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INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST TRAFFIC IN DRUGS

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Grzegorz POLOWCZYK (Poland)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-ninth session the item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs: report of the Secretary-General" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 41st to 44th, 47th and 53rd meetings, on 15, 16, 19, 21 and 28 November. An account of the discussion of the Committee is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/39/SR.41-44, 47 and 53).

3. The Committee decided to consider item 101 together with the relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council (agenda item 12) pertaining to the question of narcotics.

4. In connection with item 101, the Committee had before it the following documentation:

(a) International campaign against traffic in drugs: report of the Secretary-General (A/39/194);

(b) Drug abuse control activities in the United Nations system: note by the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Drug Abuse Control Activities in the United Nations System" (A/39/646);

(c) Letter dated 14 August 1984 from the representatives of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Venezuela to the United Nations

addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Quito Declaration against Traffic in Narcotic Drugs (A/39/407);

(d) Letter dated 15 August 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Bolivia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/39/421);

(e) Letter dated 2 October 1984 from the Permanent Representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/39/551 and Corr.1 and 2);

(f) Letter dated 2 October 1984 from the Permanent Representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the New York Declaration against Drug Trafficking and the Illicit Use of Drugs (A/C.3/39/8).

5. In connection with item 12, the Committee had before it the following documentation:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council, chapter V, section D (A/39/3 (Part I)); 1/

(b) International co-operation in drug abuse control: report of the Secretary-General for 1984 (A/39/193);

(c) Strategy and policies for drug control: note by the Secretary-General (A/39/577).

6. At the 41st meeting, on 15 November, the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and the President of the International Narcotics Control Board made introductory statements.

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolutions A/C.3/39/L.30 and L.30/Rev.2

7. At the 42nd meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Venezuela introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/39/L.30) entitled "International campaign against traffic in narcotic drugs", sponsored by Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Malaysia, Morocco, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

8. At the 53rd meeting, on 28 November, the representative of Venezuela, on behalf of the sponsors, now joined by the Bahamas, Canada, El Salvador, Guinea and

1/ To be issued as Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/39/3).

Guyana, subsequently joined by the Central African Republic, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/39/L.30/Rev.2) which contained the following revisions:

(a) In operative paragraph 2, after the words "to ask the Commission on Narcotic Drugs", the words "to prepare" were replaced by "to initiate preparation";

(b) In operative paragraph 3, after the words "to enable the Commission", the words "to prepare" were replaced by "to initiate the preparation of".

9. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted draft resolution A/C.3/39/L.30/Rev.2 without a vote (see para. 16, draft resolution I).

B. Draft resolutions A/C.3/39/L.31 and L.31/Rev.1

10. At the 42nd meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Venezuela introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/39/L.31) entitled "United Nations Declaration on the control of drug trafficking and drug abuse", sponsored by Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

11. At the 53rd meeting, on 28 November, the representative of Venezuela introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.3/39/L.31/Rev.1) sponsored by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Singapore, Suriname, the United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, as well as India, Pakistan, Thailand and Turkey in which paragraph 4 of the Declaration, which read:

"The States Members of the United Nations should have at their disposal the necessary legal instruments against the drug traffic and should adopt the additional measures required to combat the new criminal manifestations of this shameful and abominable crime;"

was replaced by the following text:

"States Members of the United Nations shall utilize the legal instruments against the illegal production of, illicit demand for, abuse of and illicit traffic in drugs and adopt additional measures to counter the new manifestations of this shameful and heinous crime;".

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/39/L.31/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 16, draft resolution II).

C. Draft resolution A/C.3/39/L.33/Rev.1

13. At the 47th meeting, on 21 November, the representative of Bolivia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/39/L.33/Rev.1) entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs", sponsored by Argentina, Australia, the Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela, subsequently joined by the Central African Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Jamaica and Nicaragua.

