

CHAPTER I

MATTERS REQUIRING ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs\*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990, requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to consider ways and means of improving its functioning as a policy-making body and to report its recommendations to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session in 1991,

Taking into account the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-fourth session,

Considering that the terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as laid down in Council resolution 9 (I) of 16 February 1946, need adjustment and enlargement in the light of the intensification of international cooperation against illicit cultivation, production, manufacture, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as money-laundering and the control of chemicals used in the illicit production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Considering further the functions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs under the international drug control treaties,

Considering that in its future activities the Commission should apply an integral and balanced approach to the drug problem, taking into account all its aspects,

Reaffirming that, in fulfilling its mandate, the Commission should apply the principles underlying the current international cooperation in this field, in particular, shared responsibility and balanced attention to supply and demand, and taking into account the relation in a number of countries between the drug problem and development issues, as well as the necessity for all international activities in this field to be conducted according to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

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\* See paragraph 39 below.

Noting with satisfaction that the Secretary-General has taken the necessary steps to implement General Assembly resolution 45/179, in which the Assembly requested him to create the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,

Having regard to paragraph 2 (e) of Council resolution 9 (I),

1. Calls upon the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

(a) To review the implementation of the Global Programme of Action annexed to General Assembly resolution S-17/2 of 23 February 1990, in accordance with paragraph 97 of the Global Programme of Action and General Assembly resolution 45/148 of 18 December 1990;

(b) To review the development and implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Plan on Drug Abuse Control; 1/

(c) To give policy guidance to the new United Nations International Drug Control Programme, based at Vienna, and to monitor its activities;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take the appropriate administrative and substantive steps to ensure that the Commission will be able to assume these additional functions with effect from the date set for its 1992 session.

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1/ E/1990/39 and Corr.1 and 2 and E/1990/39/Add.1.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Functioning of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs\*

The Economic and Social Council,

Having regard to its resolution ... of ... on the terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing the importance of the additional functions entrusted by the Council to the Commission and the heavy workload of the Commission,

Desiring to support the Commission in its efforts to fulfil its responsibilities,

Taking into account the report of the Commission on its thirty-fourth session,

1. Decides that:

(a) The Commission shall henceforth meet annually for a period not exceeding eight working days;

(b) The Bureau of the Commission shall consist of five members - a chairman, three vice-chairmen and a rapporteur - and, when examining questions related to procedure and organization of work, shall seek the advice of the chairmen of the five regional groups in its meetings;

(c) The Commission shall establish a Committee, the membership of which shall be open to all States members of the Commission to perform such functions as requested by the Commission in order to assist it in dealing with its agenda and to facilitate its work;

(d) The Committee shall consider specific items on the agenda as requested by the Commission and shall submit its comments and recommendations, including draft decisions and draft resolutions, to the Commission for consideration;

(e) The Committee shall meet concurrently with the annual session of the Commission for a period not exceeding four working days;

(f) The Commission shall review and, if appropriate, shall adapt the modalities for the functioning of the Committee in the light of experience and in accordance with the development of the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

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\* See paragraph 40 and annex I below.

(g) Annual sessions of the Commission shall be convened during the period between the third calendar week of March and the third calendar week of April;

(h) Simultaneous interpretation in all six official languages of the United Nations shall be ensured during the meetings of both the Commission and the Committee;

2. Also decides that the provisional agenda for the 1992 session of the Commission shall include the following items:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. General debate:
  - (a) Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;
  - (b) Examination of the world situation with respect to drug abuse, including the implementation of the Global Programme of Action:
    - (i) Measures to control and to reduce illicit demand;
    - (ii) Measures to control and to reduce illicit trafficking;
    - (iii) Measures to control and to reduce illicit supply.

Documentation

Report on the operational activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in 1991

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1991 (relevant parts)

Reports of the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies and of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East

Report of intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

4. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:
  - (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances and consideration of notifications of the Secretary-General from Governments, the World Health Organization and the International Narcotics Control Board;

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

- (b) International Narcotics Control Board;

Documentation

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1991 (relevant parts)

- (c) Other urgent action required under the international drug control treaties.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)

5. Priority topics:

- (a) Promotion of coordination and cooperation at the international and regional levels;

Documentation

Report by the Executive Director on the implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 1 (XXXIV)

Reports of the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies and of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East

- (b) Review of the functioning of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 2 (XXXIV)

Note by the Executive Director

6. Programme of future work and priorities.

Documentation

Note by the Executive Director

7. Other matters.

8. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its 1992 session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Enlargement of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs\*

The Economic and Social Council.

