

Chapter I

MATTERS REQUIRING ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

A. Draft resolutions

1. At its thirty-sixth session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Demand reduction as part of balanced national strategic plans to combat drug abuse\*

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, 1/ in which Member States proclaimed their intention to strengthen policies aimed at the prevention, reduction and elimination of illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recalling the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, 2/ and its previous resolutions on reduction of the demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, particularly resolution 1991/46 of 21 June 1991,

Acknowledging the work that has been and is being undertaken in demand reduction by a variety of organizations and bodies, including the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, specialized agencies of the United Nations system, in particular the World Health Organization, through the establishment of its Programme on Substance Abuse, and other regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Noting the rising trend in and the vast scale of illicit demand for and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and the illicit supply, production and distribution of such products,

Deeply concerned about the continuing threat posed by the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to the health and welfare of mankind, to the political, economic, social and cultural structure of communities, and to the stability of States and nations,

Noting the important role that programmes to control supply have been playing, and will continue to play, in the effort to reduce the illicit availability of drugs,

Stressing the importance of the development, by States, of comprehensive strategic plans to combat drug abuse and provide a focus for controlling the supply of, demand for and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

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\* See paragraph 48 below.

Noting the role that Governments play in facilitating the development of demand reduction programmes which can be implemented by either governmental or non-governmental organizations,

Believing that in seeking to combat drug abuse, the effectiveness of programmes to control supplies would be enhanced by complementing and integrating them with appropriate demand reduction strategies,

Noting the importance of developing demand reduction strategies which are specifically targeted, culturally appropriate, and which recognize the social context of the target groups,

Also noting that voluntary and non-governmental organizations can play a very important role in the development and implementation of demand reduction strategies,

Recognizing that, as drug abusers are often polydrug abusers, national responses need to be comprehensive, addressing a range of drugs,

Also recognizing that there is no single measure sufficient to address the problem of substance abuse, and that a multidisciplinary and integrated strategy involving the application of measures to counter drug abuse would constitute a more relevant and balanced response,

Noting the links between drug abuse and a wide range of adverse health consequences, including the transmission of the hepatitis viruses and the human immunodeficiency virus,

Acknowledging the importance and benefits of regular evaluation of demand reduction strategies and programmes, and of sharing experiences and information on their evaluation and effectiveness,

1. Urges all Governments and competent regional organizations, particularly Governments of countries where serious problems of substance abuse exist or are likely to emerge, to develop a balanced approach within the framework of comprehensive demand reduction activities, giving adequate priority to prevention, treatment, research, social reintegration and training of professional staff in the context of national strategic plans to combat drug abuse;

2. Calls for the involvement by governmental and non-governmental organizations, including those concerned with health, education, law enforcement, the private sector and the community, in developing a range of demand reduction strategies;

3. Emphasizes the importance of collaborative arrangements between international organizations working in the field of drug abuse control, such as the proposed memoranda of understanding to be drawn up between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and organizations such as the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organization, which will enhance effective cooperation between the bodies concerned, while fully reflecting their respective mandates;

4. Encourages the Programme to continue developing demand reduction strategies within the context of national strategic plans to combat drug abuse, taking into account regional and local needs, particularly in countries where more dangerous forms of consumption are appearing;
5. Requests the Programme to give priority to assisting countries in the development and implementation of national strategic plans to combat drug abuse, fully integrating efforts to reduce supply and demand;
6. Encourages countries which have expertise in demand reduction to make their experiences and knowledge available to countries wishing to develop a demand reduction strategy;
7. Encourages the establishment of a regional and international system for the regular exchange of information, experiences, training programmes and new ideas on demand reduction programmes and policies;
8. Urges Governments to promote national, subregional, regional and international cooperation in order to facilitate improved coordination, at the policy and operational levels, of personnel dealing with the reduction of both demand and supply;
9. Stresses the importance of targeting potential and actual groups of drug abusers and developing programmes designed to reduce demand and tailored to their needs, including prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social integration;
10. Requests the Programme to assist non-governmental organizations in the preparation of the World Forum on Drug Demand Reduction to be held in 1994;
11. Emphasizes the necessity to take into account the existing social and cultural environments when developing strategies to control drug abuse or reduce demand;
12. Urges all Governments to provide and support programmes of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, particularly for youth and those most at risk from substance abuse;
13. Recognizes that the use of illicit products may be linked with the abuse of licit substances, and encourages all Governments to give due attention to programmes designed to reduce the abuse of licit substances;
14. Encourages the development of strategies of early intervention, especially by primary health-care workers, to prevent and discourage substance abuse;
15. Reaffirms the need for Governments to take all appropriate measures to give substance abusers, particularly those who carry out injections, access to the care of treatment services and agencies;
16. Urges all Governments to address the problems raised by hepatitis, the human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, and, where appropriate, to take steps, including increased accessibility to treatment and other approaches, to reduce their harmful effects;

