

Annex I

Regional groupings used in the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2002

The regional groupings used in the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2002, together with the States in each of those groupings, are listed below.

Africa

Algeria	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Angola	Madagascar
Benin	Malawi
Botswana	Mali
Burkina Faso	Mauritania
Burundi	Mauritius
Cameroon	Morocco
Cape Verde	Mozambique
Central African Republic	Namibia
Chad	Niger
Comoros	Nigeria
Congo	Rwanda
Côte d'Ivoire	Sao Tome and Principe
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Senegal
Djibouti	Seychelles
Egypt	Sierra Leone
Equatorial Guinea	Somalia
Eritrea	South Africa
Ethiopia	Sudan
Gabon	Swaziland
Gambia	Togo
Ghana	Tunisia
Guinea	Uganda
Guinea-Bissau	United Republic of Tanzania
Kenya	Zambia
Lesotho	Zimbabwe
Liberia	

Central America and the Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda	Guatemala
Bahamas	Haiti
Barbados	Honduras
Belize	Jamaica
Costa Rica	Nicaragua
Cuba	Panama
Dominica	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Dominican Republic	Saint Lucia
El Salvador	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Grenada	Trinidad and Tobago

North America

Canada	United States of America
Mexico	

South America

Argentina	Guyana
Bolivia	Paraguay
Brazil	Peru
Chile	Suriname
Colombia	Uruguay
Ecuador	Venezuela

East and South-East Asia

Brunei Darussalam	Malaysia
Cambodia	Mongolia
China	Myanmar
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Philippines
Indonesia	Republic of Korea
Japan	Singapore
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Thailand
	Timor-Leste
	Viet Nam

South Asia

Bangladesh	Maldives
Bhutan	Nepal
India	Sri Lanka

West Asia

Afghanistan	Lebanon
Armenia	Oman
Azerbaijan	Pakistan
Bahrain	Qatar
Georgia	Saudi Arabia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Syrian Arab Republic
Iraq	Tajikistan
Israel	Turkey
Jordan	Turkmenistan
Kazakhstan	United Arab Emirates
Kuwait	Uzbekistan
Kyrgyzstan	Yemen

Europe

Albania	Lithuania
Andorra	Luxembourg
Austria	Malta
Belarus	Monaco
Belgium	Netherlands
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Norway
Bulgaria	Poland
Croatia	Portugal
Cyprus	Republic of Moldova
Czech Republic	Romania
Denmark	Russian Federation
Estonia	San Marino
Finland	Slovakia
France	Slovenia
Germany	Spain
Greece	Sweden
Holy See	Switzerland
Hungary	The former Yugoslav Republic of
Iceland	Macedonia
Ireland	Ukraine
Italy	United Kingdom of Great Britain
Latvia	and Northern Ireland
Liechtenstein	Yugoslavia

Oceania

Australia	Palau
Fiji	Papua New Guinea
Kiribati	Samoa
Marshall Islands	Solomon Islands
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Tonga
Nauru	Tuvalu
New Zealand	Vanuatu
Niue	

Annex II

Current membership of the International Narcotics Control Board

Edouard Armenakovich Babayan

Graduate of the Second Moscow Medical Institute (1941). Professor, Doctor of Medical Science, Academician. Principal Scientific Researcher at the Scientific Research Institute of Social and Forensic Psychiatry. Honorary Vice-President of the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions. Author of over 200 scientific papers, inter alia, monographs and courses on drug control, published in many countries throughout the world. Winner of the E. Brauning International Award for valuable contribution to narcotic drug control; winner of the Skryabin Award for the contribution to the development of biology and medical science; and winner of the Semashko Award for the best publication on public health management. Honorary member of the Purkine Society; and Honoured Physician of the Russian Federation. Head of the Russian delegation to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1964-1993). Chairman of the Commission (1977 and 1990). President of the Standing Committee Narcotics Control Board of the Russian Federation (1999). Member of the International Narcotics Control Board (since 1995). Second Vice-President of the Board and Chairman of the Standing Committee on Estimates (1997 and 2000). Member of the Standing Committee on Estimates (1995-2001).

