Annex I

Regional groupings used in the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004

The regional groupings used in the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004, together with the States in each of those groupings, are listed below.

Africa

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

Central America and the Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
El Salvador
Grenada
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Nicaragua
Panama
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Trinidad and Tobago
### North America
- Canada
- Mexico
- United States of America

### South America
- Argentina
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Chile
- Colombia
- Ecuador
- Guyana
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Suriname
- Uruguay
- Venezuela

### East and South-East Asia
- Brunei Darussalam
- Cambodia
- China
- Democratic People’s Republic of Korea
- Indonesia
- Japan
- Lao People’s Democratic Republic
- Malaysia
- Mongolia
- Myanmar
- Philippines
- Republic of Korea
- Singapore
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Viet Nam

### South Asia
- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- India
- Maldives
- Nepal
- Sri Lanka

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

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<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
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<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>and Northern Ireland</td>
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Oceania

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<td>Kiribati</td>
<td>Samoa</td>
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<td>Marshall Islands</td>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
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<td>Micronesia (Federated States of)</td>
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<td>Nauru</td>
<td>Tuvalu</td>
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<td>New Zealand</td>
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<td>Niue</td>
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Annex II

Current membership of the International Narcotics Control Board

**Edouard Armenakovich Babayan**

Born in 1920. National of the Russian Federation. Professor, Doctor of Medical Science, Academician. Principal Scientific Researcher, Scientific Research Institute of Social and Forensic Psychiatry. Honorary Vice-President, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions. Graduate of the Second Moscow Medical Institute (1941). 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 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. Recipient of six orders of distinction and medals “For Service on the Battlefield”, awarded by the Government of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the Russian Federation; recipient of a number of medals of other countries, including Bulgaria, the former German Democratic Republic and Poland; recipient of honorary plaques awarded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Health and the Customs Administration of the Russian Federation.


**Madan Mohan Bhatnagar**

Born in 1934. National of India. Various senior positions in narcotics control and administration in the Government of India (since 1972). Member of the Delhi High Court Bar Association (since 1993).

Elisaldo Luiz de Araújo Carlini

Born in 1930. National of Brazil. Full Professor of Psychopharmacology, Federal University of São Paulo (since 1978); Director, Brazilian Centre for Information on Psychotropic Drugs (since 1988).


Philip Onagwele Emafo


Gilberto Gerra

Born in 1956. National of Italy. Coordinator of the Centre for Studies on Drug Addiction, Drug Addiction Service, Health Department of Parma, Italy. University lecturer (master’s degree in neurology) on psychopharmacology, University of Parma. Recipient of a
university degree in medicine (1981), a master’s degree in internal medicine (1986) and a master’s degree in endocrinology (1989).


Hamid Ghodse

Born in 1938. National of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Professor of Psychiatry and of International Drug Policy, University of London (since 1987). Director, International Centre for Drug Policy, St. George’s
Hospital Medical School, London (since 2003); President, European Collaborating Centres for Addiction Studies (since 1992); Member of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Clinical Professors, United Kingdom (since 1994); Member of the Scientific Committee on Tobacco and Health, United Kingdom (since 2000); Director of the Board of International Affairs and Member of the Council, Royal College of Psychiatrists (since 2000); Non-Executive Director, National Clinical Assessment Authority of England (since 2001); Chairman, Higher Degrees in Psychiatry, University of London (since 2003); Member of the Medical Studies Committee, University of London (since 2003).

Recipient of the following degrees: Doctor of Medicine (M.D.), Islamic Republic of Iran (1965); Diploma Psychological Medicine, United Kingdom (1974); Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) University of London (1976); and Doctor of Science, University of London (2002). Fellow of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, United Kingdom (1985); Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London (1992); Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, Edinburgh (1997); Fellow of the Faculty of Public Health Medicine, United Kingdom (1997). Member of the WHO Expert Advisory Panel on Alcohol and Drug Dependence (since 1979); Adviser, Joint Formulary Committee, British National Formulary (since 1984); Honorary Consultant Psychiatrist, St. George's and Springfield University Hospitals, London (since 1978); Honorary Consultant Public Health, Wandsworth Primary Care Trust (since 1997); Director, Regional Drug Dependence Treatment Training and Research Unit, London (1987-1993); Director of the Education and Training Unit and of the Research, Evaluation and Monitoring Unit and Chairman of the Department of Addictive Behaviour and Psychological Medicine, St. George’s Hospital Medical School, University of London, and Joint Faculty of Health Sciences, Kingston University (1987-2003). Consultant Psychiatrist, St. Thomas’s Teaching Hospital, London (1978-1987); member, rapporteur, chairman and convener of various WHO and European Community expert committees, review groups and other working groups on drug and alcohol dependence. M. S. McLeod Visiting Professor, Southern Australia (1990); Honorary Professor, Peking University (since 1997). Visiting Professor, Keele University, United Kingdom (since 2002). Author or editor of over 300 scientific books and papers on drug-related issues and addictions, including the following books: The Misuse of Psychotropic Drugs, London (1981); Psychoactive Drugs and Health Problems, Helsinki (1987); Psychoactive Drugs: Improving Prescribing Practices, Geneva (1988); Substance Abuse and Dependence, Guildford (1990); Drug Misuse and Dependence: the British and Dutch Response, Lancashire, United Kingdom (1990); Misuse of Drugs, London (1997); Drugs and Addictive Behaviour: a Guide to Treatment, Cambridge (2002); Young People and Substance Misuse, London (2004). Editor-in-Chief, International Psychiatry (since 2002); Editor, Substance Misuse Bulletin; Member of the Editorial Board, International Journal of Social Psychiatry. Convener of WHO expert groups on medical education (1986), pharmacy education (1987), nurse education (1989) and rational prescribing of psychoactive drugs. Member of the British Medical Association (since 1995); Member of the Executive Board, Medical Council on Alcoholism (since 1997); Honorary Secretary/Chairman, Association of Professors of Psychiatry of the British Isles (since 1991); Chairman, Association of European Professors of Psychiatry; Director, National Programme on Substance Abuse Deaths (since 1997); Member of the International Association of Epidemiology (since 1998); Member of the Institute for Learning and Training in Higher Education (since 2001).


