

## Chapter I

### MATTERS REQUIRING ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

#### A. Draft resolutions

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

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Special session of the General Assembly devoted to the combat against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities\*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 13 (XXXVIII) of 23 March 1995, in which the Commission decided to keep under consideration the proposal for the convening of an international conference to review progress made by Governments and the United Nations system in combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Recalling its resolution 1995/40 of 27 July 1995, in which it recommended that the General Assembly and the Commission give priority consideration to the proposal to convene an international conference for the purpose of evaluating the international situation and the status of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 50/148 of 21 December 1995, in which the Assembly requested the Commission to discuss the proposal to hold a second international conference on drug abuse and illicit trafficking fully, as a matter of priority, and to present its conclusions and suggestions through the Council to its fifty-first session,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme on his recommendations regarding implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/12 of 28 October 1993, as requested in paragraph 7 of Commission resolution 13 (XXXVIII),

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\*See paragraph 46 below.

Noting that at its high-level segment of 1996, the Council considered drug-control issues and stressed the need for it to take a leadership role in reaffirming the political commitment to the present resolution,

Conscious of the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug-control issues,

Reaffirming the leadership role of the Programme as the main focus for concerted international action for drug abuse control and as international coordinator for drug-control activities, especially within the United Nations system,

Fully sharing the deep concern expressed by the General Assembly in its resolution 50/148 about the magnitude of the rising trend in all manifestations of the drug problem despite the efforts of the international community,

Noting that in its resolution 50/148, the General Assembly once again renewed its commitment to further strengthening international cooperation and substantially increasing efforts against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, based on the principle of shared responsibility and taking into account the experience gained,

Noting with satisfaction the support expressed in several regional and international conferences and meetings for the convening of an international conference to strengthen international cooperation against the scourge of drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Taking into account the opinions expressed by different Governments regarding the proposal to convene an international conference for that purpose,

Fully taking into account that the General Assembly, in its resolution 50/148, stressed, inter alia, that when considering the proposal for holding an international conference, the Commission should take into account international drug-control priorities as well as ways and means to increase the implementation of existing international conventions and other international instruments for cooperation on drug control,

Stressing the importance of the General Assembly as the most democratic and representative organ of the United Nations, and, in this context, of the role that it is called upon to play in addressing global and interdependent questions of universal concern,

Convinced that the holding of a special session of the General Assembly devoted to the strengthening of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities could make a significant contribution to the effectiveness of the actions of the United Nations and its Member States in the fight against this global threat,

1. Decides to recommend to the General Assembly to convene a special session, in order to consider the fight against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities, and to propose new strategies, methods,

practical activities and specific measures to strengthen international cooperation in addressing the problem of illicit drugs;

2. Recommends that the General Assembly, at its special session devoted to assessing the existing situation, within the framework of a comprehensive and balanced approach that includes all aspects of the problem, with a view to strengthening international cooperation to address the problem of illicit drugs, and within the framework of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 1/ and other relevant conventions and international instruments, should have the following objectives:

(a) To promote the adherence to, and full implementation by all States of the 1988 Convention, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 2/ and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971; 3/

(b) To adopt measures to increase international cooperation to contribute to the application of the law;

(c) To adopt measures to avoid the diversion of chemicals used in illicit drug production, and to strengthen control of the production of and traffic in stimulants and their precursors;

(d) To adopt and promote drug abuse control programmes and policies and other measures, including those at the international level, to reduce the illicit demand for drugs;

(e) To adopt measures to prevent and sanction money-laundering, in order to implement the 1988 Convention;

(f) To encourage international cooperation to develop programmes of eradication of illicit crops and to promote alternative development programmes;

(g) To adopt measures to strengthen coordination within the United Nations system in the fight against drug trafficking and related organized crime, against terrorist groups engaged in drug trafficking and against illicit arms trade;