17. Stresses the importance of collecting appropriate statistical data that could be used in the development of demand reduction strategies, and that should be, as far as possible, reliable, valid and comparable, and encourages the Programme to further elaborate guidelines for collecting statistical data and, in particular, data on drug-related deaths;

18. Urges the Programme to facilitate access to and disseminate information received from Governments regarding the development, implementation and evaluation of national strategies and programmes to control substance abuse;

19. Encourages the Programme to integrate its annual reports questionnaire into a single simplified document, coordinated, when appropriate, with other international bodies in order to facilitate timely and complete replies by all Member States;

20. Reaffirms the request to the Programme to disseminate, through the database of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System, the information on demand reduction received from Governments, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in such a way as to assist Governments and the organizations concerned in developing their policies to reduce demand, in providing technical support to Member States in the submission of data, and in implementing quality control measures;

21. Invites the Executive Director of the Programme to place special emphasis on demand reduction strategies and initiatives in his report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-seventh session;

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

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1/ Resolution S-17/2, annex, of 23 February 1990.

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.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Frequency of and arrangements for meetings of Heads  
of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe\*

The Economic and Social Council.

Noting the conclusions of the report of the Second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, held at Vienna from 22 to 26 February 1993, 1/

Convinced that it is essential for the Heads of all European national drug law enforcement agencies to meet annually to discuss trends in the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the action which they may take to combat it,

1. Invites the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to convene the Third Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, in 1995, and thereafter to convene such meetings every three years under the auspices of the Programme;

2. Further invites the Executive Director of the Programme to continue to develop cooperation between the Programme, the Customs Cooperation Council and the International Criminal Police Organization, in order to determine how they might cooperate to organize future annual meetings, and how each meeting might consider progress made in the implementation of recommendations adopted by previous meetings, and to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-seventh session in 1994;

3. Encourages Governments to send representatives of law enforcement agencies involved in the investigations of drug trafficking to the annual meetings.

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\* See paragraph 51 below.

1/ E/CN.7/1993/GRP.10.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

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, 1990/31 of 24 May 1990, 1991/43 of 21 June 1991 and 1992/30 of 30 July 1992,

Emphasizing that the need to balance the global licit supply of opiates against the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes is central to the international strategy and policy of drug abuse control,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation and solidarity with the traditional supplier countries in drug abuse control in general and in the universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 1/ in particular,

Having considered the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1992, 2/ in particular paragraphs 44 to 52 on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs,

Having also considered the valuable recommendations made by the International Narcotics Control Board in its special report for 1989 3/ on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs,

1. Urges all Governments to contribute to the establishment and maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiates for medical and scientific needs, keeping in mind the efforts to solve the problems involved, in particular the problem of excess stocks of opiate raw materials held by the traditional supplier States, and the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions;

2. Commends the International Narcotics Control Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions and, in particular:

(a) In urging the Governments concerned to restrict global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to the actual licit needs and to avoid any proliferation of production;

(b) In convening meetings, during sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the main States importing and producing opiate raw materials;

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\* See paragraph 87 below.

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

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1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, No. 7515.

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.XI.1.

3/ Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1989: Demand for and Supply of Opiates for Medical and Scientific Needs (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XI.5).

