

Economic and Social Council

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Commission on Narcotic Drugs Fiftieth session Vienna, 12-16 March 2007 Agenda item 5 **Drug demand reduction**

Brazil: draft resolution

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

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 1961,¹ 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 1971,²

Recalling further that the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, in its resolution S-20/[...], recognized the importance of comprehensive and objective information for the international control of drugs and requested the United Nations International Drug Control Programme³ to publish annually a report based on data received from Member States,

Considering 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,

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¹ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, No. 7515.

² Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

³ Now called the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

Considering also that the World Health Organization published in 2000 the *Guide to Drug Abuse Epidemiology*,⁴ with the objective of updating the methodology for the collection of data incorporating technical advances of the previous twenty years,

Considering further that, as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime pointed out in its *World Drug Report 2006*, most countries lack the monitoring systems required to produce reliable, comprehensive and internationally comparable data,⁵

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,⁶

Recalling also the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,⁷

1. *Stresses* the importance of training to support the adoption of sound methods and harmonized indicators for the collection and analysis of comparable data on drug abuse;

2. *Reaffirms* the need for all Member States to furnish data that are reliable, internationally comparable and based on an updated compilation methodology;

3. *Encourages* Member States to use the *Guide to Drug Abuse Epidemiology*⁸ published by the World Health Organization, to that end;

4. Also encourages Member States to provide information on aspects such

- (a) The scale of drug consumption (prevalence, trends and impact);
- (b) The ages at which each drug was first used;
- (c) An assessment of the demand for treatment among drug users;
- (d) The number of deaths, including suicide, related to drug use;

(e) The number of people seriously harmed in criminal acts and accidents involving drug use;

- (f) The number of people incapacitated due to drug use;
- (g) New vulnerable groups;
- (h) New projects and initiatives in the field of drug abuse prevention;
- (i) Descriptions of emerging drugs.

as:

⁴ (WHO/MSD/MSB/00.3).

⁵ World Drug Report 2006 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.10), vol. 1, "Analysis", p.3.

⁶ General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex, para. 9.

⁷ General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.

⁸ WHO/MSC/MSB/00.3.