 of them were killed, excuse me, 7 of the 8 were killed by crack involvement. And in every one of the cases the guy who shot the cop knew ahead of time he was shooting a police officer. It used to be, in our business, in drug enforcement, that the most dangerous part of the job

was generally there were two. One of which happened during one of your excellent presentations this morning that I heard happened to be on undercover work. It used to be the dangerous part of undercover work, of course, was a bad guy would think you were another bad guy and he'd shoot you because he thought you were a bad guy or the second part of the problem was, when you kicked the door in and they didn't know who was outside kicking the door in and they shot out. Very often thinking they were shooting at another bad guy. Those have changed, they now shoot at law enforcement officers knowing they are law enforcement officers. We had a meeting the other day in our office, I don't know if it made the press over here but in our country it was quite a major press thing because it was the first time it had ever happened. The President of the United States visited our office about three weeks ago and he sat down, at his request, for 30 minutes with 10 of my undercover agents to see what's really happening on the street and one agent summed it up. I think, better than anything I could. He said "Mr. President 3 years ago if a bad guy found out that I was an undercover fed he'd say to me get the hell out of here". He said "today he would kill me". Now again, let me tell you and give you an example of what has happened in New York City. I have approximately 300 Federal DEA Agents that work for me in New York, in addition we have about 250 New York City and State Police assigned to my office, but 300 Federal Agents in the New York Office. In the last 9 months I have had 4 of my agents shot. 3 of them have been shot in the head, 2 of whom were very fortunate and lived the third of which turned out be, what I think has become the most heinous crime against a law enforcement officer ever in the United States or close to it and that was the assassination of one of my agents, a gentleman named Evert Hatcher who was working undercover. The traffickers found out before they ever met him he was a Federal Agent, they made a knowing decision to meet with him. They met with him, knowing he was a Federal Agent, cleaned off his surveillance, they knew he would probably have surveillance with him, cleaned off his surveillance, met him an hourelater, satisfied there were no other Feds with him, took a 357 and shot him twice in the side of the head. He never knew what hit him. The most cold blooded assassination I have ever seen of a law enforcement officer. That is the philosophy that we now see in New York and it is due specifically, in my way of thinking, to the advent of Crack and Cocaine in that particular city. It has changed the face of the city

Now let me share with you a couple of other things that I think are important. When Crack first became evidence in New York. The first stories, as I say, were written late 1985, early 1986. A lot of people in our country looked around and said it's you crazy people who live in New York, you all got funny accents, you're all nuts, it can't happen anywhere in New York and it will certainly never leave the Chetto. That was the first philosophy of the United States and boy in my own Agency, as Mike Campbell, my colleagues here in London can tell you, there were tremendous debates within our own Agency. The debate went like this - DEA as you all know, probably know, are meant to work on major international traffickers, we don't work on local retail traffickers. The problem with Crack when it first began was there were no international traffickers. It was a cottage industry, it started out with 25,000 little dope peddlers. How do you make Crack? Any person in this room can make Crack in the next hour and 15 minutes. All you take is some Cocaine, some hot water, a bunsen burner and a baby bottle and in an hour and 15 minutes you guys have Crack. Well the geniuses in New York City didn't have to figure out very long if I buy a kilo of Cocaine for \$18,000 and an hour and 15

minutes later I can sell it for \$70,000 that's what I am going to do. And we started out as a cottage industry in our country with no big dope pedlars, certainly nobody would come to the attention of your Regional or International Squads, started out on the street. By little guys selling, in New York which is not a lot, half pounds and pounds of Cocaine. If we had not, very frankly, the working relationship, we meaning DEA, that we had with the New York City Police. That means that in New York City every Cocaine/Heroin arrest that is made the information goes up the chain to an office that is within my office in Intelligence Division which all information on all arrests is shared by all agencies - that's how we picked up the original trafficking. Well, unfortunately, as you know it didn't take very long for the traffickers to realise we're not going to leave this to individuals and they began to organise and right now Crack is controlled by a large, fairly large number of organisations. Basically of two ethnic backgrounds, number 1 Dominicans and number 2 Jamaicans. Now what is very interesting in New York City the traffic is controlled more by Dominicans than Jamaicans but as you leave New York City the Jamaicans have taken over control of much of the rest of the United States and it is Jamaicans who are in different cities in the country tied back directly to New York City. Now again, I don't have to tell any of you gentlemen this, you have a large number of Jamaicans in this country. Many of whom have relatives and friends in New York and none of whom are very stupid if they are dope peddlers to start with. These guys don't have to be geniuses to realise (a) I don't have to import Crack from the United States. I can go out and buy a baby bottle at a department store and you certainly have water here and you certainly have bunsen burners here. I can make my Crack right here in Great Britain and I can increase my profit if relations are the same, and I think they probably are, by something like 300%

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and I don't have to worry about getting new customers all the time because remember the numbers I used a few minutes ago. Three out of the four of the guys that I sell Crack to three times are coming back to me, they're locked in, they're a guaranteed customer and that's what happened in our country because, unfortunately, we started out with an industry of 25,000 cottage little dope peddlers, little guys who were selling little amounts. They began to organise and it is now controlled internationally. It is controlled again basically, by Dominicans and Jamaicans and the sizes of the organisations are very large. The largest organisation we have taken down, we have dismantled in New York was a group called Baseballs. The reason we called it that is they sell Crack now in New York, it is actually branded like you would go to the store and buy one brand of tea or another. In New York we put brand names on our Crack vials. The brandname was Basedballs. We took down an organisation that was selling approximately 20,000 vials a day, that's 20,000 \$10 vials per day and it was an organisation of Dominicans and Jamaicans. That's the level of organisations we now see. We are basically saturated with Crack, the problem is continuing to grow, the violence level has been continuing to grow and the response of law enforcement, although we are trying to do something, I will tell you the following and I know there are no news media people in here so I can say it to you. We haven't made one bit of difference. The New York City Police Department has 29,000 police officers, about the same as Metropolitan Police of London. When Crack first started they had about 600 officers working full time on drugs. The New York City Police Department now has 2700 full time drug officers, just in New York City. Last year the New York City Police Department and DEA, in New York City, I'm only talking about New York City, made 90,000 drug arrests. Last year in New York City our office, just the Drug Enforcement Administration in New York City seized 9.000 kilos of Cocaine, just in New York City. Now the next question is did all of those seizures and all of those arrests make one bit of difference and the answer is absolutely not. There is not one single corner in New York where you can't purchase Crack or Cocaine.

Our mistake, in New York, was very simply the following. We didn't see the problem early enough and we didn't get a jump on it and I would tell you there is, what I think, a very reasonable example of the difference between two cities in our country that have. In New York, which supplies Washington DC and Boston Massachusetts, they are both equal distance from New York, 200 miles, they both have large inner city populations, they both have big Cocaine users. Three years ago the Mayor of Boston came to my office, he said I'm worried about Crack, we talked about it, we went up, we trained their police officers, he increased the seize of his drug unit, he set up task forces from which information came from the street to the top immediately. They did away with parochialism, they started drug education in school systems and they started community education across the city and today Boston has a very minor Crack problem. They have a problem sure, but a very minor one. At the same time we talked to the people in Washington DC and there answer was - "Don't bother us man we have a PCP problem, we can't worry about this Crack stuff". I don't have to worry about this Crack stuff three years ago, today Derek very rightfully described what is happening in New York City. the topic of conversation every morning on the TV stations is the body count of the night before. for those of us who are old enough to remember it is reminiscent of the Vietnam War where every day we had body counts and unfortunately, in cities like New York very rapidly the body count is becoming a count of police officers.

I no longer allow my agents to go out on the street in anything except undercover work where you can't do it without a bulletproof vest and as you may or may not know, to show you how times have changed, every DEA Agent in the United States is issued a 9mm sidearm, we used to use 38s then the 357. Now we have 9mm 17 shot, Austrian weapon and every DEA Agent, all 3000 Agents are now issued sub machine guns. That is what has happened in our country basically because of Crack and Cocaine, basically over the past three years. Now the only thing I would, and I'm going to shut up quickly because I would probably have about 5 minutes for questions. The only thing that I would tell you gentlemen is the following. I am not standing up here telling you I'm any smarter than any one of you. There are people in this room who I have met and I respect and I think they are as fine a law enforcement officers that I have ever met in the world and I mean that very sincerely. The only thing I would ask you is the following, learn from our mistakes. We have screwed up enough times to write 10,000 books but I would hope all of you don't have to go through the same thing that we went through. don't be like the people in Kansas and Texas and California who said "it can't happen here". I will make a prediction and as you all know, predictions in this business, you've got to be crazy to make them. I will personally guarantee you that 2 years from now you will have a serious Crack problem because as the gentleman before me said, we are so saturated in the United States with Cocaine, there ain't enough noses left to use the Cocaine that's coming in. It's got to go somewhere and as you know where it's coming is right here. Cocaine Hydrochloride and you don't have to be a genius to figure out that at 300% profit why not sell Crack instead of Cocaine and don't fall for that old business of 'its only black guys'. We set up a car seizure programme in New York City in which we seized vehicles of people coming in to high density areas. We seized 1,000 cars in seven months. 80% of the 1,000 cars were white kids from the nice suburbs coming in to buy Crack and we took their daddys' cars.

Let me finish with one prediction I will make. 3 years ago in 1986 I gave the smartest and stupidist speech I've ever given in my life in the same speech. Now a lot of you guys are speakers you know how difficult that is to do. Imagine being the smartest and the stupidist in the same speech. I started out by saying that Crack in my opinion. was such a dilatorious drug it was going to do one of two things to the United States. It was either going to pull us together as a country and we were finally going to say - enough is enough, lets put aside our parochial differences, who cares about customs, DEA, who cares about NYPD and New York State Police, enough of this garbage, because people are dropping dead in our country and we, as civil servants, owe them the best we can give them, or, Crack was so dilitarious it was going to make us look back on the good old days of 1986 and I've got to tell you in 1986 we thought the sky was falling in. That was the smart thing I said the stupid thing I said was the following. And this was stupid, I said, "Thank god it looks like we're finally pulling together" - this was unfortunately 2 months before the elections in the United States and, of course, right after the elections everything started to pull apart. Let me make this one prediction to you gentlemen. I will guarantee you the following if. hopefully, you are all bright enough to have learned from our lessons. because I mean this most sincerely, if you haven't, if you don't attack this potential problem, and it's more than potential in Western Europe, if you don't attack this potential problem, putting aside differences, and looking at a community national response, that is both law enforcement, education and treatment I will guarantee you

the following. Three years from today, and I hope this happens anyway, your Chairman will invite me back because you will be looking back on the good old days of 1989 and that won't be pleasant

I see by my watch Mr. Chairman I have about 3 minutes left, is there anyone who has a question, an argument, a debate

3 13

PRIME MINISTER CRACK See Bernard Ingham's comments below. Bernard is absolutely right. Crack is potentially a horrible problem; for the addicts it is worse than heroin; and, for society, through violence and gang warfare which it seems to provoke, it could be a whole order of magnitude worse than anything yet seen. As you know, it has already started to get a hold in this country (notably in Edinburgh). How to get to grips with this? I do not think that this problem lends itself to a seminar of the kind you had on global climate. It needs to be attacked in three ways: keeping the raw cocaine out which means extra efforts or even higher priority by Customs and Excise; coming down hard on the manufacturers/sellers of crack in this country; educating and inoculating the young against its use. If you wanted to get more involved personally on the issue, I suggest: a full written report from Douglas Hogg as soon as he is back from his current tour of the US and Bahamas investigating the problem and solutions;

- a meeting, involving the Home Secretary, Douglas Hogg and an Education Minister by all means, but also two or three senior experts who really know what they are talking about from Customs and the Police;

 on education/inoculation, it must be right to encourage the City of London Corporation to finance the video but anti-drugs advertising is always one of the most difficult. You might want to have an informal word with Tim Bell to see whether he has any

finally, do you want Carolyn Sinclair from the Policy Unit to spend a bit more time on this and snap at Departments' heels to make sure that they do not lose this problem in a wave of bureaucracy?

Tespleane.

Content to proceed in this way?

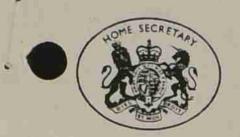
Christanta Lis

DOMINIC MORRIS

26 May 1989

Dry Adrus Pty Home AH

NBPM ELPA



QUEEN ANNE'S GATE LONDON SWIH 9AT

19 June 1989

Dear Margaret prof

Thank you for your letter of 28 March, and for the interesting background information which accompanied it.

Since our meeting on 16 March, I have been considering with my colleagues what further help we might be able to offer to enable the UN drugs bodies to take on the important new tasks stemming from ICDAIT and the December 1988 Convention on illicit trafficking. We have also been considering how else we might help the international drugs effort.

The result is the package of measures which I announced in a speech in London on 18 May at the opening of a meeting of Ministers of the Council of Europe's Pompidou Group. You will see from the enclosed copy of my speech that the package comprises the following elements:

- an extra-budgetary donation to the ICDAIT Trust Fund of £500,000 to enable the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the INCB Secretariat to undertake specific tasks which have been agreed with your officials in connection with demand reduction, the implementation of the new Convention and law enforcement training. As this programme will extend over two financial years the money will be paid in two equal instalments;
- the funding for at least one year of two junior professional officers, one to work in the DND and the other in the INCB Secretariat. Identification of possible candidates is now in hand;
- the establishment of a dedicated training unit to provide training for customs officers from overseas. We hope that training will start next April and that much of it will take place in the home countries of the trainees. In the meantime we are conducting an extensive analysis to identify what training is most needed;
- a commitment to allocate up to £2 million over the next three years, through UNFDAC and otherwise, to overseas drug-related projects targeted against cocaine; and
- our intention to host a major international conference, to take place in London in 1990, to examine demand reduction for illicit drugs in general and an overall strategy for combating cocaine in particular.

Miss Margaret J Anstee
Director General
United Nations Office at Vienna
Vienna International Centre
PO Box 500
A-1400 VIENNA

As regards this last idea, you might like to see the attached copy of a note which I circulated to Pompidou colleagues setting out our thinking as far as it has got. You will note that we would hope to have full participation by the UN drugs and health bodies as well as by the many countries listed in paragraph 4. I am glad to say that my colleagues welcomed the proposal in principle and agreed to refer to it in the political declaration from the meeting. We shall, therefore, now be getting down to work on putting together a suitable programme and sorting out the practical arrangements required. If you had any particular thoughts to offer on the conference programme and arrangements, may I say that we should very much welcome them. We attach a great deal of importance to making the conference a success, and would greatly appreciate any contribution you felt able to offer.

For the rest, I might note that my officials are in touch with yours, through our Mission in Vienna, about the arrangements for the United Kingdom's extra-budgetary contribution and the appointment of the two junior professional officers; I hope all the details can be finalised soon. For the longer term, we remain anxious to ensure that the UN drugs bodies get their proper share of the overall UN regular budget. We have lobbied strenuously in the CPC and shall continue to do so in other fora. We are doing our best to persude other Member States to follow suit.

I found the meeting of Pompidou Group Ministers encouraging. There was a renewed determination on the part of all 19 Member States to work together to tackle the drugs problem on both the supply and demand sides. A particular concern of the Group was the threat of cocaine, and its dangerous derivative "crack". For the remainder of this year the Group's primary task will be to take stock of work already in hand to meet this threat and consider what else needs to be done at European level if we are not to see the growth of a "crack" epidemic of the kind that has swept the United States.

Vouer,

Dugle Huis.

POMPIDOU GROUP MINISTERIAL MEETING: 18-19 MAY 1988

OPENING BY HOME SECRETARY: SPEAKING NOTES

Mr Secretary General, distinguished colleagues, Mr Commissioner, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is a great privilege, and a pleasure, to welcome so many Ministerial friends and colleagues to London for this conference. I should like also to welcome the officials who are in attendance, and to thank them for all the valuable preparatory work they have put in.

Description of the Problem

Europe is faced with a serious — and deteriorating — problem of drug misuse. In the United Kingdom, all the main indicators have risen substantially over the last few years and continue to do so. I know from my visits and from the discussions I have had with colleagues that there is scarcely a country in Europe of which the same is not true. Every year we seize ever larger amounts of drugs: in March we had a single seizure in Southampton of 135 kilos of cocaine and two tonnes of cannabis. Every year our courts send more offenders to prison for serious trafficking. Every year more addicts present themselves to our treatment services. As the problem grows more serious, so to does the cost to society of responding to it. Most tragic, the toll of human misery is growing. More and more families are visited by the scourge

of drug addiction. More and more young people contract HIV disease from using dirty injecting equipment, and sooner or later die. The medieval plagues swept through Europe for reasons which no-one understood and no-one could do much about. This is a plague which we are visiting upon ourselves.

These facts alone would Justify our meeting here today. But to them has recently been added another factor which might transform what is already a very serious situation into a disaster. This is the arrival in Europe of large quantities of cocaine. Let us look at some of the facts. They are graphically illustrated in the Interpol report included in the conference papers. It shows that in the last decade the amounts of cocaine seized in Europe have risen from 155 kilos in 1978 to almost 5.5 tonnes in 1988. In 1988 we saw the largest ever single seizure of cocaine in Europe, that of one tonne seized in Spain. Two laboratories in Italy were dismantled and at least 267 kilos of coca base and cocaine hydrochloride were seized. This event indicates without doubt that large-scale conversion of base into cocaine is under way in Europe. There is coca evidence too of co-operation between criminal organisations in Colombia and in Italy.