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Measures to prevent substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 from being diverted from international trade into illicit channels\*

The Economic and Social Council,

Alarmed by the continuing diversion of large quantities of substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 1/ from licit manufacture and trade into illicit channels,

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

Recognizing that action to prevent such diversion requires a global response by exporting, transit and importing States,

Taking note of the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, 3/ particularly the paragraphs on 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,

Reiterating its invitation, contained in its resolution 1991/44 of 21 June 1991, to 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,

Noting with satisfaction the recommendations of the Conference on Control of International Trade in Psychotropic Substances, held at Strasbourg, France, from 3 to 5 March 1993, which was organized jointly by the International Narcotics Control Board and the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe,

Having considered the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1992, 4/ in particular paragraph 59, concerning the successful operation of the system of import and export authorizations and the simplified estimate system with regard to substances listed in Schedule II of the Convention,

Noting with satisfaction that more than ninety Governments have already communicated to the International Narcotics Control Board their assessments of annual medical and scientific requirements for substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention, and that those assessments have been published by the Board with a view to providing guidance for manufacture and export,

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\* See paragraph 87 below.

1. Invites all Governments that have not yet done so to accede to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;
2. Also Invites all Governments that have not yet done so to communicate to the International Narcotics Control Board their assessments of annual medical and scientific requirements for substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention;
3. Invites importing States to take more frequent advantage of the provisions of article 13 of the Convention to prohibit the import of psychotropic substances not needed for legitimate use but frequently diverted into illicit channels;
4. Calls upon all Governments that do not yet control exports of all substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention by using the system of export authorizations to urgently consider the establishment of such a system;
5. Also calls upon all Governments for which the control of exports of substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention using the system of export authorizations is not immediately feasible, to utilize, in the meantime, other mechanisms, such as the system of pre-export declarations, to ensure that exports of psychotropic substances are in line with the assessments of importing States and that other control requirements in importing States such as import prohibitions under article 13 of the Convention and import authorization requirements are respected;
6. Invites all Governments to exercise continuing vigilance to ensure that operations of brokers and transit operators are not used for the diversion of psychotropic substances into illicit channels;
7. Calls upon Governments of States with experienced national drug control administrations and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to provide support such as training and information systems to States that require assistance in establishing effective control mechanisms for international trade in psychotropic substances;
8. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments and to invite them to bring it to the attention of their competent 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.93.XI.1.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances\*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the history of the international drug control treaties and the reasons for their development and adoption, in particular the experience of States confronted with an alarming increase in the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Mindful of the factors which have led individual States and the international community to rely increasingly on prohibition of the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as an important element in drug abuse control,

Seriously concerned at the adverse implications for international drug abuse control if such prohibitions were abandoned,

1. Endorses the view of the International Narcotics Control Board on the question of legalization of the non-medical use of drugs as expressed in paragraphs 13 to 24 of the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1992 1/ and, in particular, the conclusions contained in paragraph 23 of that Report;

2. Urges all Governments not to derogate from full implementation of the international drug control treaties;

3. Also urges all Governments to continue strictly to limit the use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to medical and scientific purposes and other special purposes permitted under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1954, 2/ that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, 3/ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 4/ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 5/.

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\* See paragraphs 87 and 88 below.

1/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.XI.1.

2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 528, No. 7515.

3/ Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

4/ Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

5/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr. 2.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Implementation of measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotic substances\*

The Economic and Social Council,

Concerned about the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals, as specified in Table I and Table II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 1/ as well as other substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, from commercial channels to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recalling its resolution 1992/29 of 30 July 1992 inviting all Governments that have not already done so to establish effective legislative, procedural and cooperative measures to implement the provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention in order to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Noting the effective work of the Chemical Action Task Force, established by the Heads of State or Government of the Group of Seven major industrialized countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities, with the participation of representatives of concerned developing countries and other countries, and its practical recommendations for preventing the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals, which build upon the provisions of the 1988 Convention,

Noting further the need for the provision of financial, technical, and material assistance, including training, to assist Governments in implementing chemical control regimes,

Commending the international cooperation which has resulted from the work of the various international, regional and subregional groups and organizations dealing with issues relating to the control of precursors and essential chemicals,

Noting with approval the dissemination by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme of guidelines for use by national authorities in verifying the authenticity of applications for the export and import of precursor and essential chemicals, identifying suspicious transactions and preventing their diversion to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Noting also the good progress made by the Programme, the International Criminal Police Organization, and the Customs Cooperation Council in the establishment of mechanisms for sharing information held in their databases,

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\* See paragraph 103 below.

