Notes

2 Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
3 See, for example, the preamble to the 1961 Convention.
6 See, for example, Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.1), para. 35.
7 This comparison takes into account only the figures for the five countries with the highest consumption level in each region.
23 H. Ghodse and I. Khan, The Role of Medical Schools in the Rational Use of Psychoactive Drugs (Rawalpindi, Pakistan, Falcon International Printers, 1988).


28 Extent of competence: article 12.

29 The term “precursor” is used to indicate any of the substances in Table I or II of the 1988 Convention, except where the context requires a different expression. Such substances are often described as precursors or essential chemicals, depending on their principal chemical properties. The plenipotentiary conference that adopted the 1988 Convention did not use any one term to describe such substances. Instead, the expression “substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances” was introduced in the Convention. It has become common practice, however, to refer to all such substances simply as “precursors”; although that term is not technically correct, the Board has decided to use it in the present report for the sake of convenience.

30 Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

31 Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom.

32 See, for example, Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.1), para. 73.


34 Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

