

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