

such chemicals, as demonstrated by the model regulations to control chemical precursors and chemical substances, machines and materials,<sup>88</sup> recommended by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States in June 1990,

*Noting* that six Latin American States have incorporated the model regulations into their national legislation and that others are considering similar action,

*Recognizing* the importance of controlling the export of such chemicals, as illustrated by the fact that the issue of chemical control was raised at the drug summit held at Cartagena, Colombia, on 15 February 1990, and at the sixteenth annual economic summit, held at Houston, Texas, in July 1990,

*Considering* that the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>89</sup> which entered into force on 11 November 1990, specifically deals with chemical control,

*Noting* that the United States of America took positive action in passing the Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act of 1988, which gives its Drug Enforcement Administration the authority to stop shipments of chemicals not destined for legitimate industrial, commercial or scientific use,

*Convinced* that it is vital to the world-wide effort to combat drug abuse that chemicals used to process illicit drugs are controlled and monitored at their source and destination and that the resulting information is communicated to the competent authorities of the country concerned,

*Bearing in mind* that the Council of Ministers of the European Community is currently considering a draft directive for the control of chemicals, which, if adopted, will be the standard used by each State member of the Community in developing national legislation on chemical control,

*Wishing* to ensure that measures to control precursor chemicals are both specific and comprehensive in designating the chemicals subject to monitoring and control, including, for example, 2-butanone (methyl ethyl ketone) and potassium permanganate,

1. *Urges* all Governments that have not approved legislation for the control and monitoring of precursors and essential chemicals to do so as soon as possible, using as one of their references the model regulations to control chemical precursors and chemical substances, machines and materials recommended by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States in June 1990;

2. *Urges* States that are the main producers of precursors and essential chemicals in Europe and elsewhere to work with the International Narcotics Control Board and heads of national drug law enforcement agencies in drafting and enacting suitably comprehensive laws, taking into account the model regulations recommended by the Organization of American States;

3. *Requests* the relevant United Nations entities and the competent regional and interregional organizations

to make available the funds and support required for the provision of training in the application of regulations for the control and monitoring of precursors and essential chemicals, as well as resources for establishing specialized offices in that field.

*15th plenary meeting  
21 June 1991*

**1991/41. Establishment of regional drug law enforcement countermeasures in the Near and Middle East in the context of socio-economic and cultural development**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling and reaffirming* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 3 (XXXIII) of 17 February 1989,<sup>90</sup>

*Recognizing* drug law enforcement training as being central to the fight against illicit drugs,

*Desiring* to bring about high-calibre training of drug law enforcement personnel throughout the Near and Middle East,

*Emphasizing* the urgent need for a regionally focused, comprehensive training plan, based on the requirements, concerns, priorities and prevailing socio-economic and cultural conditions of the region,

*Expressing its appreciation* to the Secretariat for the development of the United Nations drug law enforcement training manual,

*Considering* the manual to be a milestone in the field of drug law enforcement and a new international instrument of paramount significance that provides States with a model and a set of guidelines that reflect the best practice, methods and techniques to be pursued,

*Considering also* that the manual will standardize training at an upgraded level, enhance specialized skills and improve operational performance, which will result in overall compatibility and greater cooperative drug law enforcement interaction and counteraction,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake, as a matter of high priority and as soon as possible, in close cooperation with the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre, the Colombo Plan Bureau, the International Criminal Police Organization and other interested parties, for the benefit of all States in the Near and Middle East, in the context of socio-economic and cultural development:

(a) To disseminate and to promote the widest possible use of the United Nations drug law enforcement training manual at all levels and to intensify training activities based on its content;

(b) To assess training needs, priorities and concerns, in consultation with relevant officials and institutions in the region;

(c) To establish and coordinate a region-wide drug law enforcement training plan and programme and to design and conduct courses to meet the challenge of the ever-changing patterns of illicit traffic in a more effective, cooperative and interactive way;

<sup>88</sup> Document OEA/Ser.K/XXVIII.2.1-RM/NARCO/doc.18/90/Rev.1 of the Organization of American States of 25 June 1990.

<sup>89</sup> E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

<sup>90</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 5 (E/1989/23)*, chap. X, sect. A.

(d) To conduct research and impact studies on the use of the manual;

(e) To continually update and develop supplementary, specialized drug law enforcement training material;

(f) To establish collaborative subregional training centres for drug law enforcement officials;

2. *Invites* the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre, the Colombo Plan Bureau, the Customs Co-operation Council, the International Criminal Police Organization and other parties concerned to work jointly with the Secretariat in the implementation of the present resolution.

*15th plenary meeting  
21 June 1991*

**1991/42. Convening of a meeting at the ministerial level in the Near and Middle East to enhance the effectiveness of cooperation in resolving matters related to illicit trafficking and drug abuse**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Considering* the alarming increase in the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs in the Near and Middle East,

*Aware* of the supply of illicit narcotic drugs in certain States in the region and the spill-over effects it may have on transit and neighbouring States in the region,

*Convinced* of the importance of concerted efforts by States to cooperate in combating these problems,

1. *Recommends* that all States members of the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East should ensure that their delegations at the twenty-eighth session and at all subsequent sessions of the Subcommittee held in the region include the heads of operational law enforcement units, with a view to elaborating practical recommendations to resolve matters related to illicit trafficking;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene a meeting at the ministerial level in the Near and Middle East to enhance the effectiveness of regional cooperation by considering the early implementation of the recommendations made by the Subcommittee at its twenty-eighth session, particularly in respect of transit routes, including the Balkan route.

*15th plenary meeting  
21 June 1991*

**1991/43. 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 and 1990/31 of 24 May 1990,

*Emphasizing once again* that achieving a balance between the licit supply of opiates and the legitimate de-

mand 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 imposes heavy financial and other burdens on the traditional supplier countries,

*Having considered* the special report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1989 on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs, and the recommendations contained therein,<sup>91</sup>

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

2. *Commends* the International Narcotics Control Board for its special report on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs, in which the Board, *inter alia*, highlighted the impediments to the availability of opiates for medical use, impediments which make it difficult to assess the full licit medical needs for opiates realistically;

3. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to accord priority to monitoring the implementation of the recommendations contained in the above-mentioned report;

4. *Requests* the World Health Organization to develop guidelines on the rational use of opiates and on the treatment of conditions for which opiates may be prescribed, with a view to assisting Governments in evolving national policy in this regard;

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

*15th plenary meeting  
21 June 1991*

**1991/44. Prevention of diversion from international trade into illicit channels of psychotropic substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Noting with concern* the widespread and increasing abuse of psychotropic substances in many countries and the related trafficking, which often involves diversion from licit channels,

*Alarmed* by the large quantities of substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971<sup>92</sup> that have been diverted from international trade into illicit channels,

*Recognizing* that the present control mechanisms for international trade set forth in the Convention require further strengthening if diversion into illicit channels of

<sup>91</sup> E/INCB/1989/1/Supp. (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XL5).

<sup>92</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.