

dressed in the elaboration of a global programme of action against illicit narcotic drugs for adoption at the special session:

(a) Giving increased attention to curbing the rising demand for narcotic drugs by intensified rehabilitative, legal and preventive measures, including public information and education;

(b) The possibility of declaring a United Nations decade against drug abuse, with the purpose of raising public awareness through a world-wide campaign against drug abuse;

(c) The expansion of the scope of international co-operation in support of rural development programmes and other economic development and technical assistance programmes aimed at reducing illicit production and drug trafficking through the strengthening of economic, judicial and legal systems;

(d) The full involvement of international, regional and national financial institutions within their respective areas of competence in the elaboration of measures to counteract the negative economic and social consequences of the drug problem in all its aspects, paying special attention to the characteristics and magnitude of the conversion and transference of drug-related monies in the economic systems of countries;

(e) The development of mechanisms to prevent the use of the banking system and other financial institutions for the processing or laundering of drug-related money;

(f) An examination of recommendations to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control in the most appropriate way to enable the United Nations to perform its increasing tasks in the most effective and co-ordinated manner;

(g) The development of recommendations for generating increased financial resources to the United Nations drug effort and for ensuring sufficient regular budget resources for the United Nations drug bodies to carry out their mandates;

(h) The co-ordination of an expanded programme of training for national narcotics agents in investigative methods, interdiction and narcotics intelligence;

(i) The feasibility of establishing a reserve pool of experienced narcotics agents and experts pledged by other States, whose services States may request for specified periods of time;

(j) The establishment under the United Nations of a facility to gather and collate information on the financial flow from drug-related funds, to be made available to States at their request;

(k) The feasibility of a United Nations capability that, at the request of States, would provide training and equipment for the anti-drug operations of the States to inhibit the use, interdict the supply and eliminate the illicit trafficking of drugs;

(l) The elaboration of any other appropriate measures whereby the United Nations can contribute further to concerted international action against illicit narcotic drugs;

6. *Invites* States, at the special session of the General Assembly, to consider requesting the Secretary-General to appoint a limited number of experts, representing the various aspects of the drug problem with regard to both developed and developing countries, to develop further the global programme of action as adopted at the special session;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give priority to narcotics control activities in his proposals for the medium-term plan for the period beginning in 1992;

8. *Urges* States to contribute to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control;

9. *Also urges* States to consider giving financial or other support to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control and to assist and promote a truly comprehensive global programme of action;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Seventeenth Special Session of the General Assembly, which the Assembly established by its decision 44/410 of 14 November 1989.

*82nd plenary meeting  
15 December 1989*

#### **44/142. International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking**

*The General Assembly,*

*Deeply concerned* that the illicit demand for, production of, traffic in and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances has become one of the most serious dangers to the health and welfare of populations, adversely affecting the political, economic, social and cultural structure of all societies,

*Recognizing* that the criminal activities of drug trafficking and its marketing network destabilize economies, adversely affect the development of many countries and pose a threat to the stability, national security and sovereignty of States,

*Alarmed* by the growing connection between drug trafficking and terrorism,

*Reaffirming* the principle of collective responsibility of the international community in combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

*Recognizing* the serious efforts being made by the Governments of some countries in their programmes for crop substitution, integrated rural development and interdiction, and that international economic and technical co-operation has so far proved inadequate to the task at hand and therefore should be substantially stepped up,

*Considering* that the necessary steps must be taken to preclude the illicit cultivation of plants containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, such as the opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plant, together with the manufacture of psychotropic substances not used for industrial, scientific or traditional purposes,

*Recalling* that the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking adopted unanimously the Declaration<sup>156</sup> and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,<sup>157</sup> which represent the proper framework for international co-operation in drug control,

*Welcoming* the efforts made by those countries that produce narcotic drugs for scientific, medicinal and therapeutic uses to prevent the channelling of such substances to illicit markets and to maintain production at a level consistent with licit demand,

*Reiterating* that the transit routes used by drug traffickers change constantly and that an ever-growing number of countries in all regions of the world, and even entire regions, are particularly vulnerable to illicit transit traffic on account, *inter alia*, of their geographical location,

*Recognizing* the need for greater international co-operation which would facilitate the marketing of crop

substitution products and the control of chemical substances used to process illicit drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as the impact of the social and economic consequences of drug-money transfers and conversion, which have an adverse effect on national economic systems,

*Recognizing also* the commendable work carried out by the United Nations in controlling narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which is being seriously impeded by a lack of human and financial resources,

*Recalling* its resolution 43/122 of 8 December 1988 and resolution 3 of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances,<sup>159</sup> held at Vienna from 25 November to 20 December 1988, which, *inter alia*, recognized the urgent need for additional resources, both human and financial, for the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board,

*Recalling also* its resolution 43/121 of 8 December 1988, in which, *inter alia*, it strongly condemned the criminal activities that involved children in the use, production and illicit sale of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and appealed to the competent international agencies and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to assign high priority to the study of proposals designed to tackle the problem,

*Having regard* to its resolution 44/16 of 1 November 1989, by which it decided to convene a special session to consider the question of closer international co-operation to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

1. *Strongly condemns* the crime of drug trafficking in all its forms and urges all States to remain steadfast in their political commitment to the concerted international struggle to put an end to it;

2. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/20 of 22 May 1989 and urges Governments and organizations to adhere to the principles set forth in the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and to apply, as appropriate, the recommendations of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control;

3. *Emphasizes* that the international struggle against drug trafficking and the abuse and sale of, and illicit traffic in, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is a collective responsibility and that the eradication of the problem requires efficient and co-ordinated international co-operation, in keeping with the principle of respect for national sovereignty and the cultural identity of States;

