continue to take the necessary steps to give effect to the provisions of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power in cooperation with United Nations entities and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

5. Invites the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider at its tenth session the report of the working group of experts and the report of the Secretary-General.

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The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that the General Assembly, at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, held in New York from 8 to 10 June 1998, reaffirmed the unwavering determination and commitment of Member States to overcoming the world drug problem through domestic and international strategies to reduce both the illicit supply of and the demand for drugs, and recognized that action against the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility requiring an integrated and balanced approach with full respect for the sovereignty of States, 70

Recalling also that the General Assembly, in its resolution 53/202 of 17 December 1998, decided to designate its fifty-fifth session as "The Millennium Assembly of the United Nations" and to convene a Millennium Summit of the United Nations,

Noting that the Secretary-General, in response to the need to address persistent problems efficiently and effectively and to deal with the emerging trends and challenges of the future, identified drug control as one of the overall priorities of work for the United Nations in its medium-term plan for the period 1998–2001, 71

Noting with grave concern that the drug problem is a global challenge involving tens of millions of victims abusing drugs worldwide and causing massive social and health difficulties, as well as undermining economies,

Aware that drug trafficking and abuse have an impact on many key areas of United Nations activities,

Recognizing the need for Governments to implement comprehensive measures to follow up the work of the General Assembly at its twentieth special session and to monitor their implementation,

Emphasizing the important role of the international community in mobilizing efforts to give effect to its commitment to drug control as an integral part of the United Nations overall programme for the new millennium,

Noting the forthcoming publication of the new World Drug Report,

1. Invites the General Assembly to include the world drug problem as an item in the agenda of the Millennium Assembly of the United Nations and of the Millennium Summit of the United Nations to be held from 6 to 8 September 2000;

2. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to inform the Secretary-General of the contents of the present resolution in the light of the preparations being undertaken for the Millennium Assembly of the United Nations and the Millennium Summit of the United Nations.

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2000/17. Promotion of the design of national and regional prevention programmes through an interdisciplinary approach

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 72

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, 73 and in particular the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, 74

Stressing the need for interdisciplinary teams to promote national and regional prevention programmes, taking into account the specificities and distinguishing features of each region and country, with the aim of promoting health and individual and social well-being and raising awareness, through positive messages, of the consequences of drug abuse with regard to the achievement of that aim,

Noting the need for exchange of information on efforts in this field to ensure the effectiveness of international cooperation and solidarity,

70 See General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
73 General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.
74 General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.
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Having considered the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999, which points to the need to continue work on the design of policies to reduce the demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

1. Urges the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, subject to the availability of voluntary contributions, to support States and regional bodies in the design, through an interdisciplinary approach, of national and regional prevention programmes, taking into account the specificities and distinguishing features of each region and country, with the aim of promoting health and individual and social well-being and raising awareness, through positive messages, of the consequences of drug abuse with regard to the achievement of that aim;

2. Urges Member States to promote the establishment of interdisciplinary approaches, as well as multidisciplinary teams, to pursue, in the context of demand reduction, the objectives set out in paragraph 1 above;

3. Calls for the promotion of information and education programmes that will raise awareness of the risks of drug abuse, taking into account differences in gender, culture and education among the target groups, with special attention being paid to children and young people, and will reflect sound, precise and balanced data;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for consideration.

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2000/18. Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1999/33 of 28 July 1999 and previous resolutions,

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 control,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation and solidarity with the traditional supplier countries in drug control to ensure universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,

Having considered the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999, in which the Board points out that in 1998 the current status of stocks of opiate raw materials and major opiates seemed to have improved, and that a balance between consumption and production of opiate raw materials was achieved as a result of the efforts made by the two traditional suppliers, India and Turkey, together with other producing countries,

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

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

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, especially when increasing licit production;

3. Urges consumer countries to assess their licit needs for opiate raw materials realistically and to communicate those needs to the International Narcotics Control Board in order to ensure easy supply, and urges concerned producing countries and the Board to increase efforts to monitor the available supply and to ensure sufficient stocks of licit opiate raw materials;

4. Requests the Board to continue its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions in full compliance with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961;

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

(a) In urging the Governments concerned to adjust global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to actual licit needs and to avoid unforeseen imbalances between licit supply of and demand for opiates caused by the exportation of products manufactured from seized and confiscated drugs;

(b) In inviting the Governments concerned to ensure that opiates imported into their countries for medical and scientific use do not originate from countries that transform seized and confiscated drugs into licit opiates;

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

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

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75 United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.1.