The evidence is plain: the North American market having been saturated, the cocaine barons of Latin America are now driving their product into Europe. That alone would be cause for

concern. But the emergence in the past three or four years of the derivative "crack", and its devastating effects in the United States, are even more alarming. "Crack" is the spectre I see hanging over Europe. Before 1985 "crack" was an almost unheard of term in the United States. It is now a major drug in 49 out of the 50 States. An officer of the US Drugs Enforcement Agency who recently addressed a conference of senior police officers here gave some details of the effects the "crack" epidemic has had on American society. Because the use of the drug is accompanied by feelings of omnipotence and paranoia the behaviour which results has devastated family life in the United States. Figures for child abuse have soared and so have attacks on the police. A recent study shows that 75% of people who use "crack" three times will probably become physically addicted after the third time. In contrast, it takes an average five months to become addicted to heroin and 15 to 16 months of snorting to become addicted to cocaine. "Crack" addiction is quite unlike opiate addiction. There are no substitute drugs which can help in its treatment, so it is much harder to persuade addicts to seek medical help. If "crack" ever becomes deeply rooted in Europe the outlook will indeed be bleak. Our Job must be to work together urgently to ensure that the United States experience is not repeated here.

How? The first point to make is that, as drug trafficking becomes an increasingly international phenomenon, so our response to it must be equally international. The second point is that we must address both the demand for and the supply of drugs.

International Co-operation

At the widest international level we should give full support to the work of the United Nations in this field. Since the last Ministerial meeting of the Pompidou Group two major events have occurred. The first was the holding of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (ICDAIT) in Vienna in June 1987. That conference generated political commitment towards concerted action to renewed tackle all aspects of the drug problem. The second was the successful adoption in Vienna last December of the UN Convention against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The new Convention marks a notable advance in the war against the drug barons. For the first time, it provides a comprehensive framework for effective international co-operation in tackling all aspects of drug trafficking. We must do all we can to bring it speedily into full operation.

The United Nations agencies support and co-ordinate the activities of Member States to follow up these two events. But it is clear that, partly as a result of the financial crisis within the United Nations, the UN drugs bodies - the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board Secretariat - are short of resources.

I suspect that there is scope for structural reform of the drugs bodies; their present structure is unlikely to be the most cost-effective. This will need to be pursued, but it will take time. In the meantime, I believe that we should do what we can to help the bodies out, so that they may get on with the tasks which ICDAIT and the new Convention have assigned to them. We shall press in New York for the drugs bodies to be allocated their proper share of overall UN resources. I hope that other States will Join us in this exercise. More immediately, I can announce today that the United Kingdom will shortly be making an extra-budgetary contribution of £500,000 to the United Nations trust fund so that important practical work in the UN bodies can go ahead. We will also provide two Junior professional officers to work in these bodies. It is essential that the hopeful promises to which we all committed ourselves in Vienna do not Just sit there as idle words on paper.

The extra-budgetary contribution will be used to finance work on demand reduction, on help with the implementing of the new Convention and on boosting UN work on law enforcement training. Law enforcement training is crucial. If producer and transit countries for cocaine have strong, well-trained and well-equipped drug enforcement agencies the task of the trafficker becomes more difficult. I can announce that the United Kingdom has decided in principle to establish a new facility for training Custom officers, from producer and transit countries, in methods to combat illicit drug trafficking. As a matter of urgency, over the next few months we shall be conducting surveys to find out what kinds of training are most needed and whether the training should be provided in the United Kingdom or in the countries or regions of the trainees. I hope that the training programme will start next April.

I can also announce that, under our programme of overseas drug-related assistance, we propose to make up to £2 million available over the next three years to provide better equipment and training for law enforcement agencies in countries along the supply route of cocaine from Latin America to Europe.

European Co-operation

Next, let us examine what we in Europe can do to tackle the particular problems which confront us.

The agenda before us reflects two of the main problems facing Europe – the arrival of large quantities of cocaine and the potential for the spread of HIV infection and AIDS through the sharing of contaminated injection equipment. The agenda also reflects – in item 2 –our view that one of the most powerful instruments we have at our disposal with which to tackle the traffickers is the confiscation of the huge profits they make.

Need for Action

I hope that, in all our discussions, we shall be positive, placing the emphasis on concrete action that can be taken. I believe that the preparatory work by the Permanent Correspondents has put us in a good position. I think you will agree that they have produced an excellent Draft Political Declaration and some good background papers.

We shall start our conference with the threat of cocaine. On this the Draft Declaration proposes the establishment of a new ad hoc working group to look urgently at the scope for more effective co-operation between governments to combat the threat and to come up with proposals. I shall be interested to hear your views on this proposal.

We need, I believe, to bestir ourselves in Europe to help forward the confiscation of the proceeds of trafficking. It is a simple point. The traffickers are in it for the money. If they stand a good chance of losing the money, wherever it is stashed, the incentive disappears. The Draft Declaration invites us to agree that, pending the entry into force of a new European Convention, Member States should seek to conclude bilateral agreements with each other and with countries outside Europe, especially those which are used for the laundering of assets. I would strongly commend this proposal. The United Kingdom has to date concluded agreements with the United States, Canada, the Bahamas, Australia and Switzerland. An agreement with Spain is nearly ready for signature. Negotiations with Sweden are almost concluded. Discussions with Italy and France are under way and this week we began discussions with the Netherlands. There should be no hiding place either for the trafficker or for his profits.

The problem of AIDS and drug misuse is the third major theme of our meeting. It is particularly intractable. I believe the need here — and this accords with the Draft Declaration — is for us to keep closely in touch in monitoring the extent of the problem and the effectiveness of the measures we take in response to it. In the United Kingdom we have had to reassess our treatment policies for addicts in the light of this new dimension.

International Conference

One point comes up several times in the draft conference declaration — the importance of action to reduce the demand for drugs. Such action is essential if we are to combat the threat from cocaine. But it goes wider than cocaine. We must try to reduce the demand for every drug of misuse — especially if we are to succeed in containing the spread through injecting drug misuse of HIV infection, the issue we are to discuss tomorrow. The subject of demand reduction is both broad and complex. We shall not have time to address it in detail at this conference, but we shall not convince the people of Europe that we are serious about tackling the problem of drug misuse unless we give it some attention.

Preventing young people from ever becoming involved with drugs is one of the most difficult but must nevertheless be one of the most important parts of any European drugs strategy. In the United Kingdom we have developed a national mass media prevention publicity campaign which has most recently focussed on the dangers of injecting. We are making plans for the next phase of the campaign. It will cost some £3 million and include regional campaigns to target specific local drug problems.

Education in schools is at the centre of this. We will be increasing to some £7 million per annum the funds available as from 1990/91 for drugs education and for the in-service training of teachers to carry this out.

Reducing demand by providing adequate treatment and rehabilitation for drug misusers is equally important. The United Kingdom has already increased the funds earmarked for drug misuse services to some £17.5 million in 1989/90.

If it is agreed that we should establish a cocaine working group, I hope that it will come up with ideas on how to tackle the demand for cocaine at the European level. But there is a need for some more. In particular, the United Kingdom Government has reached the conclusion that there might be merit in the holding of a major international conference to address the whole range of issues concerning demand reduction, in the context of the threat posed by cocaine, as well as ways of preventing cocaine from reaching our shores.

If colleagues agree that such a conference would be a sensible way forward, the United Kingdom Government would be prepared to organise it in London, perhaps in the first half of next year. We should be looking for support not only from Member States of the Pompidou Group, but also from the United Nations agencies and other key countries whom we would approach.

It would be important not to forget the producer countries themselves, several of whom are now facing increasingly serious problems of illicit consumption of drugs.

We have already given some preliminary thought to the possible arrangements for such a conference. These are contained in a paper which we circulated to all delegations yesterday. I should be glad to receive any initial reactions you are able to give and we shall be able to return to the proposal at our final session tomorrow.

Before we begin our first session I should like to invite Signor Adinolfi to address you. Before giving you the floor, Mr Secretary General, I should like to express, on behalf of all member states of the Pompidou Group, our thanks to the Council of Europe for having provided us with a secure refuge since the Group ceased its nomadic life in 1980. Under the aegis of the Council the Group has grown and flourished. The substantial record of its achievements reflects the devoted service given to the Group by the Council Secretariat, and I should like to take this opportunity to express our thanks to Mr Smyth Mr Luckett and his colleagues for their continued hard work. The United Kingdom values it membership of the Council and the opportunity this provides for working together at the widest European level. We congratulate the Council on having complete its first 40 years and we wish it much success in the future.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DEMAND REDUCTION FOR ILLICIT
DRUGS IN GENERAL AND AN OVERALL STRATEGY FOR COMBATTING
COCAINE IN PARTICULAR

Objectives

- 1. (a) Maintain the momentum of international cooperation on drugs developed at the ICDAIT Conference in 1987 and at the Conference which adopted the new United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in December 1988.
 - (b) Demonstrate to "producer countries" (particularly in Latin America) that "consumer countries" (eg European countries and North America) are committed to reducing demand for drugs.
 - (c) Share the experience and expertise of European and other "consumer countries" in tackling demand for drugs in Third World countries, including drug producer countries in which drug addiction is increasing (eg Pakistan).
 - (d) Identify ways in which international drugs cooperation can most effectively be targetted to combat the production and trafficking of, and demand for, cocaine.

Venue

2. London.

ND8AFZ/1

Timing

3. Summer 1990?

Participation

4. All countries with significant drug-related problems to be invited. "Core" participation: UK plus Pompidou Group European partners; US, Canada; Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary; Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Brazil; India, Pakistan, Thailand, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Singapore; Japan; Australia; Jamaica, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago and Caribbean Dependent Territories; Nigeria, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Morocco, Egypt; UN drugs and health organisations; European Commission; Commonwealth Secretariat. Non-governmental organisations.

Costs

5. Between £0.5 and £0.75 million?

Agenda

- 6. Demand reduction.
 - (a) Extent of problem internationally.
 - (b) Specific problems related to:
 - Heroin
 - Cocaine and its derivatives (eg crack)
 - Marijuana
 - Amphetamines
 - Other drugs (eg designer drugs, diverted pharmaceuticals)
 - AIDS
 - (c) Methods of reducing demand.
 - Education
 - Treatment and rehabilitation
 - Law enforcement

7. Cocaine

- -(a) Extent of cocaine problem
 - production
 - trafficking
 - demand
 - social and security implications (eg health, crime, terrorism)
 - (b) Methods of combatting production
 - crop eradication (including use of herbicides and biological controls)
 - crop substitution and rural development
 - law enforcement (police and customs)
 - (c) Methods of combatting trafficking
 - ratification and implementation of UN Conventions
 - bilateral legal cooperation agreements against drugs traffickers
 - law enforcement cooperation.
 - (d) Demand reduction in consumer and producer countries.

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OUEEN ANNE'S GATE LONDON SWIH 9AT

13 June 1989

Dear Geoffmy,

You may recall that when we met the Prime Minister earlier this year to consider what additional assistance we might provide for the United Nations drugs bodies, we discussed the possibility of the Ministerial Group on the Misuse of Drugs (MGMD) being convened at Secretary of State level.

I shall chair the next meeting of MGMD and write to invite you and the Secretaries of State for the other member Departments to attend along with, if you wish, the junior Ministers who normally attend.

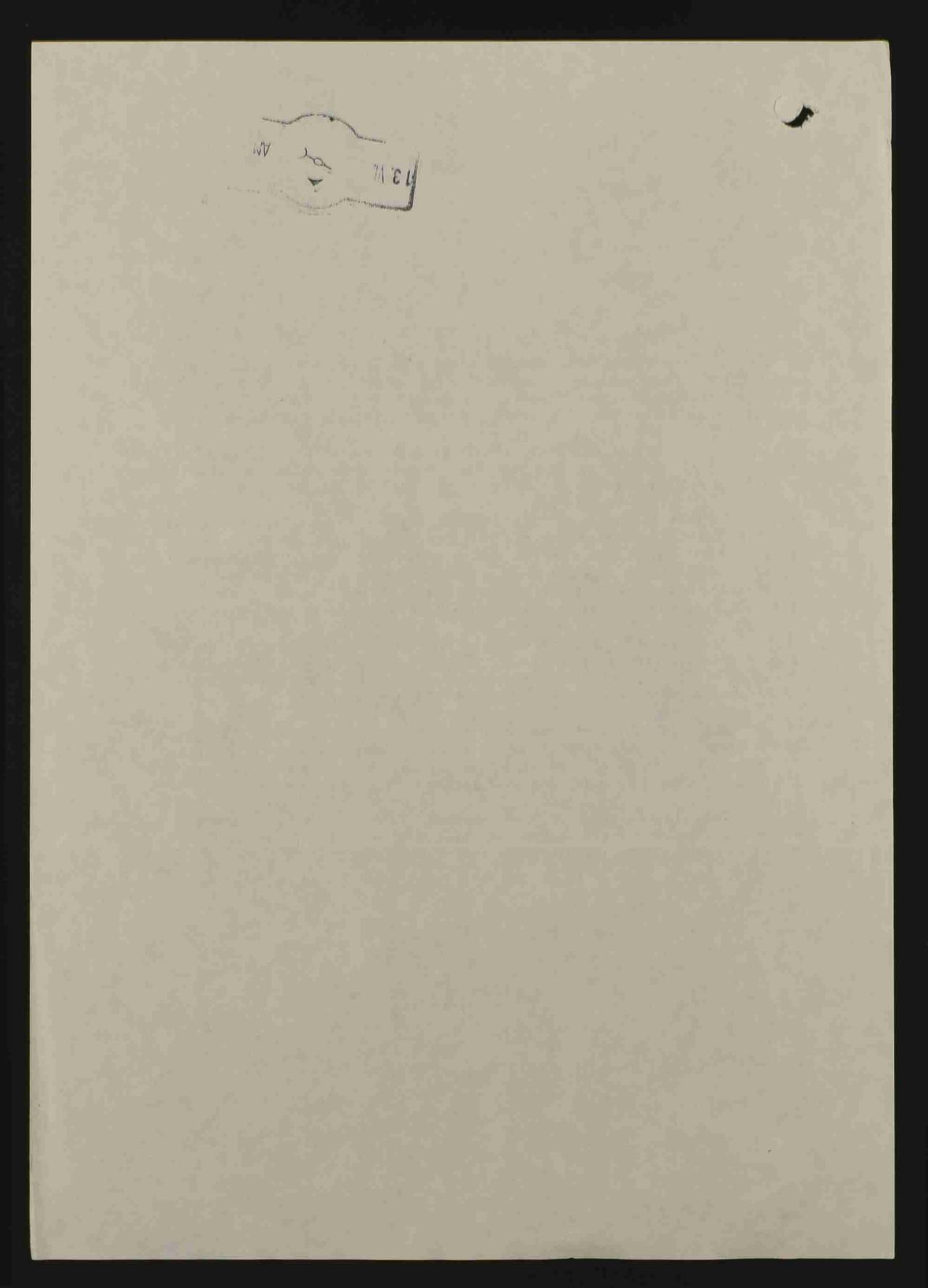
We have reached a particularly significant time to review the action we are taking against drug misuse. Following growing evidence of the targeting of the United Kingdom and the rest of Europe as a market for cocaine and against a background of reports from the United States of the devastating effects of cocaine and more particularly "crack", I am concerned that our response to these problems should be both timely and effective.

It is because of these concerns that the cocaine threat to Europe was included on the agenda of the recent Pompidou Group Ministerial meeting which I chaired on 18 May. It is intended that our response to cocaine and "crack" should be the major focus of the next meeting of MGMD.

MGMD was due to meet again on 11 July but I understand that you will be in Paris on that day. I am therefore suggesting that the meeting be rearranged for the morning of Wednesday, 26 July and hope that you and other colleagues to whom I am copying this letter will be able to be present.

This letter goes to Nigel Lawson, Kenneth Clarke, Kenneth Baker, Malcolm Rifkind and Peter Walker, and also to Tim Eggar, Peter Lilley, Roger Freeman, John Butcher, Michael Forsyth and Ian Grist.

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10 DOWNING STREET

LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

8 June 1989

CRACK

This is to confirm our earlier conversation. As we discussed, the Prime Minister is very concerned about the potential threat posed by crack and would be grateful to see as soon as possible the report which I know Mr. Hogg is now preparing of his recent tour to the US and the Bahamas. Once she has had an opportunity to study this, she would like to be briefed in detail by the Home Secretary, Mr. Hogg and others involved. I shall be in touch about this once we have received Mr. Hogg's report.

I am copying this to Tom Jeffery in the Department of Education and Science and to Rowena Collins Rice in Mr. Hogg's office.

(CAROLINE SLOCOCK)

Peter Storr, Esq., Home Office.

D

1. MR MORRIS

2. PRIME MINISTER

CRACK

First, there wasn't a dry eye in the Mansion House. A formidable performance - though the word performance implies (wrongly, in this case) something synthetic. It did more for your caring image than anything I have seen yet. It was human and felt to be the words of a warm, caring and deeply moved human being.

Turning to the real point of this minute - humanity - I sat opposite at the Mansion House lunch Peter P Rigby, Chairman, Policy & Resources Committee, City of London. He has just returned from New York and the USA and is manifestly shaken by his experience of witnessing the consequences of crack addiction.