Recalling its resolution 1983/5 of 24 May 1983, which established at its current size the membership of the Commission,

Considering that in the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, 1/ importance is attached to the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the policy-making body of the United Nations on drug control matters,

Taking note of the responsibilities of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs under the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988, 2/

Recognizing the concern expressed by the international community at the seriousness of the problem, as well as the increasing interest of all States in participating in and contributing to efforts to find adequate solutions,

1. Decides to increase the number of members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to fifty, the ten new seats being distributed as follows:

- (a) Two seats for the Western European and Others Group;
- (b) One seat for the Eastern European Group;
- (c) Two seats each for the African Group, the Asian Group and the Latin American and Caribbean Group;
- (d) One seat rotated among the African Group, the Asian Group and the Latin American and Caribbean Group;

2. Also decides to hold elections to fill the ten new seats at its current session.

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\* See paragraph 16 and annex II below.

1/ See Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. B.

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.XI.6.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Control of chemicals used in the production  
of cocaine, heroin and other illicit drugs\*

The Economic and Social Council,

Aware that chemicals are essential to the processing of illicit drugs, that such chemicals are produced world-wide and are shipped to Latin America and that a large percentage of the chemicals are being diverted to drug cartels,

Welcoming the escalated efforts of Latin American States to restrict the import, export and production of such chemicals, as demonstrated by the model regulations to control chemical precursors and chemical substances, machines and materials, recommended by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States in June 1990,

Noting that six Latin American States have incorporated the model regulations into their national legislation and that others are considering similar action,

Recognizing the importance of controlling the export of such chemicals as illustrated by the fact that the issue of chemical control was raised at the drug summit held at Cartagena, Colombia, on 15 February 1990, and at the sixteenth annual economic summit, held at Houston, Texas, in July 1990,

Considering that the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988, 1/ which entered into force on 11 November 1990, specifically deals with chemical control,

Noting that the United States of America took positive action in passing the Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act of 1988, which gives its Drug Enforcement Administration the authority to stop shipments of chemicals not destined for legitimate industrial, commercial or scientific use,

Convinced that it is vital to the world-wide effort to combat drug abuse that chemicals used to process illicit drugs are controlled and monitored at their source and destination and that the resulting information is communicated to the competent authorities of the country concerned,

Bearing in mind that the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community is currently considering a draft directive for the control of chemicals which, if adopted, will be the standard used by each member State of the European Economic Community in developing national legislation on chemical control,

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\* See paragraph 156 below.

Wishing to ensure that measures to control precursor chemicals are both specific and comprehensive in designating the chemicals subject to monitoring and control, including, for example, 2-butanone (methyl ethyl ketone) and potassium permanganate,

1. Urges all Governments that have not approved legislation for the control and monitoring of precursors and essential chemicals to do so as soon as possible, using as one of their references the model regulations to control chemical precursors and chemical substances, machines and materials, recommended by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States in June 1990;

2. Urges States that are the main producers of precursors and essential chemicals in Europe and elsewhere to work with the International Narcotics Control Board and heads of national drug law enforcement agencies in drafting and enacting suitably comprehensive laws, taking into account the model regulations recommended by the Organization of American States.

3. Requests the relevant United Nations entities and the competent regional and interregional organizations to make available the funds and support required for the provision of training in the application of regulations for the control and monitoring of precursors and essential chemicals, as well as resources for establishing specialized offices in that field.

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1/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.XI.6.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Establishment of regional drug law enforcement countermeasures in the Near and Middle East in the context of socio-economic and cultural development\*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling and reaffirming Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 3 (XXXIII) of 17 February 1989,

Recognizing drug law enforcement training as being central to the fight against illicit drugs,

Desiring to bring about high-calibre training of drug law enforcement personnel throughout the Near and Middle East,

Emphasizing the urgent need for a regionally focused, comprehensive training plan, based on the requirements, concerns, priorities and prevailing socio-economic and cultural conditions of the region,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretariat for the development of the United Nations drug law enforcement training manual,

Considering the manual to be milestone in the field of drug law enforcement and a new international instrument of paramount significance that provides States with a model and a set of guidelines that reflect the best practice, methods and techniques to be pursued,

Considering also that the manual will standardize training at an upgraded level, enhance specialized skills and improve operational performance, achieving overall compatibility and greater cooperative drug law enforcement interaction and counteraction,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake, as a matter of high priority and as soon as possible, the following activities in close cooperation with the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre, the Colombo Plan Bureau, the International Criminal Police Organization and other interested parties, for the benefit of all States in the Near and Middle East, in the context of socio-economic and cultural development:

(a) To disseminate and to promote the widest possible use of the United Nations drug law enforcement training manual at all levels and to intensify training activities based on its content;

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\* See paragraph 156 below.