3. Also recommends that the General Assembly, at its special session, review resolution S-17/2, adopted at its seventeenth special session, on 23 February 1990, particularly the progress made in implementing the Global Programme of Action annexed thereto;

4. Recommends that the General Assembly, at its special session, should address the issues on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility and with full respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, particularly respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States;

5. Decides to propose that the special session of the General Assembly should be held for three days in 1998, immediately after all the necessary preparatory work has been done to ensure its success, and 10 years after the adoption of the 1988 Convention;

6. Requests that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should act as preparatory body for the special session of the General Assembly, open to the participation of all States Members of the United Nations and of observers, in accordance with established practices;

7. Encourages the participation of developing countries and assistance to the least developed countries, in order to work actively towards the attainment of the objectives and goals of the special session;

8. Requests also that the Commission, in its capacity as preparatory body for the special session of the General Assembly, should be mandated to present proposals, through the Economic and Social Council, for consideration by the General Assembly regarding all organizational matters, including the agenda, dates, expected outcomes and other issues relevant to the successful preparations for, outcome of and follow-up to the special session;

9. Recommends that the preparatory process for the special session of the General Assembly should be funded through the regular budget of the United Nations, bearing in mind the need to keep the financial costs to a minimum, and that Governments should be invited to make extrabudgetary contributions to meet those costs;

10. Recommends also that organs, organizations and specialized agencies in the United Nations system as well as multilateral development banks should contribute fully to the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly, in particular by submitting to the Commission through the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme concrete recommendations on the issues to be addressed by the special session;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to present to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session a report containing recommendations on the possible outcome of, and organizational matters relating to, the proposed special session of the General Assembly.

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1/ Official Records of the 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 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

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

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

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Draft declaration on guiding principles of demand reduction\*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1995/16 of 24 July 1995 on the integration of demand reduction initiatives into a cohesive strategy to combat drug abuse,

Recalling the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking 1/ and its resolution 1991/46 of 21 June 1991,

Acknowledging the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, 2/ on 23 February 1990,

Reaffirming the importance of its resolution 1993/35 of 27 July 1993, concerning demand reduction as part of balanced national strategic plans to combat drug abuse, and the need to ensure its implementation,

Recognizing that demand reduction encompasses prevention, treatment and rehabilitation as well as social reintegration,

Believing that optimum effectiveness in drug abuse control would best be achieved through a balanced approach, applying the appropriate emphasis and resources to initiatives involving both demand and supply reduction, and integrating such initiatives into a cohesive and comprehensive strategy,

Also believing that effectiveness in combating drug abuse is enhanced by cooperation and the combined efforts of all sectors of society, including those of voluntary and non-governmental organizations,

1. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue to develop a draft declaration on the guiding principles of demand reduction in consultation with Member States, and with due regard to the linkages between demand and supply reduction activities;

2. Also requests the Executive Director, to further develop the draft declaration and, if necessary, to convene a working group with expertise in demand reduction to assist him in this task, using voluntary resources made available by Member States expressly for this purpose;

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\*See paragraph 74 below.

3. Further requests the Executive Director to report to the Commission at its fortieth session on the progress made in developing the draft declaration, and to submit a timetable leading to adoption of the declaration on the guiding principles of demand reduction.

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. A.

2/ See resolution S-17/2, annex.



DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Action to strengthen international cooperation to control precursors and their substitutes used in the illicit manufacture of controlled substances, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants, and to prevent their diversion\*

The Economic and Social Council,

Deeply concerned about the economic and social consequences of the rapid and widespread increase in illicit manufacturing, trafficking and use of amphetamine-type stimulants throughout the world,

Concerned about the continued availability of chemicals listed in Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 1/ to drug traffickers for use in the illicit clandestine production of controlled substances,

Alarmed that in some cases traffickers have swiftly and successfully sought non-scheduled substitute chemicals for those scheduled chemicals which have become more scarce as a result of international control,

Concerned that clandestine laboratory operators are seeking international sources for substances listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention which are often contained in tablets and capsules, thus undermining the effectiveness of international controls of those products and thwarting the goals of article 12 of the Convention and of the international community,