He made the following points to me (which were, incidentally, vigorously reinforced by a general's wife who seemed very knowledgeable about drugs and young people):

- the drug pushers have in "crack" all that they ever asked for: cheap (£5 a shot) made of a combination of cocaine and bicarbonate of soda; highly addictive (one and at the most three shots are all that is required to get you hooked); and (if the pushers are subversive) something which can rapidly destroy society because, apart from addiction, it makes addicts violent
- you can't tackle this by simply cracking down on drug pushers; you have to inoculate, if you can, the potential victims;
- hence, the need to work in schools, and primary upwards; to this end the City of London Corporation is prepared to finance a conference to alert opinion to the menace and to produce a video for the widest distribution in British schools;

notwithstanding the urgency of the problem - Mr Rigby said that we had probably at the most 12 months before the US drug pushers had satisfied the US market and needed to expand into Europe - there was, to say the least, lethargy in the Departments.

This leads me to the point of Mr Rigby's approach: the <u>urgency</u> of tackling "crack".

Dominic will advise (see his comments above) on the best way of progressing this in the DES/Home Office machine. You will wish to consider whether this is enough. If crack is so serious - and you must get independent advice - you should consider calling a global climate-type conference on it with the objective of winning the war for our vulnerable youngsters.

BERNARD INGHAM

May 25, 1989



10 DOWNING STREET

cc PC

From the Private Secretary

17 May 1989

DRUG MISUSE

The Prime Minister was grateful for the Home Secretary's minute of 16 May about drugs and various drug-related matters. She has noted the proposal for an international conference hosted by the United Kingdom on demand reduction for all illicit drugs and control of both supply and demand for cocaine and has no objection to it.

I am copying this letter to Stephen Wall (Foreign and Commonwealth Office), Alex Allan (H.M. Treasury), Andy McKeon (Department of Health), Tom Jeffery (Department of Education and Science), David Crawley (Scottish Office) and Stephen Williams (Welsh Office).

C. D. Powell

Colin Walters, Esq. Home Office.

P-

Riving Riving

PRIME MINISTER

DRUG MISUSE

You with with no be aware of this . The conference international conference seems worthwhile.

As I mentioned at Cabinet, the Pompidou Group of Ministers from Council of Europe countries will be meeting in London on May 18-19, with the following agenda:-

- (i) the threat posed by cocaine;
- (ii) confiscation of the proceeds from drug trafficking;
- (ii) the problem of AIDS and drugs misuse.

This will be a good occasion for a major speech and I enclose a summary of what I propose to say.

2. In my minute of 14 April, I gave you an account of the talks which Tim Eggar and I had on 16 March with Margaret J Anstree, Director General of the United Nations Office at Vienna, and offered a general progress report on our action against drugs. We have since been able to take forward several of the more significant matters in touched on. This further report has been agreed with Geoffrey Howe.

UN DRUGS BODIES

3. As regards the possibility of a one-off voluntary extra-budgetary donation to the UN drugs bodies, we have now received from Vienna the further details we had sought and are generally satisfied with them. The contribution will be

spread over two financial years, and I have agreed with John MaJor that its cost will be absorbed within the funds available to me for overseas drug-related assistance.

TRAINING

4. We have also made significant progress towards reaching agreement inter-Departmentally on the arrangements for setting up a customs training facility to enable the United Kingdom to provide drugs training for overseas customs officers. I am writing to John Major separately about this.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

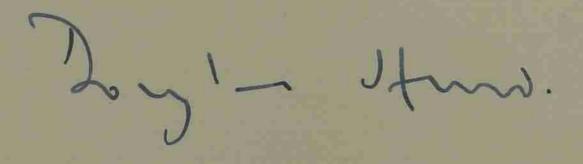
- 5. The Ministerial Group on the Misuse of Drugs has considered carefully the possibility of the United Kingdom hosting an international conference which would cover two aspects of the problem:
 - (a) demand reduction for all illicit drugs;
 - (b) control of both supply and demand for cocaine.

The conclusion reached was that a conference along the lines set out in the paper at Annex A would be worthwhile and should be proceeded with. We have, of course, to ask what a conference would achieve. My own feeling, which Geoffrey Howe shares, is that, given the particular threat posed by cocaine, it would be right for the United Kingdom to be seen to be actively engaged in promoting the cause of demand reduction both domestically and in the wider international area. Cocaine and "crack" could become as big a disaster for Europe as it already is for the US and in a different way for Latin America. But the Latin Americans would be unwilling to come to a conference which did not deal specifically with demand reduction as well as supply.

6. I hope that other colleagues to whom I am sending a copy of this minute will feel able to go long with this general analysis. Subject to their views, I would intend floating the idea of a United Kingdom conference at the Pompidou Group Ministerial meeting in London on 18-19 May. If it is agreed that the conference should go ahead careful preparatory work will be necessary. The organisational costs would fall largely to my Department. The FCO would help meet the costs of attendance by delegates from Third World countries, where appropriate.

COCAINE

- 7. On the demand side, the Ministerial Group on the Misuse of Drugs has invited officials to undertake an urgent review of our present strategy for reducing the demand for drugs generally, to see how far it measures up to the particular threat posed by cocaine and identify any possible gaps. The conclusions of the review should be available in time for the meeting of MGMD on 11 July, which I have it in mind, exceptionally, to chair myself. I shall be inviting Cabinet colleagues to Join me at that meeting.
- 7. In addition to Geoffrey Howe, I am copying this minute to Nigel Lawson, Kenneth Clarke, Kenneth Baker, Malcolm Rifkind and Peter Walker.



Disk R6 POMPIDOU GROUP MINISTERIAL MEETING - LONDON, 18-19 MAY OUTLINE OF HOME SECRETARY'S OPENING SPEECH Great privilege and pleasure to welcome so many Ministerial friends and colleagues to London etc. Description of problem Face a very serious drug problem throughout Europe. Brief description of main indicators, first at European level, then in UK. Refer to seizure of 2 tonnes of cannabis and 135 kilos of cocaine at Southampton. 2a. Highlight cocaine and "crack" as spectre hanging over Europe drawing on material from speech by Mr Robert Stutman at the recent ACPO drugs conference, especially the highly addictive nature of "crack" (75% become addicted after using it 4 times), its destabilizing effects on family life and the amount of crime which it has generated. Drug trafficking an increasingly international phenomenon. Response must equally be international, and must address both demand for and supply of drugs. International co-operation 4. At widest international level, vital that fullest support given to work of UN. Two major events since last Ministerial meeting: holding of ICDAIT conference, and last December successful conclusion of new UN Convention against illicit drug trafficking. UN has essential role to play in supporting and co-ordinating activities by individual countries to follow up these events. clear that, partly as result of UN financial crisis, from which UN drugs bodies have suffered, bodies at present facing serious resource difficulties. May well be scope for structural reform of drugs bodies: present organisation unlikely to be the most cost-effective. Need to pursue but may take some time to achieve. Meanwhile, must all do what we can to help out. UK will be lobbying in New York for increasing share of overall UN resources to be given to drugs bodies in future years. Hope others will be doing likewise. More immediately, can announce that UK will make one-off extrabudgetary contribution of £500,000 to the ICDAIT trust fund. We will also provide 2 junior professional officers for the drugs bodies. Extrabudgetary contribution will be used to finance work on demand reduction, on assistance with implementation of new Convention and on boosting UN work on law enforcement training.

Law enforcement training has vital contribution to make in tackling supply side of drug problem. If producer and transit countries for cocaine have strong, well-trained and well-equipped drug enforcement agencies, task of trafficker becomes that much more difficult. Pleased to announce establishment of new Customs training facility - give brief details. 10. UK also plans to step up overseas drug-related assistance in future years. Brief details. Additional money will be spent partly via UNFDAC and partly bilaterally. Will be used to improve law enforcement and eradicate illicit drug crops in key producing countries from which drugs reach UK. Cocaine will be particular target. European co-operation 11. Have concentrated hitherto on international action, particularly through UN. Time now to come closer to home and consider what we in Europe can do to tackle particular problems facing us. 12. Agenda before us reflects what UK considers to be two main problems facing Europe - arrival of large quantities of cocaine, following saturation of the American market, and potential for spread of HIV infection and AIDS through sharing by drug misusers of contaminated injecting equipment. 13. Agenda also reflects, in item 2, UK view that one of most powerful instruments we have at our disposal with which to tackle evil traffickers is confiscation of huge profits they make. Need for action

- 14. Hope that, in all our discussions, we shall be positive and place emphasis on concrete action that can be taken. Believe that Permanent Correspondents have put us in good position for an action-oriented conference by producing excellent draft political declaration and some very useful background papers.
- 15. We start with cocaine. On this, draft declaration proposes establishment of new ad hoc working group. Shall be very interested to hear views on this.
- 16. Confiscation another area where a crying need for action exists. Draft declaration invites us to agree that, pending entry into force of European Convention, states should seek to conclude bilaterals with each other and with countries outside Europe. Would back this suggestion very strongly indeed. UK has already made significant progress: report state of play, giving details of bilateral agreements which have been concluded.
- 17. On AIDS and drug misuse, this a particularly intractable problem. Need here, according to draft declaration, is for us to keep closely in touch in monitoring extent of problem and effectiveness of measures taken in response.

International conference 18. Should like to highlight one point that comes up several times in draft declaration - importance of action to reduce demand for drugs. 19. A particular question we shall need to have in our minds as we tackle items 1 and 3 of agenda is whether there is more we should be doing on the demand reduction front. This a very pertinent question in context of cocaine, but it also applies to other drugs. We shall not succeed in containing the spread of HIV infection by drug misusers unless we do more in the general field of prevention. 20. Subject of demand reduction is very broad and difficult, and I do not believe we shall have time to address it in detail here. But address it we must if we are serious about tackling drug misuser. 20a. Highlight the demand reduction parts of the UK drugs strategy under the prevention and treatment headings and in particular recent initiatives such as: (i) Additional earmarked funding in 1989/90 for drug misuse treatment services (ii) Plans for next phase of national prevention publicity campaign in 1989 (iii) Additional regionally-based prevention publicity campaign (iv) Expansion of resources agreed in 1990/91 for drugs education 21. I hope the cocaine working group, if established, will come up with some ideas on how to tackle the demand for cocaine at the European level. But I believe that there is a need for something more. In particular my Government has reached the conclusion that there might be merit in the holding of a major international conference to address the whole range of issues concerning demand reduction, in the context of the threat posed by cocaine. 22. [If colleagues agree that such a conference would be a sensible way forward] my Government would be prepared to organise one in London, perhaps in the first half of next year. We would hope that it would receive support from the UN and other key countries whom we would approach. We should not forget the producer countries themselves, several of whom are now facing increasingly serious problems of illicit consumption of drugs. My Government has already given some preliminary thought to the possible arrangements for such a conference, and I am arranging for a paper to be circulated to all delegations. We should very much welcome any initial reactions that individual delegations feel able to give. 3

Timing 3. Summer 1990? Participation All countries with significant drug-related problems to be invited. "Core" participation: UK plus Pompidou Group European partners; US, Canada; Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary; Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Brazil; India, Pakistan, Thailand, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Singapore; Australia; Jamaica, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago and Caribbean Dependent Territories; Nigeria, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Morocco, Egypt; UN drugs and health organisations; European Commission; Commonwealth Secretariat. Non-governmental organisations. Costs Between £0.5 and £0.75 million? 5. Agenda 6. Demand reduction. (a) Extent of problem internationally. Specific problems related to: (b) - Heroin - Cocaine and its derivatives (eg crack) Marijuana Amphetamines - Other drugs (eg designer drugs, diverted pharmaceuticals) AIDS Methods of reducing demand. (C) Education Treatment and rehabilitation - Law enforcement ND8AFZ/2

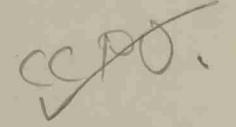
7. Cocaine

- (a) Extent of cocaine problem
 - production
 - trafficking
 - demand
 - social and security implications (eg health, crime, terrorism)
- (b) Methods of combatting production
 - crop eradication (including use of herbicides and biological controls)
 - crop substitution and rural development
 - law enforcement (police and customs)
- (c) Methods of combatting trafficking
 - ratification and implementation of UN Conventions
 - bilateral legal cooperation agreements against drugs traffickers
 - law enforcement cooperation.
- (d) Demand reduction in consumer and producer countries.

60W 134

UNCLASSIFIED





Treasury Chambers, Parliament Street, SW1P 3AG

The Rt Hon Douglas Hurd CBE MP Home Secretary Home Office 50 Queen Anne's Gate London SW1H 9AT C80 2114

26 April 1989

DRUG MISUSE

I have seen a copy of your minute of 14 April to the Prime Minister in which you mention that you may wish to make a £0.5 million donation to the UN drugs bodies but are likely to have to approach the Treasury for funds to do so.

I am aware that within your provision for expenditure on overseas drugs you have funds of over £0.7 million that are not already committed. While a donation to the UN drugs bodies may be different in some respects to the type of programme these funds might otherwise support, the broad objective of the expenditures would appear to be the same. I therefore think you should use these unallocated funds before seeking a claim on the Reserve.

I am copying this letter to the Prime Minister, Geoffrey Howe, Kenneth Clarke, Kenneth Baker, Malcolm Rifkind and Peter Walker.

JOHN MAJOR

UNCLASSIFIED

HOME AFFAIRS: Drug about PT4





COP 14/4.

Prime Minister

DRUG MISUSE

Geoffrey Howe and I discussed with you on 6 February the approach which you had received from Miss Margaret J Anstee, Director General of the UN Office at Vienna, seeking UK help in obtaining adequate resources for the UN drugs bodies for which she is responsible. Miss Anstee visited the UK on 16 March and had separate meetings with me and Tim Eggar. This minute reports on the outcome of those meetings and also offers a general progress report on our action against drugs. (Its terms have been agreed with Geoffrey Howe.)

UN Drugs bodies

At the meeting with Miss Anstee, I invited her and her staff to describe to me rather more fully the nature of the difficulties facing the UN drugs bodies and the form of assistance she thought the UK might most usefully give. I was given an account of various areas of work - notably on demand reduction and the new UN Convention against illicit drug trafficking - not being done, and unlikely to be done, for lack of resources in the drugs bodies. I was not entirely convinced that the work being done by the drugs bodies has the right priority and that the UN Secretariat are as committed as they might be to setting and keeping to priorities in their work. I also noted what seemed to be a rather passive approach to the economies which might be achieved by reorganisation of the drugs bodies; assertions that reorganisation would be difficult to achieve in the face of member states' opposition and the savings not worth the effort involved were not wholly convincing.

At his subsequent meeting with Miss Anstee, Tim Eggar pursued the theme of the need to bring about a review of the present structure of the UN drugs bodies in order to ensure the most efficient and cost effective use of resources allocated to them. He outlined our efforts with other member states to bring about such a review. Miss Anstee offered some helpful advice on the best way of conducting a review but expressed some scepticism about the chances of success. Tim Eggar stressed that in any announcement of additional resources for UN drugs bodies we would wish to state publicly that review of their structure was our objective. I regard this as particularly important and officials will be following it up over the next few months.

Tim Eggar then discussed with Miss Anstee ways in which the UK could offer immediate practical help for the drugs bodies. It was agreed that the UK would take the lead in lobbying other member states to support the allocation of additional resources to the UN drugs bodies within the overall UN budget. The sums involved are not large. (The budget for the drugs bodies is less than 0.5% of the total UN budget.) But as Miss Anstee pointed out, it may prove difficult to obtain funds for the drugs bodies in the short term as this would be at the expense of other UN activities.

Tim Eggar then considered with Miss Anstee how the UK might help on a bilateral basis. It was agreed that the UK would recruit and fund, for at least one year, two Junior Professionial Officers for the drugs bodies. (ODA will meet the cost from existing resources.)

Tim Eggar also told Miss Anstee that we would consider making a one-off voluntary extra-budgetary donation to the UN drugs bodies. We have subsequently concluded that a donation of £0.5 million to a trust fund established after the 1987 International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking would enable the UN drugs bodies to carry out a number of useful projects. These would include reducing demand for drugs and providing assistance

- production and traffic in drugs;
- strengthening customs and police enforcement; (ii)
- deterring drug traffickers by high maximum penalties (iii) and by confiscating the proceeds of their crime and by maintaining tight control on drugs produced and prescribed in this country;
 - developing drug prevention education and publicity; (iv) and
 - improving treatment and rehabilitation for drug misusers. (V)

The strategy is overseen by the Ministerial Group on the Misuse of Drugs (MGMD) which was formed in 1984 and meets regularly under the Chairmanship of Douglas Hogg. MGMD has encouraged useful co-ordination between Departments; provided an impetus to the many measures which give practical effect to the strategy; and become an excellent focus for our action against drugs on all fronts.

International action

Internationally, the most significant recent development has been the signing - now by some 59 countries including ourselves - of the new United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. The new convention is designed to promote co-operation and to stimulate action against drug trafficking including the confiscation of assets.

We are making progress, through MGMD, in setting up a customs training facility to enable the UK to provide drugs training for overseas customs officers. This development has been welcomed widely and will enable us to add specialist customs training to the range of overseas drug related assistance that we provide to producer and transit countries.

We are also considering through MGMD the feasibility of the UK hosting an international conference on demand reduction for illicit drugs in general and all aspects of the fight against cocaine in particular.

Enforcement

Customs drug enforcement has been strengthened through the provision of more preventive and investigative staff and through the development of new technical aids. MGMD has also overseen the improvement of police resources for drugs work including the establishment of 17 Regional Crime Squad Drugs Wings in England and Wales and 3 Drugs Wings attached to the Scottish Crime Squad.

The National Drugs Intelligence Unit, staffed by customs and police officers, has been strengthened and provides a useful link between the two services. It acts as an essential conduit for intelligence nationally and internationally including that obtained by our drug liaison officers - of whom there are now 15 - posted at strategic points abroad.