4. *Emphasizes* the connection between the illicit production and supply of, demand for, sale of and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and the economic, social and cultural conditions of the countries affected;

5. *Recognizes* that the international community, in seeking solutions to the problem of illicit production of, demand for and trade, transit or traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, must take into account the differences and diversity of the problem in each country;

6. *Calls upon* the international community to provide increased international economic and technical co-operation to Governments, at their request, in support of programmes for the substitution of illicit crops by means of integrated rural development programmes that respect

fully the jurisdiction and sovereignty of countries and the cultural traditions of peoples;

7. *Recognizes* the importance of international co-operation in facilitating trade flows in support of integrated rural development programmes leading to economically viable alternatives to illicit cultivation, taking into account factors such as access to markets for crop substitution products;

8. *Requests* countries that produce the chemical substances necessary for the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to take the initiative in adopting measures which ensure effective control of the export of such substances;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake as soon as possible, with the assistance of a group of intergovernmental experts, a study on the economic and social consequences of illicit traffic in drugs, with a view to analysing, *inter alia*, the following elements:

(a) The magnitude and characteristics of economic transactions related to drug trafficking in all its stages, including production of, traffic in and distribution of illicit drugs, in order to determine the impact of drug-related money transfers and conversion on national economic systems;

(b) Mechanisms which would prevent the use of the banking system and the international financial system in this activity;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ask Member States for their views on the scope and context of such a study, taking into account the elements set forth in paragraph 9 of the present resolution, and to transmit such views to the group of experts;

11. *Considers* that a system should be established to identify the methods and routes used for the illicit transit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, to enhance the interdiction capability of those States along such routes;

12. *Strongly condemns* the illicit arms trade that is arming drug traffickers, causing political destabilization and loss of human lives;

13. *Calls upon* all States, particularly those with high rates of use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, to take prevention and rehabilitation measures and also increasingly stringent political and legal measures to eliminate the demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and calls upon the United Nations and other relevant international organizations to devote greater attention to this aspect of the problem;

14. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the proposal by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to convene an international conference on drug demand reduction;<sup>160</sup>

15. *Recognizes* that the publication and dissemination of materials which encourage or stimulate the production of and demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances do not contribute positively to the international action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of its resolution 43/121 and of Economic and Social Council decision 1989/123 of 22 May 1989;

17. *Calls upon* Member States substantially to increase their contributions to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, so that it can expand its programmes;

<sup>159</sup> See E/CONF.82/14.

<sup>160</sup> See A/44/321, annex.

18. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/18 of 22 May 1989;

19. *Expresses its serious concern* at the considerable reduction in the budget and staff of the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board, which threatens their ability to carry out adequately any additional responsibilities deriving from the activities which the United Nations must undertake to tackle the new dimension of the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking;

20. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General take urgent steps to ensure the increase of allocations to the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board;

21. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the results of the Second Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies;<sup>161</sup>

22. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General<sup>162</sup> and requests him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution and also to prepare on a yearly basis a detailed report on international drug-control activities reflecting the work done by the United Nations system to implement the recommendations of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking".

82nd plenary meeting  
15 December 1989

3. *Reiterates its demand* for the immediate and unconditional release of children held in detention by the *apartheid* régime in South Africa;

4. *Demands* the immediate dismantlement of the so-called "rehabilitation camps" and "re-education centres" in South Africa, since they only serve the racist régime's strategy of physically and mentally abusing black South African children;

5. *Reiterates its request* to all relevant United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to intensify the world-wide campaign aimed at drawing attention to, monitoring and exposing these inhuman practices;

6. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to pay special attention to the question of detention, torture and other inhuman treatment of children in South Africa;

7. *Also requests* the Commission on Human Rights to pay special attention to the children of Namibia who have been victims of torture, detention and other inhuman treatment by the *apartheid* régime, with a view to rehabilitating them;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-fifth session under the item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment".

82nd plenary meeting  
15 December 1989

#### 44/143. Torture and inhuman treatment of children in detention in South Africa and Namibia

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 43/134 of 8 December 1988 and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/4 of 23 February 1989,<sup>2</sup>

*Recalling also* the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,<sup>163</sup> the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment<sup>164</sup> and the Declaration on the Rights of the Child,<sup>3</sup>

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General<sup>165</sup> and in particular the conclusion that torture and other forms of inhuman and degrading treatment of children and young people have continued unabated during the period under review,<sup>166</sup>

1. *Expresses its profound outrage* at evidence of detention, torture and inhuman treatment of children in South Africa;

2. *Vigorously condemns* the *apartheid* racist régime for the increasing detention, torture and inhuman treatment of children in South Africa;

#### 44/144. Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>4</sup> and article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>5</sup> both of which provide that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

*Recalling also* the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3452 (XXX) of 9 December 1975,

*Recalling further* its resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984, by which it adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority, as well as its resolutions 40/128 of 13 December 1985, 41/134 of 4 December 1986, 42/123 of 7 December 1987 and 43/132 of 8 December 1988 and Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1987/30 of 10 March 1987<sup>44</sup> and 1988/36 of 8 March 1988,<sup>45</sup> and taking note of Commission resolution 1989/29 of 6 March 1989,<sup>2</sup>

*Mindful* of the relevance, for the eradication of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials<sup>167</sup> and of the Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the role of health personnel, particularly physicians, in

<sup>161</sup> See E/CN.7/1990/2.

<sup>162</sup> A/44/572 and A/44/601.

<sup>163</sup> Resolution 3452 (XXX), annex.

<sup>164</sup> Resolution 39/46, annex.

<sup>165</sup> A/44/623.

<sup>166</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 15.

<sup>167</sup> Resolution 34/169, annex.