Dismayed that despite concerted international control efforts, listed chemicals continue to be accessible to traffickers through the activities of producers of illicit drugs or unscrupulous brokers and intermediaries, who facilitate trade but are not themselves end users,

Aware that many Governments lack adequate resources to enable them to conduct the in-depth investigations that may be needed to determine the legitimate need for an intended export or import of a listed chemical,

Aware of the progress in control of chemical shipments resulting from cooperation between competent national authorities in a number of countries, and with the assistance of the International Narcotics Control Board,

Recognizing the need for the international community to strengthen countermeasures against the illicit manufacturing, trafficking and use of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors,

Noting with appreciation the results of the expert forum on amphetamine-type stimulants held at Vienna from 12 to 16 February 1996,

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\*See paragraph 112-114 below.

Recognizing the important role of the Board in monitoring and facilitating implementation of the measures to strengthen international cooperation to prevent diversion of substances listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention and used in the illicit manufacture of stimulants and other psychotropic substances, as detailed in its resolution 1995/20 of 24 July 1995,

Noting also with appreciation the publications entitled Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995 2/ and Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 3/

Recalling its resolution 1995/20 of 24 July 1995,

Realizing that it may not be practical to schedule all chemicals and substances used to produce illicit drugs,

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SPECIAL SURVEILLANCE OF SCHEDULED  
AND NON-SCHEDULED SUBSTANCES

1. Calls upon all States parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 to enact any legislation necessary to provide their competent authorities with the legal basis fully to implement the chemical controls required or recommended by the Convention and all related resolutions;

2. Calls upon the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the International Narcotics Control Board, drawing upon the expertise of competent national authorities as needed, to establish a limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances for which substantial information exists of their use in illicit drug trafficking, in order to allow, according to the nature and trade patterns of each product, for appropriate measures to prevent use by traffickers of those substances;

3. Urges all States parties to the 1988 Convention to establish arrangements, whether voluntary, administrative or legislative, whereby their domestic exporters, importers and distributors of the chemicals and substances included in the special surveillance list will report suspicious orders or thefts of such chemicals, and cooperate with national enforcement and control authorities with regard to those chemicals and substances;

4. Urges States parties to the 1988 Convention, subject to their legal provisions, to take civil, criminal or administrative action, as appropriate, against suppliers of scheduled substances or, where possible, substances included in the special surveillance list for failure to cooperate with the authorities with regard to those substances;

5. Strongly urges States that export scheduled chemicals not to permit exports of such chemicals listed in Tables I and II of the 1988

Convention in sensitive cases which may be identified by the Board, or to brokers or intermediaries who facilitate trade, but are not themselves end-users, unless prior identification of any genuine consignee and such inquiries as may be appropriate be also made;

6. Further urges States, in accordance with their legal provisions, not to permit the importation of chemicals listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention where a risk of diversion exists, until evidence establishes the legitimacy of the importer and the purpose of the chemical import;

7. Urges States, except in cases where a known risk of diversion exists, and prior to permitting the importation of chemicals listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention, to require, in accordance with their legal provisions, evidence of legitimacy of importers and domestic distributors of those chemicals which are intended for subsequent sale or delivery to bulk domestic distributors;

8. Urges Governments to consider ways of reinforcing international cooperation, including, where appropriate, bilateral and multilateral arrangements or agreements against the diversion of scheduled substances and their substitutes;

9. Invites Governments that have not yet done so to designate, as a matter of priority, authorities competent for the control of scheduled substances, to inform the Secretary-General that they have taken such action and to enhance the establishment of bilateral relations between importing, exporting and transit countries.