Deterrence

We already have in place high maximum penalties for drugs offences. The Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986 and the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 1987 now give us the power to trace, freeze and confiscate the proceeds of drug trafficking. So far over £5m has been ordered to be confiscated by the courts. We have also received helpful co-operation from the banks in disclosing suspicious transactions.

Reciprocal agreements on the confiscation of drug traffickers assets have been reached with the United States, Canada, Australia, the Bahamas and most recently with Switzerland. Similar arrangements have been concluded with Bermuda. We are working actively to reach agreements with a number of other countries.

Prevention

Preventing young people from ever becoming involved with drug misuse is one of the most difficult but the most important part of our strategy. The whole question of demand is now receiving increased attention internationally. Producer countries expect consumer countries to do all they can to tackle this end of the problem. MGMD is undertaking a review of our policies and actions in this field.

The latest phase of our mass media prevention publicity campaign has focused on the dangers of injecting. This is being backed up by a much wider regionally based campaign in Scotland, Wales and 3 English health regions enabling specific local drugs issues to be targeted.

Education in schools is at the heart of the prevention strategy and the central funding support for specialist drugs education co-ordinators for each Local Education Authority is about to enter its fourth year. Kenneth Baker is proposing to expand the present role of the co-ordinators to cover other important aspects of health education including AIDS and alcohol misuse. To take account of this, increased DES funding is being proposed over 3 years with expenditure of £4m planned for 1990/91 alongside a further £3m for the in-service training of teachers. I have let Kenneth Baker know the importance which I attach to these initiatives and to the other work being carried out on drug prevention within the Education Service. In Scotland each education authority has nominated a senior official responsible for co-ordinating the prevention of drug misuse and health education, and each secondary school has nominated a promoted teacher with similar responsibilities; valuable initiatives have been taken with in-service training and the preparation of curricular material.

Treatment and rehabilitation

The expansion of drug misuse services has been accelerated with the need for treatment services to reach as many misusers as possible to help prevent the spread of HIV infection. An additional £5m is being made available in 1989/90 for the expansion of drug misuse services in England bringing the total additional funds provided since 1986/87 to £14m per annum. There is also an increase in provision for Scotland and Wales bringing the funds available for drug services in 1989/90 to £2m in Scotland and to £1.6m in Wales.

Cocaine

The development of a cocaine market in the United Kingdom has been predicted for a number of years based on experience in the United States. Although we have yet to see much cocaine in the form of "crack" becoming available here, cocaine is a real threat. Customs seized more cocaine than heroin in 1988 for the second year running. Over a third of the cocaine seized came through other EC countries. I have asked Douglas Hogg to give particular attention, with other Ministers concerned, to the threat posed by cocaine and to consider what further measures it might be possible to take, both on the supply side and on the demand side, to combat it. I will let you have a further report on MGMD's conclusions.

We need to treat the spread of cocaine particularly seriously. But we must not overlook the continuing problems of heroin or amphetamine misuse or in some areas the misuse of pharmaceutical opiate type drugs. Most of the measures which we have in place to tackle the drug problem are not specific as to particular drugs. They will, we hope, be equally effective against cocaine as against other drugs. We have already taken a number of specific measures against cocaine. For example, a total of £1.8m has been provided to Latin American countries in the last three years specifically in the area of law enforcement related assistance against cocaine traffic. Recent postings of Drug Liaison Officers in Washington and Miami and proposed postings to Madrid and Rio de Janeiro are designed to improve intelligence about the cocaine trade. The Customs have developed specialist cocaine investigation teams which have operated with considerable success.

Mass media publicity campaigns have not tackled cocaine specifically as there is a risk of arousing interest in areas of the country where it is not a problem. However, the regional prevention campaign does include a specific anti-cocaine campaign

in Stockwell where a significant cocaine problem has been identified.

AIDS and drug misuse

The Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs, in Part 1 of its report on AIDS and Drug Misuse, concluded that the spread of HIV is a greater danger to individual and public health than drug misuse. The link between AIDS and drug misuse is of heightened concern because of the difficulty in influencing behaviour change amongst drug misusers and the possibility of infection spreading through sexual contact into the wider population. So the prevention of drug misuse is now more important than ever before. We must do all we can to prevent the misuse of drugs, both through tough law enforcement measures to reduce the illicit supply of drugs and through effective education and information for young people.

The latest phase on the drugs prevention mass media campaign tackles directly the dangers of injecting and of sharing injecting equipment. The expansion of drug treatment misuse services, which I have mentioned, should enable increased contacts with intravenous drug misuse and help prevent the spread of HIV. Contact is also being made through the provision of syringe exchange schemes where contaminated injecting equipment can be exchanged and advice given. Sterile injecting equipment is also available through sales by pharmacists (many of whom co-operate in the disposal of contaminated equipment) and through general practitioners in the context of treatment of drug misuse.

The Pompidou Group

AIDS and drug misuse is one of the topics to be discussed at the Ministerial meeting of the Council of Europe's drug co-operation group, the Pompidou Group, which I will chair in London on 18 May. The 19 member nations are all expected to be represented by Ministers.

The other main topics for discussion will be the confiscation of assets and the threat to Europe posed by cocaine. I hope that the meeting will give additional impetus to countries to prepare their own confiscation legislation. It may be possible to sign confiscation agreements with some of the European countries we are negotiating with such as Spain or Sweden during the meeting. I see the Pompidou Group meeting as being a major opportunity to seek public recognition for the continuing action being taken by the Government against drugs and the leading role we are playing on drugs matters in Europe.

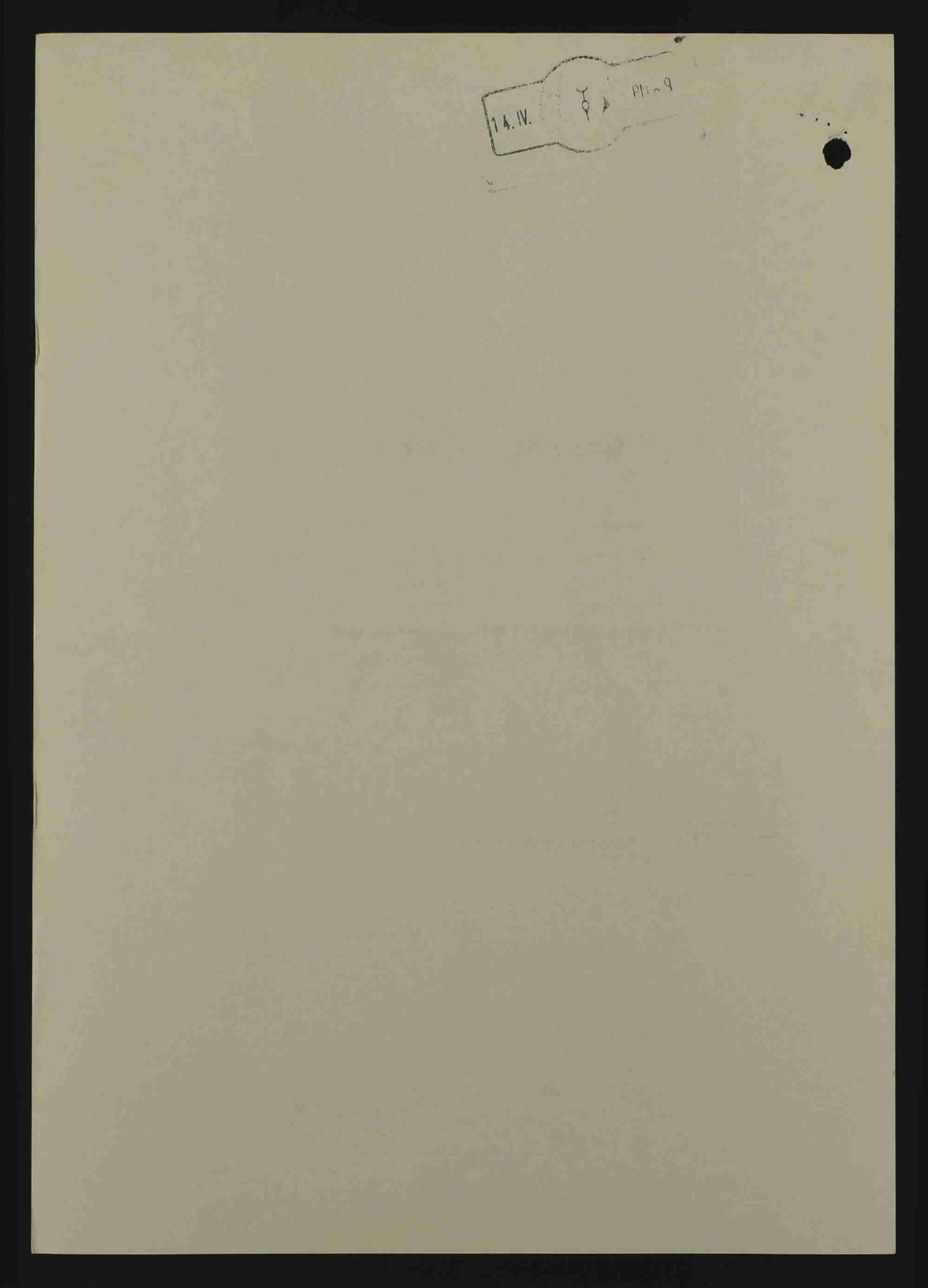
Public presentation

Geoffrey Howe and I believe that there would be considerable benefit to the UK and the Government in a major public announcement to publicise the international and domestic initiatives which we are taking to combat the threat from drugs. The Pompidou Group Ministerial meeting in May would be an obvious occasion at which to make such an announcement. We shall report further once Ministers have had a chance to consider this in MGMD.

In addition to Geoffrey Howe, I am copying this minute to Nigel Lawson, Kenneth Clarke, Kenneth Baker, Malcolm Rifkind and Peter Walker.

Doy'n Hum.

14 April 1989



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT VIENNA OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES A VIENNE LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL VIENNA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE P.O. BOX 500, A-1400 VIENNA, AUSTRIA 28 March 1989 Dean Mr. Pombly It was very good of you to make time to see me on 17 March and I was much encouraged by our conversation. As you suggested, I am sending you copies of the letters I have addressed to the Home Secretary and to Mr. Eggar immediately on my return to Vienna. Knowing how busy you are, I will not burden you with correspondence, but will, if I may, keep you informed of the course of events whenever it seems necessary to do so. Please convey once more to the Prime Minister my enduring gratitude for her personal interest in this matter. him best personal regards, Your sincerely, Mangaret J. Anstee Margaret J. Anstee Mr. Charles Powell Private Secretary to the Prime Minister 10 Downing Street London

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT VIENNA
THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

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

28 March 1989

Personal
My Star Home Scretary,
I was very grateful for the opportunity to call on you on 16 March

I was not able during our short talk to give you a comprehensive account of the activities of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board Secretariat and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, all of which are located in this office. You might therefore find it useful to have a brief summary of their terms of reference, which distinguishes between their different but

to discuss resources for United Nations drug abuse control activities.

complementary functions. This is enclosed.

I well appreciate, of course, that what interests you most is to know what this all means in practical terms, in order to have some idea of the opportunity costs involved as between actions on the national and international fronts.

Perhaps the first point that needs to be made is that all the United Nations drug abuse control activities are undertaken in response to specific demands from member states and these demands are continuing to increase as the international community grapples with this major international problem. Indeed, a major feature of the International Conference Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking held in June 1987 was the unanimous agreement by 138 States that it has reached dimensions that transcend the capability of any one country, however rich or powerful, to cope with it. It was on these grounds that the Conference called for greatly increased international action and for the United Nations to perform a much greater role than heretofore. Clearly, countries must take their own national measures. But many aspects of drug abuse control, notably those concerning supply and trafficking, can

The Rt. Hon. Douglas Hurd, CBE MP Secretary of State for the Home Department 50 Queen Anne's Gate London SW1H9AT UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT VIENNA



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only be approached in an international context. The United Nations provides the forum for this work. In carrying out the drug abuse control mandates given by member states, the United Nations aims to complement and reinforce whatever national measures are already being taken.

The activities of the drug control units cover such a wide area that it is difficult to do justice to them in a short space, but a few examples of their current work may serve as an illustration. The Division of Narcotic Drugs is heavily involved in supplying advice to Governments on treaty adherence. It organizes and supports international drug law enforcement training events, has established sets of training syllabi for use at national or regional level and has issued a number of training manuals which it is now updating. Its information activities include both scientific and general publications. It provides a number of fellowships each year to train mostly third world nationals in laboratory techniques. It has developed manuals on laboratory analysis. It has been particularly busy during the last four years in preparing the recently adopted United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

Implementation of this Convention will make considerable further demands on the Division's resources. One very important aspect will be to help those governments that require assistance in implementing the new Convention — e.g. by providing legal advice in the drafting and amendment of domestic legislation (such as on the confiscation of proceeds and property, extradition of traffickers and eradication of illicitly cultivated narcotic plants), with regard to the adequacy of sanctions and in the provision of mutual legal assistance. Technical assistance will have to be provided with regard to training for law enforcement activities, the development of forensic laboratories, the safe eradication of illicit plants, etc. These undertakings are likely to be major in scope and are also key to the successful impact of the Convention, which will only achieve its ends if it is properly carried out by all signatories.

Much of the time of the International Narcotics Control Board Secretariat is taken up with the preparation of highly specialised statistical documents. These relate to states' estimated licit requirements of drugs and to states' reports of licit drug import and export and are indispensable for the regulation of the licit trade. These documents are used not only by the Board but also by all Governments to monitor the treaty-based control system and ensure its successful application. As an example, during the 18 months up to the end of 1988 the operation of this control system prevented the diversion to illicit channels of some 190 million tablets of psychotropic substances. The new Convention will dramatically increase the workload of the Board and its Secretariat in the new area of international control of specific essential chemicals and precursor substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

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The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control is in a different category in that it is funded from outside the United Nations regular budget; but from a glance at its estimated expenditure during 1988 one can see how its projects also complement member states' national activities. Some 18% of its expenditure was used to strengthen control measures, mostly in law enforcement and laboratory services; nearly 47% went on illicit supply reduction projects involving replacement of illicit production. The Fund's budget is now more than \$60 million a year.

In conclusion I should like to thank you once again for your interest in this matter and for the help the British Government have already given to the United Nations drug control units. I shall not repeat here my plea for more resources: your officials are well aware of our needs. Suffice it to say that I look forward to the British Government's further involvement with us in this vital area of international cooperation.

fours sincerely

Margaret J. Anster

The Secretariats of both the CND and the INCB are furnished by the UN Secretary-General. The Division of Narcotic Drugs acts as Secretariat to the CND and carries out those functions entrusted to the Secretary-General under the drug control treaties. The INCB Secretariat is also administratively under the full control of the Secretary-General but takes instructions exclusively from the INCB itself in all substantive matters.

In addition to the internation drug control organs and their secretariats a voluntary trust fund, The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC), was set up in 1971. Relying entirely on funds from outside the regular budget of the United Nations, it is responsible for financing an effective and coordinated approach to the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, as part of the United Nations response to the urgent requests from Governments for assistance in support of their own drug control efforts.

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT VIENNA

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL



OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES A VIENNE LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL

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

28 March 1989

Resonal My Joan Tim,

Having returned to Vienna last night (after a rather wet and windy spell in Herefordshire!) I want to tell you how grateful I am to you for giving so generously of your time to me and members of my staff on 16 March. My thanks are also due to Duncan Slater for organizing the very pleasant and most useful lunch which preceded our meeting with you and which undoubtedly helped to focus the discussion.

I am, of course, especially glad of the very positive response by Her Majesty's Government to the need to find adequate resources to enable the United Nations to carry out the important tasks assigned to it by member states. Those units which are financed from the regular budget contributions - the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the Secretariat of the INCB - are particularly needy, having been hard-hit by the recent cutbacks in the assessed budget of the Organization.

As you know, my own view is that, given their mainline functions, these two units should, ideally, be financed from the regular budget rather than from extra-budgetary funding. I understand from our conversation, however, that Her Majesty's Government would not be in favour, at the present time, of any addition to the regular budget - even an exceptional one for the drug programme - because of the overriding concern to limit the total budget of the UN. While I naturally hope that the overall situation may ease in the not too distant future, I was greatly

Mr. Timothy Eggar Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State Foreign Commonwealth Office King Charles Street Whitehall London

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT VIENNA



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encouraged by the various immediate measures being proposed by the British Government which you and your colleagues outlined to me.

As I understand it, a three-pronged approach is envisaged:

- 1. First and foremost, Her Majesty's Government will take the lead in seeking re-deployment of funds to the drug programme during the discussion of the 1990-1991 budget in the financial organs of the UN, especially at the crucial meeting of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC) in May of this year, and will actively seek the support of other governments to this end. I may say that this matter has become even more pressing as, since we spoke, I have learned that the critical D-1 Deputy-Director's post in the Division of Narcotic Drugs has been eliminated from my budget proposals, during discussion of them at the Secretariat level in New York. You have met Mr. de Fondaumière and I am sure share my views that his continued presence is vital to our programme.
- 2. If this approach does not bear fruit, or its results are insufficient to cover the resource gap, an effort will be made to persuade other like-minded governments to join the United Kingdom in providing the funds required through extra-budgetary resources. I appreciate that this would presumably take the form of a "fund" or lump sum for specific purposes, but I would like to underline the point that I made at the meeting about the best channel for such contributions. For the reasons that I explained then it is vitally important that it should come through the existing UN Trust Fund for the International Campaign Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. Such a procedure would not, of course, preclude monies being earmarked for the purposes specified by the contributing governments.
- 3. In the meantime, the United Kingdom will make a number of personnel available to the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the Secretariat of INCB in order to ease the present situation, namely two Junior Professional Officers, one officer at L-4 level to work on Demand Reduction, and possibly further assistance with consultancies, as the need arises. Detailed job descriptions for the three posts are being conveyed to Ambassador Clark.

