

1988/12. Reduction of the illicit supply of drugs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that drug law enforcement training is critical to the fight against illicit drug trafficking and in the promotion of international co-operation and co-ordination,

Emphasizing the need for international and up-to-date drug law enforcement training,

Reaffirming Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 5 (XXXII) and 6 (XXXII) of 10 February 1987,²⁷

1. Reaffirms the recommendations of the First Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa;²⁸

2. Requests the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations Secretariat, in co-operation with the International Criminal Police Organization, the Customs Co-operation Council, other interested organizations and Member States, to establish, as a matter of high priority, a long-term international drug law enforcement training strategy, aimed, *inter alia*, at the improvement of appropriate training techniques, tools and materials;

3. Also requests the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat to establish an annual plan and a regular schedule for drug law enforcement training programmes and activities, to co-ordinate them with interested intergovernmental organizations and national agencies in different regions and to encourage Governments, especially those of transit States and developing countries, to take adequate advantage of these programmes and activities;

4. Urges Member States to increase the funds available to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to support drug law enforcement training programmes and activities.

*13th plenary meeting
25 May 1988*

1988/13. Strengthening of co-operation and co-ordination in international drug control

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the implementation 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 the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,²⁴ forms the basis for national and international drug control,

Aware that the adherence of as many States as possible to the existing international drug control treaties is essential to achieving regional and international co-operation and co-ordination in reducing illicit demand for drugs, in suppressing illicit trafficking, in improving training, administrative practices and data collection, and in undertaking joint activities,

²⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 4 (E/1987/17)*, chap. VIII, sect. A.

²⁸ See E/CN.7/1988/3.

1. Urges all States that have not already done so to accede to the existing international drug control treaties;

2. Also urges parties to those treaties to implement the provisions thereof;

3. Invites Governments to establish appropriate national mechanisms for the adequate co-ordination of activities and co-operation between agencies engaged in drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, the control of the supply of illicit drugs and the suppression of illicit trafficking;

4. Recommends that Governments, where they have not already done so, seek to establish at the regional level an organizational structure to stimulate, where appropriate, common activities and training seminars and workshops on drug control, to be held at regular intervals, for the following purposes:

(a) To undertake research and surveys to assess the nature and extent of drug abuse;

(b) To provide training in drug law enforcement and improve administrative practices;

(c) To introduce programmes to prevent drug abuse at the national and regional levels, having due regard to the prevailing socio-cultural and socio-economic conditions;

(d) To exchange experiences and consult on innovative policies, measures or experiments regarding the reduction of drug supply and demand;

(e) To make use of any expert knowledge and other resources in the region and solicit expertise from other regions, where appropriate;

5. Recommends that Governments and international organizations, as appropriate, consider the following activities in greater detail, with a view to implementing them:

(a) Studies of patterns of illicit consumption, with a view to bringing about greater awareness of the problem and sharing of information and providing policy guidance on effective countermeasures;

(b) The development of public education programmes, including the use of kits, publications and audio-visual equipment, to reduce the demand for illicit drugs in specific target groups and to make the general population aware of the hazards of drug abuse;

(c) Programmes in prevention, law enforcement and administrative practices required by the international drug control treaties, including the production and dissemination of manuals and other training materials, where appropriate, as well as programme evaluation;

(d) The detection and identification of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their origins, as well as precursors and essential chemicals that could be diverted to illicit use, and the provision of equipment for these purposes;

(e) The constitution of *ad hoc* groups to co-ordinate, on a multilateral basis and among police forces, strategies to identify and immobilize drug trafficking organizations;