

1992/27. Social development

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 46/139 of 17 December 1991 and Economic and Social Council decision 1991/230 of 30 May 1991,

Welcoming the appointment by the Secretary-General of a Special Representative to assist him in the consultations requested by the Council in decision 1991/230,

Bearing in mind the need to involve the appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the Commission for Social Development, in the preparations for the proposed world summit for social development,

Taking note of the statement made by the President of the Economic and Social Council at the conclusion of the high-level segment of the Council, on 8 July 1992, that there was broad support for a summit,⁷²

Having considered the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General⁷³ on the results of the consultations carried out in response to the request made by the Council in its decision 1991/230,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the positive results of the consultations on the possibility of convening a world summit for social development;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and the Special Representative for their efforts in carrying out a comprehensive process of consultations on this matter;

3. *Recommends* that the General Assembly convene a world summit for social development, at the level of heads of State or Government, to be held in early 1995;

4. *Also recommends* that the General Assembly, at its forty-seventh session, take action on the proposed summit, including appropriate decisions on the agenda, means of preparation for the summit and other relevant modalities;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to carry out consultations on the present resolution and present an oral report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

*41st plenary meeting
30 July 1992*

1992/28. Improvement of the functioning of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme⁷⁴ on the nature, frequency and duration of the meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, requested by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-fourth session,⁷⁵ and the comments of the Commission on the report at its thirty-fifth session,⁷⁶

Welcoming the possibility of more active participation of the Customs Cooperation Council and the International Criminal Police Organization in the meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Aware of the ongoing examination of possible ways of scheduling various regional meetings relating to drug law enforcement of United Nations bodies and other intergov-

ernmental organizations so as to increase cooperation between those bodies and organizations and to avoid duplication of effort and overlapping,

1. *Decides* to approve the application by Iraq for membership in the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East;

2. *Endorses* in principle that, for the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, membership should be based on membership in the respective regional commissions;

3. *Reiterates* that observer status in all subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs is open to all States requesting such status;

4. *Decides* that in future the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East shall, in principle, meet annually for a period of five days in one of the countries covered by the region of the Subcommittee;

5. *Confirms* that the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, African Region, the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific Region, and the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin American and Caribbean Region, shall each continue to be held annually in a country of their respective regions;

6. *Decides* that the Second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, European Region, shall convene in 1993 at the United Nations Office at Vienna;

7. *Invites* the Second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, European Region, to review its schedule of future meetings, taking into account regional meetings organized by the International Criminal Police Organization;

8. *Invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue to explore possible means of rationalizing the schedule of regional meetings related to drug law enforcement so as to avoid duplication of effort and possibly free resources that could be used for other meetings;

9. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to examine further, on a regular basis, the functioning of its subsidiary bodies.

*41st plenary meeting
30 July 1992*

1992/29. Measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

The Economic and Social Council,

Concerned about the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals from commercial channels to the illicit manufacture of heroin, cocaine and other narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recalling the provisions of articles 3 and 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988⁶⁵ and Tables I and II of the Convention,

Noting the constructive work of the Chemical Action Task Force established by the heads of State or Govern-

ment of the Group of Seven major industrialized countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities at the sixteenth annual economic summit, held at Houston, United States of America, in July 1990, in developing effective procedures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals,

Taking note of the recommendations contained in the final report of the Chemical Action Task Force, in particular those on international and domestic trade in substances subject to international control, together with the practical measures for preventing chemical diversion and for developing international cooperation between the competent administrative and law enforcement authorities,

Taking note also of the decision by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-fifth session to add five substances to Table I and five substances to Table II of the Convention,⁷⁷

Welcoming the outcome of the Conference on Chemical Control Operations convened at Lyon, France, in September 1991 by the Government of the United States of America, in association with the International Narcotics Control Board, the Customs Cooperation Council and the International Criminal Police Organization [see E/CN.7/1992/2, para. 17], and the work that was done subsequently on the establishment of mechanisms for sharing information between the databases of those organizations and the establishment of procedures to verify the authenticity of applications for export authorizations,

Recognizing the importance of close collaboration between Governments and the chemical industry in preventing chemical diversion,

1. *Invites* all Governments which have not already done so to establish effective legislative, procedural and cooperative measures to implement article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;

2. *Underlines* the importance of applying suitable regulatory measures, in accordance with the provisions of article 18 of the Convention, to every stage of the receipt, storage, handling, processing and delivery of precursor and essential chemicals in free ports and free trade zones and in other sensitive areas such as bonded warehouses;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to develop suitable model texts for the implementation of articles 3 and 12 of the Convention, taking into account work already undertaken by organizations and bodies such as the European Community, the Organization of American States and the Chemical Action Task Force;

4. *Invites* all chemical-manufacturing States to monitor routinely the export trade in precursor and essential chemicals in a way that will enable them to identify changes in export patterns that suggest the diversion of such chemicals into illicit channels;

5. *Invites* States in which precursor and essential chemicals are manufactured and States in regions in which narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are illicitly manufactured to establish close cooperation in order to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals into illicit channels and, if necessary, on a regional basis, to consider the establishment of bilateral agreements or arrangements where appropriate;

