Annex I

Regional groupings used in the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005

The regional groupings used in the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005, 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
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
Antigua and Barbuda  El Salvador
Bahamas  Grenada
Barbados  Guatemala
Belize  Haiti
Costa Rica  Honduras
Cuba  Jamaica
Dominica  Nicaragua
Dominican Republic  Panama
Saint Kitts and Nevis  Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Saint Lucia  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 (Bolivarian Republic of)

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

South Asia
Bangladesh  Timor-Leste
Bhutan  Viet Nam
India

West Asia
Afghanistan  Maldives
Armenia  Nepal
Azerbaijan  Sri Lanka
Bahrain  Timor-Leste
Georgia  Lebanon
Iran (Islamic Republic of)  Oman
Iraq  Pakistan
Syrian Arab Republic
Tajikistan
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>Yemen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Europe

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

Oceania

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Niue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook Islands</td>
<td>Palau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiribati</td>
<td>Samoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall Islands</td>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micronesia (Federated States of)</td>
<td>Tonga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nauru</td>
<td>Tuvalu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex II

Current membership of the International Narcotics Control Board

Joseph Bediako Asare


Member of the International Narcotics Control Board (2005).

Sevil Atasoy

Born in 1949. National of Turkey. Director and Professor of Forensic Science, Institute of Forensic Science, Istanbul University (since 1988); Professor of Biochemistry, Cerrahpasa School of Medicine, Istanbul University (since 1988); Educational Counselor, Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC) (since 2000).

Bachelor of Science in Chemistry (1972), Master of Science in Biochemistry (1976) and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in Biochemistry (1979), Istanbul University. Hubert H. Humphrey Fellow, United States Information Agency (1995-1996); also recipient of various other fellowships, including: German Academic Exchange Program (1976, 1978 and 1994); Istanbul University Research Foundation (1997 and 1998), Ministry of Justice of Turkey (1982, 1985 and 1986), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (1978) and European Molecular Biology Organization (1985). Recipient of numerous awards, including: Best Woman Scientist of the Year, Kadınca Journal (1993); Motherland (Anavatan) Party (2002); Rotary International (1993 and 2001), for the improvement of investigative techniques in Turkey. Guest scientist, University of California, Berkeley, School of Public Health, and Los Angeles, Drug Abuse Research Center; Department of Genetics, Stanford University; Department of Genetics, Emory University; California Criminalistics Institute; Federal Bureau of Investigation, Virginia; Crime Laboratories, Los Angeles Sheriff’s Department; Federal Criminal Police (BKA), Wiesbaden, Germany; United Nations Drug Laboratory, Vienna; Ludwig-Maximilian University; Munich Institute for Physical Biochemistry and


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).

Bachelor of Law (1956) and Master of Arts in Political Science (1955), Patna University, India. Deputy Narcotics Commissioner (1972-1974). Officer on Special Duty (Narcotics) (1976-1979). Narcotics


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).


Member of the International Narcotics Control Board (since 2002).

Tatyana Borisovna Dmitrieva


Member of the Presidium of the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences (since 2001); Vice-Chairman, Russian Society of Psychiatrists (since 1995); Vice-President, World Association for Social Psychiatry Academician; Member of the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences (since 1999); Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences (since 1997). Author of over 300 scientific works, recipient of five authors’ certificates for inventions and author of two books on drug abuse therapy: Abuse of Psychoactive Substances (General and Forensic Psychiatric Practice) (2000); and Abuse of Psychoactive Substances: Clinical and Legal Aspects (2003). Editor-in-Chief, Russian Psychiatric Journal. Editor-in-Chief, Clinical Research on Medication in Russia. Member of the editorial boards of several Russian and foreign medical journals, including the journal Narcology. Member of the editorial council, International Medical Journal; and member of the editorial council, Siberian Journal of Psychiatry and Narcology. Recipient of the Order for Services to the Country, fourth class (2001) and the Order of Honour (1995). Participant and speaker on psychiatry and drug abuse therapy at national and international congresses and conferences, including those organized by WHO, the European Union, the Council of Europe, the World Psychiatric Congress and the World Psychiatric Association.

Member of the International Narcotics Control Board (2005).

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).


Member of the International Narcotics Control Board (since 2004). Member of the Standing Committee on Estimates (2004). Member of the Committee on Finance and Administration (2004).
Chairman of the Committee on Finance and Administration (2005).

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 University of 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 and subsequently patients safety agency (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 and Medical School, 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 (3rd ed.) London (1997); Drugs and Addictive Behaviour: a Guide to Treatment (3rd ed.), Cambridge (2002); Young People and Substance Misuse, London (2004). Addiction at Workplace, Aldershot (2005). Editor-in-Chief, International Psychiatry (since 2002); Editor, Substance Misuse Bulletin; Member of the Editorial Board, International Journal of Social Psychiatry. Convenor 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). 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, 2001, 2004 and 2005).