(b) To assess training needs, priorities and concerns, in consultation with relevant officials and institutions in the region;

(c) To establish and coordinate a region-wide drug law enforcement training plan and programme and to design and conduct courses to meet the challenge of the ever-changing patterns of illicit traffic in a more effective, cooperative and interactive way;

(d) To conduct research and impact studies on the use of the manual;

(e) To continually update and develop supplementary, specialized drug law enforcement training material;

(f) To establish collaborative subregional training centres for drug law enforcement officials;

2. Invites the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre, the Colombo Plan Bureau, the Customs Co-operation Council, the International Criminal Police Organization and other parties concerned to work jointly with the Secretariat on the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Convening of a meeting at the ministerial level in the Near and Middle East to enhance the effectiveness of cooperation in resolving matters related to illicit trafficking and drug abuse\*

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering the alarming increase in the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs in the Near and Middle East,

Aware of the supply of illicit narcotic drugs in certain States in the region and the spill-over effects it may have on transit and neighbouring States in the region,

Convinced of the importance of concerted efforts by States to cooperate in combating these problems,

1. Recommends that all States members of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East should ensure that their delegations at its twenty-eighth session and at all subsequent sessions of the Sub-Commission held in the region include the heads of operational law enforcement units, with a view to elaborating practical recommendations to resolve matters related to illicit trafficking;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to convene a meeting at the ministerial level in the Near and Middle East to enhance the effectiveness of regional cooperation by considering the early implementation of the recommendations arising from the Sub-Commission at its twenty-eighth session, particularly in respect of transit routes, including the Balkan route.

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\* See paragraph 156 and annex III below.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs\*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1979/8 of 9 May 1979, 1980/20 of 30 April 1980, 1981/8 of 6 May 1981, 1982/12 of 30 April 1982, 1983/3 of 24 May 1983, 1984/21 of 24 May 1984, 1985/16 of 28 May 1985, 1986/9 of 21 May 1986, 1987/31 of 26 May 1987, 1988/10 of 25 May 1988, 1989/15 of 22 May 1989 and 1990/31 of 24 May 1990,

Emphasizing once again that achieving a balance between licit supply of opiates and the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes constitutes an important aspect of the international strategy and policy of drug abuse control and that resolving the problem of excess stocks of opiate raw materials is an essential step in that direction,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation and solidarity in overcoming the problem of excess stocks, which imposes heavy financial and other burdens on the traditional supplier countries,

Having considered the special report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1989, entitled "Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs", and the recommendations contained therein, 1/

1. Urges all Governments to give serious consideration to ways to bring about a rapid improvement in solving the problem of excess stocks of opiate raw materials held by the traditional supplier countries;

2. Commends the International Narcotics Control Board for its special report entitled "Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs", in which the Board, inter alia, highlighted the impediments to the availability of opiates for medical use, impediments which make it difficult to realistically assess the full licit medical needs for opiates;

3. Requests the International Narcotics Control Board to accord priority to monitoring the implementation of the recommendations contained in its special report;

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\* See paragraph 191 below.

4. Requests the World Health Organization to develop guidelines on the rational use of opiates and on the treatment of conditions for which opiates may be prescribed, with a view to assisting Governments in evolving national policy in this regard;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

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1/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XI.5.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

Prevention of diversion from international trade into illicit channels of psychotropic substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971\*

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting with concern the widespread and increasing abuse of psychotropic substances in many countries and the related trafficking, which often involves diversion from licit channels,

Alarmed by the large quantities of substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 1/ that have been diverted from international trade into illicit channels,

Recognizing that the present control mechanisms for international trade set forth in the Convention require further strengthening if diversion into illicit channels of substances listed in Schedules III and IV is to be prevented,

Recalling targets 8 and 10 of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, 2/

Taking note of the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action 3/ adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, with particular reference to the control of supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Reiterating its request, contained in its resolutions 1985/15 of 28 May 1985 and 1987/30 of 26 May 1987, to all Governments, to the extent possible, voluntarily to extend the system of import and export authorizations provided for in article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention to cover international trade in substances listed in Schedules III and IV,

Recalling its resolution 1981/7 of 6 May 1981, in which it invited all Governments to assess from time to time their medical and scientific requirements for substances listed in Schedule II of the Convention,

Noting with satisfaction that the system of assessment of annual medical and scientific requirements for substances listed in Schedule II of the Convention has contributed effectively to the prevention of diversion of those substances from licit international trade into illicit channels,

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\* See paragraph 192 below.