Madan Mohan Bhatnagar

Master of Arts in Political Science and Bachelor of Law. Various senior positions in narcotics control and administration in the Government of India (since 1972). Narcotics Commissioner of India (1979-1985). Director-General, Narcotics Control Bureau (1988-1990). Member of the (Anti-Smuggling and Narcotics) Central Board of Excise and Customs and Additional Secretary to the Government of India (1990-1992). Faculty member, Course Coordinator and Course Adviser for numerous training courses and seminars at the national and international levels, including those sponsored by the United Nations, on various aspects of the drug problem. Officer on Special Duty (Narcotics), formulating the provisions of the present Narcotic Drugs and

Psychotropic Substances Act of India. Head of the Indian delegation to the annual Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Asia and the Pacific (1979-1984). Chairman, Tenth Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific (1983). Chairman of the first joint meeting of HONLEA and the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East (1983). Head of the Indian delegation to the Subcommission (1984-1990). HONLEA observer at the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth sessions of the Subcommission. Chairman, Indo-Pakistan Committee meeting against drug trafficking (1989). Chairman, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation meeting on harmonization of drug laws (1989). First Vice-Chairman, Second Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Vienna (1989). Alternate Head of the Indian delegation to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1980-1985). Head of the Indian delegation to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1990 and 1992). Vice-Chairman, Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1992). Member of the Indian delegation at the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) Asian regional conference, Kathmandu, and the Interpol General Assembly, Lyons, France (1989). Member of the Indian delegation to the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly (1990). Participant in the Indo-United States bilateral talks on narcotics, Washington, D.C. (1989). Member of the expert group to study the modification of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, Vienna (1982). Expert at the International Conference on Narcotics convened by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1989). Expert at the two meetings of the intergovernmental expert group on the economic and social consequences of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, Vienna (1990). Expert and Vice-Chairman, ESCAP regional seminar on drug abuse, Manila (1990). Representative of India at the meeting of countries producing, manufacturing and consuming opiate raw materials, convened by the International Narcotics Control Board, Vienna (1992). Member of the International Narcotics Control Board (2002). Chairman

of the Committee on Finance and Administration and member of the Standing Committee on Estimates (2002).

Elisaldo Carlini

Master of Science in pharmacology and Doctor of Medicine. Director, Brazilian Centre for Information on Psychotropic Drugs. President, Latin American Society of Psychobiology (1971-1973); Member of the Conselho Federal de Entorpecentes (1974-1996); and National Secretary, nominated by the President of Brazil, National Sanitary Surveillance, Ministry of Health (1995-1997). Author of numerous publications on, inter alia: pharmacology of marijuana; the use of solvents and other drugs among students and homeless and destitute children living in the streets of cities in Brazil (1988); consumption of amphetamine-type stimulants and benzodiazepines in Brazil; and cocaine use in São Paulo, Brazil. Visiting Research Professor, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, State University of New York (1979). Recognized by the World Health Organization (WHO) for scientific publications (1979). Member emeritus, Department of Biological Psychiatry, Brazilian Association of Psychiatry (1993). Member emeritus, Conselho Federal de Entorpecentes (1998). Member of the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence (1986-1996); and Member of the WHO Expert Advisory Panel on Drug Dependence and Alcohol Problems (since 1997). Member of the International Narcotics Control Board (2002). Member of the Standing Committee on Estimates (2002).

