

by the international community, particularly by certain countries and regions,

Bearing in mind the observation of the Board that the non-medical use of psychotropic substances manufactured clandestinely and diverted from licit manufacture or not yet under effective control poses an increasingly serious problem and that developing countries are at high risk, especially because their administrative resources do not always permit adequate control of the importation and medical use of those substances,

Noting with concern that, despite the co-operation of the Governments directly concerned, and particularly those of countries which produce raw materials for opiates, the Board estimated that there remains a substantial excess of production over requirements of such drugs for medical and scientific purposes,

1. *Commends* the International Narcotics Control Board for its work in 1979 and expresses appreciation to its members, especially those whose terms of office expire during 1980, for their valuable service in international drug control;

2. *Appeals* to the international community to renew its dedication to drug abuse control and to launch an intensified and co-ordinated attack against illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse;

3. *Invites* Governments, in particular those mentioned in the report of the International Narcotics Control Board,⁴² to consider urgently the comments and conclusions contained therein, with a view to taking appropriate action;

4. *Urges* the International Narcotics Control Board to intensify its diplomatic dialogues with Governments, especially with those of countries identified in its report as current sources of uncontrolled and illicit drug production, transit countries and countries in which drug abuse is prevalent, with a view to supporting the efforts made by Governments to attain the aims of the international drug control conventions;

5. *Appeals* to Governments, particularly those of countries which manufacture and export psychotropic substances, to strengthen their national controls over those substances and to collaborate fully in efforts at international control by becoming parties to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971,⁴³ and by providing, whether parties or not, the information required by the Convention;

6. *Recommends* that requests from developing countries for assistance to enable them to establish or improve their drug control administration should be given a prompt and favourable response by the international community and reminds developing countries that, once they become parties to the 1971 Convention, they can utilize the safeguards in article 13 thereof to prevent the import from other parties of unwanted psychotropic substances;

7. *Urges* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue to collaborate with the Governments concerned with a view to reducing to the greatest possible extent the over-supply of opiates for medical purposes and to endeavouring to bring about a balance between supply and demand;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for their consideration and appropriate action.

*18th plenary meeting
30 April 1980*

⁴³ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XI.3, p. 7.

1980/18. Increased priority for the control of drug abuse and illicit drug traffic in African countries

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2065 (LXII) of 13 May 1977, in which it urged that special attention should be devoted to African countries with a view to preventing and combating abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Concerned at the increase in the abuse of cannabis and psychotropic substances in African countries,

Conscious that problems connected with drug addiction affect African individuals, families and societies,

Considering that African countries do not at present have the human, material and financial resources for effective control of drug abuse and illicit traffic,

Welcoming the conclusions of the seminars organized at Lagos, in November 1979, and at Dakar, in January 1980,

1. *Stresses* the need for African countries to hold regular meetings on the drug problem at the regional level;

2. *Invites* the African countries that have not yet done so to accede to the international drug conventions, and in particular to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971;⁴⁴

3. *Strongly recommends* that African countries should strengthen their regional co-operation through existing institutions, particularly the Organization of African Unity, *inter alia*, by establishing a special commission;

4. *Requests* the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, the specialized agencies and governmental and non-governmental organizations to increase their assistance to African countries, particularly in the research, prevention and treatment of drug addiction and in the training of law-enforcement and control officers;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, among other measures, to provide financial support for the implementation of the present resolution and to transmit it to the General Assembly.

*18th plenary meeting
30 April 1980*

1980/19. Greater participation by the United Nations system in drug abuse control

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the close involvement of the specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system in the prevention and control of drug abuse,

Taking note of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 1 (XXVII) of 24 February 1977,⁴⁵ in which the Commission called for greater participation of the specialized agencies in the prevention and control of drug abuse and particularly in the reduction of demand for illicit drugs,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 34/177 of 17 December 1979, especially paragraph 6 thereof, in which the Assembly requested the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organi-

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

⁴⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session Supplement No. 7 (E/5933)*, chap. XVI.