Nüzhet Kandemir


Master of Arts, Political Science, University of Ankara (1957). Third Secretary, Department of Economic and Commercial Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey, Ankara (1960-1961); Second Secretary, Turkish Embassy, Madrid (1960-1963); First Secretary, Turkish Embassy, Oslo (1963-1966); Director, Personnel Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ankara (1967-1968); Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations (Geneva) (1968-1972); Deputy Director, 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,

Member of the International Narcotics Control Board (since 2000). Chairman of the Committee on Finance and Administration (2003).

Melvyn Levitsky

Born in 1938. National of the United States of America. Retired Ambassador in the United States Foreign Service; Professor of International Relations and Public Administration, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University; Distinguished Fellow, Daniel Patrick Moynihan Institute of Global Affairs, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University.

United States diplomat for 35 years, serving as, inter alia, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, United States Department of State (1982-1983); Deputy Director, Voice of America (1983-1984); Ambassador of the United States to Bulgaria (1984-1987); Executive Secretary and Special Assistant to the Secretary of the United States Department of State (1987-1989); Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Matters (1989-1993); and Ambassador of the United States to Brazil (1994-1998). Consul, United States consulates in Frankfurt, Germany (1963-1965) and Belem, Brazil (1965-1967). Political officer, United States Embassy in Moscow (1973-1975). Officer-in-charge for bilateral relations, Office of Soviet Union Affairs (1975-1978), and Director, Office of United Nations Political Affairs (1980-1982), United States Department of State. Recipient of several United States Department of State Meritorious and Superior Honor Awards, Presidential Meritorious Service Awards and the United States Secretary of State’s Distinguished Service Award. Member of the Washington Institute of Foreign Affairs, the American Academy of Diplomacy, the American Foreign Service Association. Member of the Advisory Board, Drug Free America Foundation. Member of the Institute on Global Drug Policy. Member of the Board, Global Panel of the Prague Society.

Member of the International Narcotics Control Board (since 2003). Chairman of the Committee on Finance and Administration (2004).

Robert Jean Joseph Chrétien Lousberg

Born in 1941. National of the Netherlands. Former Head of the Netherlands regulatory office for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Former associate and senior scientist, National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, United States. Senior scientist and lecturer, University of Utrecht, Netherlands.

Recipient of a doctoral degree, University of Utrecht (1969). 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 delegation 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 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.


Maria-Elena Medina-Mora


Alfredo Pemjean

Born in 1945. National of Chile. Professor of Psychiatry, School of Psychology, Universidad Catolica de Chile (since 1983).


Rainer Wolfgang Schmid

Born in 1949. National of Austria. Associate Professor, Department of Medical and Chemical Laboratory Diagnostics, University Hospital of Vienna, Medical University of Vienna. Head of the Section on Biomedical and Toxicological Analysis.

Member of the International Narcotics Control Board (since 2002). Member of the Standing Committee on Estimates (since 2002). Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee on Estimates and member of the Committee on Finance and Administration (2004).

Zheng Jiwang

Born in 1943, National of China. Professor of Pharmacology, Peking University, Beijing (since 1991); Professor of Pharmacology and Chief of the Department of Neuropharmacology, NIDD, Beijing Medical University (since 1993), Director, National Institute on Drug Dependence (NIDD), Peking University (1999-2003).


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 Office on Drugs and Crime, but it reports solely to the Board on matters of substance. INCB closely collaborates with the Office 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
2002: Illicit drugs and economic development
2003: Drugs, crime and violence: the microlevel impact

Chapter I of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004 is entitled “Integration of supply and demand reduction strategies: moving beyond a balanced approach”.

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

Key:
- - - Direct connection (administrative or constitutional)
     Reporting, cooperating and advising relationship

a United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
b The INCB secretariat reports on substantive matters to INCB only.