

D. TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION

20. The World Health Organization, in collaboration with other organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental and other relevant bodies, should, on request, provide Governments with the basic information they need to develop clear policies for treatment and rehabilitation programmes appropriate to their national needs.

21. The World Health Organization, the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat and other competent international bodies, including non-governmental organizations, should solicit, compile, analyse and disseminate information on treatment modalities and techniques that have been proved effective and on appropriate evaluation methodologies that could be easily adapted for national use.

22. The World Health Organization, in collaboration with other competent international bodies, including non-governmental organizations, should solicit, compile, analyse and disseminate material that has been found effective in the training of personnel who treat and help rehabilitate former drug addicts.

23. The International Labour Organisation should prepare and publish guidelines for programmes to reintegrate former addicts in occupational activities or vocational training.

24. The World Health Organization should continue to explore with Governments and report on the development of:

(a) Preventive and health education programmes as a means of interrupting the transmission through intravenous drug abuse of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV);

(b) Appropriate treatment and counselling for drug misusers who are HIV positive or who have developed acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

1988/10. Demand and supply of opiates for medical and scientific purposes

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 and 1987/31 of 26 May 1987,

Re-emphasizing the central role in the control of the production of and trade in opiates played by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,²³

Reaffirming the fundamental need for international co-operation and solidarity in all activities relating to the control of narcotic drugs,

Bearing in mind that the maintenance of a world-wide balance between the licit supply of and the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes is an important aspect of an international strategy and policy for drug abuse control,

Concerned that large stocks of opiate raw materials held by traditional supplier countries continue to impose heavy financial and other burdens on them,

Having considered the section of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1987 on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific purposes,²⁵ including the observation that world demand and production have been in approximate balance and that, over the next several years, the demand for opiates will remain at the present level,

²³ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.XI.3, chap. II, sect. B.

1. Urges all Governments seriously to consider ways of resolving the problem of excess stocks in order to bring about an expeditious improvement in the current situation;

2. Requests the International Narcotics Control Board to review the available information on the problem and to enter into a dialogue with interested Governments and other parties in order to develop a practical and effective solution, which may involve international development assistance organizations;

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

*13th plenary meeting
25 May 1988*

1988/11. Co-ordination of drug control activities in the African region

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1987,²⁶ specifically paragraphs 125 to 139 concerning drug abuse and illicit trafficking in Africa,

Concerned that several States of the African region are not yet parties to the international conventions on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Also concerned at the increasing incidence of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in the African region,

Considering that there is a need to strengthen preventive arrangements and control machinery at the national and regional levels,

1. Calls upon those States of the African region that have not yet done so to accede to the existing international conventions on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to establish, within the limits of the resources available and within the structure of the Economic Commission for Africa, a focal point to be responsible for co-ordinating and promoting measures to combat drug misuse and abuse and illicit traffic in drugs throughout the entire African region;

3. Urges the States of the African region that have not yet done so to establish national agencies with responsibility for co-ordinating action to combat drug misuse and abuse and illicit traffic in drugs, in accordance with article 35 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,²³ and article 21 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;²⁴

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-third session on the measures taken to implement the present resolution.

*13th plenary meeting
25 May 1988*

²⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.XI.3.