

cover international trade in substances listed in Schedules III and IV,

Reiterating its invitation, contained in its resolution 1991/44 of 21 June 1991, to all Governments to extend the system of voluntary assessments of annual medical and scientific requirements for substances listed in Schedule II to include also substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention,

Taking note with satisfaction of the recommendations of the Conference on Control of International Trade in Psychotropic Substances, held at Strasbourg, France, from 3 to 5 March 1993, which was organized jointly by the International Narcotics Control Board and the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe,

Having considered the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1992,¹⁰⁷ in particular paragraph 59, concerning the successful operation of the system of import and export authorizations and the simplified estimate system with regard to substances listed in Schedule II of the Convention,

Noting with satisfaction that more than ninety Governments have already communicated to the International Narcotics Control Board their assessments of annual medical and scientific requirements for substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention, and that those assessments have been published by the Board with a view to providing guidance for manufacture and export,

1. *Invites* all Governments that have not yet done so to accede to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;

2. *Also invites* all Governments that have not yet done so to communicate to the International Narcotics Control Board their assessments of annual medical and scientific requirements for substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention;

3. *Invites* importing States to take more frequent advantage of the provisions of article 13 of the Convention to prohibit the import of psychotropic substances not needed for legitimate use but frequently diverted into illicit channels;

4. *Calls upon* all Governments that do not yet control exports of all substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention by using the system of export authorizations to urgently consider the establishment of such a system;

5. *Calls upon* all Governments for which the control of exports of substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention using the system of export authorizations is not immediately feasible to utilize, in the meantime, other mechanisms, such as the system of pre-export declarations, to ensure that exports of psychotropic substances are in line with the assessments of importing States and that other control requirements in importing States such as import prohibitions under article 13 of the Convention and import authorization requirements are respected;

6. *Invites* all Governments to exercise continuing vigilance to ensure that operations of brokers and transit operators are not used for the diversion of psychotropic substances into illicit channels;

7. *Calls upon* Governments of States with experienced national drug control administrations and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to provide support such as training and information systems to States that require assistance in establishing effective control

mechanisms for international trade in psychotropic substances;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments and to invite them to bring it to the attention of their competent authorities in order to ensure the implementation of its provisions.

43rd plenary meeting
27 July 1993

1993/39. Control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the history of the international drug control treaties and the reasons for their development and adoption, in particular the experience of States confronted with an alarming increase in the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Mindful of the factors which have led individual States and the international community to rely increasingly on prohibition of the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as an important element in drug abuse control,

Seriously concerned about the adverse implications for international drug abuse control if such prohibitions were abandoned,

1. *Endorses* the view of the International Narcotics Control Board on the question of the legalization of the non-medical use of drugs as expressed in paragraphs 13 to 24 of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1992¹⁰⁷ and, in particular, the conclusions contained in paragraph 23 of the report;

2. *Urges* all Governments not to derogate from full implementation of the international drug control treaties;

3. *Also urges* all Governments to continue strictly to limit the use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to medical and scientific purposes and other special purposes permitted under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,¹⁰⁶ that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,¹¹⁰ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971¹⁰⁹ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.¹¹¹

43rd plenary meeting
27 July 1993

1993/40. Implementation of measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

The Economic and Social Council,

Concerned about the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals, as specified in Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,¹¹¹ as well as other substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, from commercial channels to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recalling its resolution 1992/29 of 30 July 1992, in which it invited all Governments that had not already done so to establish effective legislative, procedural and co-

operative measures to implement the provisions of article 12 of the Convention in order to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Noting the effective work of the Chemical Action Task Force, established by the heads of State or Government of the seven major industrialized countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities, with the participation of representatives of concerned developing countries and other countries, and its practical recommendations for preventing the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals, which build upon the provisions of the Convention,

Noting also the need for the provision of financial, technical and material assistance, including training, to assist Governments in implementing chemical control regimes,

Commending the international cooperation which has resulted from the work of the various international, regional and subregional groups and organizations dealing with issues relating to the control of precursors and essential chemicals,

Noting with approval the dissemination by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme of guidelines for use by national authorities in verifying the authenticity of applications for the export and import of precursor and essential chemicals, identifying suspicious transactions and preventing their diversion to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Noting the good progress made by the Programme, the International Criminal Police Organization and the Customs Cooperation Council in the establishment of mechanisms for sharing information held in their databases,

Noting that in the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1992,¹⁰⁷ it was stressed that the effectiveness of an international network of databases would depend entirely on the data provided to them by Governments,

Commending the effective work of the Programme in developing and deploying a field testing kit incorporating safe methods of testing and identifying designated chemicals,

Acknowledging the central role of the International Narcotics Control Board and the Programme in the implementation of international chemical control regimes, as well as the intention expressed by the Board and the Programme to strengthen their efforts to promote implementation of articles 12, 13 and 22 of the Convention,

1. *Calls upon* all Governments, which were invited by the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1992/29, to establish effective measures to implement article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, to take fully into consideration the recommendations contained in the final report of the Chemical Action Task Force;

2. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board, in the course of monitoring the implementation of articles 12 and 13 of the Convention, to assist in identifying new diversion techniques, new chemicals that should be regulated and changes that may be required to counter new illicit methods of using chemicals;

3. *Calls upon* Governments to submit promptly to the Board all information required under article 12, paragraph 12, of the Convention;

4. *Urges* Governments that have not already done so to contribute the information necessary for the Board to prepare a directory of administrative and law enforcement authorities and a summary of regulatory controls, in accordance with Council resolution 1992/29;

5. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, drawing on voluntary contributions, to provide financial, technical and material assistance, including training, and to coordinate assistance that international and regional organizations or Governments may provide, in the implementation of chemical control regimes;

6. *Urges* Governments to support training and assistance activities by the Programme, and to coordinate bilateral assistance through the Programme in order to prevent duplication;

7. *Calls upon* Governments to contribute fully to and utilize the databases that are being established to prevent the diversion of chemicals, subject to their domestic law;

8. *Requests* the Customs Cooperation Council, the International Criminal Police Organization, the International Narcotics Control Board and appropriate regional organizations to prepare a memorandum of understanding regarding the exchange of information between their databases;

9. *Urges* Governments to consider fully and, where appropriate, to apply the guidelines disseminated by the Programme, which have been prepared for use by national authorities in preventing the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to allocate adequate funds, within existing resources, to enable the Board to discharge its functions under articles 12, 13 and 22 of the Convention, and in accordance with Council resolution 1992/29 and the present resolution;

11. *Calls upon* Governments to provide voluntary resources to enable the Programme to increase technical cooperation and assistance in implementing chemical control measures.

43rd plenary meeting
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1993/41. Promoting the use of memoranda of understanding to facilitate cooperation between customs authorities and other competent administrations and the international trading community, including commercial carriers

The Economic and Social Council,

Deeply concerned about the unlawful use of commercial carriers for the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and in precursor and essential chemicals, as specified in Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,¹¹¹ as well as other substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs,

Recalling that article 15 of the Convention provides that parties to the Convention shall take appropriate measures to ensure that means of transport operated by commercial carriers are not used for illicit trafficking, and that each Party shall require commercial carriers to take reasonable precautions to prevent the use of their means of transport for the purpose of illicit trafficking,