



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
24 February 2004

Original: English

Resumed organizational session of 2004

4 and 5 May 2004

Agenda item 4

Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments

Election of five members of the International Narcotics Control Board from among candidates nominated by Governments

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The present note contains information on candidates for the International Narcotics Control Board nominated by Governments; information on candidates nominated by the World Health Organization is contained in document E/2004/L.1/Add.4.

2. In accordance with established procedure, the Secretary-General, in a note dated 20 October 2003, invited States Members of the United Nations and parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,¹ as amended by the 1972 Protocol,² that were not members of the United Nations to propose candidates with a view to filling the five posts that become vacant on 1 March 2005 on the expiration of the term of office of five members of the International Narcotics Control Board who were originally nominated by Governments. The five posts are currently occupied by Edouard Armenakovich Babayan (Russian Federation), Nuezhet Kandemir (Turkey), Maria Elena Medina Mora (Mexico), Alfredo Pemjean (Chile) and Zheng Jiwang (China).

3. As at 1 February 2004, 18 candidates had been proposed by Governments. Their names are given below in alphabetical order.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Proposed by</i>
Nakhaima M. Anthony	Uganda
Mesfin Wolde-Tensai Araya	Ethiopia
Joseph Bediako Asare	Ghana
Sevil Atasoy	Turkey

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

² *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

Farouk Mahmoud Helmy Aboul Atta	Egypt
Tatyana Borisnovna Dmitrieva	Russian Federation
Philip Onagwele Emafo	Nigeria
Gilberto Gerra	Italy
Camilo Uribe Granja	Colombia
Muhammad Aziz Khan	Pakistan
Liu Yao	China
Maria Elena Medina-Mora Icaza	Mexico
Bahane Mani Silver Niyibizi	Uganda
Romeo J. Sanga	Philippines
Milan Škrlj	Slovenia
Brian Watters	Australia
Petr Zvolosky	Czech Republic

4. The biographical information that the Governments transmitted with their communications proposing the candidates is contained in annex I below.

5. It should be noted that no statements of impartiality have been received by the Secretariat from the candidates nominated by Uganda.

6. In accordance with article 9, paragraph 2, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, members of the Board shall not hold positions or engage in any activity that would be liable to impair their impartiality in the exercise of their functions. The positions and activities of the following persons are, in particular, incompatible with membership of the Board: persons who hold government posts, are in the paid service of their Governments or are acting under instructions from their Governments; persons who represent a Government at national or international forums on drug-related issues; and persons who are engaged in any activity, whether private or public, that could be likely to impair their impartiality in the exercise of their functions on the Board or which is in conflict with the functions of the Board.

7. Information on meetings of the Board in 2003, on payments made to members and on the present membership is contained in annex II below; the texts of articles 9 (Composition and functions of the Board) and 10 (Terms of office and remuneration of members of the Board) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, are reproduced in annex III; information on qualifications and other conditions of membership in the Board appears in annex IV; and a list of the States parties to the Single Convention, the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971³ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,⁴ is given in annex V.

³ Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

⁴ See *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

Annex I

Biographical information on candidates for election to the International Narcotics Control Board

Brian Watters (*Australia*)

Education: Arts degree, majoring in medical sociology, University of Newcastle, Australia; trained in addiction counselling at University of Newcastle; qualified psychiatric chaplain.

Present post: Chairman of the Australian National Council on Drugs since 1998.

Previous posts: 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.

Memberships: Member of the Board of "Drug Arm, Australia"; patron, "Drug Free Australia," member of the Leadership Council of "International Substance Abuse and Addiction Coalition"; serves on 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 NGO treatment grants.

Publications: Contributes frequently to Australian newspapers, magazines and journals, including the journal of the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre; contributed to several publications, including *Drug Dilemma: A Way Forward*, Dr. Joseph Santamaria Ed., Brougham Press, and the chapter entitled "Prevention, demand reduction and treatment: a way forward for Australia" in *Heroin Crisis* (Bookman Press, 1999).

Honours: Officer of the Order of Australia (2003) for outstanding services in anti-drugs policy development and drug treatment.

Meetings attended: 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; NGO representative, forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Vienna, April 2003.

Liu Yao (*China*)

Education: 1980-1982, Visiting scholar, Toxicological Laboratory of Chief Medical Examiner, Coroner, University of Southern California, School of Medicine at Los Angeles; 1978-1980, student in the Department of English, Beijing Foreign Languages Study; 1965-1965, student in the Drug Institute, Academy of Medicine of China; 1963-1965, worked in the Analytical Laboratory Institute of Chemistry and Physical at Dalian, the Academy of Sciences of China; 1958-1963, majored in chemistry science, Department of Chemistry, University of Inner Mongolia.

Present post: Director and Professor of Toxicology, Institute of Forensic Science, Ministry of Public Security, since 1984; Editor-in-Chief, Chinese Journal of Forensic Medicine.

Previous posts: 1978-1984, Director of Toxicological Laboratory, Engineer, Institute of Forensic Science; 1965-1978, Engineer, Toxicological Laboratory, Institute of Forensic Science; Editor-in-Chief, Chinese Journal of Forensic Medicine.

Memberships: President, Forensic Medicine Association of China; Vice-President, Indo-Pacific Association of Law, Medicine and Science; member and regional representative, International Association of Forensic Toxicologists.

Publications: Works include over 40 articles published in the national and international journals and three books including, *Modern New Techniques for Toxicology*, Mass Publishing House, 1987, Beijing; Liu Yao et al.: "Determination of cocaine and its major metabolite, benzoylecgonine, in postmortem fluid and tissues by computerized gas chromatography/mass spectrometry, *Journal of Forensic Science*, October 1983; *Forensic Toxicological Analysis*, People's Health Publishing House, 1987; *Criminal Technology*, Deputy Editor, Mass Publishing House 2001; *Science of Identification for Material Evidence*, Chief Editor, Mass Publishing House, 1998.

Honours: Won several national and provincial awards.