I was also gratified by your positive reaction to the organization of a conference on demand problems along the lines we

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT VIENNA

- 3
discussed, as I believe this is not only needed from a substantive point of view but would also be politically very timely.

May I say finally that I had a very good chat with Mr. Powell on the Friday afternoon, during which I outlined to him the general tenor of my discussion with the Home Secretary and yourself and he confirmed the Prime Minister's strong personal support for the strengthening of the UN drug control programme. Mr. Powell also

I have therefore come back to Vienna greatly encouraged in my determination to continue the struggle. I hope that I have correctly interpreted the intentions of Her Majesty's Government and look forward to hearing from you further as to how matters are proceeding. For our part, you may be sure that we are ready to provide any additional information available to us that may be pertinent.

thought that the Prime Minister would be interested in the proposal

for a conference on demand.

A further positive development occurred today when the U.S. Ambassador accredited to my office, Mr. Michael Newlin, visited me to inform me that the U.S. intends also to press in CPC for the redeployment of resources to the drug units in the 1990-1991 budget. I have encouraged him to talk to Ambassador Clark, to whom I am sending a copy of this letter, and for whose constant and unflagging support here I am also extremely grateful.

hik my renewar Danles for all your help,

Margaret J. Anste

OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES A VIENNE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT VIENNA LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL VIENNA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE P.O. BOX 500, A-1400 VIENNA, AUSTRIA 28 February 1989 at frat My Jear Prime Kinister. Thank you very much for your letter of 17 February. Your positive suggestions about addressing the difficulties we face over resources to implement United Nations mandates in the field of drug abuse control are most encouraging. As you proposed, I have arranged with your Permanent Representative in Vienna, Ambassador Clark, to meet Mr. Hurd and Mr. Eggar in London on 16th and 17th March to discuss these questions in more detail. I understand that Ambassador Clark will also be there, which will be very helpful. I very much look forward to these meetings, at which I am confident we can achieve real progress in this most important area of international co-operation. I take this opportunity, once again, to express my gratitude to you for your personal interest and support. Margaret J. Anstee The Rt. Hon. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher M.P. Prime Minister of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

10 Downing Street

London

SWIA 2AA

HOME ACKAIRS: Drug PAY 0 2.111.



cc FCO

10 DOWNING STREET LONDON SWIA 2AA

THE PRIME MINISTER

Vear 1 liss Anstee

17 February 1989

Thank you for your letter of 12 January about resources for the United Nations drugs bodies in Vienna.

I have discussed your letter with the Foreign Secretary and the Home Secretary. As I said in my message of 20 December to the Secretary-General, I attach great importance to the work of the United Nations and its member states in the fight against the illicit international trade in drugs.

I recognise that the new Convention, for which you personally have worked so hard, will add to the demands made upon the United Nations drugs bodies. I am disturbed, therefore, by what you say about the paucity of resources available for the UN's activities in the drugs field financed from the regular budget and about the difficulty of redeploying the resources from other UN activities. The United Kingdom supports the policy of zero real growth in the UN system because we believe that the system should operate as economically and efficiently as possible. But at the same time it is clearly important that those parts of the UN which face an increased workload, such as the bodies dealing with drugs, should have the resources necessary to perform their important tasks effectively.

I have therefore asked Douglas Hurd and Tim Eggar to discuss with you how the problems facing the UN drugs bodies can be overcome and how the British Government can help in

his. May I suggest that you come across to London as soon as convenient for discussions with them and officials?

One way to cope with the additional work required by the new Convention may be for the UK and other governments to provide staff under existing UN schemes. But we do not dismiss the idea of making additional funds available in the form of voluntary donations, or of persuading other countries to do so as well. We are certainly prepared to look at our own programmes in this area to see whether we should give further support for the United Nations. We would also like to examine with you the possibility of a longer term solution which may involve some re-organisation of the existing UN drugs bodies.

I shall ask our Permanent Representative in Vienna, Mr. Clark, to get in touch with you to fix a date for your visit. I shall also continue to take a close personal interest in this issue.

> roms sincerely ayaus Lahter

Foreign and Commonwealth Office London SW1A 2AH 15 February 1989 Den Chales topenc Resources for United Nations Drugs Bodies In your letter of 6 February, you asked for a new draft letter from the Prime Minister to Miss Anstee reflecting the points agreed during her discussion with the Foreign and Home Secretaries. I attach a draft letter. We have agreed with the Home Office that, since Mr Eggar already knows Miss Anstee well, it would make sense for her to hold discussions with him rather than a Home Office Minister, but with Home Office officials involved in the discussions. We shall ask our mission to the UN in Vienna to get in touch with Miss Anstee to arrange a convenient date. After the meeting with the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary and Mr Hurd had a further word about a wider package of initiatives in the drugs field, of which any decision to increase our support for the UN drugs bodies might form a part. We shall be discussing the other elements of this package separately with the Home Office. I am copying this letter to Philip Mawer (Home Office) and Trevor Woolley (Cabinet Office). La Par (R N Peirce) Private Secretary C D Powell Esq 10 Downing Street

DSR 11 (Revised Sept 85)	DRAFT: minute/letter/teleletter/despatch/note	TYPE: Draft/Final 1 +
	FROM: The Prime Minister	Reference
	DEPARTMENT: TEL. NO:	
	BUILDING: ROOM NO:	Your Reference
SECURITY CLASSIFICATION	TO:	Copies to:
Top Secret	Miss Margaret J Anstee	
Secret Confidential Restricted	Director General,	
	United Nations Office at Vienna	SP2ABO
Unclassified	SUBJECT: Vienna International Centre	Spase \
PRIVACY MARKING	PO Box 500	
	A-1400 Vienna	
In Confidence		
CAVEAT		
	Thank you for your letter of 12 January about	
	resources for the United Nations drugs bodies in Vienna.	
	I have discussed your letter with the Foreign	
	Secretary and the Home Secretary. As	
	message of 20 December to the Secretary-General, I	
	attach great importance to the work of the United	
	Nations and its member states in the fight against	
	the illicit international trade in drugs. I am	
	pleased that the United Kingdom was able to play an	
	active role in the negotiations leading up to the	
-	new Convention. The Convention should considerably	
Enclosures flag(s)	es flag(s) strengthen international efforts to combat drug	
	trafficking.	

/I

I recognise that the new Convention, for which you personally have worked so hard, will add to the demands made upon the United Nations drugs bodies. I was concerned to read your comments about the paucity of resources available for the UN's activities in the drugs field financed from the regular budget and about the difficulty of redeploying the resources from other UN activities. As you recognise in your/letter, the United Kingdom supports the policy of zero real growth in the UN system because we believe that the system should operate as economically and efficiently as possible. But at the same time it is clearly important that those parts of the UN which face an enhanced workload, such as the bodies dealing with drugs, should have the resources necessary to perform their important tasks effectively,

I have therefore asked Tim Eggar to explore further with you how the problems facing the UN drugs bodies may be overcome and how the British Government might help in this. The question could probably be tackled most effectively by a personal meeting, and I would welcome it if you could come to London in the near future for discussions with Tim and officials.

One way to cope with the additional work required by the new Convention may be for the UK and other governments to provide staff under existing UN schemes. But we do not dismiss the idea of making additional funds available in the form of voluntary donations, or of persuading other countries to do so as well. We are certainly prepared to look at our own programmes in this area to see whether we should give further support for the United Nations. We would also like to explore with you the possibility of a longer term solution which may involve some re-organisation of the existing UN drugs bodies.

I shall ask our Permanent Representative in Vienna, Mr Clark, to get in touch with you to fix an early, mutually convenient date, for you to visit London.

I shall continue to take a close personal interest in this issue. The United Nations has an important part to play in combatting the dreadful trade in illicit drugs. I send you my warm regards and best wishes.

RESTRICTED Me GAMAMS SubJECT Co MASTER 10 DOWNING STREET LONDON SWIA 2AA From the Private Secretary 6 February 1989 RESOURCES FOR UNITED NATIONS DRUGS WAR The Prime Minister had a short discussion this afternoon with the Foreign Secretary and the Home Secretary about the recent letter from Miss Margaret Anstee, Director General of the United Nations Office in Vienna, asking the United Kingdom to take the initiative to secure additional funding for drug abuse control. It was agreed that the first step was to find out rather more precisely what Miss Anstee had in mind. As a first step, we should invite her to come over to London for discussions. Her immediate need might be for additional staff to support the UN effort on drugs rather than for more funds and we might be able to help with this. We had a particular interest in seeing the framework of bilateral agreements providing for co-operation against drug trafficking and for confiscation of the assets of drug traffickers further strengthened. Provision of additional resources was more problematical. We would not want to see them go into the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, which was a virtually bottomless pit. While we would support switching funds from other areas of United Nations work to strengthen action against drug trafficking, it would be difficult to loosen the tenacious hold of other UN agencies on their resources. But we should not dismiss the idea of making additional funds available, or of persuading others to do so as well. We should look at our own programmes in this area to see whether further support for United Nations efforts could be justified. I should be grateful if you would commission a new draft letter from the Prime Minister to Miss Anstee which reflects these points. In subsequent discussion, the Prime Minister stressed the need to take a close look at our own national programme of action against drugs to ensure that it was as effective as possible. We should consider in particular the case for a further major education programme for young people. RESTRICTED

I am copying this letter to Philip Mawer in the Home Office.

CHARLES POWELL

R. N. Peirce, Esq., Foreign and Commonwealth Office

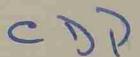
PRIME MINISTER

UN DRUGS WORKS

Miss Joan Anstee who runs the UN organisations in Vienna wrote to you about the lack of adequate funds for United Nations' work on drugs. The Foreign Office and Home Office suggested a bland reply while saying they might try to come forward with an initiative later in the year. Their guiding principle is that we should not increase the totality of funds going to United Nations' organisations. Any additional money for drugs can only come from reducing support for other UN work: and this in turn can only be done in agreement with other Member States. You were not satisfied with this response and asked to discuss the problem with the Foreign Secretary and the Home Secretary.

The points you will wish to consider at the meeting are:

- How high a priority they give to UN activities in this field as opposed to other bilateral and multilateral activities against drugs?
- Are we satisfied that existing funds are being used sensibly?
- How they assess the prospects of persuading other Member States to divert funds from existing UN activities to provide more for anti-drugs work? I would not have thought they were very good.
- Where there is scope for the UK to take an initiative to make additional funds available for UN drugs work. Would other significant countries be likely to join us?



Charles Powell
6 February 1989
MJ2DFM



FILE MEMAGE

10 DOWNING STREET

LONDON SWIA 2AA

From the Private Secretary

2 February 1989

LETTER TO THE PRIME MINISTER FROM MRS. MARGARET ANSTEE: RESOURCES FOR UN DRUGS WORK

Thank you for your letter of 1 February enclosing a draft reply for the Prime Minister to send to Mrs. Anstee about the resources for the UN drug work. The Prime Minister is not satisfied with the reply and wishes to discuss the matter with the Foreign Secretary. I should be grateful if you could note the issue as one for their next bilateral.

I am copying this letter to Phillip Mawer (Home Office). If he judges that the Home Secretary would wish to be involved in discussions at this stage, then we will arrange a separate meeting.

CHARLES POWELL

Bob Peirce, Esq., Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Ot3

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

l February 1989

Letter to the Prime Minister from Miss Margaret J Anstee: Resources for UN Drugs Work

I attach a draft reply to the letter to the Prime Minister dated 12 January 1989, from Miss Margaret J Anstee, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna.

We recognise that the United Nations drugs bodies are hard-pressed to meet the increasing demands upon them. At the same time we support the Secretary-General's drive for greater economy and efficiency in the United Nations as a whole. We therefore need to find a solution to the problem of adequate funding for the drugs bodies which is consistent with our policy of zero real growth in funding for the United Nations. To do so we must work in concert with other Member States. We are already pursuing a number of initiatives at official level, of which the most important is one designed to bring about a general review of the organisation and work of the United Nations drugs bodies in Vienna.

There may well be scope for a major British initiative later this year on the international fight against the illicit drugs trade. We shall consider the options together with colleagues from the Home Office in the light of our continuing consultations with representatives of other key members of the United Nations. But it would be premature for HMG to undertake any major public commitment We do not therefore feel it would be appropriate for the Prime Minister to do more at this stage than to express general support for the need for adequate funding for the United Nations drugs bodies within the constraint of the zero real growth policy.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Philip Mawer in the Home Office.

> (R N Peirce) Private Secretary

Yours ever

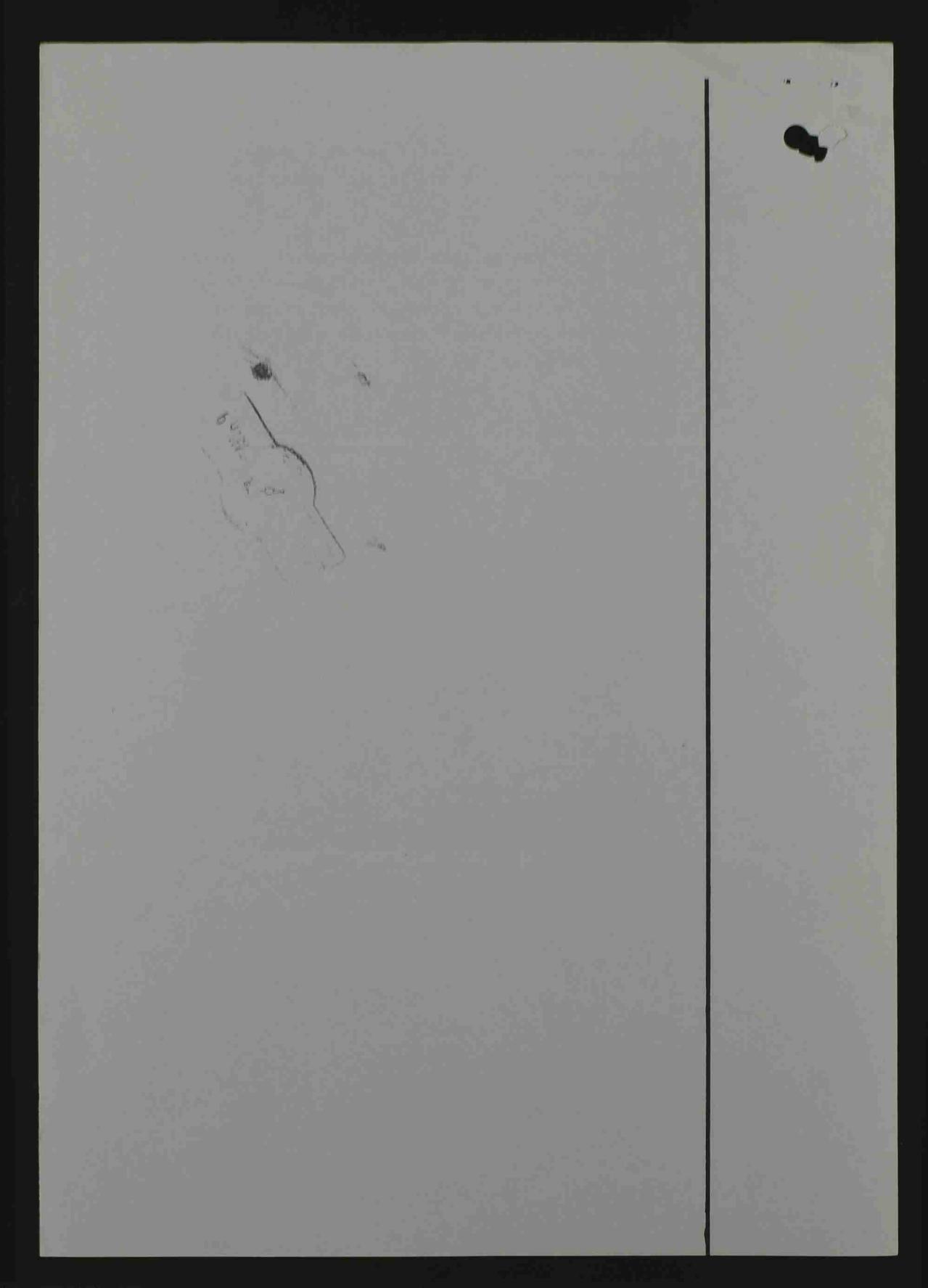
C D Powell Esq 10 Downing Street

DSR 11 (Revised Sept 85) DRAFT: minute/letter/teleletter/despatch/note TYPE: Draft/Final 1+ FROM: Reference Prime Minister DEPARTMENT: TEL. NO: Your Reference BUILDING: ROOM NO: SECURITY CLASSIFICATION TO: Miss Margaret J Anstee Top Secret Director-General United Nations Office at Vienna Secret Vienna International Centre Confidential PO Box 500 Restricted A-1400 VIENNA Unclassified SUBJECT: PRIVACY MARKING Thank you for your letter of 12 January concerning resources for United Nations drugs bodies in Vienna. In Confidence I attach great importance to the work of the United CAVEAT Nations and its member states in the fight against the international trade in illicit drugs, as I said in my message of 20 December to the Secretary-General. I was pleased that the United Kingdom was able to play an active role in the negotiations of the new Convention which will considerably strengthen international efforts to combat drug traffickers. ren ingrar noter. at I recognise that the new Covention, for which you have worked so hard, will add to the already heavy demands/made upon the United Nations drugs bodies. It is clearly important that these bodies should have the resources necessary to perform their important tasks effectively. At the same time, it is in the interests of all member states that the United Nations as a whole should operate & as economically and efficiently as possible; and the United Kingdom is firmly committed to the policy of zero real growth, Enclosures flag(s) We must therefore ensure the right allocation of available resources to the various UN tasks. British officials will work for this in consultation with other member /states

states and in doing so will pay full attention to the need for adequate funding for the United Nations drugs bodies.