Noting that in the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1992, it was stressed that the effectiveness of an international network of databases will depend entirely on the data provided to them by Governments,

Commending the effective work of the Programme in developing and deploying a field testing kit incorporating safe methods of testing and identifying designated chemicals,

Acknowledging the central role of the International Narcotics Control Board and the Programme in the implementation of international chemical control regimes, as well as the intention expressed by the Board and the Programme to strengthen their efforts to promote implementation of articles 12, 13 and 22 of the 1988 Convention,

1. Calls upon all Governments, which were invited by the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1992/29, to establish effective measures to implement article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, to take fully into consideration the recommendations contained in the final report of the Chemical Action Task Force;
2. Requests the International Narcotics Control Board, in the course of monitoring the implementation of articles 12 and 13 of the 1988 Convention, to assist in identifying new diversion techniques, new chemicals that should be regulated, and changes that may be required to counter new illicit methods of using chemicals;
3. Calls upon Governments to submit promptly to the Board all information required under article 12, paragraph 12 of the 1988 Convention;
4. Urges Governments that have not already done so to contribute the information necessary for the Board to prepare a directory of administrative and law enforcement authorities and a summary of regulatory controls, in accordance with Council resolution 1992/29;
5. Requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, drawing on voluntary contributions, to provide financial, technical and material assistance, including training, and to coordinate assistance that international and regional organizations or Governments may provide, in the implementation of chemical control regimes;
6. Urges Governments to support training and assistance activities by the Programme, and to coordinate bilateral assistance through the Programme in order to prevent duplication;
7. Calls upon Governments to contribute fully to and utilize the databases that are being established to prevent the diversion of chemicals, subject to their domestic law;
8. Requests the Customs Cooperation Council, the International Criminal Police Organization, the International Narcotics Control Board and appropriate regional organizations, to prepare a memorandum of understanding regarding the exchange of information between their databases;

9. Urges Governments to consider fully and, where appropriate, to apply the guidelines disseminated by the Programme, which have been prepared for use by national authorities in preventing the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals;

10. Requests the Secretary General to allocate adequate funds, within existing resource levels, to enable the Board to discharge its functions under articles 12, 13 and 22 of the 1988 Convention, and in accordance with Council resolution 1992/29 and the present resolution;

11. Calls upon Governments to provide voluntary resources to enable the Programme to increase technical cooperation and assistance in implementing chemical control measures.

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1/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.XI.1.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

Promoting the use of memoranda of understanding to facilitate cooperation between customs authorities and other competent administrations and the international trading community, including commercial carriers\*

The Economic and Social Council,

Deeply concerned about the unlawful use of commercial carriers for the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and in precursor and essential chemicals, as specified in Table I and Table II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, <sup>1/</sup> as well as other substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs,

Recalling that article 15 of the 1988 Convention provides that Parties to the Convention shall take appropriate measures to ensure that means of transport operated by commercial carriers are not used for illicit trafficking, and that each Party shall require commercial carriers to take reasonable precautions to prevent the use of their means of transport for the purpose of illicit trafficking,

Recognizing the need constantly to improve the capacity of law enforcement agencies to target and intercept illicit drug trafficking, without hindering the free movement of innocent persons and legitimate international trade,

Welcoming the Declaration on the Further National Development of Memoranda of Understanding between Customs and the Trading Community aimed at Cooperation to prevent Drug Smuggling, which was adopted by the Customs Cooperation Council at Brussels in June 1992, and which recognizes and supports the principle of achieving cooperation between Customs and other competent authorities and the international trading community, including commercial carriers, through memoranda of understanding,

Recognizing the significance of the use of memoranda of understanding concluded between the Customs Cooperation Council and international trade and transport organizations for the improvement of cooperation to combat illicit trafficking,

Convinced that such an international initiative needs to be enhanced by agreements at the national level, where the joint development and implementation of cooperative agreements can be most effective,

Believing that manufacturers, traders, shippers, carriers, port and airport authorities and others involved in the international supply chain can significantly cooperate with customs and other competent authorities in the gathering of information for risk assessment and targeting purposes,

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\* See paragraph 105 below.