14. A statement by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution was circulated in document A/C.3/39/L.35.

15. At the 53rd meeting, on 28 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/39/L.33/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 16, draft resolution III).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

16. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

International campaign against traffic in narcotic drugs

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/168 of 20 December 1978, 35/195 of 15 December 1980, 36/132 of 14 December 1981, 36/168 of 16 December 1981, 37/168 of 17 December 1982, 37/198 of 18 December 1982, 38/93 and 38/122 of 16 December 1983 and other relevant provisions,

Aware of the dangers posed by the illegal production of drugs, the illicit demand, the illicit drug traffic and drug abuse, and of the need to pay renewed attention to these problems and to their pernicious effects,

Concerned at the increasing damage which the illicit drug traffic causes to public health, the economic and social development of peoples, and young people in particular,

Bearing in mind the Quito Declaration against Traffic in Narcotic Drugs, of 11 August 1984, 2/ and the New York Declaration against Drug Trafficking

and the Illicit Use of Drugs, of 1 October 1984, 3/ in which profound alarm was expressed at the seriousness of the problem,

Recognizing the valuable contribution made by existing international legal instruments in their specialized areas, including the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, 4/ and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, 5/

Convinced that the wide scope of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and its consequences make it necessary to prepare a convention which considers the various aspects of the problem as a whole and in particular those not envisaged in existing international instruments,

Commending the important work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and the International Narcotics Control Board,

1. Reiterates that the struggle against the illegal production and demand and the illicit consumption and traffic in drugs deserves urgent, top-priority treatment;
2. Requests the Economic and Social Council, taking into consideration Article 62, paragraph 3, and Article 66, paragraph 1, of Chapter X of the Charter of the United Nations and Council resolution 9 (I) of 1946, to request the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to initiate the preparation at its next session in February 1985, as a matter of priority, of a draft convention against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs which considers the various aspects of the problem as a whole and in particular those not envisaged in existing international instruments, and, to that end, to transmit to it the draft convention annexed to the present resolution as a working paper;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to propose to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs that it adjust the agenda of its thirty-first session, as approved by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1983/115 of 24 May 1983, to enable the Commission to initiate the preparation of the draft convention referred to in paragraph 2 above;
4. Requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs likewise to report to the Economic and Social Council, if possible at its first regular session of 1985, on the results achieved in this respect;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

3/ A/C.3/39/8.

4/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XI.3, p. 13.

5/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XI.3, p. 7.

ANNEX

Draft Convention against Traffic in Narcotic Drugs
and Psychotropic Substances and Related Activities

Preamble

The States Parties to this Convention,

Concerned that the illicit traffic in and the use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances transcend the sphere of the physical and moral well-being of mankind and are detrimental to the identity and integration of peoples, since they constitute a factor of dependence and corruption which undermines their spiritual, cultural, social and economic values, and aware that such problems must be dealt with within the framework of international co-operation and global geopolitics, since drugs are goods used to weaken the legitimate economies of the countries and to undermine their sovereignty, and that such practices are impeding development, especially in the countries of the Andean region, agree to declare the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the fundamental means of promoting illicit use of such substances, which use is inflicting serious harm on the youth of the world, to be a grave crime against humanity under international law, having regard to the following considerations:

1. Whereas the illicit traffic in and the use of such substances are detrimental to the integrity and identity of our peoples since they undermine their spiritual, historical and social values, and, as a result of technical advances in the communications media, the unprecedented expansion in untoward cross-cultural influences, the increase in organized crime and other factors, have reached proportions too great to be dealt with through the isolated demands and actions of States,
2. Whereas there is clear evidence that illegal trafficking is closely linked to the designs and actions of some aimed at subverting the legal order and social peace in our countries in pursuit of their despicable commercial aims, and that it constitutes a factor of dependence for the developing peoples and impedes economic integration in keeping with their common interests,
3. Whereas it is clearly established that illicit trafficking operates by corrupting the political and administrative structures of producing and consuming countries and undermines the security and defence of peoples by sapping their military strength and affecting their sovereignty,
4. Whereas there is a need for international legislation that would provide a basis for effective action to combat the illicit trafficking in, and consumption of, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances beyond national boundaries, and for punishing those responsible wherever they may be,