Rosa María del Castillo Rosas

Economist, business administrator, expert in intelligence techniques and specialist on information system design and process re-engineering. Conductor of economic studies on processes relating to the information of economic blocs, primarily in the Americas, and other professional activities. Director, Controlled Substances and Chemical Inputs, Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Integration and International Trade Negotiations of Peru (1993-2001). Adviser, Office of the Deputy Minister for Internal Trade (1991-1992); Assistant Director for International Technical Cooperation (1985-1990); Assistant Director for Evaluation and Formulation of Plans (1981-1984); and Planner (1977-1980), Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Integration and International Trade Negotiations. Participant at numerous national and international meetings and conferences, including:

Political Affairs and Drug Trafficking Prevention and Control Commission of the Andean Parliament, Lima (1996); international conference on chemical control, United States Department of Justice, Bangkok (1996); International Narcotics Control Board meeting of competent authorities on chemical control (1997); and the first meeting of the mixed group to review the agreement between the Andean countries and the European Community on precursors and chemical substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, Brussels (1996). Speaker at the ninth workshop for drug control officials, organized by the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa (1997). Member of the Peruvian delegation to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly (1998); member of the expert group of the International Narcotics Control Board, Vienna (1998); member of the Peruvian delegation to the fourth high-level meeting on drugs between the European Union and the Andean Community, Lima (2000); and co-organizer, international seminar on presentation of the computerized program for the control of chemical substances used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, CICAD, Lima (2000). Member of the International Narcotics Control Board (2002). Member of the Committee on Finance and Administration (2002).

Philip Onagwele Emafo

Pharmacist. Lecturer, Biochemistry, University of Ibadan (1969-1971); Lecturer and Senior Lecturer, Pharmaceutical Microbiology and Biochemistry, University of Benin, Nigeria (1971-1977); Chief Pharmacist and Director, Pharmaceutical Services, Federal Ministry of Health of Nigeria (1977-1988); and Consultant to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (1993-1995). Chairman, Pharmacists Board of Nigeria (1977-1988); Member of the WHO Expert Advisory Panel on the International Pharmacopoeia and Pharmaceutical Preparations (1979-1999); Rapporteur-General, International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna (1987); Chairman, Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its tenth special session (1988); Member of the Secretary-General's Group of Experts on the United Nations Structure for Drug Abuse Control (1990); Member of the ad hoc intergovernmental advisory group established by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to assess strengths

and weaknesses of global drug control efforts (1994); Member of the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence (1992, 1994 and 1998); and Member of the expert group convened by the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/37 to review the United Nations machinery for drug control (1997-1998). Member of the Advisory Group of the International Narcotics Control Board to review substances for control under article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (1998 and 1999). Consultant to the Organization of African Unity, Addis Ababa (1998 and 1999). Member of the International Narcotics Control Board (since 2000). Member of the Standing Committee on Estimates (since 2000). Rapporteur of the Board (2001). President of the Board (2002).

Jacques Franquet

Prefect of Dordogne (*département*), France (since 2002). Consultant (since 1996) for: Phare (programme for cooperation with central and eastern Europe); STAR (cooperation with member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)); and PAAD (African anti-drug programme). Expert of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction in Lisbon. Lecturer, specialized high studies "Addictive Behaviour and Human Sciences", Lille II and Lille III Universities. Member of the Orientation Committee, inter-university diploma on drug dependence, Catholic University in Lille, France, and Montreal University, Canada. Master of Law and recipient of diplomas in criminology and in languages and civilization of the southern Slav world—Croatian. Head of the Economic and Financial Section, Head of the Criminal Section, Regional Judicial Police Service, Lyon (1969-1981). Head of the Regional Judicial Police Service, Ajaccio, Corsica (1981-1983). Head of the National Central Office for Illicit Drug Traffic Control (1983-1989). Head of the Anti-Terrorist Coordination Unit, reporting to the General Director of the National Police (1988-1989). Director, Police International Technical Cooperation Service (1990-1992). Central Director of the Judicial Police and Head of the National Central Bureau, Interpol France (1993-1994). General Inspector of the National Police, reporting to the General Director of the National Police; and UNDCP external consultant (1995-1996). Prefect for security and defence for northern France (1996-2002). Recipient of the Commander of the National Order of

Merit, Officer of the Legion of Honour and Commander of the Luxembourg Order of Merit, the Officer of Spain Order of Merit for Police and seven other honours. Member of the International Narcotics Control Board (since 1997). Member of the Standing Committee on Estimates (1997). Member of the Committee on Finance and Administration of the Board (1998). Rapporteur of the Board (1999 and 2000). First Vice-President of the Board (2002).

