

Notes

- ¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
- ² *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.
- ³ See, for example, the preamble to the 1961 Convention.
- ⁴ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.1), paras. 1-50.
- ⁵ "Health and drug policies: making them the top of the agenda; a strategy paper on the development of national drug policies", *Development Dialogue*, vol. 1, 1995, pp. 5-24.
- 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.
- ⁸ E. Fombonne and others, "A study of prescriptions for psychotropic drugs at a French psychiatric hospital", *Revue Epidemiologique Santé Publique*, vol. 31, No. 1 (1989), pp. 29-36.
- ⁹ N. Vuckovic and M. Nichter, "Changing patterns of pharmaceutical practice in the United States", *Social Science and Medicine*, vol. 44, No. 9, pp. 1285-1302; "Rational use of benzodiazepines" (WHO/PSA/96.11), pp. 1-5; and H. U. Fisch, "Sociopharmacology: psychoactive drugs as an example", *Schweizerische medizinische Wochenschrift*, vol. 109, No. 13 (1979), pp. 461-466.
- ¹⁰ J. M. Zito and others, "Trends in the prescribing of psychotropic medications to pre-schoolers", *Journal of the American Medical Association*, vol. 283, No. 8 (2000), pp. 1025-1030.
- ¹¹ J. T. Coyle, "Psychotropic drug use in very young children", *Journal of the American Medical Association*, vol. 283, No. 8 (2000), pp. 1059-1060.
- ¹² M. Silverman, M. Lydecher and P. Lee, *Bad Medicine: the Prescription Drug Industry in the Third World* (Stanford, California, Stanford University Press, 1992).
- ¹³ J. Stjernwård and others, "Opioid availability in Latin America: the Declaration of Florianapolis", *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management*, vol. 10, No. 3 (1995), pp. 233-236.
- ¹⁴ World Health Organization, *Ethical Criteria for Medicinal Drug Promotion* (Geneva, 1988).
- ¹⁵ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.XI.3), para. 114.
- ¹⁶ See *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.XI.3), para. 91; World Health Assembly resolution 50.4 of 12 May 1997, entitled "Cross-border advertising, promotion and sale of medical products through the Internet"; and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 43/8, entitled "Internet" (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 8 (E/2000/8)*, chap. I, sect. C).
- ¹⁷ World Health Organization, "Fake drugs: a scourge on the system", *WHO Drug Information*, vol. 9, 1995.
- ¹⁸ H. Ghodse and I. Khan, *Psychoactive Drugs: Improving Prescribing Practices* (Geneva, World Health Organization, 1988), pp. 22-35; B. Blackwell, *Treatment Compliance and the Therapeutic Alliance* (Newark, New Jersey, Harwood, 1997); and J. A. Cramer and R. Rosenheck, "Compliance with medication regimens for mental and physical disorders", *Psychiatric Services*, vol. 49, 1998, pp. 196-201.
- ¹⁹ H. Ghodse and I. Khan, *Psychoactive Drugs: Improving Prescribing Practices* (Geneva, World Health Organization, 1988), pp. 42-47.
- ²⁰ J. E. Henney and others, "Internet purchase of prescription", *Annals of Internal Medicine*, vol. 131, 7 December 1999, pp. 861-862; and J. E. Henney, Statement before the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions, United States Senate hearings, 21 March 2000.
- ²¹ M. R. Reich, "The global drug gap", *Science*, vol. 287, 17 March 2000, pp. 1979-1981.
- ²² P. Goel and others, "Retail pharmacies in developing countries: a behavior and intervention framework", *Social Science and Medicine*, vol. 42, No. 8 (1996), pp. 1155-1161.
- ²³ H. Ghodse and I. Khan, *The Role of Medical Schools in the Rational Use of Psychoactive Drugs* (Rawalpindi, Pakistan, Falcon International Printers, 1988).
- ²⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14/52.
- ²⁵ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.1).

- ²⁶ *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).
- ²⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14151.
- 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.
- ³³ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999 ...*, paras. 70-78.
- ³⁴ Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.
- ³⁵ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999 ...*, paras. 100-105.
- ³⁶ *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.3), paras. 40-50.
- ³⁷ *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XI.3).
- ³⁸ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999 ...*, para. 134.
- ³⁹ *Narcotic Drugs: Estimated World Requirements for 2001; Statistics for 1999* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F/S.01.XI.2).
- ⁴⁰ See, for example, *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1997* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XI.1), paras. 156-158.
- ⁴¹ *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987*, chap. I, sect. A, target 7.
- ⁴² See, for example, *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1997* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XI.1), paras. 194 and 210.
- ⁴³ Called Lancang Jiang in China.
- ⁴⁴ The Aga Khan Development Network, established by the Ismaili community, is a group of institutions seeking to improve living conditions and economic opportunities worldwide.
- ⁴⁵ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1993* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.2), para. 29.
- ⁴⁶ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999 ...*, para. 446.
- ⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, paras. 176 and 177.
- ⁴⁸ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fiftieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1995*, document S/1995/999.