Meetings attended: Attended numerous national and international meetings including: contributed to the organization of 19 training courses on drug identification and analysis in cooperation, including serving as chairman of the consultative meeting on the development of guidelines for validation of analytical methodology for testing drugs, Beijing, 1996; head of Chinese delegations to International Association of Forensic Toxicologists Congress eight times (1988-1996); chaired section on forensic science national structures at the thirteenth International Association of Forensic Science, held in Duesseldorf, Germany, in August 1993; deputy head of Chinese delegation and vice-president, third meeting of Indo-Pacific Association of Law Medicine and Science, held in Madras, India, November 1989; head of Chinese delegations to the thirty-third and thirty-eighth meetings of the Association of Forensic Science Congress of the United States of America; held posts as President, Vice-President and Secretary-General respectively at several of the congresses of the Forensic Medicine Association of China.

Camilo Uribe Granja (Colombia)

Education: 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).

Present posts: Medical Director of the Hospital of San Martín (Meta); toxicologist, Marly and Palermo clinics; General Director, New Clinic Fray Bartolomé de las Casas; consultant: National Drug Council; United States Embassy. Holds a number of university teaching posts in forensics and clinical toxicology.

Previous posts: Posts held included: posts as forensic medical doctor, toxicologist, technical coordinator and manager in several hospitals and institutions; Scientific Director of Toxicology Clinic, Uribe Cualla; Toxicological Assessment Centre; Clinical Toxicology Director, Fray Bartolomé de Las Casas Clinic, until 1991; Vice-President, Tropical Medicine Institute Corporation “Luis Patiño Camargo” until 1992; Medical Coordinator and Director, Emergency National Plan — 1993, Director of 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.

Memberships: Member of several professional associations, including Latin American Toxicology Association (Vice-President, 1988-1990 and 1995-1998 and President, 2000-2003); International Toxicology Federation (Vice-President, 2002-2003); Colombian Association of Internal Medicine; Spanish Association of Toxicology. Executive Director, non-governmental organizations association, until December 1998; member of the Directive Group of the Cundinamarca’s Medical School.

Publications: Publications include the chapter on benzodiazepines, Therapeutic Compendium of the Colombian Internal Medicine Association (1992); *Criminal intoxication with scopolamine-like substances*, Gaceta Medica; *Handbook on toxicological emergency management*, Sandoz Colombia S.A; *Manual on the treatment of intoxication by plaguicides* (1995); Investigation Protocol “Trauma and Alcohol”, Hospital of Kennedy (1993); numerous research protocols.

Honours: Honourable mention for services to Colombian society in the field of toxicology, First International Congress of Toxicology, University of Antioquia; distinction by Latin American Association of Toxicology for contributions to the field of toxicology (1998).

Meetings attended: Participation 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 Therapeutic and first international symposium, “Biodiversity as source of new drugs”, August 2001; Congress of Aerial Security in the Colombian Caribbean Area 2001; Second National Congress, Investigation and Health, July 2002.

Petr Zvolisky (Czech Republic)

Education: Graduated from the First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Prague, 1959; received training as visiting assistant professor at international medical schools and institutes in Colchester and Essex in England, as well as the Institute of Psychiatry, Maudsley Hospital, London.

Present post: Professor of Psychiatry and Senior Researcher, Department of Psychiatry, Charles University, First Faculty of Medicine, Prague.

Previous posts: Chairman and Professor of Psychiatry, Department of Psychiatry, Charles University, First Faculty of Medicine, Prague, 1991-1998; Visiting Professor at Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Health Sciences, McMaster University, Canada, 1981 and 1986; Member of ministerial commission on the introduction of methadone treatment in the Czech Republic.

Memberships: World Psychiatric Association (WPA), elected representative of the Regional Board Representatives for Central and Eastern Europe (1993-1999); President of Czech Psychiatric Association (1994-1998); honorary member of the World Psychiatric Association, Madrid (1995); honorary member of Czech Psychiatric Association and Czech Medical Society of JE Purkyně (1998).

Publications: Approximately 150 publications between 1962 and 2002, including: *Psychiatry*, J. Raboch, P. Zvolksy et al: Karolinum, Grada 2001; *Handbook of Psychiatry* (J. Raboch, P. Zvolksý, eds.), Galen 2001; *Association between DRD2 gene and amphetamine dependence* (O. Šerý, P. Zvolksý et al.), Abstract, Eleventh World Congress of Psychiatry (WPA), Hamburg, Germany, 1999.

Honours: Award of the Rector of Charles University for the best textbook of the 2001 and Award of the Czech Medical Association of J. E. Purkyně.

Meetings attended: Co-organizer and President of Bilateral Meeting of American Psychiatric Association and Czechoslovak Psychiatric Association, Prague (1992); co-organizer and President of Bilateral Meeting of British Royal College of Psychiatrists and Czech Psychiatric Association, Prague (1994); lecturer at various national and international congresses, including the tenth International Congress of Psychiatric Genetics, Brussels (2002); President of regional symposium of WPA, Prague (1995).

Farouk Mahmoud Helmy Aboul Atta (Egypt)

Education: Bachelor of Law, Faculty of Law, Ein Shams University, and Police Sciences Diploma, Police Academy, 1967.

Present post: Assistant Minister of Interior for the Suez Canal and Sinai Region.

Previous posts: Officer in Police Investigation Department (1967-1970), Officer at the Anti-Narcotics General Administration (1970-1978), Director of Anti-Narcotics General Administration for the West Delta Region (1978-1990), Assistant Director of Anti-Narcotics General Administration (1991-1994), First Deputy to the Director-General of Anti-Narcotics General Administration (1994-1996), Director of Security of Alexandria Naval Port (1996-1997), Director of Security for Matrouh Governorate (1997-1998), Director-General of Anti-Narcotics General Administration (1998-2000), Assistant Minister of Interior for Upper Egypt Region (2000-2003). Expert at the Nayef Academy for Security Sciences, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia (part-time 1996-1998). Adviser at the Training Centre of the Faculty of Law, Alexandria University (1995-1996). Professor at the Police Academy and the National Centre for Social and Criminal Research in the field of drug control.

Memberships: Board member of the Fund for Drug Control and Treatment of Addiction; member of the National Centre for Drug Control and Treatment of Addiction, Egypt (1999-2000).

