

Nations Criminal Justice Information Network, and to provide support for its further logistical and substantive development;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as resources permit:

(a) To strengthen and expand the clearing-house functions of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch;

(b) To organize training courses that would enable criminal justice professionals, in particular those in developing countries, to acquaint themselves with the services of the United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network;

(c) To establish a support system for developing countries that would, among other things, ensure that basic costs connected with the provision of the necessary modalities, including the costs of membership in the United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network and transmission costs, are covered;

(d) To report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its third session, on progress made in the improvement of computerization in criminal justice management, with emphasis on strengthening national capacities for the collection, collation, analysis and utilization of the data;

#### V. COOPERATION BETWEEN THE CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE BRANCH AND OTHER RELEVANT ENTITIES

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 10 (XXXVI) of 7 April 1993<sup>91</sup> and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/41 of 5 March 1993;<sup>78</sup>

2. *Invites* the various relevant entities of the United Nations system, including but not limited to the Office of Legal Affairs, the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, the Department for Development Support and Management Services, the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, the Division for the Advancement of Women, the regional commissions, the Centre for Human Rights, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to cooperate with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and to extend to it their support and assistance in the implementation of its mandates;

3. *Decides* to continue its close cooperation in this field with the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission for Social Development, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on the Status of Women and the specialized agencies in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of United Nations activities in areas of mutual interest and concern and to ensure coordination and avoidance of duplication;

4. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General consider resorting, where appropriate, to the expertise available in the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch in matters relating to the work of the International Law Commission on the preparation of a draft statute for an international criminal court and the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind;

5. *Invites* Member States to ensure that their efforts and arrangements aimed at cooperation and coordination

at the bilateral and regional levels take into account the relevant activities and work of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage and facilitate cooperation and coordination in accordance with the present resolution and to report on the subject to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its third session.

43rd plenary meeting  
27 July 1993

#### 1993/35. Demand reduction as part of balanced national strategic plans to combat drug abuse

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Reaffirming* the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session,<sup>90</sup> in which Member States proclaimed their intention to strengthen policies aimed at the prevention, reduction and elimination of illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

*Recalling* the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking,<sup>104</sup> and its previous resolutions on reduction of the demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, particularly resolution 1991/46 of 21 June 1991,

*Acknowledging* the work that has been and is being undertaken in demand reduction by a variety of organizations and bodies, including the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, specialized agencies of the United Nations system, in particular the World Health Organization, through the establishment of its Programme on Substance Abuse, and other regional intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

*Noting* the rising trend in and the vast scale of illicit demand for and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and the illicit supply, production and distribution of such products,

*Deeply concerned* about the continuing threat posed by the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to the health and welfare of mankind, to the political, economic, social and cultural structure of communities, and to the stability of States and nations,

*Noting* the important role that programmes to control supply have been playing, and will continue to play, in the effort to reduce the illicit availability of drugs,

*Stressing* the importance of the development, by States, of comprehensive strategic plans to combat drug abuse and provide a focus for controlling the supply of, demand for and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

*Noting* the role that Governments play in facilitating the development of demand reduction programmes which can be implemented by either governmental or non-governmental organizations,

*Believing* that in seeking to combat drug abuse, the effectiveness of programmes to control supplies would be enhanced by complementing and integrating them with appropriate demand reduction strategies,

*Noting* the importance of developing demand reduction strategies which are specifically targeted and culturally

appropriate, and which recognize the social context of the target groups,

*Noting* that voluntary and non-governmental organizations can play a very important role in the development and implementation of demand reduction strategies,

*Recognizing* that, as drug abusers are often polydrug abusers, national responses need to be comprehensive, addressing a range of drugs,

*Also recognizing* that there is no single measure sufficient to address the problem of substance abuse, and that a multidisciplinary and integrated strategy involving the application of measures to counter drug abuse would constitute a more relevant and balanced response,

*Noting* the links between drug abuse and a wide range of adverse health consequences, including the transmission of the hepatitis viruses and the human immunodeficiency virus,

*Acknowledging* the importance and benefits of regular evaluation of demand reduction strategies and programmes, and of sharing experiences and information on their evaluation and effectiveness,

1. *Urges* all Governments and competent regional organizations, particularly Governments of countries where serious problems of substance abuse exist or are likely to emerge, to develop a balanced approach within the framework of comprehensive demand reduction activities, giving adequate priority to prevention, treatment, research, social reintegration and training of professional staff in the context of national strategic plans to combat drug abuse;

2. *Calls for* the involvement by governmental and non-governmental organizations, including those concerned with health, education, law enforcement, the private sector and the community, in developing a range of demand reduction strategies;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of collaborative arrangements between international organizations working in the field of drug abuse control, such as the proposed memoranda of understanding to be drawn up between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and such organizations as the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organization, which will enhance effective cooperation between the bodies concerned, while fully reflecting their respective mandates;

4. *Encourages* the Programme to continue developing demand reduction strategies within the context of national strategic plans to combat drug abuse, taking into account regional and local needs, particularly in countries where more dangerous forms of consumption are appearing;

5. *Requests* the Programme to give priority to assisting countries in the development and implementation of national strategic plans to combat drug abuse, fully integrating efforts to reduce supply and demand;