Having considered the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1990, 4/ in particular paragraph 38, concerning the successful operation of the simplified estimate system with regard to substances listed in Schedule II of the Convention,

1. Invites all Governments to extend the system of voluntary assessments of annual medical and scientific requirements for substances listed in Schedule II to include also substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;

2. Calls upon importing countries to exercise continuing vigilance to ensure that imports of psychotropic substances are in accordance with requirements for medical and scientific purposes and to cooperate with exporting countries and with the International Narcotics Control Board in order to prevent the diversion of such substances into illicit channels;

3. Invites all Governments to communicate from time to time their assessments of annual medical and scientific requirements for substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention to the International Narcotics Control Board for publication, with a view to providing guidance for manufacture and export;

4. Further invites all Governments to develop mechanisms to ensure that exports of psychotropic substances are in line with importing countries' assessments and, if necessary, to consult with the Governments of such countries or with the International Narcotics Control Board on such matters;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments and to invite them to bring it to the attention of the competent national authorities in order to ensure the implementation of its provisions.

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1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

2/ See Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

3/ General Assembly resolution S-17/2, annex, of 23 February 1990.

4/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.IX.3.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IX

Implementation of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System\*

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind that the parties to the international drug control treaties have an obligation to furnish to the Secretary-General an annual report on the workings of the treaties within their territories,

Recognizing that an assessment of the nature and extent of drug abuse constitutes the basis of drug demand reduction policies and programmes at the local, national and international levels,

Recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 3 (S-X) of 19 February 1988 on the establishment of an international drug abuse assessment system,

Recalling also that the General Assembly, in paragraph 13 of the Global Programme of Action annexed to its resolution S-17/2 of 23 February 1990, requested States to establish databases consistent with the international drug abuse assessment system being developed by the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat,

Having considered the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-fourth session, 1/

1. Urges all States to give high priority to the collection of quality drug abuse data for use, inter alia, in annual reports to the Secretary-General;

2. Takes note with appreciation of the work carried out by the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, with the expert assistance of and in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the World Health Organization and other international and regional organizations, on the development of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System;

3. Expresses its gratitude to Governments that have contributed to the development and field testing of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System;

4. Endorses Commission on Narcotic Drugs decision 4 (XXXIV) of 9 May 1991, in which the Commission decided to use, beginning with the annual reports questionnaire for the calendar year 1991, the revised version of part B of the annual reports

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\* See paragraph 131 below.

questionnaire, 2/ incorporating the changes recommended by the Expert Group Meeting on the Establishment of an International Drug Abuse Assessment System, held at Vienna from 29 to 31 October 1990; 3/

5. Requests the Secretary-General to extend the revision to other parts of the annual reports questionnaire and to make such changes in format using modern presentation techniques as may be appropriate to achieve optimum acceptability and to facilitate its use;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to allocate adequate resources from within the existing regular budget appropriations, as of the biennium 1992-1993, to implement the International Drug Abuse Assessment System and to ensure its continued viability;

7. Invites the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, as well as other relevant intergovernmental and regional organizations, to contribute to the provision of data to the International Drug Abuse Assessment System and to collaborate with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in its implementation;

8. Encourages all Governments to support, and to participate actively in, the implementation of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System.

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1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No.... (E/1991/...).

2/ E/CN.7/1991/CRP.10.

3/ E/CN.7/1991/23.

DRAFT RESOLUTION X

Demand reduction\*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the crucial importance of demand reduction as part of a balanced approach to combat the drug problem,

Welcoming the work currently being undertaken in demand reduction by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and the establishment by the World Health Organization of its Programme on Substance Abuse,

Recognizing the important role that regional and intergovernmental organizations can play in the development of demand reduction programmes adapted to specific regional conditions,

Noting the results being achieved by the Declaration 1/ and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control 2/ adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, the Global Programme of Action 3/ adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session and the London Declaration adopted at the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat, held in London from 9 to 11 April 1990,

Recalling its earlier resolutions on the subject, especially Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/14 of 22 May 1989,

Welcoming the analysis of the replies to the questionnaire on the implementation of the seven targets set out in chapter I of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, as noted in the report of the Secretary-General on the review of drug abuse and measures to reduce illicit demand, 4/

Recognizing the benefits of sharing information on demand reduction strategies and their effectiveness,

Welcoming the establishment of mechanisms such as the United Kingdom demand reduction task force announced at the World Ministerial Summit,

Noting the development in some countries of needle exchange schemes as a means of harm reduction, particularly the containment of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, and the claims of some countries that this approach is of value,

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\* See paragraph 119 below.