Publications: Conducted a study on the drug “flunitrazepam” in Egypt and proposed measures regarding its distribution. Attended International Narcotics Control Board workshop (2000); prepared a number of studies, including on draft law on seizure proceeds of drug trafficking; alternative development to control illicit plants cultivated in Sinai (1999); methods of trafficking in narcotic drugs in Egypt.

Honours: Order of the Republic for Sciences and Arts of the Second Degree by the Egyptian President (1983); Certificate of Achievement for Excellence and

Distinction from the United States Drug Enforcement Administration (2000); Certificate of Achievement and Recognition for excellence in combating drugs in the Middle East and North Africa from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2000); Certificate of Achievement from Egyptian Higher Council for Drug Control and Treatment of Addiction for excellent performance in demand reduction (2000); Order of Justice, Courage and Law from the State of Ukraine for cooperation in training (2000); certificates of excellence from the Egyptian Minister of Defence.

Meetings attended: Head of Egyptian delegation to the following meetings: heads of national law enforcement agencies in Africa, Ivory Coast (1993) and Cairo (1996); World Conference on Heroin, Istanbul (1995); Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Vienna, (1995, 1996, 1999-2000); Arab Interior Ministers Council's Follow-Up Committee for the Second Stage of the Arab Strategy for Law Enforcement and Drug Abuse, Tunisia (1999); Fourteenth Conference of Heads of Arab Drug Control Agencies, Tunisia (2000); seminar on money-laundering and methods of control, organized by Nayef Academy of Security Science at the University of Jordan (1994); meeting of Heads of Drug Control Agencies, Cairo (1999). Member of the Egyptian delegation to the following meetings: meeting of the Regional Drug Control Mechanism, Cairo (1995); Conference on Protecting Youth against Drugs held under the auspices of the First Lady of Egypt, Cairo (1999); workshop on demand reduction, Cairo (1999).

Mesfin Wolde-Tensai Araya (Ethiopia)

Education: Doctor of Medicine; Diploma in Psychiatry; study tour to Ain Shams University and Airport Hospitals' Substance Treatment Centres, Cairo, 2003.

Present post: Assistant Professor of Psychiatry, Medical Faculty, Addis Ababa University, since 1994; consultant psychiatrist, St. Paul's Specialized General Hospital, since 1998; Head, Department of Psychiatry, Medical Faculty, Addis Ababa University, since 2002; Associate Chairperson, Ethiopian Medical Journal Editorial Board.

Previous posts: Chairman — Board of Directors, Ethiopian Pharmaceuticals and Medical Supplies Import and Wholesale Distribution Enterprise (Pharmid) (1994-2001).

Memberships: Founding Member of the National AIDS Council since 2000; member of the National HIV/AIDS Management Board since 2003; Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Dawn of Hope Ethiopia National; Association for People Living with HIV/AIDS, 1999-2003.

Publications: "Mental Health Service in Ethiopia", in *The Ecology of Health and Disease in Ethiopia*; Ed. Zein Ahmed Zein and Helmut Kloos, 1993; contributed to "Mental Health in Ethiopia", *Ethiopian Journal of Health Development*, April 1995; contributed to "How are mental disorders seen and where is help sought in a rural community? A Key Informant Study in Butajira, Ethiopia", *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, No. 397, Vol. 100, 1999; contributed to "Lifetime Events and Post-traumatic Stress Disorder in Four Post-Conflict Settings", *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2001.

Honours: Certificate of recognition from the Theodore and Vada Stanley Foundation (United States of America) in recognition of outstanding contribution to the field of mental health in Ethiopia, 1999.

Meetings attended: Participated in several governmental workshops on national health and drug policies, including as moderator and panellist; Experts Forum on Drug Demand Reduction in East and Southern Africa, hosted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Nairobi, 1993; *The Economic Commission for Africa*, Inter-Ministerial Workshop on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Addis Ababa, 1996; research meeting on mental health problems, Wapserveen, the Netherlands, 1996; facilitator, workshop on the establishment of National AIDS Council, Addis Ababa, 2000; Ethio-Netherlands AIDS Research Project, Addis Ababa, 2000; African Development Forum — Meeting on HIV/AIDS, Addis Ababa, 2000; meeting on mental health in Sub-Saharan Africa by the World Psychiatric Association and neuroscience Meeting, Cairo, 2001; meeting on world health 2001; report and workshop on psychosocial rehabilitation in emergency situations, rapporteur, 2001, Harare; paper entitled, “Psychosocial problems of victims of war in Ethiopia” at the round table on Ethiopian society and the humanitarian limits in war, International Committee of the Red Cross, 2002, Addis Ababa.

Joseph Bediako Asare (Ghana)

Education: Medical Academy of Krakow, Poland (1965-1971); postgraduate training at Graylands and Swanbourne Psychiatric Hospitals, Perth, Australia (1976-1977), Leicestershire Area Health Authority (1977-1980).

Present post: Chief Psychiatrist, Ghana Health Service, and specialist in charge at Accra Psychiatric Hospital; Chairman, Ghana Chapter, West African College of Physicians; Vice-President, West African College of Physicians; Adviser to Ministry of Health (since 1984), Member, Ghana Narcotic Control Board (since 1990), Chairman, Subcommittee on Demand Reduction, Narcotics Control Board, Ghana (since 1991), lecturer in psychiatry, University of Ghana medical school since 1984.

Previous posts: Senior registrar in psychiatry, West Berkshire and South Oxford Area Health Authority (1981-1982); faculty fellow of the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions training programme on alcohol and drug abuse in Benin, Nigeria, 1986, 1987; president, psychiatric association of Ghana, 1999-2002.

Membership: Membership of the Royal College of Psychiatrists by examination (1990).

Publications: Included: *Substance abuse in Ghana*, Ghana Nurse, vol. 11; *The problem of drug abuse in Ghana: a guide to parents and youth*, monograph 1989, Atwus Press; *Alcohol use, sale and production in Ghana — a health perspective*, edited by Stanton Peel and Marcus Grant (1999); *Alcohol and Tobacco Abuse in Deheer*, handbook in health education for basic schools in Ghana (1997), *Psychiatric co-morbidity of drug abuse* (1993), in *Assessing Standards of Drug Abuse*.

Honours: Grand Medal (Civil Division), Ghana (1997).