## II

### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

1. Urges Governments to implement specific actions to control scheduled chemicals as requested in its resolution 1995/20 of 24 July 1995;

2. Requests the International Narcotics Control Board to collect and compile data that would establish a pattern of trade in chemicals listed in Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, including any significant volume of transactions, to draw the attention of the competent authorities of countries concerned to any irregularities that the Board, in its judgement, may identify, and to invite those authorities to provide the Board with any additional information, as necessary, and to take appropriate action, especially preventive action; such action by Governments, both importing and exporting, ought to include:

(a) Consulting with and providing relevant data to the Board in conformity with legal requirements of confidentiality and data protection, where concern exists that an export or transshipment of such chemicals or substances may be diverted into the illicit traffic;

(b) Verification by the importing country of the legitimacy of transactions on the basis of pre-export notifications of such substances to be sent by the exporting countries, as provided for in article 12 of the 1988 Convention;

(c) Not permitting the export of substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention and, where possible, substances included in the special surveillance list, to areas of special risk where it is known that they are commonly used to produce illicit drugs, until information is available to establish the legitimate purpose of the chemicals or substances to be imported;

3. Requests that, pursuant to the initiatives taken by the Board in accordance with paragraph 2 above, the Governments of exporting and importing countries and territories verify the legitimacy of the individual transactions concerned and prevent the release of such shipments until the competent authority of the importing country or territory has, in compliance with the time constraints of the exporting country, indicated that it has no objection to the transaction in question;

4. Recommends that, wherever possible, Governments should obtain early notification from operators of all proposed transactions of substances listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention in order to check their legitimacy, and inform other countries and territories accordingly, in compliance with the provisions of that Convention;

5. Requests all Governments of countries and territories to alert other Governments, as appropriate, through the Board, as soon as diversion attempts are identified, and to cooperate in controlled deliveries, if necessary, in order to prevent traffickers from turning to other countries or regions to obtain the precursors they require;

6. Urges Governments with free ports and free trade zones to closely monitor, in particular, the movement of amphetamine-type stimulants and scheduled substances under the 1988 Convention through such trading centres, pursuant to the Convention, and to provide for a mechanism to seize consignments when adequate grounds for suspicion have been established;

7. Requests Governments with free ports and free trade zones to provide information as requested by the Board in order to strengthen measures to monitor the movement of the amphetamine-type stimulants and scheduled substances under the 1988 Convention in those ports and zones;

8. Encourages Governments of countries and territories to examine the scope of their current controls over domestic distribution in order to prevent internal diversion of scheduled substances under the 1988 Convention, which could be subsequently smuggled to neighbouring countries where illicit manufacture of drugs takes place;

9. Invites Governments to consider monitoring the intermediaries and brokers who facilitate trade but are not themselves end-users by appropriate measures, such as applying the current control procedures and resorting to the sanctions applicable to other operators that handle or use controlled substances;

10. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to convene, in accordance with the mandate established by its resolution 1995/20, a second expert meeting of drug-control authorities and policy-making representatives of interested Governments in order to propose comprehensive countermeasures

against illicit manufacturing, trafficking and use of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors;

11. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and in consultation with the Board, to seek the views of interested Governments on the nature and content of the comprehensive countermeasures prior to the second expert meeting;

12. Requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to examine the proposed comprehensive countermeasures at its fortieth session, on the basis of the results of the second expert meeting;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to propose to the General Assembly, in order to implement the present resolution, any modification in the programme of work of the Secretariat that may be necessary for the allocation of adequate resources to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in the programme budget of the United Nations for the biennium 1996-1997;

14. Requests the Secretary-General, having in mind the recommendations of the Chemical Action Task Force established by the heads of State or Government of the seven major industrialized countries (Group of Seven) and the President of the Commission of the European Communities, to consult in writing with the parties concerned:

(a) To examine to what extent those recommendations have been implemented;

(b) To suggest further measures to prevent diversions to the illicit manufacture of stimulants;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a summary of the replies received and to submit a report, if possible, to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fortieth session;

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

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1/ Official Records of the 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 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.XI.1.