Melvyn Levitsky

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 leukoencephalopathy 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 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.

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). Chairman of the Standing Committee on Estimates (2005).

Camilo Uribe Granja

Born in 1963. National of Colombia. Medical Doctor, School of Medicine, University of Our Lady of the Rosary (1989); specialization in toxicology, School of Medicine, University of Buenos Aires (1990); specialization in occupational toxicology (1997), University Teacher’s Certificate (1998), diplomas in hospital management (1998) and social security administration (1999), University of Our Lady of the Rosary; diploma in toxicological emergencies, FUNDASALUD (1998); master in social services management, Alcala de Enares University (2002). Former forensic medical doctor, toxicologist, technical coordinator and manager in several hospitals and institutions. Scientific Director, Toxicology Clinic, Uribe Cualla; Toxicological Assessment Centre; Director, Clinical Toxicology, Fray Bartolomé de las Casas Clinic (until 1991); Vice-President, Tropical Medicine Institute Corporation “Luis Pátiño Camargo” (until 1992); Medical Coordinator and Director, Emergency National Plan (1993); Director, Health Services Management Programme, School of Public Administration, College of Public Administration (until 2000); General Director, National Institute of Drugs and Food Administration (2001-2002). Vice-President (1988-1990 and 1995-1998) and President (2000-2003), Latin American Toxicology Association; Vice-President (2002-2003), International Toxicology Federation. Member of the Colombian Association of Internal Medicine. Member of the Spanish Association of Toxicology. Executive Director, non-governmental organizations association (until 1998); member of the Directive Group of the Cundinamarca’s Medical School; member of the Colombian Medical Academy. Author of numerous works, including: the chapter on benzodiazepines in Therapeutic Compendium of the Colombian Internal Medicine Association (1992); Criminal intoxication with scopolamine-like substances; Handbook on Toxicological Emergency Management; Manual on the Treatment of Intoxication by Plaguicides (1995); Investigation Protocol “Trauma and Alcohol”, Hospital of Kennedy (1993); numerous research protocols. Recipient of numerous honours, including: honourable mention for services to Colombian society in the field of toxicology, First International Congress of Toxicology, University of Antioquia; distinction by the Latin American Association of Toxicology for contributions to the field of toxicology (1998). Participant in numerous professional conferences and seminars, including several meetings of the Latin American Congress of Toxicology; National Congress of Toxicology and
Environmental Protection, Medellín (1999); Seventh Colombian Congress of Pharmacology and Therapeutics and the first international symposium on the theme “Biodiversity as source of new drugs” (2001); Congress of Aerial Security in the Colombian Caribbean Area (2001); Second National Congress, Investigation and Health (2002).

Member of the International Narcotics Control Board (2005).

**Brian Watters**


Arts degree, majoring in medical sociology, University of Newcastle, Australia; trained in addiction counselling at University of Newcastle; qualified psychiatric chaplain. Major in the Salvation Army (1975-2000), including work as Commander of the Salvation Army’s addiction treatment programme in eastern Australia; consultant and media spokesman on addiction issues; adviser to the Salvation Army’s HIV/AIDS services in eastern Australia; President of the Network of Alcohol and Drug Agencies in New South Wales; member of New South Wales’ Health Minister’s Drug Advisory Council. Member of the Board, “Drug Arm, Australia”; patron, “Drug Free Australia”; member of the Leadership Council, International Substance Abuse and Addicition Coalition. Member of several Australian government committees, including: the expert advisory group on sustained release naltrexone; the state and national reference groups on the Council of Australian Governments “Diversion of Offenders” scheme; and the national “Tough on Drugs” reference group for non-governmental organization treatment grants. Frequent contributor to Australian newspapers, magazines and journals, including the journal of the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre; several publications, including Drug Dilemma: a Way Forward, and contributor to “Prevention, demand reduction and treatment: a way forward for Australia”, Heroin Crisis (1999). Officer of the Order of Australia (2003), for outstanding services in anti-drug policy development and drug treatment. Keynote speaker at national and international conferences, including: International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, Vienna; European Cities against Drugs, Stockholm; Australian Conference on Drugs Strategy, Adelaide; International Substance Abuse and Addiction Coalition, Madrid. Participant, Commission on Narcotic Drugs (2003). Speaker of the National Chemical Diversion Conference, Darwin, Australia (2005).

Member of the International Narcotics Control Board (2005).
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
2004: Integration of supply and demand reduction strategies: moving beyond a balanced approach

Chapter I of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005 is entitled “Alternative development and legitimate livelihoods”.

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.

Chapter IV presents the main recommendations addressed by INCB to Governments, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, WHO and other relevant international and regional organizations.
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.