Hamid Ghodse

Professor of Psychiatry, University of London. Hon. Consultant, Public Health Medicine, Merton, Sutton and Wandsworth. Director, Regional Drug Dependence Treatment, Training and Research Unit; Director, Addiction Resource Agency for Commissioners, and Consultant Psychiatrist, St. George's and Springfield University Hospitals, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. President, European Collaborating Centres for Addiction Studies. Chairman, Department of Addictive Behaviour and Psychological Medicine; Director, Education and Training Unit, and Director, Research, Evaluation and Monitoring Unit, Centre for Addiction Studies, St. George's Medical School and Joint Faculty of Health Sciences, University of London and University of Kingston; and Member of the Academic Board, Quality Assurance Committee, St. George's Hospital Medical School, University of London. Chairman, Association of Professors of Psychiatry in the British Isles; and Member of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Clinical Professors, United Kingdom. Member of the Scientific Committee on Tobacco and Health. Chairman, Higher Degrees in Psychiatry, University of London. Adviser, Joint Formulary Committee, British National Formulary. Director of the Board of International Affairs and member of the Council, Royal College of Psychiatrists. Member of the Executive Board, Medical Council on Alcoholism, United Kingdom. Member of the National Clinical Assessment Authority of England. Member of the WHO Expert Advisory Panel on Drug Dependence. Editor, *International Journal of Social Psychiatry and Substance Misuse Bulletin*. Member of the Editorial Advisory Board, *Addiction*. Author of books and over 250 scientific papers on drug-related issues and addictions. Fellow of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, United Kingdom. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh and the Faculty of Public Health Medicine, United Kingdom. Chairman,

Association of European Professors of Psychiatry; and member of the International Association of Epidemiology. Member, Rapporteur and Chairman of various WHO and European Community expert committees, review groups and other working groups on drug and alcohol dependence. Convener of WHO expert groups on medical education (1986), pharmacy education (1987), nurse education (1989) and rational prescribing of psychoactive drugs. M. S. McLeod Visiting Professor, Southern Australia Postgraduate Medical Education Association (1990). Honorary Professor, Beijing University. Member of the International Narcotics Control Board (since 1992). Member of the Standing Committee on Estimates (1992). President of the Board (1993, 1994, 1997, 1998, 2000 and 2001).

Nüzhet Kandemir

Graduate in Political Sciences, University of Ankara. Third Secretary, General Directorate of Second Department (Near and Middle East), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey (1957-1959); Third Secretary, Department of Economic and Commercial Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1960-1961); Second and Third Secretary, Turkish Embassy, Madrid (1961-1963); First and Second Secretary, Turkish Embassy, Oslo (1963-1966); First Secretary, General Directorate of Second Department (Near and Middle East) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1966-1967); Director of Personnel, Directorate of Personnel Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1967-1968); Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations (Geneva) (1968-1972); Rapporteur, Vice-President and President of the Governing Council, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (1970-1972); Deputy Director and Advisor, Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1972-1973); Deputy Director, Division of Narcotic Drugs, United Nations Office at Geneva (1973-1979); Director-General, International Security Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1979-1982); Turkish Ambassador to Iraq (1982-1986); Under Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1986-1989); Turkish Ambassador to the United States of America (1989-1998). Participant in sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1968-1979), the United Nations Conference to consider amendments to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 (1972), the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Protocol on Psychotropic Substances (1971) and sessions of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related

Matters in the Near and Middle East. Member of the Secretary-General's Group of Experts on the United Nations Structure for Drug Abuse Control (1990). Member of the International Narcotics Control Board (since 2000). Member of the Committee on Finance and Administration of the Board (2001).