Considering the importance of education in helping young people and others to resist the pressures to take drugs and the fact that such education is best set in the context of continuing progressive programmes of preventive health education and health promotion,

Recognizing the major role that non-governmental organizations continue to play in the development and implementation of demand reduction strategies,

1. Urges all Governments, particularly Governments of countries where serious problems of drug misuse exist, to consider adopting or further developing national strategies for demand reduction and to give such strategies at least the same priority as those to combat the illicit traffic in drugs;

2. Recognizes the importance of giving due attention to the underlying causes of the demand for drugs, in particular the disadvantages that youth and other groups at risk often experience in inner-city areas;

3. Encourages all Governments to continue to develop education through schools, colleges and youth organizations and, in the wider community, to enable young people and others to acquire the necessary information, skills and attitudes to resist pressures to take drugs, and to live healthy lives;

4. Urges all Governments to provide or support preventive education and training opportunities for teachers, youth leaders and other professionals engaged with youth, in order to equip them to educate and to otherwise help youth who are at risk because of current or likely drug use;

5. Emphasizes the importance of providing information and education materials to encourage and to help parents to understand their own influence as role models and to help promote the health of their children;

6. Emphasizes the importance of the impact of drug-taking on health, safety and costs in the workplace;

7. Invites all Governments to encourage employers and employees to develop joint action programmes, which publicize information in the workplace warning of the risks of drug use and which help employees to obtain advice and appropriate treatment;

8. Emphasizes the importance of coordinated and consistent action between governmental and non-governmental organizations at the local and national levels in fostering education, training and treatment initiatives;

9. Stresses the need to develop comprehensive treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration options, including services tailored to the specific needs of different groups of drug users;

10. Urges all Governments to reflect in education campaigns the serious implications of drug-injecting for the spread of HIV infection and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS);
11. Encourages, in the light of the spread of HIV infection, Governments to work strenuously to bring greater numbers of drug abusers, particularly those who inject, into contact with treatment services and agencies;
12. Urges Governments that have chosen to make available sterile syringes and needles to conduct such schemes under close monitoring and, to the extent possible, to evaluate the efficacy of those schemes in reducing the spread of HIV infection, as well as their usefulness as contact opportunities to encourage drug-dependent persons to enter or remain in treatment;
13. Encourages Governments with appropriate expertise to consider establishing mechanisms to share with interested States knowledge and expertise on the development and evaluation of demand reduction strategies, in coordination with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and utilizing the experience of relevant non-governmental organizations where appropriate;
14. Encourages the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue to develop the work undertaken by the former United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, in particular by elaborating master plans that give due attention to demand reduction activities tailored to regional and local needs and by providing a greater proportion of extrabudgetary resources for related intervention programmes;
15. Urges States that are able to do so to increase substantially their voluntary contributions to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to enable it to expand further its operational and technical assistance programmes, especially in the demand reduction sector;
16. Requests the United Nations International Drugs Control Programme to utilize its International Drug Abuse Assessment System database to disseminate the demand reduction information received from Governments, specialized agencies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in such a way that it helps Governments and those organizations to develop their demand reduction policies;
17. Encourages non-governmental organizations to continue to develop their work on demand reduction in coordination with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

18. Invites the New York NGO Committee on Narcotics and Substance Abuse and the Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs to coordinate the preparation of and to submit to the Commission an annual report on activities of international non-governmental organizations within the relevant terms of reference of the Commission;

19. Requests the Executive Director to continue the analytical work on progress achieved in implementing targets 1-7 set out in chapter I of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control and to prepare a succinct report for consideration by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its [1992/93] session on progress achieved at the national and international levels in implementing targets 29-35 set out in chapter IV of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline;

20. Further requests the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and relevant non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council for consideration and implementation as appropriate.

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1/ See Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. B.

2/ Ibid., sect. A.

3/ General Assembly resolution S-17/2, annex, of 23 February 1990.

4/ E/CN.7/1991/19.