

Annex I

Regional groupings used in the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000

The regional groupings used in the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000, together with the States in each of those groupings, are listed below.

Africa

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

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
	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 Macedonia
Iceland	Ukraine
Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Italy	Yugoslavia
Latvia	
Liechtenstein	

Oceania

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

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). Member of the Standing Committee on Estimates (since 1995). Second Vice-President of the Board and Chairman of the Standing Committee on Estimates (1997 and 2000).

Chinmay Chakrabarty

Graduate of Calcutta University with honours in History. Participant in various courses on Criminal Law, Public Administration, Personnel Management, Information Systems, and National Security and International Relations. Various positions in criminal law enforcement and in narcotics administration, starting from West Bengal State Excise (1956-1959) and ranging from Assistant Superintendent of Police to Deputy Inspector General in Orissa State Police Force and subsequently Director-General, Narcotics Control Bureau, Government of India (1990-1993), including 22 years in executive field positions in two states and 15 years in the highest echelons of national police

administration and at directional level in the Government of India. Head of the interministerial committees for the preparation of the national master plan for drug abuse control (1993-1994) and for the preparation of terminal reports on projects in India funded by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) (1996). Member of the delegations of India to the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) General Assembly (1990-1992), to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1992) and to numerous regional and bilateral meetings. Participant in fellowship study tours of UNDCP and the Drug Enforcement Administration of the United States of America. Author of numerous papers published in professional journals. Recipient of the President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service (1990). Recipient of the Indian Police Medal for Meritorious Service (1977). Member of the International Narcotics Control Board (1997). Member of the Standing Committee on Estimates (since 1997).

Nelia Cortes-Maramba

Doctor of Medicine, Professor of Pharmacology and Toxicology, College of Medicine, University of the Philippines, Manila, and Head of the National Poisons Control and Information Service, Philippine General Hospital. Diplomate, American Board of Pediatrics; and Fellow of the Philippine Pediatric Society and the Philippine Society of Experimental and Clinical Pharmacology. President, Philippine Society of Clinical and Occupational Toxicology. Vice-Chairman, National Drug Committee, Department of Health. Previous posts in 37 committees and advisory panels in the fields of research, pharmacology, drug dependence, toxicology and medical curricula of national and international organizations, including: Chairman, Department of Pharmacology, University of the Philippines College of Medicine (1975-1983); member of the Advisory Committee on Medical Research, Western Pacific Region, World Health Organization (WHO) (1981-1984); and member of the WHO Expert Advisory Panel on Drug Dependence. Author of 52 works, including books, articles published in journals and proceedings of international workshops

and monographs in the fields of pharmacology, toxicology and paediatrics. Researcher in the fields of teratology, developmental pharmacology, medicinal plants, and occupational and clinical toxicology. Recipient of 16 honours and awards (since 1974), including the following: Lingkod Bayan Award, presented by President Corazon Aquino and the Civil Service Commission (1988); Life Achievement Award in Medical Research, National Research Council of the Philippines (1992); Most Outstanding Researcher (1993) and Most Outstanding Teacher (Basic Science, 1996); Most Outstanding Teacher, University of the Philippines, Manila (1993 and 1999); Outstanding Individual in the Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse, Dangerous Drugs Board (1994); the Tuklas Award (1996) and Most Outstanding Award in Medical Research (1998), Philippine Council for Health Research and Development, Department of Science and Technology; and Special Award in Pediatric Pharmacology, Toxicology and Medicinal Plant Activities (1999). One of the "100 Women of the Philippines" (1999). Participant in 48 international meetings (1964-1999) in the fields of toxicology, drug dependence, medicinal plant research and pharmacology. Member of the International Narcotics Control Board (since 1997). Second Vice-President of the Board and Chairman of the Standing Committee on Estimates (1999). Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee on Estimates (1998 and 2000).

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, 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 (2000).

Jacques Franquet

Prefect for Security and Defence for Northern France. 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). Recipient of the Officer of the Legion of Honour and the National Order of Merit, the 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 (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).

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. Convener, 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. Vice-President, Royal College of Psychiatrists. Member of the Executive Board, Medical Council on Alcoholism, United Kingdom. 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 240 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 and 2000).