3/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.XI.4.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Measures to combat diversion of psychotropic substances and to establish effective control over operations carried out by intermediaries in international trade of psychotropic substances\*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the need to give full effect to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, 1/ in order to effectively combat diversion and abuse of psychotropic substances,

Noting that difficulties encountered by certain countries in introducing control measures provided for in the 1971 Convention have been central to the problem of diversion of psychotropic substances involving intermediaries,

Recalling its resolutions 1991/44 of 21 June 1991 and 1993/38 of 27 July 1993 on measures to enhance controls of international trade in psychotropic substances,

Noting that intermediaries have been involved in major cases of diversion and attempted diversion of psychotropic substances,

Noting that the situation is further exacerbated by the fact that some countries complying with the requirements of the 1971 Convention and of its resolutions are allowing the export of psychotropic substances to countries in which effective import or export controls have not yet been implemented,

Recalling that in its resolution 1993/38 on measures to prevent substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention from being diverted from international trade into illicit channels, it invited Governments, inter alia, 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,

Noting with satisfaction the relevant activities carried out jointly by the International Narcotics Control Board and the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe and, in particular, the conclusions and recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board/Pompidou Group Expert Consultation on Control of Brokers and Transit Operators Handling Psychotropic Substances and Precursors, held at Vienna from 3 to 5 May 1995, as well as those of their Conference on Control of International Trade in Psychotropic Substances in Europe, held at Strasbourg from 18 to 20 October 1995,

Recognizing the increasingly important role of the Board in facilitating the detection and interdiction of the suspected diversion of psychotropic substances,

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\* See paragraphs 144 and 145 below.

1. Invites Governments that have not already done so to establish, as a matter of priority, competent authorities for the control of psychotropic substances, and to notify the Secretary-General of the identity of those authorities, including details of addresses;

2. Invites Governments to take appropriate measures, with the assistance of the International Narcotics Control Board, to prevent shipments of psychotropic substances in excess of the annual domestic requirements for licit purposes to countries which have not yet implemented effective controls over international trade in those substances;

3. Requests the Board to establish assessments of annual licit domestic requirements of psychotropic substances for countries that have not yet submitted such assessments;

4. Invites Governments of exporting countries to exercise the utmost vigilance over import orders for psychotropic substances received from countries considered to have deficient control regimes, particularly in order to prevent uncontrolled re-exports, and to ensure that exports to free ports and free trade zones are avoided if controls over re-exports have not been established;

5. Calls upon all Governments which do not yet control international trade in all psychotropic substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 by using the system of import and export authorizations urgently to consider the establishment of such a system;

6. Also calls upon all Governments for which it is not immediately feasible to control the export of substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention by means of the system of export authorizations to make use of other mechanisms, such as the system of pre-export declarations;

7. Calls upon all Governments to consider the establishment of control measures for intermediaries, including registration or licensing and record-keeping requirements, as well as the enactment of regulatory and criminal sanctions for intermediaries facilitating diversions;

8. Requests the Board to study, in consultation with Governments, the feasibility of formulating specific guidelines for use by Governments on the control of intermediaries involved in international trade of psychotropic substances, on the basis of the conclusions and recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board/Pompidou Group Expert Consultation on Control of Brokers and Transit Operators Handling Psychotropic Substances and Precursors;

9. Invites Governments of exporting countries, in seeking to verify the legitimacy of suspicious export transactions, to establish or reinforce bilateral contacts with Governments of importing countries and, if necessary, to request the assistance of the Board;

10. Invites all Governments and relevant international bodies to ensure the rapid flow of communications, including the use of electronic means of data exchange;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to propose to the General Assembly, in order to implement the present resolution, any modification in the programme of work of the Secretariat that may be necessary for the allocation of adequate resources to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in the programme budget of the United Nations for the biennium 1996-1997;

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



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

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

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, 1992/30 of 30 July 1992, 1993/37 of 27 July 1993, 1994/5 of 20 July 1994 and 1995/19 of 24 July 1995,

