

tion in its work over a continuous period and, at the same time, of widening the decision-making base of the Committee through broader geographical representation, and to propose ways and means of encouraging the participation of developing countries in the future work of the Committee.

*22nd plenary meeting
28 May 1985*

1985/10. Public administration and finance for development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, 36/194 of 17 December 1981 on the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, particularly paragraph 3 thereof, 34/137 of 14 December 1979 on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries, and 35/80 of 5 December 1980 and 39/219 of 18 December 1984 on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries,

Recalling also Council resolutions 1978/6 of 4 May 1978, 1978/75 of 8 November 1978, 1980/12 of 28 April 1980 and 1982/44 of 27 July 1982, concerning public administration and finance for development in the 1980s, and 1981/45 of 20 July 1981 and 1983/61 of 28 July 1983 on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries,

Reiterating the importance of effective and responsive public administration systems for the economic and social development of developing countries,

Reiterating also the critical importance of developing and strengthening the public administration and finance capabilities of developing countries, in particular improving the performance of existing institutions, personnel and policies,

Concerned about the critical economic situation in Africa and the need for increased urgent assistance to African countries, *inter alia*, in the fields of institutional, managerial and financial resource development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Seventh Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance,²⁴ held at Geneva from 17 to 26 October 1984, and the report of the Secretary-General thereon;²⁵

2. *Takes note* of the recommendations made by the Seventh Meeting of Experts and requests the Secretary-General to transmit them to the States Members of the United Nations for their review and appropriate action at the national level;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to further strengthen, taking into account the recommendations of the Seventh Meeting of Experts, the catalytic role of the United Nations programme in public administration and finance to assist developing countries in the improvement of their systems of public administration and finance for development;

4. *Invites* all organs, agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and the international community to take into account the Action Programme in Public Administration for Sub-Saharan Africa proposed by the

Seventh Meeting of Experts,²⁶ in formulating their programmes of assistance for countries in Africa;

5. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme, in formulating its regional and interregional programmes, to bear in mind the need for improving the administrative and managerial capabilities of developing countries, especially the least developed among them, in the field of public administration and finance;

6. *Notes* the recommendation of the Seventh Meeting of Experts that its next meeting should be convened in 1987, and requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary preparations for that meeting, which, in reviewing the United Nations programme in public administration and finance in accordance with its mandate, should also deal in particular with:

(a) Challenges and constraints in public administration and finance in the developing countries;

(b) Development of computer-based management information systems in public administration and finance;

(c) The specific needs of the least developed countries, especially in the field of training;

(d) Strategies and measures for improving the performance of public enterprises and their contribution to national development;

(e) Support and assistance by the United Nations system for the developing countries in this field, including technical co-operation among developing countries;

(f) Progress in the implementation of the proposals and recommendations made by the Seventh Meeting of Experts.

*22nd plenary meeting
28 May 1985*

1985/11. Co-operation for the control of illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse in the African region

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 37/198 of 18 December 1982 and 38/98 and 38/122 of 16 December 1983,

Recalling, in particular, General Assembly resolution 39/142 of 14 December 1984, entitled "Declaration on the Control of Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse",

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1845 (LVI) of 15 May 1974 on co-operation for drug law enforcement in the far east region and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 6 (XXX) of 16 February 1983 on the need for activities in the African countries,²⁷

Recognizing the urgent need to establish co-ordination mechanisms for similar drug law enforcement co-operation in the African region,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 39/143 of 14 December 1984, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure that a meeting of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies would be convened in 1986,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene regular meetings of the operational heads of the national drug control and law enforcement agencies of States in the African region to study questions related to illicit drug traffic in the region and to establish more effective mechanisms for co-operation and mutual assistance in the

²⁴ E/1985/39/Add.1.

²⁵ E/1985/39.

²⁶ E/1985/39/Add.1, sect. II.

²⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1983, Supplement No. 5 (E/1983/15)*, chap. X, sect. A.

suppression of illicit drug traffic within, from and into the region;

2. *Recommends* that the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control should consider providing the financial support for those regional meetings, including the travel expenses and subsistence of one participant from each State in the region if, in the absence of such support, the Government concerned would not be represented;

3. *Decides* that the first regional meeting will be held at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa, following consultations with the Executive Secretary of the Commission to determine an appropriate date in 1987;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite observers from the International Criminal Police Organization, the Customs Co-operation Council and other competent international and intergovernmental organizations to participate in the regional meetings at their own expense;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, at his discretion, to invite observers from States which request observer status and which are actively involved in countering the illicit drug traffic in the region to participate as observers in the meetings, on the understanding that any expenses incurred by their attendance shall be borne by the States concerned;

6. *Invites* the International Narcotics Control Board to participate as an observer in the regional meetings;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report on the regional meetings to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

*22nd plenary meeting
28 May 1985*

1985/12. Measures against the diversion in international commerce of specific precursors, chemicals and solvents used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961,²⁸ and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances²⁹ oblige Parties thereto to endeavour, to the best of their abilities, to apply such measures of supervision as may be practicable to substances which do not fall within the provisions of the conventions, but which may nevertheless be used for the illicit manufacture of substances falling within those provisions,

Aware that such substances include precursors, chemicals and solvents, the ready availability of which has led to an increase in the clandestine production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in many parts of the world,

Noting that particular vigilance is desired in the case of ephedrine, ephedrol, phenyl-2-propanone, ergotamine, anthranilic acid, piperidine, ethyl ether and acetic anhydride, which are frequently used for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine, methamphetamine (+)-Lysergide (LSD), methaqualone and phencyclidine, as well as cocaine and heroin.

Bearing in mind paragraphs 40 to 42 of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1984,³⁰ in which is emphasized the need to take urgent measures, at both national and international levels, to monitor the movement of such substances in the international trade,

²⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515, p. 151.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956, p. 175.

³⁰ E/INCB/84.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XI.4).

with a view to preventing their availability for the illicit manufacture of drugs,

1. *Invites* Governments, particularly of those countries in which illicit drug manufacture is known to take place, and which have not already done so, to introduce, consistent with domestic laws, a licensing or monitoring system for the supply and import of such precursors, chemicals and solvents used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, or to prohibit the import of those substances where there is no licit need for them;

2. *Also invites* the Governments of countries in which such substances are manufactured, the Governments of countries which import them, and the Governments of countries in which illicit drugs are manufactured, to monitor international trade in those substances and to cooperate closely and exchange information promptly with regard to abnormal shipments which give rise to suspicion; to inform their law enforcement services of the existence of such information exchange programmes; and to keep the International Narcotics Control Board notified accordingly;

3. *Recommends* that Governments should seize any such substances, as well as any equipment used in, or intended for use in, any of the offences referred to in article 36 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and article 22 of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances;

4. *Invites* all Governments to supply to the Board and to concerned Governments, on a voluntary basis, such information as can be obtained on ephedrine, ephedrol, phenyl-2-propanone, ergotamine, anthranilic acid, piperidine, ethyl ether and acetic anhydride which may be useful for the detection and prevention of diversion;

5. *Decides* to include this question in the provisional agenda for the next regular session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments, for consideration and action as appropriate.

*22nd plenary meeting
28 May 1985*

1985/13. The need to reduce the risk of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances carried by commercial carriers

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind that a high proportion of illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances has been seized in connection with commercial carrier operations,

Convinced that commercial carriers have a responsibility to take an active role in improving employee integrity and the security of their operations in order to minimize the risk of illicit trafficking by their own employees or by those using the carriers' services,

Noting that physical safeguards at international ports and airports contribute significantly to the security efforts of the commercial carriers using those facilities,

Recognizing that various measures could be taken by Governments with a view to encouraging greater security at international ports and airports and to facilitating the detection and seizure of illicit drugs,

1. *Requests* Governments which have not yet done so to initiate or expand training programmes for their law enforcement agencies in order to promote intensified and more effective searches, better analysis of potential risks, and greater overall security within and around their international ports and airports.