5. Whereas the volume, magnitude and extent of illicit drug trafficking and use represent a challenge to society as a whole and constitute activities threatening the very existence and future development of human beings and especially affect youth, a key factor for the development of the peoples of the world,

6. Whereas drug addiction is detrimental to health, one of the basic assets and inalienable rights of every human being, and whereas without individual health there is no public health, a fact which in turn bears upon and determines the economic development of peoples,

7. Bearing in mind that the repeated use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances affects the individual and that, through its biological, psychological and social effects, damages the personality and creates problems for the family, society and the State,

8. Whereas the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is taking a very serious and often irreversible toll on youth, which is the noblest part of the human resources of the world's peoples, and weakens their capacity for cultural and material progress,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

Definitions

For the purposes of the present Convention:

(a) Trafficking shall mean the preparation, production, extraction, cultivation, preservation, acquisition, distribution, financing, organization and management, transport, supply and/or storing of any of the substances, or their raw material, referred to in this Convention, except those enumerated for medical or scientific use in the 1972 Protocol amending the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 6/ and in the Convention on Psychotropic Substances; 7/

(b) "Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances" shall mean the substances, preparations and proprietary drugs listed in the schedules to the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, and such others as may, as determined by the World Health Organization, produce a state of dependence, central nervous system stimulation or depression, resulting in hallucinations or disturbances in motor function or thinking, behaviour, perception or mood, or the use of which may produce effects similar to those produced by any of the substances referred to above.

6/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XI.3, p. 13.

7/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XI.3, p. 7.

Article 2

Nature of the crime

Trafficking in narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances is a grave international crime against humanity. The parties undertake to prevent and suppress it.

Article 3

Illicit activities

The following shall be deemed illicit activities: trafficking, distribution, supply, manufacture, elaboration, refining, processing, extraction, preparation, production, cultivation, preservation, transport, storage and the management, organization, financing or facilitating of the traffic in any of the substances or their raw materials referred to in this Convention.

Article 4

Aggravating circumstance

It shall be deemed an aggravating circumstance if an individual responsible for such activities performs a public function of any kind.

Article 5

Character of the crime

The illicit activities enumerated in this Convention shall not be considered as political crimes for the purpose of extradition.

Article 6

Imprescriptibility of the crimes

1. The crimes enumerated in this Convention shall be imprescriptible. Irrespective of the date on which they were committed, they shall be investigated, and individuals against whom there exists sufficient evidence of having committed such crimes shall be sought, arrested, charged and, if found guilty, punished.

2. The States undertake to adopt, in accordance with their respective laws, any legislative or other measures as may be necessary to ensure that statutory or other limitations shall not apply to the prosecution or punishment, as determined by law or otherwise, of the crimes referred to in

article 3 and part A, paragraph 2, of article 10 of this Convention, and that, where they exist, such statutory limitations shall be abolished.

Article 7

Duties of the Contracting Parties

The Contracting Parties undertake to adopt the legislative measures necessary to ensure implementation of the provisions of this Convention and, in particular, to provide for stringent criminal penalties against individuals responsible for the activities referred to in this Convention.

Article 8

Duties of international organizations

Any State Party or competent international organization may seek to have the relevant organs of the United Nations or regional organizations take such action as they deem appropriate, in accordance with the international instruments governing them, to prevent and suppress the illicit activities enumerated in this Convention.

