International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2006 and in the spirit of collective responsibility, to refrain from engaging in the commercial cultivation of opium poppy in order to avoid the proliferation of supply sites, and calls on Governments to enact enabling legislation to prevent and prohibit the proliferation of sites used for the production of opiate raw materials;

6. **Commends** the International Narcotics Control Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions and, in particular:

   (a) In urging the Governments concerned to adjust global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to actual licit requirements and to avoid creating imbalances between the licit supply of and demand for opiates caused by the exportation of products manufactured from seized and confiscated drugs;

   (b) In inviting the Governments concerned to ensure that opiates imported into their countries for medical and scientific use do not originate from seized and confiscated drugs;

   (c) In arranging informal meetings, during the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the main States that import and produce opiate raw materials;

7. **Requests** the International Narcotics Control Board to continue its efforts to monitor the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions in full compliance with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol;

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

**Draft resolution II**

**Improvement of drug abuse data collection by Member States in order to enhance data reliability and the comparability of information provided**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

**Recalling** that, in the preamble to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the parties to the 1961 Convention considered that effective measures against abuse of narcotic drugs required coordinated and universal action and understood that such action called for international cooperation guided by the same principles and aimed at common objectives,

*Recalling also* the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.

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9 Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
Recalling further that the General Assembly at its twentieth special session recognized the importance of comprehensive and objective information for the control of drugs,

Recalling further that the World Health Organization has developed guidelines for the collection of data on prevalence, trends and patterns of drug abuse and problems related to drug use, with the aim of supporting Member States in developing assessments that are internationally comparable and based on valid, reliable and timely data,

Recalling further that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has developed a toolkit for monitoring drug abuse, which provides a pragmatic approach for Member States to use to assess the drug abuse situation,

Considering that the World Health Organization published in 2000 the Guide to Drug Abuse Epidemiology\(^{10}\) with the objective of updating the methodology for the collection of data incorporating technical advances of the previous twenty years,

Considering also that, as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime pointed out in its World Drug Report 2006, some States lack the monitoring systems required to produce reliable, comprehensive and internationally comparable data,\(^{11}\) and stressing the importance of more Member States submitting their replies to the annual reports questionnaire and the biennial reports questionnaire, thereby ensuring better global representation in the assessment of all aspects of the drug problem,

Recalling the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, which called for demand reduction programmes to be based on a regular assessment of the nature and magnitude of drug use and abuse and drug-related problems in the population,\(^{12}\)

Recalling also the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,\(^{13}\)

1. Stresses the importance of carrying out, at the request of Member States, training programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant intergovernmental organizations to support the adoption of sound methods and harmonize indicators used for statistics on drug use, which have already been considered by the Statistical Commission, in order to collect and analyse comparable data on drug abuse;

2. Reaffirms the importance of all Member States submitting to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including through the annual reports questionnaire and the biennial reports questionnaire, data that are reliable and internationally comparable;

3. Encourages Member States to use, to that end, the Guide to Drug Abuse

\(^{10}\) WHO/MSD/MSB/00.3.


\(^{12}\) General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex, para. 9.

\(^{13}\) General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.
Epidemiology,\textsuperscript{14} published by the World Health Organization, and the toolkit for monitoring drug abuse developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

4. Also encourages Member States to provide information to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 43/1, in which the Commission took note of the consensus reached by technical experts at a meeting, held in Lisbon in January 2000, on the principles, structures and indicators for drug information systems, and pursuant to Commission resolution 44/3.

Draft resolution III

Support to the counter-narcotic measures and programmes of Afghanistan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the threat that the cultivation of opium poppy and the production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs pose to the security and development of Afghanistan and to security at the regional and international levels,

Noting with concern the unprecedented increase of 59 per cent in the illicit cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan from 2005 to 2006, according to the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled \textit{Afghanistan: Opium Survey 2006},

Bearing in mind that 65 per cent of that increase was registered in the three southern provinces of Afghanistan, that the growing insurgency has further weakened the vulnerable security in those provinces and that the remaining 35 per cent of that increase was elsewhere in Afghanistan,

Recognizing the need for further intensified efforts for the complete elimination of opium poppy cultivation in all Afghanistan, in accordance with the National Drug Control Strategy,

Noting with concern the links between illicit drugs and terrorist activities in Afghanistan,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/179 of 16 December 2005, in which the Assembly called upon the international community to provide the necessary support to the objectives of the Government of Afghanistan, in particular to the Counter-Narcotics Implementation Plan,

Recalling also the commitment of Member States to the fight against the production of and trafficking in illicit drugs, in line with the provisions of the international drug control conventions and pursuant to its resolution 2006/32 of 27 July 2006, in which it invited the international community to provide the necessary support to enable the Government of Afghanistan to implement the National Drug Control Strategy.