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 1995, 2/ which points out that in 1994 global consumption of opiates exceeded the production of opiate raw materials, and that in 1995 increased licit production in the two traditional producing countries, India and Turkey, maintained, together with the other producing countries, the balance between supply and demand,

Noting the importance of opiates in pain relief therapy as advocated by the World Health Organization,

1. Urges all Governments to continue contributing to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiates for medical and scientific needs, the achievement of which would be facilitated by maintaining, in so far as their constitutional and legal systems permit, support to the traditional supplier countries, and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production and manufacture for export;

2. Urges Governments of all producing countries to adhere strictly to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and to take effective measures to prevent illicit production or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels;

3. Urges consumer countries to assess and communicate to the International Narcotics Control Board their real needs for opiates to ensure easy supply;

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\*See paragraph 144 below.

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

(a) In urging the Governments concerned to adjust 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, during sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, meetings to enable the main States importing and producing opiate raw materials to discuss maintaining a balance between licit demand for and supply of opiates;

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.96.XI.1.

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

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Strengthening of the role of the International Narcotics Control Board and development of a unified information system for the collection and analysis of data concerning the nature, patterns and trends of the global problem of drug abuse\*

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering General Assembly resolutions S-17/2, adopted at its seventeenth special session, on 23 February 1990, 47/99 of 16 December 1992, 48/12 of 28 October 1993 and 50/148 of 21 December 1995, Economic and Social Council resolutions 1991/48 of 21 June 1991 and 1994/3 of 20 July 1994, and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 7 (XXXVII) of 20 April 1994, on the role of the International Narcotics Control Board, and 12 (XXXVIII) of 23 March 1995, on scientific and technical cooperation in the control of drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Reaffirming the global nature of the problem of drug abuse and the principles of shared responsibility and solidarity, accepted by the international community, that have characterized the action taken by the United Nations to deal with that problem,

Reaffirming also the principles of sovereignty, equality of States, non-intervention in internal affairs and territorial integrity, as the basis for individual and collective action to deal with drug abuse,

Taking into account that, in order to achieve the objectives of the international drug control treaties, there must be effective international cooperation between countries in combating the illicit consumption, production, traffic and distribution, and in controlling the licit manufacture and marketing, of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, as well as in preventing their diversion,

Concerned by the increasing magnitude and extent of the drug problem worldwide and the fact that the international community needs a comprehensive, dynamic and continuously updated statistical system which would enable it to monitor global illicit demand, supply, traffic and distribution of drugs, whether of plant origin or synthetic, and the diversion of chemical substances that are frequently used in the illicit manufacture of such drugs, as well as the trends in, and evolution of, the situation, and which would assist the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in their periodic analysis of the problem and in preparing recommendations,

Considering that, in the context of the globalization of the drug problem and the principle of shared responsibility, the International Narcotics Control Board is the competent independent international authority, as specified in the international drug control treaties, for the

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\*See paragraphs 144 and 146 below.

evaluation, in an objective and balanced manner, of the efforts of States to facilitate the consolidation of a worldwide policy on drug control and the development of effective international cooperation,

Acknowledging the fundamental role of the Board as the control organ, recognized as such by the international community, for restricting the cultivation, production, manufacture and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to medical and scientific needs, and also for preventing the illicit cultivation, production, manufacture, traffic and use of such substances, in accordance with the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, 1/ the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, 2/ the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 3/ and other relevant instruments,

Highlighting the work done by the Board to achieve the objectives set out in the international drug control treaties, by indicating the gaps and deficiencies in the control system and recommending solutions to improve control, nationally and internationally, including the strengthening of international cooperation,

Noting the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995 4/ and Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 5/

1. Encourages the International Narcotics Control Board to continue to ensure the more effective implementation of the international drug control treaties, and in so doing, to evaluate the global drug problem and to cooperate with Governments in an ongoing dialogue;

2. Invites the Board, when monitoring the implementation of the international drug control conventions, also to take into account the related elements of the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, 6/ on 23 February 1990;