Believing also that such a partnership should lead to the improvement of physical security, the streamlined clearance of persons and goods, and the specialized training of both official and trade personnel,

Recognizing that the cooperation arising from memoranda of understanding may facilitate the use of controlled delivery, to the extent permitted by the basic principles and legal systems of the parties concerned,

Noting that a number of States have already implemented memoranda of understanding at national and local levels,

Convinced of the urgent need to accelerate the process of concluding memoranda of understanding,

1. Urges all States which have not already done so to implement fully article 15 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, by taking appropriate measures to prevent the use of commercial means of transport for illicit traffic;

2. Commends the Customs Cooperation Council for the progress that it has made in developing the programme of memoranda of understanding, and for the memoranda that it has already concluded with major transport and trading organizations;

3. Commends also those Governments which have introduced national programmes of memoranda of understanding, and invites them to share their experiences with other Governments within regional drug cooperation groups and with the Customs Cooperation Council, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other appropriate international bodies;

4. Invites the Programme, in consultation with the Customs Cooperation Council and other appropriate international bodies, to monitor the effectiveness of programmes of memoranda of understanding developed at the national, regional and international levels in combating the illicit traffic;

5. Further invites the Programme to promulgate details of memoranda of understanding or measures which have been taken at the international or regional level to implement article 15 of the 1988 Convention, and which have been particularly effective;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to draw up model texts to assist those countries which require legislation in order to cooperate in controlled deliveries;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation as appropriate;

8. Further requests the Secretary-General to report on the progress made towards implementation of the present resolution to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty- eighth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

Measures to assist in the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988\*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that the Commentary on the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1953, 1/ the Commentary on the Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1953 2/ and the Commentary on the Convention on Psychotropic Substances 3/ were of considerable value to a number of Governments as a guide in framing legislative and administrative measures for the application of those Conventions in their territories,

Bearing in mind that the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 4/ is a comprehensive document embracing many and varied aspects of combating illicit trafficking in and demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Noting the continuing calls on States that have not already done so to ratify or accede to the 1988 Convention and, to the widest possible extent, to apply its provisions on an interim basis, pending its entry into force for each of them,

Convinced of the great need for and value of a uniform interpretation and application of the 1988 Convention,

Requests the Secretary-General, from within the existing level of regular budgetary resources, to prepare a commentary on the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, drawing upon the official records of the Conference for the adoption of the 1988 Convention 5/ and other relevant materials that may be of assistance to States in their interpretation and effective implementation of the Convention.

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\* See paragraph 110 below.

1/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.XI.1.

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.XI.6.

3/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.XI.5.

4/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

5/ See United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988, vol. I (forthcoming) and vol. II (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.XI.1).

DRAFT RESOLUTION IX

Implementation of the United Nations System-Wide  
Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control\*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 44/141 of 15 December 1989, 45/179 of 21 December 1990 and 47/100 of 16 December 1992 concerning the establishment, adjustment and updating of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, 1/

Recalling in particular that the General Assembly, in its resolution 47/100, expressed concern at the limited progress made by the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system towards the implementation of the System-Wide Action Plan, and called on them to incorporate fully into their programmes all the mandates and activities contained in the System-Wide Action Plan,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/179, the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme has the exclusive responsibility for coordinating and providing effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities, and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs is the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues,

Convinced that the efficiency and effectiveness of international cooperation in the field of drug abuse control depends on the full implementation of all the mandates and activities contained in the System-Wide Action Plan,

1. Reaffirms the necessity, in view of the limited resources at the disposal of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, for all relevant agencies of the United Nations system, as well as other international institutions, to actively contribute, each in its own field of activity, to the effective implementation of the Global Programme of Action, adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, 2/ devoted to the question of international cooperation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and to fully cooperate with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to that effect.

2. Calls upon all entities and agencies of the United Nations system associated with the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, including the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the

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\* See paragraph 135 below.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to establish agency-specific implementation plans for their activities related to drug abuse control, and to fully incorporate the implementation of the System-Wide Action Plan into their planning instruments;

3. Calls upon Member States represented in the entities and agencies concerned to consistently emphasize the importance of drug abuse control within the broader context of development, and to ensure that activities and concerns relating to drug abuse control are appropriately reflected, as matters of priority, in their agendas;

4. Calls upon the governing bodies of the entities and agencies concerned to facilitate the implementation of the System-Wide Action Plan by designating an agenda item under which it may be considered at their next regular meeting;

5. Requests, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/100 of 16 December 1992, that the Administrative Committee on Coordination give due attention, under the direction of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to the updating of the System-Wide Action Plan for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its regular session of 1993, and of the Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

6. Requests the Programme, through its network of field offices, to ensure coordination of all operational activities relating to drug abuse control at the field level, in collaboration with field representatives of other bodies within the United Nations system;

7. Invites the Joint Consultative Group on Policy, consisting of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund, the World Food Programme and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, to further develop its cooperation with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in order to improve coordination of activities relating to drug abuse control within the United Nations system;

8. Requests the Commission to promote and monitor the implementation of the revised System-Wide Action Plan, and the Programme to submit an annual report thereon to the Commission, starting with its thirty-seventh session.