Robert Jean Joseph Chrétien Lousberg

Recipient of a doctoral degree, University of Utrecht, Netherlands (1969). Former Head of the Netherlands regulatory office for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Former associate and senior scientist, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, United States of America. Senior scientist and lecturer, University of Utrecht; and author of numerous articles published in international journals on pharmacologically active principles of opiate and cannabinoid origin. Co-coordinator for the regulation of methadone programmes for the treatment of heroin addicts. National coordinator of the investigation of leuco-encephalopathy among heroin addicts. Member of the delegations of the Netherlands at numerous sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Member of International Narcotics Control Board expert groups on the preparation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention. Member of the delegation of the Netherlands at the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988). Representative for European Union directives and regulations on article 12 of the 1988 Convention. Appointments by the Minister of Health of the Netherlands: member of the supervisory board of the national drug information and monitoring system and the board investigating the medical prescription of heroin for the treatment of heroin addicts; member of the supervisory and running board for the assessment and monitoring of drugs in the Netherlands; and member of the supervisory board of the national agency for national hemp production for scientific and medicinal purposes. Expert, assessment missions to Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia carried out within the scope of the European Union-Phare licit drug control project. Representative at meetings for the assessment of new synthetic drugs by the Extended Scientific Committee of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Lisbon. Chairman, Pompidou Group/International Narcotics Control Board Conference on the Control of Psychotropic Substances in Europe. Chairman, WHO Working Group on Revised

Guidelines for the WHO Review of Dependence-Producing Psychoactive Substances for International Control. Member of the International Narcotics Control Board (2002). Member of the Standing Committee on Estimates and the Committee on Finance Administration (2002).

Maria Elena Medina-Mora

Recipient of a degree in Psychology (specialization in social and clinical psychology) (1970-1976), a Master's degree in Psychology (clinical psychology) (1976-1979) and a doctorate in Social Psychology, National Autonomous University of Mexico (1993). Professor of Clinical Research, School of Psychology, National Autonomous University of Mexico (since 1979). Director of Epidemiological and Psychosocial Research, National Institute of Psychiatry of Mexico; and Coordinator in the Field of Public Mental Health, graduate-level studies in Health Sciences, School of Medicine, National Autonomous University of Mexico (since 1997). Member of the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence (1986); and Member of the Mexican National System of Researchers (Level III) of the Academy of Science, of the National Academy of Medicine and of the National School of Psychologists in Mexico. Member of the International Narcotics Control Board (since 2000). Member of the Standing Committee on Estimates (2000-2002). Rapporteur of the Board (2002).

Alfredo Pemjean

Medical Doctor (1968). Psychiatrist (1972). Professor of Psychiatry, University of Chile (1978-2000). Professor of Psychiatry, School of Psychology, Universidad Católica de Chile (since 1983). Head of Psychiatry Clinical Service, Hospital Barros Luco-Trudeau (1975-1981). Head of the Department of Mental Health and Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Campus South, University of Chile (1976-1979 and 1985-1988). Professor in the Magister Program entitled "Public Health, Mention in Mental Health", School of Public Health, University of Chile (1993-1996). Head of the Mental Health Unit, Ministry of Health of Chile (1990-1996). President of Sociedad Iberoamericana para el Estudio del Alcohol y las Drogas (1986-1990). Member of the International Narcotics Control Board (since 1995). Second Vice-President (1998 and 2002) and First Vice-President (1999) of the Board. Member of the Committee

on Finance and Administration (2000). Chairman (1998 and 2002) and Vice-Chairman (1997 and 2001) of the Standing Committee on Estimates.