Nüzhet Kandemir

Graduate in Political Sciences, University of Ankara. Third Secretary, General Directorate of Second Department (Near and Middle East), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1957-1959); Third Secretary, Department of Economic and Commercial Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey (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); Directorate of Personnel Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1967-1968); International Staff Member, 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, 1953 (1972), the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Protocol on Psychotropic Substances (1971) and sessions of the Subcommittee 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 (2000).

Dil Jan Khan

Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws and Master of Arts in Political Science. Secretary of the States and Frontier Regions Division of the Government of Pakistan (1990-1993), Secretary of the Interior

Division of the Government of Pakistan (1990) and Secretary of the Narcotics Control Division (1990 and 1993-1994) of the Government of Pakistan. Commandant, Frontier Constabulary, North-West Frontier Province (1978-1980 and 1982-1983). Inspector General of Police, North-West Frontier Province (1980-1982 and 1983-1986). Additional Secretary, Ministry of Interior of Pakistan (1986-1990). Counsellor (1973-1978) and First Secretary (1972), Embassy of Pakistan, Kabul. Recipient of Sitara-i-Basalat, one of the highest awards for gallantry, awarded by the President of Pakistan (1990). President of the International Club, Kabul. Dean of the Counsellor/Administration Corps, Afghanistan. Member of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee. President of the Police Service of Pakistan Association (1993-1994). Patron of the non-governmental organization anti-narcotics society (1982-1983). Participant in the seminar on replacement of opium poppy cultivation, held in Bangkok (1978). Head of the delegation of Pakistan to the Executive Committee of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (1990-1993); the workshop of the UNHCR Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (1991); the UNHCR meeting (1991); the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, New Delhi (1991); the World Food Programme Authority (1992); and the talks on relief assistance for Afghan refugees, Geneva and Washington, D.C. (1993). Head of the delegation of Pakistan to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1993 and 1994); the technical consultation between India and Pakistan, held in Vienna under the auspices of UNDCP, on cooperation in drug control activities (1994); and the First Policy-Level Meeting on Technical Cooperation between Pakistan and India (1994). Responsible for "Free Dispensary" for the treatment of poor patients, including drug addicts and child labourers, in rural areas (1999). Member of the International Narcotics Control Board (since 1995). Member of the Standing Committee on Estimates (since 1995). First Vice-President of the Board (1998). Chairman of the Committee on Finance and Administration (2000).

Maria Elena Medina-Mora

Recipient of a Bachelor of Arts 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 (1979); Supervisor and director, doctoral dissertations in Psychology (1988); Professor of Psychiatry, School of Medicine (1993-1997); and Coordinator, Narcotic Addiction, Universidad-Autónoma Metropolitana (1996-1997). 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 National System of Researchers 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 (2000). Member of the Standing Committee on Estimates (2000).

Herbert S. Okun

Diplomat and educator. Visiting Lecturer on International Law, Yale Law School, United States of America. United States Diplomatic Service (1955-1991). Ambassador to the German Democratic Republic (1980-1983). Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations (1985-1989). 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 1992). Rapporteur of the Board (1997). Member (1998) and Vice-Chairman (1999) of the Standing Committee on Estimates. Member of the Committee on Finance and Administration of the Board (1999). First Vice-President of the Board (1996 and 2000).

Alfredo Pemjean

Medical Doctor (1968). Psychiatrist (1972). Professor of Psychiatry, University of Chile (since 1979). 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). Vice-Chairman (1997) and Chairman (1998) of the Standing Committee on Estimates. Second Vice-President (1998) and First Vice-President (1999) of the Board. Member of the Committee on Finance and Administration (2000).