Meetings attended: WHO consultative group that developed the manual on assessment standards of care in drug abuse treatment (1990-1992); World NGO Forum on Drug Abuse, Bangkok (1994); drug programme expert meeting,

Cleveland, United States (1995); Drug Experts Forum for Western and Central Africa, Cameroon (1995); local experts meeting for West Africa, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Dakar (2003).

Gilberto Gerra (Italy)

Education: University degree in medicine (1981), master's degree in internal medicine (1986) and master's degree in endocrinology (1989).

Present post: Coordinator of the Centre for Studies on Drug Addiction, Drug Addiction Service, Health Department of Parma, Italy; university teaching (master's in neurology) on psychopharmacology, University of Parma.

Previous posts: Medical doctor at outpatient Drug Addiction Service, Health Department, Parma, 1987-1994; head of Drug Addiction Service, Health Department, Parma (1995-2001); university teaching (master's degree in internal medicine and physical therapy), University of Parma (1990-1996); research on drug-related issues at the University of Parma and other Italian and United States universities (New York State Psychiatric Institute, Columbia University) (1994, 1996, 2001); research project supported by the National Institute on Drug Abuse Invest Programme (1996); coordinator of the Regional Committee for Addiction Research of the Emilia Romagna region (1995-2001); research collaboration with the Istituto Superiore de Sanità, Rome (1998-2000); consultant to the Ministry of the Interior for research on substance abuse (1996-1997); consultant to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on amphetamine derivatives (1996-1999); consultant to Department of Social Affairs on pharmacologic and clinical aspects of substance abuse (1998-2000); expert for National Plan of Information for Drug Prevention (Presidency of Ministries Consilium) (1999); lectured at several Italian universities on neurobiology of substance abuse (1998-2002).

Memberships: Member of the National Scientific Committee for Health Education and Prevention of Substance Abuse of the Italian Ministry of Education (1997-2001); member of the experts group of Ministry of Interior (Reitox Focal Point) to prepare the national report on substance abuse for the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) (1998); member of the International Society of Psychoneuroendocrinology; member of the College on Problems of Drug Dependence (2002-2004); member of the Scientific Committee of the Italian Society on Drug Addiction (2000-2004); member of the Scientific Board of the international journal *Heroin Addiction and Related Clinical Problems*; member of the Scientific Board of the Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Addiction and Alcoholism, edited by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the Ministry of Health.

Publications: Co-author of the Italian Ministry of Interior of the National Report on Drug Abuse for the European Monitoring Centre on Drugs and Drug Addiction; referee of five international journals on substance abuse and psychiatry; contributed to over 34 publications in scientific medical journals (1994-2004), including "Aggressive responding in abstinent heroin addicts: neuroendocrine and personality correlates," *Progress in Psycho-Neuropharmacology and Biology*; "Substance use among high-school students: relationship with temperament, personality traits and parental care perception", *Substance Use and Misuse*, 2004; "Long-term methadone maintenance effectiveness: psychosocial and pharmacological variables", *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 2003; "Effects of ecstasy on dopamine system function

in humans”, *Behavioural Brain Research*, 2002; “Intravenous flumazemil versus oxazepam tapering in the treatment of benzodiazepine withdrawal: a randomized placebo-controlled study”, *Addiction Biology*, 2002.

Meetings attended: Speaker at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime expert meeting on amphetamine-type stimulants, Vienna, 1996; speaker at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Advanced Study Institute on the biosocial bases of violence, Rhodes, Greece, 1996; participant at the National Institute on Drug Abuse consensus conference concerning detoxification with alpha-2-agonists, clonidine and iofexidine, Bethesda, United States, 1998; annual meeting of the International Society of Psychoneuroendocrinology, Pisa, 2003; speaker at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime meeting on young people and drug abuse: prevention and treatment, Stockholm, 2003; expert at the EMCDDA meeting on targeted prevention, family prevention and community prevention, Lisbon, 2003; speaker at Andean Parliament meeting on anti-drug policies, Guayaquil, Ecuador, 2003; speaker at meeting organized by EMCDDA and the European Parliament on drug use among young people, Malaga, Spain, 2003.

Maria Elena Medina-Mora Icaza (Mexico)

Education: Bachelor of arts in psychology (specialization in social and clinical psychology) (1976); master’s degree in psychology (clinical psychology) (1979); PhD in social psychology, National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) (1993).

Present post: Director, Division of Epidemiological and Social Research, Mexican Institute of Psychiatry.

Previous posts: Coordinator of the Public Mental Health Division, master’s and PhD degrees in health sciences, School of Medicine, UNAM (1997-); coordinator of a diploma on narcotics addiction (UNAM, 1993-1997); coordinator of the Public Mental Health Division; professor of psychiatry at master’s degree level, School of Medicine (1993-); supervisor and dissertation director at PhD level in psychology (1993-); professor of clinical psychology at master’s degree level, School of Psychology, UNAM (1979-); teacher of psychology at master’s degree level, Ibero-American University (1979-1983).

Memberships: Member of the Humanities and Behavioural Sciences Committee of the National Science and Technology Council; member of the Academy of Scientific Research of the National Academy of Medicine and National Association of Psychologists; member of the Governing Council of the National Autonomous University of Mexico; member of the WHO Committee of Experts on Addictions (since 1986); member of the International Narcotics Board (since 2000) and of its Committee on Estimates (2000-2002); Rapporteur of the Board (2002); and Chairperson of the Estimates Committee and Second Vice-Chair of the Board (2003).

Honours: Recognition as Distinguished Doctor, Mexican Society of Geography and Statistics (2002); second prize for article on “Gender and Addictions”, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization/United Nations International Drug Control Programme/World Bank/World Health Organization/Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases Austria (1997); national prize in Psychiatrics, Foundation Camelo Camacho, Mexico (1993);

national prize in psychology, National College of Psychologists, Mexico (1991); first prize for contributions to research in the field of health psychology, International Congress on Psychology and Health (1990); prize for professional merit from the Ibero-American University, Mexico, on the fortieth anniversary of the degree on psychology (1990); Government of Mexico prize in public health “Gerardo Varela” for contributions to national policies and research on addiction (1990).