Rainer Wolfgang Schmid

Recipient of a doctoral degree in Chemistry (1977) and a Master's degree in Toxicology (1998), University of Vienna. Associate Professor, Department of Medical and Chemical Laboratory Diagnostics, University Hospital of Vienna, University of Vienna. Head of the research group on biomedical and toxicological analysis. Postgraduate training in neurochemistry and neuropharmacology, Laboratory of Preclinical Pharmacology, National Institute of Mental Health, Washington, D.C. (1978-1980). Author of 85 articles published in the fields of drug addiction, neuropharmacology, clinical pharmacology and analytical chemistry. Member of the expert panel on designer drugs of the Ministry of Health of Austria. Member of the Expert Forum on Drugs of the City of Vienna (since 1997). Project leader, scientific project of the city of Vienna: monitoring designer drugs at large youth events (since 1997). Participant at international scientific congresses on drug addiction, clinical toxicology and toxicological analysis. Co-Chairman, the 4th International Congress of Therapeutic Drug Monitoring and Clinical Toxicology, Vienna (1995). Member of numerous national and international scientific toxicological associations. Participant at drug-related meetings of the European Union (Pompidou Group and European Union-Parliament). Member of the Austrian delegation to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1999-2001). Member of the International Narcotics Control Board (2002). Member of the Standing Committee on Estimates (2002).

Zheng Jiwang

Graduate of Beijing Medical College (1963-1969). Assistant and Associate Researcher, Department of Neuropharmacology, Beijing Chemical and Pharmacological Institute (1969-1987); Chief of the Department of Neuropharmacology, National Institute on Drug Dependence of China (1987-1990); Visiting Scientist, setting up collaboration with the Addiction Research Center, National Institute on Drug Abuse, United States of America (1990-1991). Professor of Pharmacology and Chief of the Department of Neuropharmacology (since 1993) and Director (since 1999) of the National Institute on Drug Dependence.

Chairman, Section of Drug Dependence, Chinese Society of Toxicology. Author of a number of books, including *Control and Management of Drug Abuse* (1997); and *Sedative-Hypnotics and Diseases Induced by Drugs* (1997). Author of a number of articles published in journals such as the *Chinese Journal on Drug Dependence*, including articles on the following subjects: heroin addiction and the treatment of heroin addicts; drug dependence and intravenous self-administration of dihydroetorphine, methamphetamine and amfepramone in rats; the clinical use of narcotics in China; the psychic dependence potential of dihydroetorphine; the physical dependence potential of narcotic analgesics; and substitution of buprenorphine in morphine-dependent rats and monkeys. Editor-in-Chief, *Chinese Journal of Drug Dependence*. Member of the International Narcotics Control Board (since 2000). Member of the Standing Committee on Estimates (2000 and 2001). Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee on Estimates (2002).

The role of the International Narcotics Control Board

The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) is an independent and quasi-judicial control organ, established by treaty, for monitoring the implementation of the international drug control treaties. It had predecessors under the former drug control treaties as far back as the time of the League of Nations.

Composition

INCB consists of 13 members who are elected by the Economic and Social Council and who serve in their personal capacity, not as government representatives (see annex II of the present publication for the current membership). Three members with medical, pharmacological or pharmaceutical experience are elected from a list of persons nominated by the World Health Organization (WHO) and 10 members are elected from a list of persons nominated by Governments. Members of the Board are persons who, by their competence, impartiality and disinterestedness, command general confidence. The Council, in consultation with INCB, makes all arrangements necessary to ensure the full technical independence of the Board in carrying out its functions. INCB has a secretariat that assists it in the exercise of its treaty-related functions. The INCB secretariat is an administrative entity of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), but it reports solely to the Board on matters of substance. INCB closely collaborates with UNDCP in the framework of arrangements approved by the Council in its resolution 1991/48. INCB also cooperates with other international bodies concerned with drug control, including not only the Council and its Commission on Narcotic Drugs, but also the relevant specialized agencies of the United Nations, particularly WHO. It also cooperates with bodies outside the United Nations system, especially the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and the Customs Co-operation Council (also called the World Customs Organization).

Functions

The functions of INCB are laid down in the following treaties: the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol; the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971; and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. Broadly speaking, INCB deals with the following:

(a) As regards the licit manufacture of, trade in and use of drugs, INCB endeavours, in cooperation with Governments, to ensure that adequate supplies of drugs are available for medical and scientific uses and that the diversion of drugs from licit sources to illicit channels does not occur. INCB also monitors Governments' control over chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and assists them in preventing the diversion of those chemicals into the illicit traffic;

(b) As regards the illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and use of drugs, INCB identifies weaknesses in national and international control systems and contributes to correcting such situations. INCB is also responsible for assessing chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, in order to determine whether they should be placed under international control.