Article 9

International co-operation

1. States shall co-operate on a bilateral and multilateral basis to prevent and suppress the illicit activities enumerated in this Convention and shall take all necessary measures towards that end.
2. Accordingly, they shall:
 - (a) Ensure that, at the national level, there is co-ordination of preventive and repressive action against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. They may assign responsibility for such co-ordination to an appropriate agency;
 - (b) Provide mutual assistance in combating illicit trafficking and co-operate with each other in identifying, arresting and taking legal action against those suspected or engaging in such illicit activities and their accomplices or abettors and also in seizing and destroying such substances;
 - (c) Co-operate closely with each other and with competent international organizations of which they are members in a co-ordinated effort to combat illicit trafficking, particularly by collecting information and documents relevant to investigation with the aim of facilitating the prosecution of the persons referred to in the preceding paragraph, and exchange such information;

(d) See to it that international co-operation between the relevant agencies is expeditiously carried out;

(e) Ensure that writs for judicial action are transmitted between countries directly and expeditiously to the organs designated by the Parties. This provision shall not prevent any Party from exercising its right to require that such writs be transmitted to it through the diplomatic channel or from Government to Government;

(f) Provide information on illicit activities within their territories that involve narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including the cultivation, production, manufacture, trafficking in and consumption of such substances;

(g) States shall not enact legislative provisions or take measures of any other kind which might be prejudicial to the international obligations which they have assumed with respect to the identification, arrest, extradition and punishment of individuals guilty of the crimes enumerated in this Convention.

Article 10

Penal provisions

A

1. Each of the crimes enumerated in this Convention, whether committed by one individual or by several acting in collusion in different countries, shall be considered a distinct offence.

2. Participation or association in the commission of any such crime, conspiracy, instigation or the attempt to commit any such crime, and preparatory actions for such crimes, shall be considered offences.

3. Convictions obtained abroad in respect of such crimes shall be taken into account in determining whether the accused is a habitual offender.

4. Crimes committed by both nationals and aliens shall be tried by the Party in whose territory the crime was committed, or by the Party in whose territory the offender is present if extradition is not authorized under the law of the Party to which a request for extradition is made and if the offender has not yet been tried and sentenced for one of the crimes enumerated in this Convention.

B

1. All the crimes enumerated in article 3 and paragraph 2 of part A of this article shall be deemed to be included among the extraditable offences covered by any extradition treaty which has been or may hereafter be concluded between the Parties.

2. If a Party which makes extradition contingent on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition from another Party with which it has no treaty, it may, should it so choose, consider this Convention as the necessary legal basis for extradition in respect of the crimes enumerated in article 3 and in paragraph 2 of part A of this article. Extradition shall be subject to any other conditions laid down by the law of the Party to which the application is made.

3. Parties which do not make extradition contingent on the existence of a treaty shall recognize the crimes enumerated in article 3 and in paragraph 2 of part A of this article as extraditable offences as between them, subject to any conditions laid down by the law of the Party to which the application for extradition is made.

4. The provisions of this article shall not affect the principle that the crimes in question must be prosecuted and punished in accordance with the national law of each Party.

Article 11

Courts having jurisdiction in such cases

Anyone involved in any of the activities enumerated in this Convention may be tried by a competent tribunal in any of the States in whose territory an act or acts to which this Convention applies was or were committed, or by such international criminal tribunal as may have jurisdiction under the applicable legal rules.

Article 12

Assistance fund

A fund shall be established to assist developing countries affected by the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances with a view to combating and overcoming the causes of those phenomena and providing them with adequate means of combating such illicit activities. The fund shall be constituted by contributions from countries which are parties to this Convention on the basis of the method of assessment used by the United Nations and by voluntary contributions.

Article 13

Governing Board

The fund shall be administered by a Governing Board composed of an equal number of representatives from each of the Parties.

Article 14

Control

The Parties agree to entrust the task of overseeing the activities and obligations set out herein to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Economic and Social Council and the International Narcotics Control Board of the United Nations.

Article 15

Settlement of disputes

Disputes relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of this Convention shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice at the request of one of the Parties to the dispute.