Publications: Over 305 research articles, including: “Voluntary inhalation of industrial solvents”; “Prevailing on drug consumption in some cities of Mexico” (1978); “Alcohol consumption by the population of Mexico” (1980); “Core data for epidemiological studies on non-medical drug use” and “Drug use among non-student youth”, World Health Organization Offset Publication (1980 and 1981); “Alcohol control policies in Mexico, prevention of alcohol abuse” (1984); “Alcohol control policies in Latin America and other countries” (1986); “Drug use among students in Mexico’s border states” (1996); “What happened to street kids? An analysis of the Mexican experience”, *Substance Use and Misuse* (1997); “Substance abuse: study on children and young people in Mexico City”, National System for Integral Family Development (DIF)/UNICEF (2000); “Adolescent drug use in Mexico and among Mexican American adolescents in the United States”, *Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology* (2001); “Demand for drugs: Mexico in the international perspective”, *Public Health Mexico* (2003).

Meetings attended: Has participated in over 60 international symposiums and congresses.

Philip Onagwele Emafo (Nigeria)^a

Education: Diploma in pharmacy, Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology, Ibadan, Nigeria (1955-1959); Bachelor of Pharmacy (Honours), School of Pharmacy, University of London (1960-1963); PhD in biochemistry, University of Ibadan, Nigeria (1996-1970).

Present post: President of International Narcotics Control Board since 2002 and member since 2000.

Previous posts: Lecturer and senior lecturer, pharmaceutical microbiology and biochemistry, University of Benin, Nigeria (1971-1977); chief pharmacist, Federal Ministry of Health, Lagos (1977-1980); Director, Pharmaceutical Services, Federal Ministry of Health, Lagos (1980-1988); consultant to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the development of a training curriculum for inspectors (1993); assisted the Division of Drug Management and policies of WHO in developing national guidelines for inspection of drug distribution channels (1993); consultant to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in preparing a report on the drug control situation in Africa and a draft plan of action for the Organization of African Unity and consultant on the thematic evaluation of the technical assistance in support of the control of drugs used for licit purposes (1995); consultant to the Organization of African Unity, Addis Ababa (1998).

Special appointments: Rapporteur-General, United Nations International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, June 1987; Chairman, Tenth Special Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Vienna (1988); Chairman,

^a Nominated by the World Health Organization and Nigeria.

Pharmacists' Board of Nigeria (1977-1988); member of a 15-member working group set up by the Secretary-General, on the enhancement of the efficiency of the three drug control units of the United Nations secretariat in Vienna (1990); member of a 10-member 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 Expert Committee on Drug Dependence of WHO (1992, 1994 and 1998); member of the WHO Expert Advisory Panel on the International Pharmacopoeia and Pharmaceutical Preparations (1979-1997); member of the Advisory Group of the International Narcotics Control Board to review substances for control under article 12 of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1998); member of the High-level Expert Group convened by Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/37, to review the United Nations machinery for drug control (1997-1998); Director of the Nigerian Project for the Rapid Assessment of the Drug Abuse Situation in Nigeria (1999); member of the Standing Committee on Estimates of the International Narcotics Control Board (since 2000); Rapporteur of the International Narcotics Control Board (2001).

Publications: Co-author of *Information Dissemination in Psycho-active Drugs: Improving Prescribing Practices*, WHO (1998); *Drug Regulation and Social Policy in Narcotics: Law and Policy in Nigeria*, Federal Ministry of Justice, Lagos (1990); *Overview of Reducing Illicit Drug Demand, proceedings of the National Workshop on Drug Regulatory Function*, Pharmacists' Board of Nigeria (1991); *Effectiveness of the Laws on Drug Abuse in Nigeria*, National Institute of Policy and Strategic Studies (1997); "International organizations and authorities, their scope", in *Proceedings of the Training Workshop on Detection and Identification of Counterfeit and Substandard Pharmaceutical Products*, Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, University of Ibadan (1998).

Honours: Fellow of the Pharmaceutical Society in Nigeria (1983); fellow of the West African College of Pharmacists under the auspices of the West African Pharmaceutical Federation (1991).

Meetings attended: Member of the Nigerian delegation to the WHO Assembly (1978, 1979, 1987 and 1988); head of the Nigerian delegation to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1978, 1980-1983, 1985-1988).

Muhammad Aziz Khan (Pakistan)

Education: Master's degree in political science, Bachelor of Law.

Present post: Retired.

Previous posts: Retired in December 2003 as Secretary, Ministry of Narcotics Control, of Pakistan; Inspector General of Police, North Western Frontier Province of Pakistan; Additional Secretary, Interior Division (1993); Director General, Anti-Narcotics Task Force (1992-1993), Inspector General of Police, Balochistan, Province (1991-1992); Commandant, Frontier Constabulary, Peshawar (1988-1990 and 1997-1998); Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, Peshawar (1984-1987) and Islamabad (1988); Deputy Director, Federal Investigation Agency (1975); focal point for liaison with the International Narcotics Control Board in respect of Pakistan's compliance with the international drug control treaties.

Meetings attended: Participated in several sessions of the Commission on Narcotics Drugs as the head of Pakistan delegation; regional meetings on drug law enforcement; chaired meeting of the “Six-Plus Two” arrangement, sponsored by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in 2001 in Islamabad, to work out a strategy to counter the challenges posed by the drug problem in Afghanistan.

Romeo J. Sanga (*Philippines*)

Education: Master’s degree in national security administration, Bachelor of Science.

Present post: Acting Deputy Executive Director for Operations and Chief of Division (Dangerous Drugs Regulation Officer V).

Previous posts: Head, ICPO-Interpol Regional Drugs Liaison Office for South-East Asia in Bangkok, Thailand (1987-2001); Chief of Control, Regulation and Intelligence Division, Dangerous Drugs Board (1974-1987, 2001-2003); Special Technical Assistant to the Commanding Officer of Philippine Constabulary Anti-Narcotics Unit (1972-1974).

Publications: Co-authored and published master’s degree thesis entitled: “Policy option to counter bureaucratic subversion”.

Honours: Certificate of appreciation from the United States Drug Enforcement Administration Administrator (1989) and Chairman of the Foreign Anti-Narcotics Community of Thailand (1995 and 2001 respectively) for outstanding contribution in the field of drug law enforcement; commendation from ICPO-Interpol for performance as Drugs Liaison Officer for South-East Asia.