I shall continue to take a close personal interest in the vital work of the United Nations in combatting the trade in illicit drugs. I send you my warm regards and best wishes in what I know is a difficult and daunting task.

It in Shrianly difficult to recenily were two arm. Er 1 on who solved that could on be done think we dose look at when were con be then done to be suppr songs work. I have arked on offices here to come can noted no dearness and me stard argues here to carolle De ster never begin. 8x in take a gersonal there in The matter. The you for all you ore doing in your dannting tank.



PRIME MINISTER UN DRUGS WORK Margaret Anstee, Director-General of the UN Office in Vienna, wrote to you about shortage of funds for UN drugs work. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office letter (attached) explains some of the difficulties. But their proposed reply to Miss Anstee was very bland and unhelpful. I have done a revised version which holds out at least some hope. Agree to sign? Whom budget is it? ?
Overes "aid" n P.C.O, CHARLES POWELL 1 February 1989 LOYAYH

Chanker out the 10 DOWNING STREET LONDON SW1A 2AA THE PRIME MINISTER 1) eau Miss Anstee, Thank you for your letter of 12 January about the lack of adequate resources for United Nations drugs bodies in Vienna. This is a very important matter. I recognise that the new Convention, for which you have worked so hard, will add to the already heavy demands made upon the United Nations drugs bodies. They must have the resources necessary to perform their important tasks effectively and it is the duty of all UN member governments to provide them. At the same time, we have a general interest in ensuring that the United Nations as a whole operates as economically and efficiently as possible. The best means to enforce this is the policy of zero real growth, with a more sensible allocation of available resources to the various UN tasks. It is obviously difficult to reconcile these two aims. But I think we must take a close look at what more can be done to support drugs work. I have asked our officials here to come up with some recommendations. I can make no promises, and we should anyway have to consult other member states. But I will take a personal interest in the matter. Thank you for all you are doing in your daunting task. Kind regards.

Town snierely

Augantshahter Miss Margaret J. Anstee.

Miss M. J. Anstet 1/2



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10 DOWNING STREET LONDON SWIA 2AA

From the Private Secretary

M

18 January 1989

I attach a copy of a letter the Prime Minister has received from Miss Margaret J. Anstee, Director General of the United Nations Office at Vienna.

I should be grateful for a draft reply, to reach me by Wednesday 1 February. Could you please co-ordinate your reply with Nick Sanderson (Home Office) to whom I am copying this letter.

Charles Powell

Richard Gozney, Esq., Foreign and Commonwealth Office.



10 DOWNING STREET LONDON SWIA 2AA

From the Private Secretary

18 January 1989

I am writing to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 17 January with which you enclosed a letter from Miss Margaret Anstee, Director General of the United Nations at Vienna, to the Prime Minister.

Charles Powell

Mr Erik Jensen.





10 DOWNING STREET LONDON SWIA 2AA

From the Private Secretary

18 January 1989

I am writing just to say that I shall ensure that the Prime Minister sees your letter of 12 January which has just arrived.

Charles Powell

Miss Margaret J. Anstee.

UNITED NATIONS

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PPS? NITER

20 Buckingham Gate Form

London SW1E 6LB

17th January, 1989.

It was very kind of you to respond so positively to my request. The letter from Margaret Anstee, Director-General of the United Nations at Vienna, to the Prime Minister has now arrived and I

For your information, I understand that a copy of the letter will be sent to Tim Eggar as well as to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom in Vienna.

know that Miss Anstee would be most grateful if you could arrange for this to reach the Prime Minister

personally as soon as possible.

Trus sincerdy

Erik Jensen Director

C.D. Powell, Esq., Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, 10 Downing Street, London, SW1A 2AA.

Enclosure:

VIENNE

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT VIENNA

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL



OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES A VIENNE

LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL

VIENNA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE

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

We must help

12 January 1989

My sour Print Minister,

When my appointment as Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna, which includes responsibility for coordination of all United Nations drug control activities, was announced in 1986 you were kind enough to write to me and to stress the importance you attach to this work. It was most helpful that you again demonstrated your support by sending a message to the Conference held here in Vienna in December 1988 at which the new United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances was adopted by consensus. The presence of Earl Ferrers at the closing session and the significant role played earlier by the British Delegation, led by Mr. Peter Edwards of the Home Office, in helping the Conference reach agreement on a strong and effective Convention were particularly appreciated.

Since my arrival in Vienna in March 1987 two landmark events have taken place here: the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (ICDAIT) in June 1987 and the recent Conference for the new Convention. On both occasions virtually the whole membership of the United Nations has recognized that the problem is of a gravity and worldwide nature that can only be dealt with by greatly strengthening international cooperation within the framework of the United Nations. Accordingly the Organization has been entrusted with new mandates and considerably expanded responsibilities. The scale of the problem is vast: illicit trafficking alone is estimated to be worth more than world trade in oil and second only to that in armaments.

The Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher, M.P.
Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Northern Ireland
London

- 2 -

The three UN drug units located in Vienna - the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the Secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board (both financed from the regular assessed budget of the UN), and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) (funded by voluntary contributions) - have for many years been addressing the problem in all its aspects. But our response has been severely limited by the paucity of the resources available, especially to the core activities financed from the regular budget: the combined annual budget of the Division of Narcotic Drugs and of the INCB is roughly equivalent to the value of one suitcase of heroin delivered at Heathrow!

It is clear that we cannot meet the challenge now before us without more resources being devoted to this critical programme in the regular budget of the UN.

This can be done in only two ways: by a political decision of member states, commensurate with the political will so encouragingly demonstrated at ICDAIT, and more recently in December, that this work is so important it merits an addition being made, exceptionally, to the overall budget; or by redeployment of resources currently earmarked for other programmes. I am very much aware that the British Government, like others, wishes to see the total United Nations budget reduced. But experience has shown that the second alternative - redeployment of resources - has simply not worked: in order for higher priority to be given to drugs, lower priority has to be given to other work and this is a particularly painful nettle which the international community has so far been unable to grasp, since many of its members have special interests in other programmes, also threatened by the current reductions.

The United Kingdom has been prominent in its support for United Nations drug control activities especially through its voluntary contributions to UNFDAC, and by the recent most welcome decision to second an official from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office to my personal staff to assist in drug matters. Some other Governments have also provided special extra-budgetary support. But such contributions are unpredictable and often subject to special conditions. They can never meet the pressing requirement for a strengthening of the mainline capacity of the UN to respond to the repeated calls we are now

receiving from member states to provide the essential framework for the massive new effort in international co-operation that the rapidly worsening situation so patently requires. We have no alternative but to ask them for the necessary resources to enable us to carry out this task. I am sure that, were the British Government to take a

I am sure that, were the British Government to take a lead in requesting that adequate funding for drug abuse control be regarded as an exceptional addition to the United Nations regular budget, then other governments would follow suit and the necessary decisions to provide sufficient resources for this vital work would be immeasurably facilitated.

This letter is a personal plea to you to consider taking such an initiative. I would most certainly not impose on your valuable time were I not convinced of the gravity of the matter and of your own personal commitment to combatting this global scourge.

All engaged in this struggle will be immeasurably grateful for anything that you can do to help at this very critical juncture.

Yours sincerely,
Margaret J. Anstee

10 DOWNING STREET LONDON SWIA 2AA From the Private Secretary 19 December 1988 The Prime Minister has signed the attached message to the UN Secretary General and I should be grateful if you would ensure that it is despatched forthwith. I believe Nick Sanderson may already have been in touch with you to telegraph the advance copy. I am copying this letter and enclosure to Nick Sanderson (Home Office). (D. C. B. MORRIS) R. N. Peirce, Esq., Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Mem.

ccrass



10 DOWNING STREET LONDON SWIA 2AA

THE PRIME MINISTER

I have heard today with great pleasure that the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference against drug trafficking, convened under your auspices in Vienna, has now been crowned with success.

To have achieved such a satisfactory Convention against the illicit traffic in drugs is the reward for four years of sustained effort. The United Kingdom has consistently given its support to this work, which is a matter of vital concern to us, and to all countries in the world.

The United Kingdom will sign the new international Convention on 20 December and I hope that all countries who wish to defeat the traders in illegal drugs will do the same.

The Convention is not the end of the matter. It is the duty of all of us now to turn this agreement into effective international action.

PRIME MINISTER

The Home Secretary will be grateful if you would agree to sign the attached message to the UN Secretary General to coincide with the expected agreement on 20 December of a valuable new UN Convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs. The Convention encourages greater international co-operation in intelligence, training, investigation and conviction of drug traffickers assets.

Dominic Morris

16 December 1988



Home Office Queen anne's gate London swih 9at

16 December 1988

der Dominica

The Home Secretary has asked if the Prime Minister would agree to send a message to the United Nations Secretary General to coincide with the expected agreement, on 20 December, of a valuable new UN Convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychtropic substances. A draft text is attached.

A Plenipotentiary Conference is being held in Vienna to finalise and, we hope, to adopt the Convention. The Convention encourages greater co-operation internationally in combating drug trafficking, including intelligence and training, investigating offences, confiscating the assets of traffickers, and monitoring precursor chemicals. The United Kingdom delegation, which has been led by the Home Office and includes both Foreign Office and Customs officials, has taken an active part in the Conference.

The United States President sent a message for the opening of the Conference and the Heads of State of some of the major participants, including France and the Soviet Union, are being invited to send messages for the conclusion of the Conference. Lord Ferrers is to attend the final session on 20 December to sign the new Convention on behalf of the United Kingdom.

I should be grateful to know as early as possible if the Prime Minister is content for the attached message to be sent in the event of the Conference concluding successfully. In order that arrangements can be made in Vienna I would appreciate a telephone call in advance if the Prime Minister is content. We will then arrange with the Foreign Office for despatch of the message.

I am copying this letter to Stephen Wall and to Sheila James in Peter Lilley's office.

nu vu

N C SANDERSON

DRAFT MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

I have heard today with great pleasure that the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference against drug trafficking, convened under your auspices in Vienna, has now been crowned with success.

To have achieved such a satisfactory Convention against the illicit traffic in drugs is the reward for four years of sustained effort. The United Kingdom has consistently given its support to this work, which is a matter of vital concern to us, and to all countries in the world.

The United Kingdom will sign the new international Convention on 20 December and I hope that all countries who wish to defeat the traders in illegal drugs will do the same.

The Convention is not the end of the matter. It is the duty of all of us now to turn this agreement into effective international action.

CA+





10 DOWNING STREET

From the Principal Private Secretary

3 October 1988

Thank you for your letter of 3 October about Lamy's telex registering Commission wishes to attend the meeting in Washington of the Narcotics Task Force.

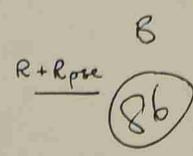
Lamy's telex is on predictable lines and I agree that there is no need for me to reply. Certainly warn David Hannay of his pique.

I am sending copies of this letter to Geoffrey Littler and John Fretwell.

N.L. Wicks

N.P. Bayne, Esq., Foreign and Commonwealth Office.







BRITISH EMBASSY

3100 Massachusetts Avenue NW Washington DC 20008

Telex Domestic USA 89-2370/89-2384

Telex International 64224(WUI)/440015(ITT)

Telephone (202) 462-1340

J Poston Esq NCAD FCO Your reference 253/74.

Date 12 September 1988

ge Mr Kyles ECD(E)

Dear Jim

TORONTO SUMMIT FOLLOW UP: WASHINGTON MEETING ON DRUGS

- 1. As you know, the French were invited to this meeting and declined to attend. The European Commission were not invited, but wished they had been. You may like a little further background.
- 2. According to Ann Wroblewski (INM State) when the French first received the invitation to attend the meeting they argued against further institutionalisation of the non-economic side of the Summit machinery. They then argued that if anyone was to chair the meeting it should be either the Canadians as the last Summit Chairman, or the French themselves as the next Chairman. then claimed that the timing of the meeting was wrong: it should follow rather than precede the Vienna meeting this November on the new UN Convention. They then said if the meeting were going to take place, there should be more participants including the Swiss, the Nordics and the Austrians (as host of the forthcoming conference). Ann Wroblewski said that such a wide meeting would in effect be another meeting of the major donors. Finally, on Saturday, 3 September the French had asked if they could come to the meeting as observers: the Americans had replied that either they should come or not come, and in any case it was inappropriate for the French to be observers at a meeting of a grouping of which they were a full member. At the very last minute the French had asked if they could have a briefing each evening on that day's proceedings, but the Americans had turned this down on the basis that all concerned were too busy chairing and supporting the conference. They finally got a briefing on the day after the meeting itself.
- 3. For what it may be worth, the leader of the Italian delegation (Ferrarrin, MFA) said that his information from Paris was that the Quai had been willing to attend but had been over-ruled by the Elysee. A member of the German delegation said that the French had told the Germans in Bonn that they were not going to be pushed about on narcotics policy by the Americans.
- 4. Wroblewski also told me that on Friday, 2 September Sir Roy Denman, the head of the Commission delegation here, had telephoned Deputy Secretary of State Whitehead to ask why the Commission had





not been invited to attend the meeting. Wroblewski said she had advised Whitehead that she was totally unaware of any Commission involvement in the subject - they did not, for example, appear at the Review Meetings - and none of the EC Member States had pressed for them to be invited to the present meeting! The upshot was that the Commission were not invited to be present, but Denman was invited to the lunch which Shultz gave for the delegates and was put in the place of honour.

5. So far I have not heard of any further grumbling from the French, the Commission delegation or other Community colleagues.

Tome erur

D J Hall

cc J Q Greenstock Esq, Paris J R de Fonblanque Esq, UKRep Brussels T L Richardson Esq, ERD, FCO Mr Bone

Mrs. Policy min in Production Aligning Minister Production of the State occasion of Cidair Plane. Such a visit on sole subtile occasion of the Cidair PRIME MINISTER PRIME MINISTER 1699

15 September 1988

FIGHTING DRUGS IN THE CLASSROOM

Tesmo

I recently saw an interesting new experiment starting up in the UK aimed at preventing children from taking drugs. The approach was pioneered in Australia, where it is now widespread. It has also been adopted in parts of the USA.

Two particular attractions are:

- it is an ideal vehicle for local business sponsorship;
- it goes wider than drugs, teaching children about the effects of alcohol, nicotine, and diet.

You might want to see it for yourself. This could be organised in Finchley.

Background

Drug taking starts increasingly young. A recent survey of drug use in London's secondary schools found pupils using heroin and cocaine as well as cannabis and glue. 13% of 11 year olds had used illegal drugs or solvents. The rate was 26% for 16 year olds.

1 in 9 of the children surveyed could be described as frequent and heavy drinkers. 1 in 5 smoked cigarettes frequently.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that many people, particularly children, regularly eat the wrong kind of food. This can

lead to serious ill-health. More commonly, it contributes to cluttering up doctors' surgeries with people suffering

from minor ailments which could be alleviated, if not prevented entirely, by eating sensibly.

Life Education Centres

The aim is to influence pre-pubescent children. Mobile units - known as Life Education Centres - visit schools to give presentations. The idea is that children should have a presentation each year between the ages of 6 and 12. The presentations are reinforced by preparatory and follow up work organised by teachers.

Young children are not told scare stores about drugs. The programme aims to teach them how their bodies work. Gradually they learn how the body is affected by different substances. The presentations are imaginative and a huge success with children. I sat in on one for 7-8 year olds. It lasted an hour, but their interest never flagged.

Each mobile unit costs £60,000 and can take 13,000 children a year. The Variety Club sponors the only unit currently operating in the UK. The scheme has been given publicity by Breakfast Television. Schools are queuing up for visits.

Recommendation

Life Education Centres are a perfect vehicle for community involvement. They could spread on the basis of private sector sponsorship and local education authority backing. The Prince's Trust are likely to give them some money to run the central organisation. They look well worth supporting, and would received a great fillip if you were to visit a mobile unit at a school.

CAROLYN SINCLAIR



celp

FCS/88/131

C00 1317

HOME SECRETARY

Disposal of Sums Realised Under International Confiscation Agreements

- 1. Thank you for copying to me your letter of 28 June to John Major. I agree that the next step should be for officials to make detailed proposals and hope that they will soon be able to put concrete suggestions to us.
- 2. I also endorse your point that our own enforcement agencies should in some way be reimbursed when they have contributed to international operations resulting in the confiscation of assets. I think this is important not only for the reasons you set out in your letter, but also simply in order to ensure that international cooperation is maintained so that we are in due course able to rely on cooperation from foreign forces when we need it. As I said in my minute of 12 May, I very much hope that some provision to ensure this is achieved will be incorporated in any scheme which is worked out.
- 3. I am copying this minute to the recipients of your letter.

Mr.

(GEOFFREY HOWE)

HOME AFFAIRS: Dring Abuse PT4.