Article 16

Signature or accession

This Convention shall be open for signature or accession by all countries of the world, whether or not they are members of the United Nations, without limitation as to time; it shall be subject to ratification and the respective instruments shall be deposited with the Secretariat of the United Nations.

Article 17

Entry into force

This Convention shall enter into force on the tenth day following the date on which the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession is deposited.

Article 18

Duration

This Convention shall remain in effect for a period of 50 years following its entry into force.

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DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Declaration on the Control of Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/168 of 20 December 1978, 35/195 of 15 December 1980, 36/132 of 14 December 1981, 36/168 of 16 December 1981, 37/168 of 17 December 1982, 37/198 of 18 December 1982, 38/93, 38/98 and 38/122 of 16 December 1983 and other relevant provisions,

Recognizing the concern that prevails in the international community about the problem of the illegal production of, illicit trafficking in and abuse of drugs,

Adopts the Declaration set forth in the annex of the present resolution.

ANNEX

Declaration on the Control of Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations reaffirm faith in the dignity and worth of the human person and promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom and international co-operation in solving problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character,

Whereas Member States have undertaken in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 8/ to promote social progress and better standards of life for the peoples of the world,

Whereas the international community has expressed grave concern at the fact that trafficking in narcotics and drug abuse constitute an obstacle to the physical and moral well-being of peoples and of youth in particular,

Desiring to heighten the awareness of the international community of the urgency of preventing and punishing the illegal production of, demand for, abuse of and illicit traffic in drugs,

Whereas the Quito Declaration against Traffic in Narcotic Drugs of 11 August 1984 9/ and the New York Declaration against Drug Trafficking and

8/ Resolution 217 A (III).

9/ A/39/407, annex.

the Illicit Use of Drugs of 1 October 1984 10/ recognize the international nature of this problem and emphasize that it should be solved with the firm support of the entire international community,

Whereas the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control have made valuable contributions to the control and elimination of the drug trafficking and drug abuse,

Recognizing that existing international instruments, including the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, 11/ and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, 12/ have created a legal framework for combating trafficking in narcotic drugs and drug abuse in their specialized fields,

Declares that:

1. Trafficking in narcotic drugs and drug abuse are extremely serious problems which, owing to their magnitude, scope and widespread pernicious effects, have become an international criminal activity demanding the most urgent attention and maximum priority;
2. The illegal production of, demand for, abuse of and trafficking in drugs impede economic and social progress, constitute a grave threat to the security and development of many countries and peoples and should be combated by all moral, legal and institutional means, at the national, regional and international levels;
3. The eradication of trafficking in narcotic drugs is the collective responsibility of all States, especially those affected by problems relating to illicit production, trafficking or abuse;
4. States Members of the United Nations shall utilize the legal instruments against the illegal production of, illicit demand for, abuse of and illicit traffic in drugs and adopt additional measures to counter the new manifestations of this shameful and heinous crime;
5. States undertake to intensify efforts and to co-ordinate strategies aimed at the control and eradication of the complex problem of illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse through programmes including economic, social and cultural alternatives.

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10/ A/C.3/39/8.

11/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XI.3, p. 13.

12/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XI.3, p. 7.

International campaign against traffic in drugs

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/195 of 15 December 1980, 36/168 of 16 December 1981, in which it adopted the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy, 37/168 of 17 December 1982, 37/198 of 18 December 1982, 38/98 and 38/122 of 16 December 1983 and other relevant general provisions,

Further recalling its resolutions 36/132 of 14 December 1981 and 38/93 of 16 December 1983 and paragraph 7 of resolution 35/195 in which it specifically acknowledged the economic and technical constraints impeding many developing countries from combating the illicit production of and traffic in drugs and drug abuse,

Noting the concern expressed by the Secretary-General in his report on the work of the Organization, 13/ in which he recognized the need for greater efforts to reduce the traffic in and illicit use of drugs,