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

2/ Resolution S-17/2, annex, of 23 February 1990.

**B. Draft decisions**

2. At its 1089th meeting, on 6 April 1993, the Commission discussed its programme of future work and priorities under agenda item 8. It drew up the provisional agenda and list of documents for its thirty-seventh session, to be held in 1994, and recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

**DRAFT DECISION I**

**Provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs**

At its ...plenary meeting, on ...1993, the Economic and Social Council approved the following provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

**AGENDA**

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

**Documentation**

Provisional agenda  
Annotated provisional agenda

3. General debate: Examination of the world situation with respect to drug abuse, including illicit demand, illicit trafficking and illicit supply:
  - (a) General statements;
  - (b) Substantive debate and conclusions.

**Documentation**

Reports of the regional HONLEAs and of the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East

Report on drug abuse, including prevention and treatment

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (relevant parts)

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

4. Activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

**Documentation**

Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the Programme

5. Implementation of the international drug control treaties.

(a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (as necessary)

(b) International Narcotics Control Board;

Documentation

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (relevant parts)

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

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)

6. Monitoring of the implementation of the Global Programme of Action.

Documentation

Report of the Secretariat

7. Review of the results of the high-level plenary meetings at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly to examine the status of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

8. Monitoring of the development and implementation of the United Nations System- Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

Reports from specialized agencies (as necessary)

9. Coordination of drug-related activities and cooperation between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

10. Examination of strategies and activities to reduce illicit demand for drugs.

Documentation

Report of the Secretariat

11. Administrative and budgetary matters.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

12. Draft agenda of the next session and future work.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

13. Other matters.

Documentation

(as necessary)

14. Adoption of the report of the Commission at its thirty-seventh session.

3. At its 1090th meeting, on 7 April 1993, the Commission took note of applications from Governments of the region for membership of the Subcommittee on Illicit drug traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, and recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

DRAFT DECISION II

Membership of the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug traffic  
and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East

At its ...plenary meeting, on...1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of the report of the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East on its twenty-ninth session, including the Ministerial-level Conference held at that session, and the relevant part of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-sixth session, decided to approve the application by Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan for membership in the Subcommittee.

4. At its 1089th meeting, on 6 April 1993, the Commission took note of offers by Governments of the region that wished to host the Sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean,\* and, following informal consultations among members of the group of Latin American and Caribbean countries and their decision that the question did not need to be resolved at the current session of the Commission, referred the matter to the Economic and Social Council. In that connection, the Commission recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

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\* See paragraph 160 below.

### DRAFT DECISION III

#### Venue of the Sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean

At its ...plenary meeting, on ....1993, the Economic and Social Council decided that the venue of the Sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, would be .....

5. At its 1090th meeting, on 7 April 1993, the Commission considered the recommendation by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that a reconvened biennial session of the Commission should approve the programme budget for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, pursuant to a proposal by the Executive Director of the Programme. In that connection, the Commission recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

### DRAFT DECISION IV

#### Reconvened session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its ...plenary meeting, on ...1993, the Economic and Social Council decided that a reconvened session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should take place in December 1993 to approve the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 and the second and final revision of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

6. At its 1083rd and 1084th meetings, on 1 April 1993, the Commission discussed the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1992. The attention of the Council is drawn to the Commission's comments, contained in chapter V of the present report. In that connection, the Commission recommended to the council the adoption of the following draft decision:

### DRAFT DECISION V

#### Report of the International Narcotics control Board

At its ...plenary meeting, on ....1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics control Board for 1992.

7. At its 1090th meeting, on 7 April 1993, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its thirty-sixth session, and requested the secretariat to submit the following draft decision to the Council for adoption:

### DRAFT DECISION VI

#### Report of the Commission on Narcotic drugs

At its ...plenary meeting, on ...1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-sixth session.