Meetings attended: Member of Philippines delegation to several international meetings, including: International Narcotics Control Board second working group meeting on project prism (Thailand, 2003); eighth Asia-Pacific Drug Law Enforcement Conference (Japan, 2002); United States Drug Enforcement Administration regional meeting on precursor control in East Asia (Hong Kong, China, 2002). Observer representative of ICPO-Interpol General Secretariat to a number of meetings, including: meeting of United Nations heads of operational narcotics law enforcement agencies, Asia-Pacific (1987-2000); Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) meeting of senior officials on drug matters (South-east Asia, 1990-2000); ASEAN Chiefs of Police Administrative Conference (1988 and 1994-2000); World Customs Organization/Regional Intelligence Liaison Office Asia-Pacific Administrative Meeting of Contact Points (1990-1999). Member of ICPO-Interpol General Secretariat delegation meetings, including annual Anti-Drugs Liaison Officers’ Meeting for International Cooperation (Republic of Korea, 1995-2001); Annual Asia-Pacific Drug Law Enforcement Conference (Japan, 1996-2001); biannual ICPO-Interpol Asia Regional Conference (1987-2001); annual ICPO-Interpol General Assembly (1988, 1996); biannual Inter-Regional Conference of Foreign Anti-Narcotics Community (1989-1995); international congress: “In Pursuit of a Drug-Free ASEAN 2015: Sharing the Vision, Leading the Change” (Thailand, 2000).

Tatyana Borisovna Dmitrieva (*Russian Federation*)

Education: Ivanovskii State Medical Institute, Russia, 1975; professor of medicine since 1993; PhD, medical sciences, 1990; M.Sc., medical sciences, 1981.

Present posts: Director, V. P. Serbsky State Research Centre for Social and Forensic Psychiatry, since 1998.

Previous posts: Minister of Health, Russian Federation (1996-1998); Chair, Russian Security Council Commission on Health Protection (1996-2000); Director, V. P. Serbsky State Research Centre for Social and Forensic Psychiatry (1990-1996); Deputy Director, Research, V. P. Serbsky State Research Centre for Social and Forensic Psychiatry (1989-1990); Head, Department of Psychiatry, V. P. Serbsky State Research Centre for Social and Forensic Psychiatry (1986-1989).

Memberships: Member, Presidium of the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, since 2001; Vice-Chair, Russian Society of Psychiatrists, since 1995; Vice-President, World Association for Social Psychiatry Academician, Russian Federation; Academy of Medical Sciences, since 1999; Corresponding Member, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, since 1997.

Publications: Over 300 scientific works; awarded five authors' certificates for inventions; 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, editorial boards of several Russian and foreign medical journals, including the journal *Narcology*; member, editorial council of the *International Medical Journal*; member, editorial council of the scientific and practical journal *Siberian Journal of Psychiatry and Narcology*.

Honours: Order for Services to the Country, fourth class, 2001; Order of Honour, 1995.

Meetings attended: Regularly participates and gives addresses on psychiatry and drug abuse therapy at national and international congresses and conferences, including those organized by the World Health Organization, the European Union, the Council of Europe, the World Psychiatric Congress and the World Psychiatric Association.

Milan Škrlić (Slovenia)

Education: Master's degree in pharmaceutical chemistry; specialist for drug investigation and control.

Present post: Adviser to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia.

Previous posts: Director of Quality Control Sector in Pharmaceutical Industry (Bosnalijek-Sarajevo), 1967-1976; Director of Pharmaceutical Production in Pharmaceutical Industry (Lek — Ljubljana), 1976-1977; Director of Department for Pharmaceuticals, Narcotics and Poisons in the Federal Ministry of Health of the former Yugoslavia, 1977-1991; short-term engagement (5 months) in the INCB secretariat in Vienna (1994).

Publications: Contributed to *Lexicon on Poisonous Chemicals*, 1995 (with three other authors); over 40 articles dealing with narcotic drugs, dangerous chemicals, environmental protection and pharmaceuticals.

Meetings attended: Sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (head of delegation), since 1979; International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit

Trafficking, Vienna 1987; Conference for Adoption of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna 1988; seventeenth special session of the General Assembly, New York, 1990; twentieth special session of the General Assembly, New York, 1998.

Sevil Atasoy (Turkey)

Education: PhD in biochemistry, Istanbul and Ludwig Maximilian Universities, Faculty of Medicine (1979); master of science in biochemistry, Istanbul University, Faculty of Medicine (1976); bachelor of science, Istanbul University (1972).

Present posts: Director, Istanbul University, Institute of Forensic Sciences; project leader for Turkey, RAND Drug Policy Research Center, United States of America, Max Planck Institute, Germany, drug modelling the world heroin market (since 2003); member, Mediterranean Network of the Pompidou Group (since 2001); project leader on drug testing in hair with Azerbaijan faculty of medicine and Munich University (since 2001); professor and educational counsellor, United Nations Turkish Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime (since 2000); project leader United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse national assessment of nature and extent of drug problems in Turkey (since 2000); board member of Standing Committee of the European Academy of Forensic Sciences (since 1999); adviser to the Ministry of Justice General Directorate of Correctional Facilities on drug testing and the improvement of the treatment of offenders (since 1999).

Previous posts: Member of the expert group on technical challenges to the drug community (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2003); expert on risk reduction linked to substance use other than by injection (Pompidou Group 2002); member of delegation of Turkey to the forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (2001 and 2002).

Memberships: Member of the Higher Commission on Human Rights of the Ministry in charge of human rights (1997-1998); member of numerous national and international scientific professional organizations, including founder and President of the Turkish Society of Forensic Sciences (since 1998).

Publications: Author of 136 scientific papers, including on drug testing, drug chemistry, drug markets, drug-related crime, drug abuse prevention, clinical and forensic toxicology and neuropharmacology. For example, contributed to "DNA fingerprinting of cannabis sativa, accessions using RAPD and AFLP markers", *Forensic Science International*, 2003; contributed to "H. gamma-vinyl-GABA potentiates the severity of naloxone-precipitated abstinence signs in morphine-dependent rats", *Pharmacological Research* 38(1): 45-51, 1998.