6. *Urges* States that export chemicals essential to the illicit production of heroin and cocaine, namely acetic anhydride, acetone, ethyl ether, hydrochloric acid, methyl

ethyl ketone (MEK), potassium permanganate, sulphuric acid and toluene, to establish suitable mechanisms to detect and prevent their diversion and illicit trafficking and, where there is a risk of diversion of or illicit trafficking in those substances, to ensure that:

(a) Exporters of those essential chemicals are identified;

(b) Exporters of those essential chemicals are required to keep detailed records of all export transactions, including details of ultimate consignees, and to make these available for inspection by the competent authorities;

(c) An export authorization is required in respect of any consignments of commercial quantities of those essential chemicals to any State that has been identified as being concerned about the illicit manufacture of heroin or cocaine on its territory or as sensitive as regards the possible diversion of essential chemicals, taking into account the relevant reports of the International Narcotics Control Board, the Customs Cooperation Council and the International Criminal Police Organization;

(d) Applicants for export authorizations are required to provide full details of ultimate consignees and transport arrangements;

(e) The competent authorities, in considering applications for export authorizations, take reasonable steps to verify the legitimacy of transactions, in consultation, where appropriate, with their counterparts in importing countries;

7. *Recommends* that, if permitted by the basic principles of their legal systems, States should strengthen law enforcement cooperation by applying the technique of controlled delivery at the international level in appropriate circumstances to suspect consignments of precursor and essential chemicals;

8. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in preparing assistance programmes for law enforcement and other agencies in States and regions in which drugs are illicitly manufactured, to give priority to providing resources for improving communications, equipment and training in preventing chemical diversion;

9. *Invites* the Programme and national laboratories to consider how they might assist in developing reliable field and laboratory testing methods to be used by national law enforcement agencies and laboratories in identifying scheduled chemicals;

10. *Invites* Member States to consider how to fund the production and distribution of the field testing kit developed by the laboratory of the Programme;

11. *Invites* the International Narcotics Control Board to consider, in consultation with Governments, the feasibility of compiling and making available to Governments information on the global pattern of trade in scheduled chemicals, bearing in mind the resource implications of such a requirement and the need to protect information of a commercially sensitive nature;

12. *Also invites* the Board to publish and maintain a directory containing the following information:

(a) The names, addresses and telephone and telefacsimile numbers of the administrative and law enforcement authorities responsible for regulating or enforcing national controls over precursor and essential chemicals;

(b) A summary of the regulatory controls that apply in

each State, especially with regard to the importation and exportation of substances listed in Tables I and II of the Convention;

13. *Requests* the General Assembly to allocate adequate resources from within the existing level of resources of the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the Board and the Programme to discharge their functions under the present resolution and article 12 of the Convention;

14. *Commends* the Customs Cooperation Council for its work in establishing a discrete tariff code in the Customs Nomenclature for each of the substances specified in Tables I and II of the Convention;

15. *Invites* the Customs Cooperation Council to establish a discrete tariff code for any new substance commonly used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the monitoring of which the Board might consider to be justified;

16. *Invites* Governments to establish close cooperation with the chemical industry with a view to identifying suspicious transactions of precursor and essential chemicals and, where appropriate, to encourage the industry to establish codes of conduct to complement and enhance compliance with regulatory requirements;

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

*41st plenary meeting
30 July 1992*

1992/30. 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 and 1991/43 of 21 June 1991,

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

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

Having noted the valuable recommendations made by the International Narcotics Control Board in its special reports on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs,⁷⁸

Having considered the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1991,⁷⁹ in particular paragraphs 81 to 88 on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs,

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

2. *Requests* all Governments to take measures to implement Council resolutions on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs, particularly in the light of the cautionary note contained in paragraph 82 of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1991⁷⁹ to the effect that, starting in 1992, projected figures show that world production of opiate raw materials may cease to be below global consumption of opiates;

3. *Commends* the International Narcotics Control Board for its efforts to monitor the implementation of the recommendations contained in its special report for 1989 on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs, prepared in conjunction with the World Health Organization;⁸⁰

4. *Encourages* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue its informal discussions with the main producers of raw materials for opiates and the main importers about the supply and demand question during sessions of the Commission;

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

*41st plenary meeting
30 July 1992*

1992/31. Second phase of the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification of the International Fund for Agricultural Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1989/88 of 26 July 1989, in which it stressed the urgent need for substantial progress in stimulating food production in developing countries, and its resolution 1991/95 of 26 July 1991 on the second phase of the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification of the International Fund for Agricultural Development,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 45/207 of 21 December 1990, in which the Assembly urged the international community to support the efforts of developing countries by increasing even more the flow of resources, including concessional flows for agricultural development,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 46/151 of 18 December 1991, in which the Assembly adopted the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,

Recalling resolution CM/Res.1416 (LVI) on the second phase of the Special Programme, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-sixth ordinary session and endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-eighth ordinary session, held at Dakar in July 1992,

Noting with satisfaction the effective implementation of the first phase of the Special Programme, including the mobilization of the target level of \$300 million,

Recalling also resolution 67/XIV of the Governing Council of the International Fund for Agricultural Development on the establishment of a second phase of the Special Programme and its decision, *inter alia*, to take note of the appeal made by the African members that every effort