Taking note of the Quito Declaration against Traffic in Narcotic Drugs of 11 August 1984 14/ and the New York Declaration against Drug Trafficking and the Illicit Use of Drugs of 1 October 1984 15/ signed by a number of Latin American countries, in which drug trafficking was considered to be a crime against humanity and integrated, effective and urgent regional and international action was demanded, to be supported by the resources necessary for successfully overcoming the problem,

Considering the activities of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board,

Noting with appreciation the action being taken by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in providing financial resources and support for integrated development programmes, including the replacement of illicit crops in affected areas,

Reaffirming the need to improve and maintain regional and interregional co-operation and co-ordination, especially in law enforcement, in order to eliminate drug trafficking and drug abuse, and noting the growing interest in regional and interregional co-ordination,

Concerned that, despite the significant national efforts deployed for this purpose, including those of a number of Latin American and Caribbean and

13/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/39/1).

14/ A/39/407, annex.

15/ A/C.3/39/8.

Asian countries, the illicit traffic in drugs and psychotropic substances has noticeably increased,

Aware of the serious impact on the life and health of peoples and on the stability of democratic institutions resulting from the illicit production, marketing, distribution and consumption of drugs,

Recognizing that, to root out this evil, integrated action for simultaneously reducing and controlling illicit demand, production, distribution and marketing is required,

Aware that action to eliminate the illicit cultivation of and traffic in drugs must be accompanied by economic and social development programmes for the affected areas,

Bearing in mind the desirability of programming activities for replacing illicit crops in such a manner as to conserve the environment and improve the quality of life of the social sectors concerned,

Recognizing the dilemma of transit States which are seriously affected, both domestically and internationally, by drug trafficking, stimulated by demand for and production and consumption of illicit drugs and psychotropic substances in other countries,

Aware of the need to mobilize a co-ordinated strategy at the national, regional and international levels, which would cover countries with illegal consumers and producers and countries used for transit in the world-wide distribution and marketing circuit, in order to eliminate drug trafficking and drug abuse,

Recognizing the importance of ratifying and acceding to the international drug control treaties,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General; 16/
2. Reiterates that urgent attention and highest priority should be given to the struggle against the illicit production of, demand for, consumption of and traffic in drugs;
3. Calls upon Member States that have not yet done so to ratify the international drug control treaties and, in the meanwhile, to make serious efforts to comply with the provisions thereof;
4. Reiterates the importance of integrated action, co-ordinated at the regional and international levels, and for this purpose requests the Secretary-General and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to step up efforts and initiatives designed to establish, on a continuing basis, co-ordinating machinery for law enforcement in regions where this does not yet exist;

5. Recommends that top priority be given to the preparation of specific technical and economic co-operation programmes for the countries most affected by the illicit production of and traffic in drugs and drug abuse;
 6. Also recommends that appropriate priority be given to the adoption of measures designed to solve the specific problems of transit States through joint regional and interregional efforts;
 7. Urges Member States with available resources and experience to increase their contributions for combating the illicit production of and traffic in drugs and drug abuse, in particular in the countries most affected and where the problem is most serious;
 8. Encourages Member States to contribute or to continue contributing to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control so as to enable it to increase its support of drug abuse control programmes;
 9. Requests the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to consider the legal, institutional and social elements relevant to all aspects of combating drug trafficking, including the possibility of convening a specialized conference;
 10. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that appropriate steps are taken to implement paragraph 5 (c) of resolution 37/198 and that a meeting of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies is convened in 1986;
 11. Also requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the convening, within the framework of advisory services, of interregional seminars to study the experience gained by the United Nations system, especially by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, and by Member States in integrated rural development programmes for replacing illicit crops;
 12. Calls upon the specialized agencies and all other relevant bodies of the United Nations system to participate actively in the implementation of the present resolution;
 13. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;
 14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of fortieth session the item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs".
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