Honours: Best Scientist of the Year award, 1993, Kadinca Journal; Best Woman Scientists of the Year Award, 1993, Kadinca Journal; Best Scientist of the Year Award, 2001, Rotary International, for the improvement of investigative techniques in Turkey; Best Scientist of the Year Award, 2002, Motherland Party for the improvement of forensic science services in Turkey.

Nakhaima M. Anthony (*Uganda*)

Education: Bachelor of Laws, Makerere University, Kampala (1992); diploma in legal practice, Law Development Centre, Kampala (1993); attended police training courses in criminal investigation.

Bahane Mani Silver Niyibizi (*Uganda*)

Education: Bachelor of Arts (honours) (1985-1988); diploma in law; Law Development Centre, Kampala (1999-2000); attended several professional courses on police investigation (1988-2003).

Present post: District Police Criminal Investigation Department Officer, Kalisizo Police Station (since 2002).

Previous posts: District Police Criminal Investigations Department Officer, Kabale Police Station; various posts as Police Criminal Investigation Department Officer, including Office Commanding operations and Officer Commanding anti-forgery desk (1993-2000); National Fraud Squad (1991-1993); Community Liaison Officer (1990-1991).

Annex II

Number, length and place of meetings, payments and present membership of the International Narcotics Control Board

1. In accordance with article 11, paragraph 2, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the Board shall meet as often as, in its opinion, may be necessary for the proper discharge of its functions, but shall hold at least two sessions in each calendar year.
2. The duration of each session varies from one to three weeks. In 2003 the following sessions were held:
 - Seventy-sixth session: 3 to 7 February 2003
 - Seventy-seventh session: 26 May to 6 June 2003
 - Seventy-eighth session: 29 October to 14 November 2003
3. The sessions are normally held in the headquarters of the Board's secretariat in Vienna (Vienna International Centre).
4. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2491 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968, the members of the Board receive a per diem allowance while participating in Board sessions or in official missions. As from May 2003, this allowance in Vienna is US\$ 329 a day. Members' travelling expenses are defrayed by the United Nations according to current administrative practice.
5. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 56/272 of 27 March 2002, members of the Board receive an honorarium of \$1 per year.
6. The present membership of the International Narcotics Control Board is as follows:^a

Edouard Armenakovich **Babayan** (2005)
 Madan Mohan **Bhatnagar** (2007)
 Elisaldo Luiz de Araújo **Carlini** (2007)^b
 Philip O. **Emafo** (2005)^b
 Vacant (2007)^c
 Hamid **Ghodse** (2007)^b
 Nüzhet **Kandemir** (2005)
 Melvyn **Levitsky** (2007)
 Robert **Lousberg** (2007)
 Maria Elena **Medina Mora** (2005)
 Alfredo **Pemjean** (2005)
 Rainer Wolfgang **Schmid** (2007)
Zheng Jiwang (2005)

^a The year given after each name indicates the end of the member's term of office, that is, 1 March 2005 or 1 March 2007.

^b Members elected from among candidates submitted by the World Health Organization.

^c Due to the resignation of Jacques Franquet.

Annex III

A. Extracts from the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol

Article 9

Composition and functions of the Board

1. The Board shall consist of thirteen members to be elected by the Council as follows:

(a) Three members with medical, pharmacological or pharmaceutical experience from a list of at least five persons nominated by the World Health Organization; and

(b) Ten members from a list of persons nominated by the Members of the United Nations and by Parties which are not Members of the United Nations.

2. Members of the Board shall be persons who, by their competence, impartiality and disinterestedness, will command general confidence. During their term of office they shall not hold any position or engage in any activity which would be liable to impair their impartiality in the exercise of their functions. The Council shall, in consultation with the Board, make all arrangements necessary to ensure the full technical independence of the Board in carrying out its functions.

3. The Council, with due regard to the principle of equitable geographic representation, shall give consideration to the importance of including on the Board, in equitable proportion, persons possessing a knowledge of the drug situation in the producing, manufacturing and consuming countries, and connected with such countries.

4. The Board, in cooperation with Governments, and subject to the terms of this Convention, shall endeavour to limit the cultivation, production, manufacture and use of drugs to an adequate amount required for medical and scientific purposes, to ensure their availability for such purposes and to prevent illicit cultivation, production and manufacture of, and illicit trafficking in and use of, drugs.

5. All measures taken by the Board under this Convention shall be those most consistent with the intent to further the cooperation of Governments with the Board and to provide the mechanism for a continuing dialogue between Governments and the Board which will lend assistance to and facilitate effective national action to attain the aims of this Convention.

Article 10

Terms of office and remuneration of members of the Board

1. The members of the Board shall serve for a period of five years, and may be re-elected.

2. The term of office of each member of the Board shall end on the eve of the first meeting of the Board which his successor shall be entitled to attend.

3. A member of the Board who has failed to attend three consecutive sessions shall be deemed to have resigned.
4. The Council, on the recommendation of the Board, may dismiss a member of the Board who has ceased to fulfil the conditions required for membership by paragraph 2 of article 9. Such recommendation shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members of the Board.
5. Where a vacancy occurs on the Board during the term of office of a member, the Council shall fill such vacancy as soon as possible and in accordance with the applicable provisions of article 9, by electing another member for the remainder of the term.
6. The members of the Board shall receive an adequate remuneration as determined by the General Assembly.

B. Extracts from the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961

Article 20

Transitional provisions

1. The functions of the International Narcotics Control Board provided for in the amendments contained in this Protocol shall, as from the date of the coming into force of this Protocol pursuant to paragraph 1 of article 18 above, be performed by the Board as constituted by the unamended Single Convention.
2. The Economic and Social Council shall fix the date on which the Board as constituted under the amendments contained in this Protocol shall enter upon its duties. As from that date the Board as so constituted shall, with respect to those Parties to the unamended Single Convention and to those Parties to the treaties enumerated in article 44 thereof which are not Parties to this Protocol, undertake the functions of the Board as constituted under the unamended Single Convention.
3. Of the members elected at the first election after the increase in the membership of the Board from eleven to thirteen members the terms of six members shall expire at the end of three years and the terms of the other seven members shall expire at the end of five years.
4. The members of the Board whose terms are to expire at the end of the above-mentioned initial period of three years shall be chosen by lot to be drawn by the Secretary-General immediately after the first election has been completed.