3. Requests States that have not already done so to accede to the international drug control treaties, and to adopt the necessary measures to ensure their implementation and the strengthening of international cooperation;

4. Encourages the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to support the Board in its efforts to hold periodic consultations with Governments, and to provide the Board with information on progress achieved and deficiencies noted in programmes to reduce the illicit demand for and supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as in control measures governing their transit, in order to focus efforts and promote the development of a more effective global drug-control strategy;

5. Requests the Executive Director to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fortieth session on current efforts to collect and analyse information on the nature and patterns of, and trends in, the illicit

consumption, cultivation, manufacture, traffic and distribution of drugs, whether of natural origin or synthetic, to improve the formulation of prevention and control policies, both nationally and internationally, in those fields, to enhance public awareness of the international drug control situation, and to ensure that the activities of the Programme are based on comprehensive and relevant information and knowledge, with a view to unifying and simplifying the collection system for use by the Governments and the Programme, including the Board;

6. Requests the Executive Director, when presenting the report referred to in paragraph 5 above, to take into account the experience gained by other information networks and the knowledge developed in this field by other international agencies and governmental and non-governmental organizations;

7. Requests the Executive Director, in consultation with the Board, to present information needs of the Programme, including the Board, to the Commission at its fortieth session;

8. Encourages the Board to intensify its programme of country missions, the objective of which is the monitoring of implementation of the international drug control conventions, with the agreement of Governments, in order to gain a more comprehensive and direct awareness of the drug-control policies and programmes being carried out in the countries concerned, as well as to improve consultation with the national drug control authorities;

9. Requests the General Assembly to allocate sufficient resources, within the regular budget, to enable the Board to carry out the functions assigned to it, in accordance with the international drug control conventions;

10. Requests the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to take note of the present resolution when considering the medium-term plan 1998-2001 covering Programme 17: International Drug Control.

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

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

3/ Official Records of the 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 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

4/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.XI.1.

5/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.XI.4.

6/ See resolution S-17/2, annex.

B. Draft decisions

2. At its 1140th meeting, on 25 April 1996, the Commission discussed its programme of future work and priorities under agenda item 12. It drew up the provisional agenda and list of documents for its fortieth session, to be held in 1997, and recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

DRAFT DECISION I

3. At its 1140th meeting, on 25 April 1996, the Commission approved by consensus the following draft provisional agenda and documentation requirements for submission to the Economic and Social Council:

Draft provisional agenda and documentation for the fortieth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

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

Documentation

Annotated provisional agenda

3. General debate.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

4. International Narcotics Control Board.

Documentation

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1996

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1996 on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

5. Illicit demand for drugs.

Documentation

Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse



6. Illicit drug traffic and supply, including reports of subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

Documentation

Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to illicit drug trafficking

7.Measures taken by Governments to implement the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session

8.Implementation of resolutions of the General Assembly on international drug control.

Documentation

Report of the Secretariat

9.Abuse of and illicit trafficking in stimulants.

Documentation

Report of the Secretariat

10.Effects on individuals, society and international drug control of the prescription of narcotic drugs to drug addicts.

Documentation

Report of the Secretariat

11.Administrative and budgetary matters.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

12.Provisional agenda for the forty-first session of the Commission and future work.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

13.Other matters.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)

14.Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fortieth session.

4. At its 1132nd and 1133rd meetings, on 19 April 1996, the Commission considered the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995, and recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

DRAFT DECISION II

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its ..... plenary meeting, on ..... 1996, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995.

5. At its 1141st meeting, on 25 April 1996, the Commission recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

DRAFT DECISION III

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

At its ..... plenary meeting, on ..... 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of the relevant part of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-ninth session, decided to approve the application for membership in the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.

6. At its 1141st meeting, on 25 April 1996, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its thirty-ninth session, and recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

DRAFT DECISION IV

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its .... plenary meeting, on .... 1996, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-ninth session.