Sergio Uribe Ramirez

Graduate in Political Sciences, University of the Andes, Bogotá (1977); Master of Arts, School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, Washington, D.C. (1979). Consultant/adviser on subjects relating to the reduction of the supply of illicit drugs; Technical Cooperation Officer, Inter-American Development Bank (1979-1986); Adviser, Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario and Ministry of Agriculture of Colombia (1986-1990); Regional Adviser, Junta del Acuerdo de Cartagena y de la Oficina Nacional de Atención de Emergencias de Colombia (1988); Consultant/adviser, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (1988-1990); Professor, University of the Andes, Department of Political Sciences, pre-graduate programme (1988-1991 and 1995-1996); Adviser, Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario and World Bank (1989-1990); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Adviser assigned to the Plan Nacional de Rehabilitación de la Presidencia de la República (1991-1992); Consultant, Inter-American Development Bank, loans for alternative development (1991, 1995 and 1997-1999); UNDP Adviser on the Plan Nacional de Rehabilitación de la Presidencia de la República (1992-1994); Consultant, National Narcotics Directorate, UNDP and Narcotics Affairs Section (1994); Consultant, Dublin Group (1994); Researcher, UNDP project on the narco-industry in Colombia (1994-1995); Coordinator and lecturer, University of the Andes, High-Level Management Programme, narco-trafficking module (1995 and 1996); Professor, University of the Andes, postgraduate and specialization programmes (1995 and 1997-1998); Director of Planning of the National Plan

for Alternative Development (1995-1997); Adviser, National Narcotics Directorate (1996-1998). Author of articles in various academic journals on the subject of drugs; *Journal of the National Narcotics Directorate* (since 1996); Thoumi Francisco and others, *Los cultivos ilícitos en Colombia: su impacto económico, político y social* (1997). Fulbright Scholar (1977-1979); and Chase Manhattan Bank Fellow (1977-1979). Adviser, Conference on the Poppy, Bogotá (1993), Conference on Alternative Development, Lima (1993) and Santa Cruz (1996), and Conference on Environmental Crime, Bogotá (1998). Member of the Standing Committee on Estimates (1999 and 2000). Member of the Committee on Finance and Administration (2000).

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 of the United States (1990-1991). Professor of Pharmacology and Chief of the Department of Neuropharmacology, Director of National Institute on Drug Dependence (since 1997). 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 in the *Chinese Journal on Drug Dependence*, including the following: 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. Member of the International Narcotics Control Board (2000). Member of the Standing Committee on Estimates (2000).

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 1954 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:

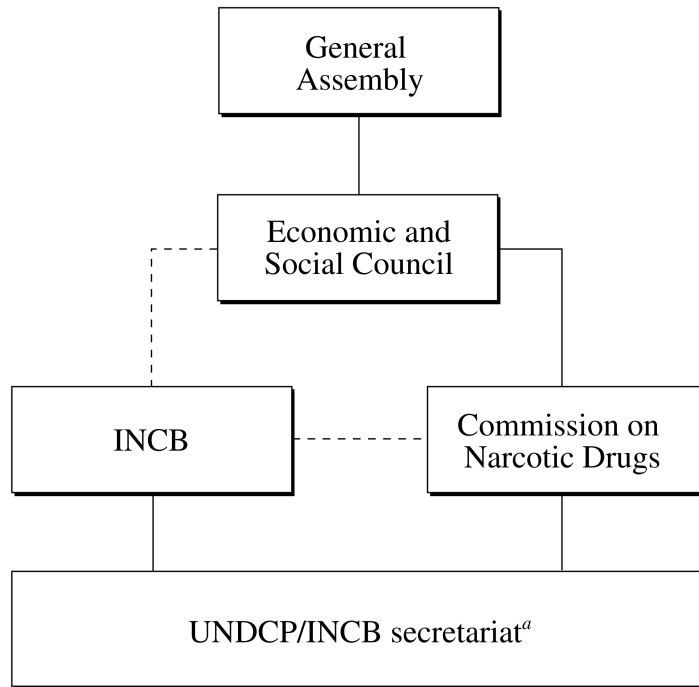
- 1992: Legalization of the non-medical use of drugs
- 1993: The importance of demand reduction
- 1994: Evaluation of the effectiveness of the international drug control treaties
- 1995: Giving more priority to combating money-laundering
- 1996: Drug abuse and the criminal justice system
- 1997: Preventing drug abuse in an environment of illicit drug promotion
- 1998: International control of drugs: past, present and future
- 1999: Freedom from pain and suffering

Chapter I of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000 deals with the issue of overconsumption of internationally controlled drugs.

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

^aThe INCB secretariat reports on substantive matters to INCB only.