6. *Encourages* countries which have expertise in demand reduction to make their experiences and knowledge available to countries wishing to develop a demand reduction strategy;

7. *Encourages* the establishment of a regional and international system for the regular exchange of information, experiences, training programmes and new ideas on demand reduction programmes and policies;

8. *Urges* Governments to promote national, subregional, regional and international cooperation in order to

facilitate improved coordination, at the policy and operational levels, of personnel dealing with the reduction of both demand and supply;

9. *Stresses* the importance of targeting potential and actual groups of drug abusers and developing programmes designed to reduce demand and tailored to their needs, including prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social integration;

10. *Requests* the Programme to assist non-governmental organizations in preparing for the World Forum on Drug Demand Reduction, to be held in 1994;

11. *Emphasizes* the necessity of taking into account the existing social and cultural environments when developing strategies to control drug abuse or reduce demand;

12. *Urges* all Governments to provide and support programmes of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, particularly for youth and those most at risk from substance abuse;

13. *Recognizes* that the use of illicit products may be linked to the abuse of licit substances, and encourages all Governments to give due attention to programmes designed to reduce the abuse of licit substances;

14. *Encourages* the development of strategies of early intervention, especially by primary health-care workers, to prevent and discourage substance abuse;

15. *Reaffirms* the need for Governments to take all appropriate measures to give substance abusers, particularly those who use injections, access to the care of treatment services and agencies;

16. *Urges* all Governments to address the problems raised by hepatitis, the human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, and, where appropriate, to take steps, including increased accessibility to treatment and other approaches, to reduce their harmful effects;

17. *Stresses* the importance of collecting appropriate statistical data that could be used in the development of demand reduction strategies, and that should be, as far as possible, reliable, valid and comparable, and encourages the Programme to further elaborate guidelines for collecting statistical data and, in particular, data on drug-related deaths;

18. *Urges* the Programme to facilitate access to and disseminate information received from Governments regarding the development, implementation and evaluation of national strategies and programmes to control substance abuse;

19. *Encourages* the Programme to integrate its annual reports questionnaire into a single simplified document, which should be coordinated, when appropriate, with other international bodies in order to facilitate timely and complete replies by all Member States;

20. *Reaffirms* the request to the Programme to disseminate, through the database of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System, the information on demand reduction received from Governments, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in such a way as to assist Governments and the organizations concerned in developing their policies to reduce demand, in providing technical support to Member States in the submission of data, and in implementing quality-control measures;

21. *Invites* the Executive Director of the Programme to place special emphasis on demand reduction strategies and initiatives in his report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-seventh session;

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

43rd plenary meeting  
27 July 1993

**1993/36. Frequency of and arrangements for meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Taking note* of the conclusions of the report of the Second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, held at Vienna from 22 to 26 February 1993,<sup>105</sup>

*Convinced* that it is essential for the heads of all national drug law enforcement agencies in Europe to meet annually to discuss trends in the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the action they may take to combat it,

1. *Invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to convene the Third Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, in 1995, and thereafter to convene such meetings every three years under the auspices of the Programme;

2. *Also invites* the Executive Director of the Programme to continue to develop cooperation between the Programme, the Customs Cooperation Council and the International Criminal Police Organization, in order to determine how they might cooperate to organize future annual meetings, and how each meeting might consider progress made in the implementation of recommendations adopted at previous meetings, and to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-seventh session, in 1994;

3. *Encourages* Governments to send representatives of law enforcement agencies involved in the investigations of drug trafficking to the annual meetings.

43rd plenary meeting  
27 July 1993

**1993/37. 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, 1991/43 of 21 June 1991 and 1992/30 of 30 July 1992,

*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 abuse control,

*Noting* the fundamental need for international cooperation and solidarity with the traditional supplier countries

in drug abuse control in general and in the universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,<sup>106</sup> in particular,

*Having considered* the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1992,<sup>107</sup> in particular paragraphs 44 to 52 on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs,

*Having also considered* the valuable recommendations made by the International Narcotics Control Board in its special report for 1989 on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs,<sup>108</sup>

1. *Urges* all Governments to contribute to the establishment and maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiates for medical and scientific needs, keeping in mind the efforts to solve the problems involved, in particular the problem of excess stocks of opiate raw materials held by the traditional supplier States, and the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions;

2. *Commends* the International Narcotics Control Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions and, in particular:

(a) In urging the Governments concerned to restrict global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to the actual licit needs and to avoid any proliferation of production;

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

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

43rd plenary meeting  
27 July 1993

**1993/38. Measures to prevent substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 from being diverted from international trade into illicit channels**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Alarmed* by the continuing diversion of large quantities of substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971<sup>109</sup> from licit manufacture and trade into illicit channels,

*Recalling* targets 8 and 10 of the Comprehensive Multi-disciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,<sup>104</sup>

*Recognizing* that action to prevent such diversion requires a global response by exporting, transit and importing States,

*Bearing in mind* the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session,<sup>90</sup> particularly the paragraphs on control of supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

*Reiterating its request*, contained in its resolutions 1985/15 of 28 May 1985 and 1987/30 of 26 May 1987, to all Governments, to the extent possible, voluntarily to extend the system of import and export authorizations provided for in article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention to