

1982/14. Establishment of a regional office at Lima for co-ordinating narcotics control

The Economic and Social Council.

Recalling the resolutions on the problem of drug abuse control adopted in recent years by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the World Health Organization and other competent bodies,

Recalling, in particular, General Assembly resolution 36/168 of 16 December 1981, by which the Assembly adopted the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy and the basic five-year programme of action²⁷ dealt with in resolution I (XXIX) of 11 February 1981 of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, transmitted to the Assembly by the Economic and Social Council in accordance with its decision 1981/113 of 6 May 1981,

Convinced that greater control of the production and distribution of narcotics and a reduction of the demand for illicit narcotics are necessary prerequisites for reducing the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Conscious of the links between drug trafficking and serious problems of a socio-economic nature, which are reflected in an intensification of organized crime, the illegal acquisition of firearms, exchange-control violations, customs offences and various other forms of criminality,

Acknowledging that constraints of an economic and technical nature are obstacles for many developing countries in their fight against drug trafficking,

Drawing attention to the need for developing country producers of narcotic drugs to receive more assistance from Governments and international organizations concerned, so that they will be able to facilitate drug abuse control by implementing policies of crop substitution and programmes of industrial and rural development,

Taking into account United Nations programmes related to combating the problem of drug trafficking, in particular the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy, which recognize the need to encourage activities at the regional level, *inter alia*, by grouping together geographical areas with similar social, economic and cultural characteristics and by preparing one or more strategies for those areas which should be effective in the short term,

Considering that the increase in coca production in the Andean subregion is assuming alarming proportions, owing to the growing illicit demand for cocaine throughout the world, and that it is therefore necessary to deal globally with the problem in all its manifestations,

1. *Calls upon* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to give higher priority to the problems of illicit production of narcotic drugs and the trafficking in and abuse of narcotic drugs in the Andean subregion, including in particular coca, and to formulate, with the participation of the United Nations narcotics agencies, a more specific strategy and programmes for the subregion within its regular budget and through voluntary contributions;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, to assist in co-ordinating international narcotics control efforts in the Andean subregion, and to consider the establishment of a regional office at Lima, taking into account the recommendations concerning regional activities outlined in the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy, as agreed to in General Assembly resolution 36/168;

3. *Requests* the specialized agencies, Member States and non-governmental organizations to assist in the implementation of the present resolution and to collaborate in any projects and activities which may become part of the programme;

4. *Urges* Governments to support United Nations efforts in the Andean subregion by contributing to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

*20th plenary meeting
3 May 1982*

1982/15. International Year of Peace and International Day of Peace

The Economic and Social Council.

Recalling that in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations the peoples of the United Nations proclaim their determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war and, for that end, to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours and to unite their strength to maintain international peace and security,

Recognizing that, in spite of resolute efforts of the United Nations, peace continues to be a goal the attainment of which is only precarious and is not a living and permanent awareness of all human beings and peoples,

In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 36/67 of 30 November 1981, in which the Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council to consider the possibility of declaring an International Year of Peace at the first practicable opportunity, taking into account the urgency and special nature of such an observance as well as the guidelines for international years and anniversaries adopted by the General Assembly in its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980,

Conscious of the validity of the guidelines for international years and anniversaries adopted by the General Assembly in that decision and taking into account that the special urgency and importance which the Assembly attached to this Year seems exceptionally, in this instance, to justify some derogation from the guidelines,

Considering that, since the promotion of peace in accordance with the principles of the Charter is a fundamental purpose of the United Nations, the proclamation and subsequent observance of the International Year of Peace could be linked to the fortieth anniversary of the Organization, on 24 October 1985,

1. *Recommends* to the General Assembly that, at its thirty-seventh session, it should:

(a) Establish 1986 as the International Year of Peace;

(b) Solemnly proclaim the International Year of Peace on 24 October 1985, the date of the observance

²⁷ *Ibid.*, 1981, Supplement No. 4 (E/1981/24), annex II.