In the discharge of its responsibilities, INCB:

(a) Administers a system of estimates for narcotic drugs and a voluntary assessment system for psychotropic substances and monitors licit activities involving drugs through a statistical returns system, with a view to assisting Governments in achieving, inter alia, a balance between supply and demand;

(b) Monitors and promotes measures taken by Governments to prevent the diversion of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and assesses such substances to determine whether there is a need for changes in the scope of control of Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention;

(c) Analyses information provided by Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies or other competent international organizations, with a view to ensuring that the provisions of the international drug control treaties are adequately carried out by Governments, and recommends remedial measures;

(d) Maintains a permanent dialogue with Governments to assist them in complying with their obligations under the international drug control treaties and, to that end, recommends, where appropriate, technical or financial assistance to be provided.

INCB is called upon to ask for explanations in the event of apparent violations of the treaties, to propose appropriate remedial measures to Governments that are not fully applying the provisions of the treaties or are encountering difficulties in applying them and, where necessary, to assist Governments in overcoming such difficulties. If, however, INCB notes that the measures necessary to remedy a serious situation have not been taken, it may call the matter to the attention of the parties concerned, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Economic and Social Council. As a last resort, the treaties empower INCB to recommend to parties that they stop importing drugs from a defaulting country, exporting drugs to it or both. In all cases, INCB acts in close cooperation with Governments.

INCB assists national administrations in meeting their obligations under the conventions. To that end, it proposes and participates in regional training seminars and programmes for drug control administrators.

Reports

The international drug control treaties require INCB to prepare an annual report on its work. The annual report contains an analysis of the drug control situation worldwide so that Governments are kept aware of existing and potential situations that may endanger the objectives of the international drug control treaties. INCB draws the attention of Governments to gaps and weaknesses in national control and in treaty compliance; it also makes suggestions and recommendations for improvements at both the national and international levels. The annual report is based on information provided by Governments to INCB, United Nations entities and other organizations. It also uses information provided through other international organizations, such as Interpol and the World Customs Organization, as well as regional organizations.

The annual report of INCB is supplemented by detailed technical reports. They contain data on the licit movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances required for medical and scientific purposes, together with an analysis of those data by INCB. Those data are required for the proper functioning of the system of control over the licit movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including preventing their diversion to illicit channels. Moreover, under the provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, INCB reports annually to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the implementation of that article. That report, which gives an account of the results of the monitoring of precursors and of the chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, is also published as a supplement to the annual report.

Since 1992, the first chapter of the annual report has been devoted to a specific drug control issue on which INCB presents its conclusions and recommendations in order to contribute to policy-related discussions and decisions in national, regional and international drug control. The following topics were covered in past annual reports:

- 1992: Legalization of the non-medical use of drugs
- 1993: The importance of demand reduction
- 1994: Evaluation of the effectiveness of the international drug control treaties
- 1995: Giving more priority to combating money-laundering
- 1996: Drug abuse and the criminal justice system
- 1997: Preventing drug abuse in an environment of illicit drug promotion
- 1998: International control of drugs: past, present and future
- 1999: Freedom from pain and suffering
- 2000: Overconsumption of internationally controlled drugs
- 2001: Globalization and new technologies: challenges to drug law enforcement in the twenty-first century

Chapter I of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2002 deals with the issue of illicit drugs and economic development.

Chapter II presents an analysis of the operation of the international drug control system based primarily on information that Governments are required to submit directly to INCB in accordance with the international drug control treaties. Its focus is on the worldwide control of all licit activities related to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of such drugs.

Chapter III presents some of the major developments in drug abuse and trafficking and measures by Governments to implement the international drug control treaties by addressing those problems. Specific comments are made on the drug control situation in each of the countries in which an INCB mission or technical visit took place.

United Nations system and drug control organs and their secretariat