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QUEEN ANNE'S GATE LONDON SWIH 9AT

28 June 1988

CAF

Dear John,

CDPOR

DISPOSAL OF SUMS REALISED UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONFISCATION AGREEMENTS

Thank you for your letter of 28 April, responding to my proposal for the flexible treatment of sums realised under international agreements for confiscating the proceeds of drug trafficking. I am also grateful for James Mackay's letter of 12 April, Geoffrey Howe's minute of 12 May and Patrick Mayhew's letter of 10 June; and I have seen the letter of 26 May from 10 Downing Street, conveying the Prime Minister's views.

I naturally welcome your agreement in principle to our seeking to negotiate an element of flexibility in our arrange- ments with other countries for the reciprocal enforcement of confiscation orders. I agree that the next step should be for officials to make detailed proposals and, to the extent possible within the limits of present experience, to estimate the expenditure implications. I am sure that an element of flexibility in the disposal of confiscated drugs money will significantly strengthen international action in this sphere.

Like other colleagues who have commented, however, I remain concerned that our efforts will be frustrated unless the arrangements also incorporate some mechanism for the direct recognition of the increasing contribution of our own enforcement agencies. I accept that the established public expenditure principles you have referred to should apply in the purely domestic context. I believe, however, that significantly different considerations apply in the international sphere. These were perhaps not fully brought out in my earlier letter, and it may be helpful if I explain them further.

As you know, drugs investigations are among the most complex and costly of all criminal investigations; international drugs investigations are liable to be especially complex. At the same time, from the point of view of police forces called upon to assist in these investigations,, the direct benefits to the United Kingdom are likely to be uncertain. As Geoffrey Howe has pointed out, not only may police forces hesitate to give priority to this important but resource—intensive work, but local police authorities may themselves be reluctant to underwrite the expense incurred in work which is not even national, but international in character.

It seems to me that a facility to plough back some assets confiscated as a result of international co-operation could provide a special incentive where it is legitimate to argue that one is really needed. After all, these are assets which, but for the activities of our enforcement agencies, would not otherwise become liable to confiscation but would remain in the hands of the traffickers. Such an arrangement would, of course, have to be only a selective addition to the proper resourcing of police and customs work on the established basis. One option might be to maintain a contingency fund, based on receipts from international confiscation operations, from which law enforcement agencies who have contributed to such operations or who are otherwise subject to regular demands in this area could be reimbursed.

I believe that an imaginative approach to the use of revenue generated in these rather special circumstances is justified, and would in the long term prove to be invaluable in generating the momentum of international co-operation which is a vital element in the effort to fight drug trafficking. I hope that you will feel able to reconsider this proposal, and to agree that options for carrying it forward should also be considered by our officials.

I am copying this letter to the Prime Minister, Geoffrey Howe, James Mackay, Patrick Mayhew, Malcolm Rifkind and Peter Lilley.

don,

CONFIDENTIAL



10 DOWNING STREET LONDON SWIA 2AA

From the Private Secretary

26 May 1988

Den Go

DISPOSAL OF SUMS REALISED UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONFISCATION AGREEMENTS

The Prime Minister has seen the Foreign Secretary's minute of 12 May to the Home Secretary on the subject of 'disposal of sums realised under international confiscation agreements'. She supports his proposals that not only the efforts of our own enforcement agencies should be in some way directly rewarded, but also that resources should be directed to the dependent territories and international organisations.

I am copying this letter to Jill Rutter (Chief Secretary's Office), Paul Stockton (Lord Chancellor's Office), Michael Saunders (Law Officer's Department) and David Crawley (Scottish Office).

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Any

P A BEARPARK

Lyn Parker, Esq., Foreign and Commonwealth Office

CONFIDENTIAL

085



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

24 May 1988

Den Alen

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Disposal of Sums Realised Under International Confiscation Agreements

I understand from Nick Sanderson in the Home Secretary's Office that the Prime Minister has been following the correspondence on this subject. I am therefore enclosing herewith a copy of the Foreign Secretary's minute of 12 May to the Home Secretary, which the Prime Minister may be interested to see.

Tons en

(R N Peirce) Private Secretary

P A Bearpark Esq 10 Downing Street

From Mistre!

Missler! (CPS) mr Egger

The Foreign Servetary's proposal Mr White, ERD

FCS/88/099 h Lelp Deputh Teritores and Interestial activities are smith. Agree to support myter

HOME SECRETARY

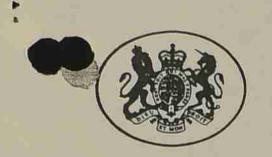
Disposal of Sums Realised Under International Confiscation Agreements

- Thank you for copying to me your letter of 29 March to John Major about mutual assistance in the fight against drug trafficking; I have now seen his reply and that of James Mackay. I very much welcome the acceptance that there are arguments for treating sums confiscated under international agreements differently from the long-standing arrangements for domestic fines and fixed penalties.
- I fully take John Major's point that assets retained 2. by this country cannot be allowed to feed through in year to additional public expenditure and accept that to give police forces and others concerned a direct share of confiscation income would run counter to long established arrangements, and that we should not seek any change in procedures operating in the purely domestic context. the other hand, I very much agree with you, not only that the efforts of our own enforcement agencies should be seen in some way to be directly rewarded but that it would be appropriate to devote assets realised in this way to strengthening the fight against drug trafficking and other serious crimes. I also agree with you that one can draw a clear distinction between the direct sharing



of money recovered as a result of international cooperation. I should also like to put down a marker about other areas where I believe we should consider putting some of the resources gained from seized assets with a view to strengthening the international effort against drugs.

- 3. First, our Dependent Territories especially in the Caribbean are often used by drugs traffickers, either for the physical transfer of drugs or for the laundering of the enormous profits generated. I believe strongly that it would be both poetic justice and a sensible re-investment of the resources gained from seized assets if we were to devote some at least of the latter to strengthen the resources of the Dependent Territories in the fight against drugs. The sums would be relatively small for us, but for the Dependent Territories they would be a significant further incentive to cooperate in this area.
- 4. Secondly, Britain plays a prominent role in the international fight against drugs. We were, for example, the first country to conclude a drugs cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union; I signed it in Moscow in February and it quickly led to the recent seizure of cannabis worth some f10 million. I believe that we should consider making some of the resources gained from seized assets available for international drug-related activities which would allow us to pursue effectively

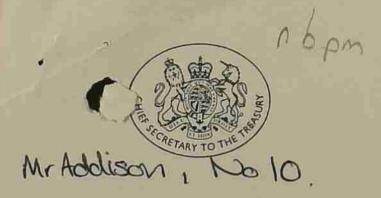


policies which matched the high profile we are currently taking. This could be done bilaterally, or through the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC).

- Finally (although this is more a matter for your own 5. Department and I am sure you will already have it in mind) as cooperation grows officials from the enforcement agencies will inevitably be faced with long, complicated and expensive investigations abroad. I can quite see that local police authorities may be reluctant to underwrite the expense incurred in investigations which may not bring any direct benefit to them if the assets are seized and the criminals apprehended in another country. To ensure that we are able to maintain this kind of international cooperation, I believe it would be right to reimburse expenses incurred in international investigations of this kind, not least because if our own forces are unable to give this priority, we should no doubt soon find foreign forces were not ready to 'afford us cooperation when we looked for it.
- 6. I very much hope that we shall be able to give serious consideration to these possibilities and should be very happy for my officials to meet yours and those of other interested Departments to try to work out the implications of the various proposals put forward and how they could be managed.
- 7. I am copying this minute to John Major, James Mackay, Patrick Mayhew and Malcolm Rifkind.

FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE 12 May 1988

(GEOFFREY HOWE)



With the Compliments of the Chief Secretary to the Treasury's Private Secretary

Treasury Chambers, Parliament Street, SW1P 3AG

CONFIDENTIAL





Treasury Chambers, Parliament Street, SWIP 3AG

The Rt Hon Doulas Hurd CBE MP Home Secretary Home Office 50 Queen Anne's Gate London SW1H 9AT C. P.a.

28 April 1988

Dear Home Secretary

DISPOSALS OF SUMS REALISED UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONFISCATION AGREEMENTS

Thank you for your letter of 29 March about mutual assistance in the fight against drug trafficking.

I accept that there are arguments for treating sums confiscated under international agreements differently to the long standing arrangements for domestic fines and fixed penalties. It might appear in theory that as one of the world's major banking centres the United Kingdom might benefit financially from arrangements whereby assets were retained by those ultimately seizing them. As you say however such arrangements might prove a disincentive to smaller countries which have limited scope for direct seizures and might therefore be unwilling to co-operate fully. If this was the case the result in practice might be quite different and international efforts to combat drugs could be hampered. It does seem therefore, subject to reciprocity being assured and adequate statutory powers for payments to be made being available, that agreements ought to provide some flexibility as regards the disposal of seized assets.

As the operation of such flexibility would have direct public expenditure implications we need to consider very carefully how this would be applied in practice. I believe that the best next step would be for your officials, in consulation with mine, to sketch out a framework within which agreements might operate. It would also be helpful if they would provide estimates both of the administrative costs of running such a scheme, and, so far as is practicable, the United Kingdom's likely share of the proceeds arising from the implementation of international confiscation agreements and the possible flow of assets from this country to others, and vice versa, reflecting the work undertaken in assisting in their recovery.

You propose that when this country retains a substantial share of assets confiscated on behalf of another country that a proportion - you suggest a half - should be applied directly for the benefit of our law enforcement agencies to assist in combating serious crime. I am not prepared to agree to any proportion of windfall receipts of this kind feeding through in year to additional public expenditure. This would run quite contrary to the public expenditure control principles which have served us well in the restraint of public expenditure which remains a vital element of our economic strategy.

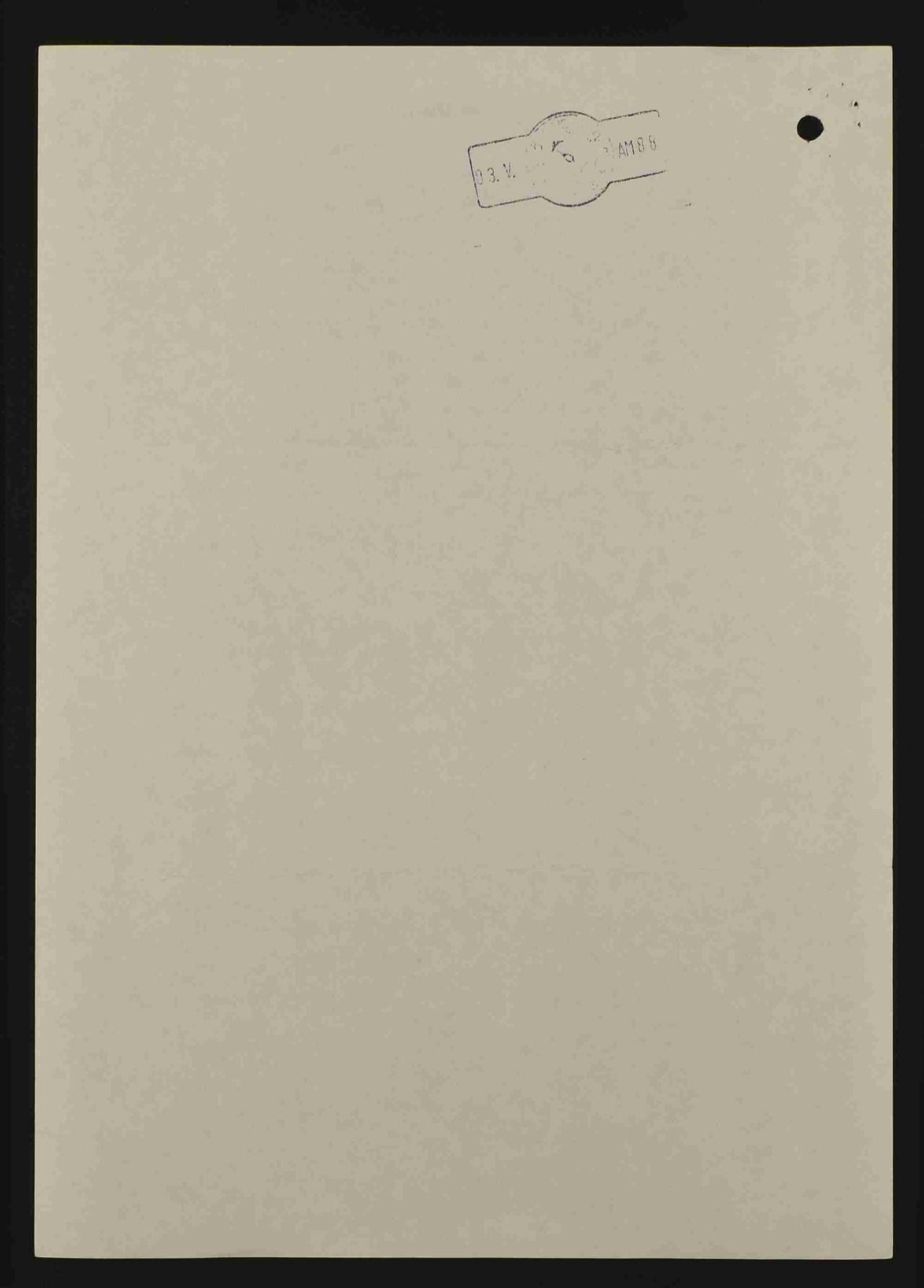
Of course, the fact that the enforcement of external confiscation orders may produce significant receipts will be relevant to our consideration of related bids in the Survey, but I will necessarily have to view them in the context of all the competing demands for increases in public expenditure.

I am copying this letter to Geoffrey Howe, James MacKay, Patrick Mayhew and Malcolm Rifkind.

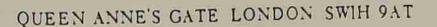
Yours sincerely,

PO JOHN MAJOR

(Approved by the Chief Secretary and signed in his absence)



00 HOME OFFICE OUEEN ANNE'S GATE LONDON SWIH PAT 1st February 1988 SECRETARY OF STATE SHARING OF CONFISCATED DRUG TRAFFICKING ASSETS Thank you for your letter of 2nd December about the possible transfer to the UK of assets seized in the United States as a result of help given by the Metropolitan Police and other agencies. I am sorry not to have replied before now; as you know, this has for several reasons been more difficult to resolve than we expected. are most grateful for your continuing efforts to persuade the US authorities that they must find a way of honouring the offer made by the Drugs Enforcement Agency to the Metropolitan Police. The attitude of the Department of Justice is disappointing; I hope that the importance of a positive outcome in public relations terms can be impressed upon them. Naturally, if we can secure the money, we should need to consider ways which it could be used for law enforcement work as this is likely to be a condition for payment. John Major's agreement last month that, should £12 million materialise, a special grant of £6 millon should be made to the Met. in 1988-89 is helpful in this context. Turning to the longer term implications, my understanding is that the US cannot in general transfer confiscated assets abroad in the absence of a treaty. Accordingly the prospective UK/US agreement will have to provide for each Party to retain any assets it seizes at the request of the other. But we shall have a chance to return to this, in the light of experience, when it comes to negotiating a full Mutual Assistance Treaty with the United States. There has already been some useful discussion between officials as to the approach to be adopted in negotiating other agreements of this kind; we are giving some further thought to this ourselves and the Home Secretary intends to consult colleagues about it shortly. My officials will of course continue to keep in close touch with yours on all this in the meantime, I am copying this letter, as you did yours, to Peter Lilley and John Major. (DOUGLAS T'im Fagar Fea MP





29 March 1988

Dear John.

DISPOSAL OF SUMS REALISED UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONFISCATION AGREEMENTS

I am writing to seek your views and those of other colleagues on an important question which has arisen in the course of our efforts to secure agreements with other countries on mutual assistance in tracing, freezing and confiscating the proceeds of drug trafficking. This is the question of what should be done with sums confiscated as a result of one country taking action at the request of another.

Under the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986, sums paid in satisfaction of a confiscation order which is made and enforced in our courts are treated in a similar way to fine revenue. After deduction of any receivers' costs, the money received comes to the Home Office as fines and fees income and is credited to the Consolidated Fund. Although I am faced with some pressure from police forces and other concerned in anti-drugs work to seek arrangements which would give them a direct share of confiscation income, I accept that this would run counter to long established arrangements and I therefore do not seek any change in the procedures already operating in the purely domestic context.

However, I believe that it might be possible to adopt a different approach in relation to sums confiscated under international agreements. The offer by the United States authorities to the Metropolitan Police, although abortive for the time being because of the state of US law, focussed attention on this possibility.

In the international context, the effectiveness of enforcement action and the amounts realised will depend crucially on the degree of co-operation which can be built up and maintained between all the countries taking part in the process. An arrangement which simply results in the country ultimately seizing assets keeping them, however large the windfall, is likely to produce arbitrary results which are not conducive to productive co-operation. There would be no clear relationship between the size of a country's contribution to the processes of investigation and recovery and the extent to which it benefits financially. While the countries which are most used as the repositories for the proceeds of drug trafficking could rely on a return for their co-operation, there would be little incentive for some small countries whose banking centres are used for laundering but not for depositing assets, and whose co-operation at the tracing stage is vital if the assets are to be recovered at all.

I therefore propose that in negotiating reciprocal agreements with other countries we should try to secure, to the extent that our negotiating partners are amenable, a more flexible arrangement with respect to the disposal of sums seized by one party at the other's request: the country confiscating the assets should make itself open to representations from the other country, and from any third country whose agencies had helped to secure their recovery, for a share of the amount recovered.