Annex IV

Extracts from the note by the Secretary-General^a on the procedure for the election of members of the International Narcotics Control Board under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961^b

Qualifications and other conditions regarding membership of the International Narcotics Control Board

...

7. The Council may wish to invite the attention of the Governments concerned and the World Health Organization (WHO) to the following points in nominating suitable persons for election to membership of the INCB. These points are drafted on the basis of articles 9 and 10 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and those provisions of the memorandum by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the procedure to be followed in making appointments to the Permanent Central Narcotics Board (PCNB), as approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 49 (IV) of 28 March 1947 and 123 D (VI) of 2 March 1948 which might be considered applicable to membership of the INCB.

Candidates nominated by Governments

8. Governments should satisfy themselves that each candidate proposed fulfils the conditions laid down in article 9 of the 1961 Convention, and that in particular he has a wide and deep knowledge or experience of the drug situation. It is not essential, however, that the candidates so nominated be technically qualified as medical doctors, chemists or pharmacists, as the INCB will always have at its command the benefit of such qualifications, thanks to the presence of its scientific members nominated by WHO. It is, however, highly desirable that the candidates nominated by Governments possess a good knowledge of national and international narcotics administration.^c

9. According to article 9, paragraph 2, of the 1961 Convention, during their term of office members of the INCB shall not hold any position or engage in any activity which would be liable to impair their impartiality in the exercise of their functions. Since this requirement of the 1961 Convention seems to cover, though not to be limited to, the analogous provision in article 19 of the 1925 Convention prohibiting members of the PCNB from holding any office which puts them in a position of direct dependence on their Government, the opinion of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs with regard to the meaning of article 19 of the 1925 Convention as endorsed by the Council in operative paragraph (a) of its resolution 123 D (VI) might be

^a E/4158/Rev.1.

^b Since the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 did not bring any changes with regard to the qualifications and other conditions regarding membership of the International Narcotics Control Board, as based on the unamended articles 9 and 10 of the Single Convention, the contents of the document reproduced here are still valid.

^c In the invitations sent to Governments for nomination of candidates, the importance of nomination of persons with the highest qualifications in such other relevant areas as law, law enforcement, administration, diplomacy, economics and the social sciences is stressed.

considered germane to the issue. In consequence, it is essential that a person who, at the time of election, was in a position of direct dependence on his Government should, following his appointment, not hold such a position while he will be sitting on the INCB. Thus, it would be possible for the Council to appoint to the INCB an official in active service with his Government, provided that (i) following his appointment he ceases temporarily, i.e. for the duration of his membership of the INCB, to exercise such active service (by being granted leave of absence, for instance), and (ii) while exercising his powers and functions as a member of the INCB, he does not act under the instructions of his Government. Attention is drawn particularly to the requirement of the Convention excluding from membership of the Board all persons who hold any position or engage in any activity which would be liable to impair their impartiality in the exercise of their functions.

10. In the case of elections to the PCNB, the Council has considered that it may appoint a judge, a university professor, a medical practitioner, a lawyer, or specialists of other professions, without requiring that the person appointed give up his position or cease to exercise his profession while serving on the Board.

11. When Governments nominate, and the Council elects, members of the INCB, it is suggested that they take due account of the disqualification arising from the holding of any position or the engaging in any activity liable to impair their impartiality in the exercise of their functions. Such position or activity held or engaged in by the candidate at the time the nomination is made should be fully indicated in the curriculum vitae. A candidate who holds such a disqualifying post or engages in such activity at the time he is nominated should explicitly state his intention to resign or to take leave of absence for the duration of his membership in the INCB if elected.

12. It is essential that candidates to the INCB should be willing and able to attend its sessions regularly. Governments should receive assurance from their nominees to this effect, and they should specifically state that to the best of their knowledge their nominees will normally be able so to attend all the sessions. It is further necessary that members should acquaint themselves with the history of narcotics control, the work of the international control organs, and the international narcotics treaties. The candidates should also be informed by their respective Governments of the nature and general conditions of the appointment.

13. When making nominations, a Government is not bound to nominate its own nationals; it may, if it thinks fit, propose a national of another country.

Candidates nominated by WHO

14. WHO should nominate candidates who should enjoy a reputation in the medical, pharmacological or pharmaceutical worlds. They should be impartial and disinterested and, during their term of office, should not hold any office or engage in any activity that might prejudice their impartiality in the exercise of their functions. The same conditions applying to Government nominees, and listed in paragraphs 9 to 11 above, would apply to WHO nominees. It is also desirable that the candidates nominated by WHO should have a sound knowledge of international and national drug control administrations and should acquaint themselves with the history of drug control, the work of the international drug control organs, and the international drug control treaties. In making the nominations, WHO will also take into account

the principle of equitable geographic distribution and the need for members of the INCB to be familiar with the drug situation in the different groups of countries and to be connected with such countries.

Other considerations for the Council

15. In electing candidates, consideration should be given by the Council to equitable geographic distribution and to the importance of including on the INCB, in equitable proportion, persons possessing a sound knowledge of the drug situation in the producing, manufacturing and consuming countries and connected with such countries.

Annex V

United Nations International Drug Control Programme: status of treaty adherence as at 2 January 2004

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol

The following 179 States are parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961^a (in italics) or are parties to that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, *Chad*, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, *Lao People's Democratic Republic*, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, *Nicaragua*, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

The following 174 States are parties to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971:^b

^a Entry into force: 13 December 1964.

^b Entry into force: 16 August 1976.

Afghanistan, Algeria, Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

The following 169 States and organizations are parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988:^c

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq,

^c Entry into force: 11 November 1990.

Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,^d United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. In addition, on 31 December 1990, the European Community deposited its instrument of formal confirmation to the 1988 Convention (extent of competence: article 12).

^d The United Kingdom has extended the application of the 1988 Convention to the Isle of Man with effect from 2 December 1993 and to Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands with effect from 8 February 1995. The United Kingdom has also extended the application of the Convention to the Bailiwick of Jersey with effect from 7 July 1997 and to Guernsey with effect from 3 April 2002.