I also think it is important that the efforts of our own enforcement agencies should be seen to be in some way directly rewarded. I therefore propose that in cases where the United Kingdom retains a substantial share of assets confiscated on behalf of another country, a proportion — say half — of those assets should be applied directly for the benefit of our own law enforcement agencies, to help them in their work in combating drug trafficking and other serious crimes; and I would wish the same principle to be applied in the case of any reward offered by another country to the United Kingdom or its law enforcement agencies. It seems to me that the arguments against direct sharing of assets in domestic cases do not apply to cases where money has been recovered as a result of international co-operation, since these sums represent income over and above what could be expected to accrue from the usual processes of enforcing our own legislation.

The international tracing and confiscation of criminal proceeds is a new area of activity. It requires a significant investment, but it offers the chance to strike a real blow to international crime while at the same time more than repaying the investment in financial terms. But I fear that it will not acquire as full momentum or produce the most equitable results unless we can introduce an arrangement of the kind I have proposed, which is both flexible and offers the prospect of some demonstrable direct benefit to our law enforcement agencies.

The sort of scheme I have proposed would, of course, require working up in some detail, even though its essence is flexibility, if only so that our negotiators are in a position to indicate its likely result in practice. But I hope that it will commend itself sufficiently for you and other colleagues to agree in principle as to its merits. If so, I propose that officials should undertake such further work as may be necessary to enable our negotiators to proceed on this basis.

I am copying this letter to Geoffrey Howe, James MacKay, Patrick Mayhew, Malcolm Rifkind and Peter Lilley.

Youer,

Doner,



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

2 December 1987

From the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State

In Tougas

SHARING OF CONFISCATED DRUG TRAFFICKING ASSETS

I understand that your officials are in discussion with the Treasury about the possibility that the US authorities may share with us the assets confiscated as a result of joint investigations by Scotland Yard and their enforcement authorities following up the Brinks Mat robbery at Heathrow Airport. I am told that the Treasury are taking the line that any such funds should be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

My purpose in writing now is to indicate our strong interest in this question since it not only touches on the principles of UK/US drugs cooperation but also because it has implications for any arrangements to share confiscated assets which may be applied under bilateral agreements we may conclude with other countries under the Drug Trafficking Offences Act. I should therefore be grateful if we could be fully involved in any consideration of the problem.

For example, it is becoming increasingly clear not only that substantial assets are being laundered through the Caribbean, but that the flow of drugs to Britain through the Caribbean is increasing and that this traffic is causing increasingly severe problems for the countries in the region - particularly in the Dependent Territories. I would therefore very much hope that, if seized assets were to become available, at least a share of them should go for strengthening drug enforcement work in the Caribbean, particularly in the Dependent Territories, where HMG have a direct responsibility.

/Since

The Hon Douglas Hogg MP
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State
for Home Affairs
Home Office
50 Queen Anne's Gate
LONDON SW1

2 December 1987 The Hon Douglas Hogg MP Since HM Customs and Excise may well be involved in the future in operations which could give rise to similar questions of the sharing of assets, I am copying this letter to Peter Lilley, as well as to John Major at the Treasury. Tim Eggar

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES VIENNA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE P.O. BOX 500, A-1400 VIENNA, AUSTRIA TELEPHONE: 26 310 TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: UNATIONS VIENNA TELEX: 135612 REFERENCE: EMMc C/12/1 14 December 1987 Dear Mr. Booth I greatly appreciated the opportunity to discuss with you the serious problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking and the role of UNFDAC in tackling the problem. In particular I was pleased to learn of the Prime Minister's interest in the subject and her recognition that action at the international level directly assists and complements action being taken in the United Kingdom. As requested, I will be arranging for you to receive short papers on specific UNFDAC programmes for submission to the Prime Minister. Finally I would like to reiterate the key role played by the United Kingdom in providing strong political and financial support for UNFDAC's activities - a role which is deeply appreciated by our organization. With warm personal regards, Yours sincerel United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control Mr. Hartley Booth Adviser to the Prime Minister on Home Affairs 10 Downing Street London SW1 United Kingdom

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PRIME MINISTER

19 November 1987

PPS

DRUGS UPDATE

- The ministerial team met this week. Drug Abuse will cost Government this year 1987-88 about £300 million, rising from about £250 million last year.
- 2 Drug use trends are upward but the rate of increase is lower than in recent years. The worry is that there are huge stock piles of heroin in Turkey and Nigeria. South American cocaine is in surplus production.
- A particular worry is "Crack". The first four seizures have been made and there are allegations of wider use. At the moment the police are not, however, too concerned. They say there is insufficient evidence of the expected invasion.
- The ministerial team under Douglas Hogg need some new initiatives. They are no longer the flavour of the month in Fleet Street. A costly Government juggernaut has been set in motion. It is probably time to look at costs more critically.

These (broken down) for 1987/88 are:

		£ million
1	International Action	
	(crop substitution etc)	5.3
2	Customs (including many	
	officers with wider functions)	100.0
3	Police (Drug Squads, etc)	41.8
4	Deterrence (including	
	imprisonment)	90.0
5	Prevention	5.7
6	Education Initiatives	5.5
7	Treatment	42.8
		291.1

One of the best ways to reduce the burden to Treasury is to put greater emphasis on international asset tracing agreements to facilitate confiscations. Three years down the line on this issue has yielded only three agreements (USA, Australia and Switzerland) with two in the pipeline (Sweden and Netherlands). We should set tough deadlines and a timetable for agreements.

Conclusion

Deadlines for international agreements should be set.

Evaluation of expenditure needs to be pursued. For example, was the BBC's "Say No to Drugs" campaign, which cost Government nothing, more effective than some of the work by some of the customs officers (in total twice as expensive as police).

Demand reduction measures appear to be the most effective and the cheapest route to attack drug abuse. Demand reduction is strengthened by a host of factors - with some children a better hope of employment will help them say no to drugs, with others a more interesting curriculum at school will help, with others being strengthened by being weaned from their dependency culture helps them say no. Some just need public information. There is scope for a speech by you making the point that so many of our policies are interlocked.

AB.

HARTLEY BOOTH





From the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Minister of Trade and Industry

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY 1-19 VICTORIA STREET LONDON SWIH 0ET

Telephone (Direct dialling) 01-215)

GTN 215) 5147

(Switchboard) 01-215 7877

THE RT HON KENNETH CLARKE QC MP

Rt Hon Douglas Hurd MP Home Secretary Home Office 50 Queen Anne's Gate LONDON SW1H 9AY nppu

27 July 1987

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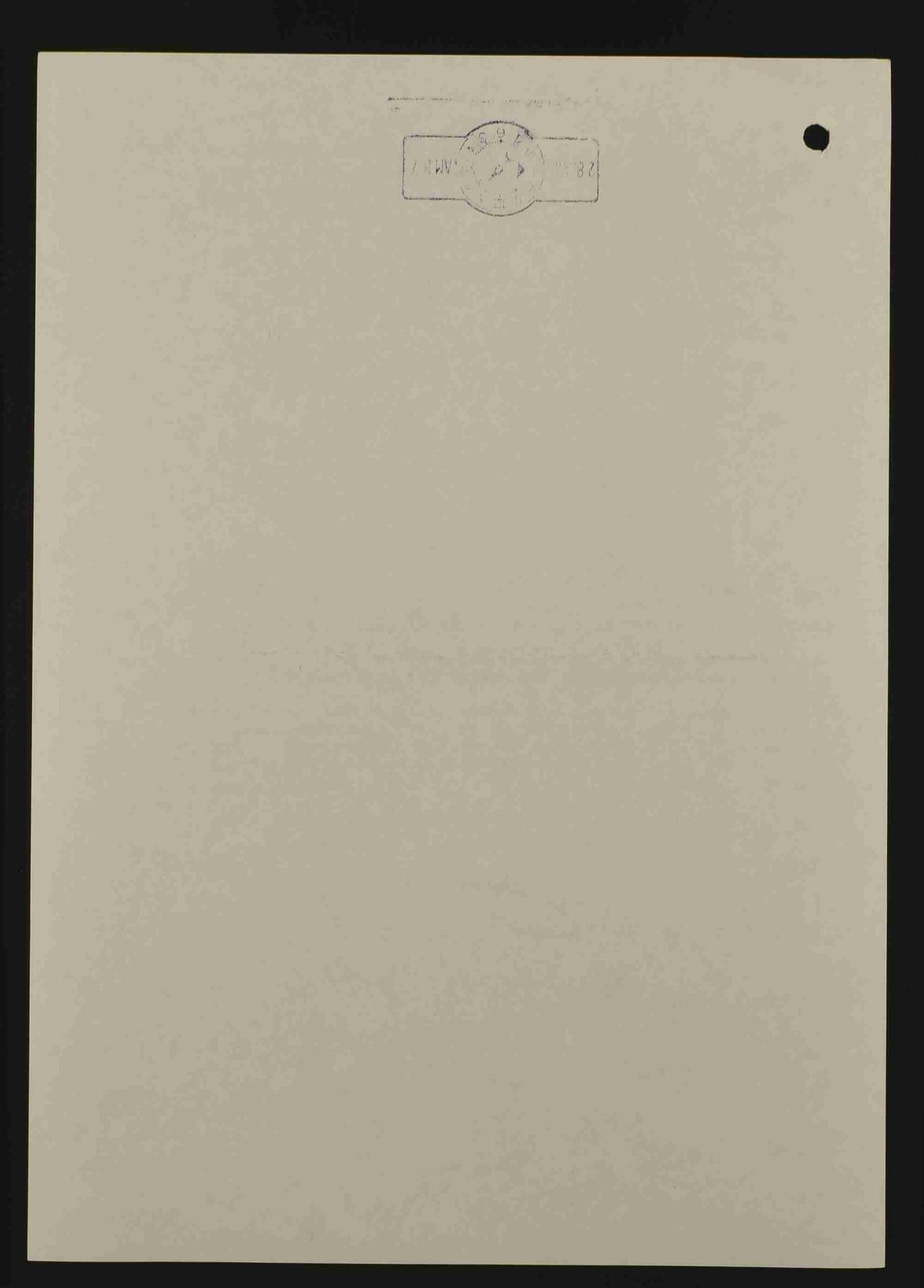
REPORT ON THE MINISTERIAL GROUP ON THE MISUSE OF DRUGS

Thank you for copying to me your letter of 8 July to Willie Whitelaw, attaching the MGMD's latest report to H Committee.

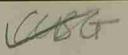
I am content with the Group's recommendations for further measures to tackle drug abuse, subject, as you say, to discussions in the PES round. I also agree that there is a continuing role for the Group in the development, evaluation and presentation of our anti-drugs strategy.

I am copying this to Willie Whitelaw and other members of H Committee.

KENNETH CLARKE



10 DOWNING STREET LONDON SWIA 2AA From the Private Secretary 29 June, 1987. The Prime Minister has seen the Home Secretary's minute of 26 June with which you enclosed a copy of Douglas Hogg's report on his visit to the UN Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Vienna. I am sending copies of this letter to Alex Allan (HM Treasury), Jane McKessack (Department of Health and Social Security), and Trevor Woolley (Cabinet Office). (P.A. Bearpark) Philip Mawer, Esq., Home Office.





Prime Minister

not

As you will know Douglas Hogg, who now has responsibility for taking forward David Mellor's work against drug abuse, attended the United Nations Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Vienna last week. I thought you and Geoffrey Howe, to whom I am copying this minute, might be interested to see the attached note, in which he reports his activities and gives his impressions on the conference so far. A copy also goes to Nigel Lawson, John Moore and Sir Robert Armstrong.

Hawes

Approved by the Home Secretary and signed in his absence



Home Secretary

UNITED NATIONAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING: VIENNA 17TH - 26TH JUNE 1987

I visited the United Nations Conference in Vienna last week, arriving late in the afternoon of Wednesday 17th June and leaving the following afternoon. During my brief visit I addressed the Conference and met a number of leading figures in the field of overseas governments' action against drug abuse and smuggling including the US Attorney General, Mr. Edwin Meese. I also had the opportunity to meet the press and to record an interview for BBC radio.

The Conference was inspired and opened by the UN Secretary General, whom I met briefly at the social function on the first evening. Its aim is to lay down the basis for more effective international cooperation and concerted action in the fight against drugs. We see it also as an opportunity to raise press and public awareness of the drugs problem and what we are doing to overcome it in the domestic and international field. The Conference also provides useful opportunities in the margins for Ministers and officials to exchange views with their opposite numbers from other countries.

Throughout my visit I took every opportunity to emphasise that we hoped for 3 positive outcomes from the Conference:

- a) Agreement on the document somewhat cumbersomely styled the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outcome (CMO). This is a compendium of anti-drug activities designed to help governments develop their own strategies to combat their particular drug trafficking and abuse problems.
- b) Approval of a political declaration which, we hope, will include a list of specific topics which should be given priority by the international community after the Conference. This would enable the development of a clear programme of follow-up activity.
- c) The creation of a constructive spirit of goodwill among the participating countries.

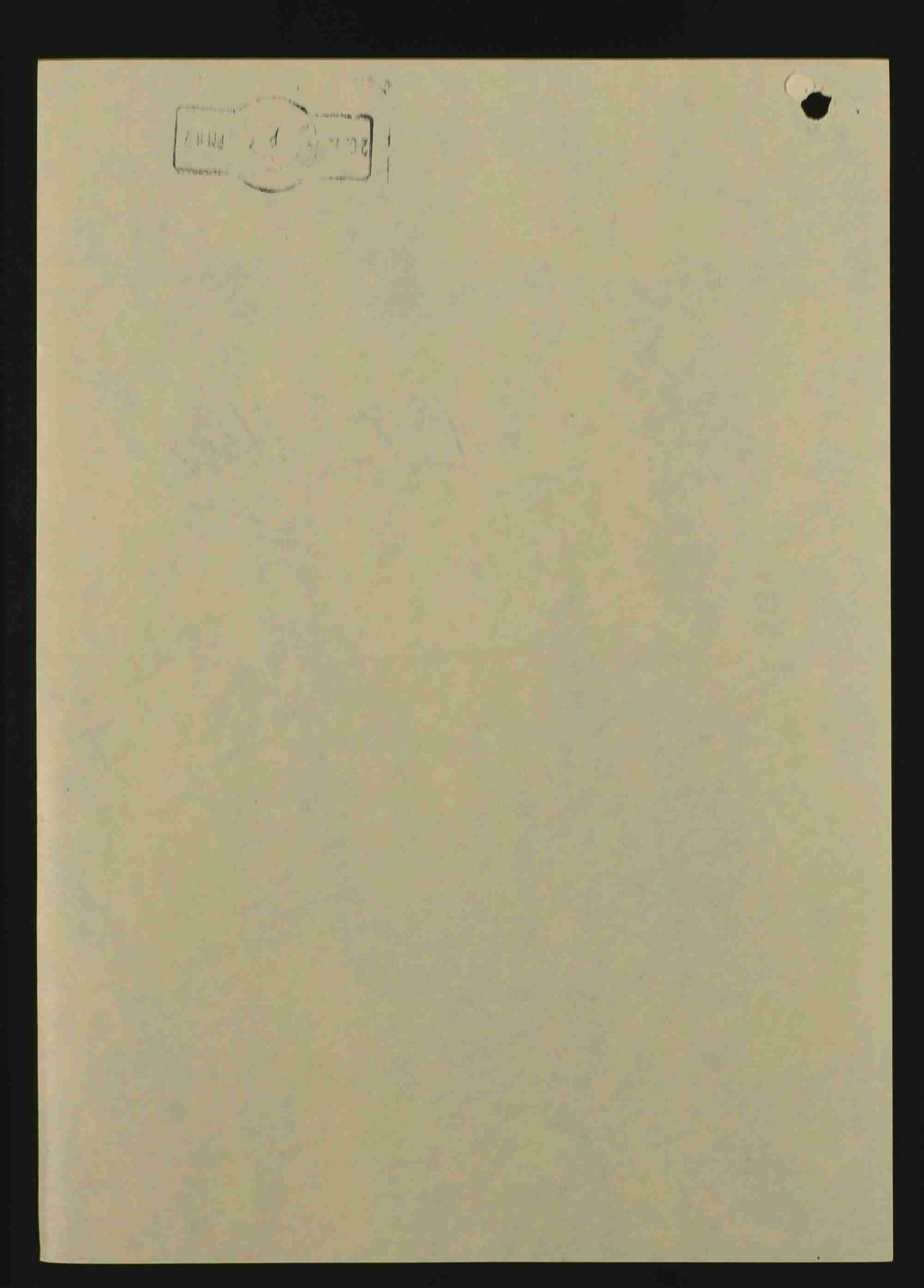
My own impression was that neither the Declaration nor the CMO would be of much long term value. However I did feel that amongst those present there was a genuine recognition of the need for international cooperation. Moreover representatives of the producer nations to whom I spoke emphasized their genuine intention to tackle drug production in their own countries. They accept that the powerful drug producers exercise a destabilising influence on their societies. They admit, however, that there are real limitations on their ability to prevent the production of drugs altogether. I publicised our own strategy, including the new legislative powers to confiscate drug traffickers' assets. This strategy seemed to arouse a fair degree of interest. Mr. Chaim Bar-Lev, the Israeli Minister of Police who called on us ater my address, was anxious to learn more about our approach and we have established links at official level to exchange information.



I should like to conclude by paying tribute to the staff from Customs and Excise, the National Drugs Intelligence Unit, the DHSS and from this Department who set up and manned the UK stand at the exhibition. It was in my view, far and away the best display and it has attracted wide acclaim.

Ala Hon

(DOUGLAS HOGG)



PART____3 ends:-

15 MAY 1987 Nh to PM. Cooperation between Police - Customs

PART 4 begins:-

25.6.87 10 Hogg 76 Home Sec.