

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD
Vienna

PRECURSORS

AND CHEMICALS FREQUENTLY USED IN THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

*Report of the International Narcotics Control Board
for 1997 on the Implementation of Article 12
of the United Nations Convention
against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and
Psychotropic Substances of 1988*

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Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1997 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (E/INCB/1997/4)

The updated lists of substances under international control, comprising narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, are contained in the latest editions of the annexes to the statistical forms ("Yellow List", "Green List" and "Red List"), which are also issued by the Board.

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Preface

The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,¹ article 12, paragraph 13, provides that the International Narcotics Control Board “shall report annually to the Commission on the implementation of this article and the Commission shall periodically review the adequacy and propriety of Tables I and II”.

In addition to its annual report and other technical publications (*Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances*), the Board has decided to publish its report on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, in accordance with the following provisions contained in article 23 of that Convention.

“1. The Board shall prepare an annual report on its work containing an analysis of the information at its disposal and, in appropriate cases, an account of the explanations, if any, given by or required of Parties, together with any observations and recommendations which the Board desires to make. The Board may make such additional reports as it considers necessary. The reports shall be submitted to the Council through the Commission which may make such comments as it sees fit.

2. The reports of the Board shall be communicated to the Parties and subsequently published by the Secretary-General. The Parties shall permit their unrestricted distribution.”

¹*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. 1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

Explanatory notes

The following abbreviations have been used in this report:

| | |
|-------------|---|
| CIS | Commonwealth of Independent States |
| INCB | International Narcotics Control Board |
| Interpol | International Criminal Police Organization |
| LSD | lysergic acid diethylamide |
| MDA | methylenedioxyamphetamine |
| MDMA | methylenedioxymethamphetamine |
| 3,4-MDP-2-P | 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone |
| MEK | methyl ethyl ketone |
| MIBK | methyl isobutyl ketone |
| P-2-P | 1-phenyl-2-propanone |
| UNDCP | United Nations International Drug Control Programme |

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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INTRODUCTION

1. Over the years the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) has made specific recommendations for concrete action to be taken in precursor* control pursuant to its mandates under article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. Those recommendations have been endorsed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Economic and Social Council. Many Governments have followed those recommendations and taken practical steps in helping each other, often through the Board, to prevent diversion of precursors from licit trade into illicit traffic. It is frequently the quick exchange of information between the authorities that allows them to identify suspicious transactions. Timely information exchange is the key to effective precursor control. The Board has continued to monitor closely the efforts of competent national authorities to secure such information exchange. Some Governments have been successful in establishing communication links, while others have yet to do so.

2. There have been successes in preventing diversions. A still limited, but rapidly increasing, number of countries are now systematically checking the legitimacy of individual shipments involving precursor chemicals, and are also sharing information on suspicious cases, to prevent traffickers from going elsewhere to obtain the chemicals they need. Those steps have led to important results. In its last report the Board highlighted such cases where tightened controls had prevented diversion of precursors for certain amphetamine-type stimulants, and other chemicals needed for cocaine and heroin manufacture. The present report shows some additional cases involving precursors, diversion of which had never been discovered previously.

3. Successes to date were a result of the use of the working mechanisms and standard operating procedures that competent national authorities have established between themselves, and also with the Board and other competent international bodies, to share and check information on shipments of controlled chemicals. The working mechanisms and standard operating procedures that are now in place have often been established through small working-level forums that the Board has been offering to competent national authorities on the basis of the actual diversions and attempted diversions uncovered. Governments now agree on the importance of establishing such mechanisms and procedures. The Board is confident that achievements will multiply as more Governments from exporting, importing and transit countries and territories worldwide adopt such systems.

4. It is no longer the time for Governments to simply say that they are able to, or unable to, accept one measure or another. Governments should now move into a new phase of precursor control. An increasing number of competent authorities have taken effective steps in implementing article 12 as proposed by the Board. Such actions have stood the test of time, and have proven to be effective. All Governments should now take comparable steps.

5. The Board notes that those Governments that are taking such steps are often developing countries which, like industrialized countries, need to facilitate licit trade and protect the legitimate interests of their own industry; they have been able to do so without hindering licit trade. The Board appreciates the

*The term "precursor" is used to indicate any of the substances listed in Table I or II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 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.

actions of those Governments, and trusts that industrialized countries that have not already done so, and in particular States Members of the European Union, will take similar, or otherwise alternative, actions that are equally effective in preventing diversion of substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention.

6. In addition to monitoring the implementation by Governments of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, the Board in 1997 also initiated its activities towards establishing a limited international special surveillance list, as requested by the Council in its resolution 1996/29. To that end, the Board has decided to convene its Advisory Expert Group which will also review a notification, submitted by the Government of the United States of America and transmitted by the Secretary-General, for scheduling phenylpropanolamine, a precursor for amphetamine, under the 1988 Convention. The activities of the Board in this respect are described in chapter I, parts D and E, below.

I. FRAMEWORK FOR PRECURSOR CONTROL AND ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENTS

7. In the present chapter, the basic framework for precursor control and action taken by Governments, including the status of adherence to the 1988 Convention and reporting to the Board under article 12, is reviewed, and proposals are made for further action based on the observations and findings of the Board from the cases of diversion uncovered.

A. Status of adherence to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and reporting by Governments under article 12

1. Status of the 1988 Convention

8. As of 1 November 1997, the Convention had been ratified, acceded to or approved by a total of 143 States, and formally confirmed by the European Union (extent of competence: article 12). That represents 75 per cent of all countries in the world. Since the report of the Board for 1996 on the implementation of article 12 was issued,¹ six States (Austria, Benin, Hungary, Iceland, Kazakhstan, and Singapore) have become parties to the 1988 Convention.

9. The Board notes with concern that some major manufacturing, exporting and importing countries have not yet acceded to the 1988 Convention. The Board again requests those countries in particular, and all other States which have not yet done so, to take, as a matter of priority, steps to establish the necessary mechanisms to fully implement the provisions of the 1988 Convention and to become parties as soon as possible.

10. In annex I, table 1, the parties and non-parties to the 1988 Convention are listed by region. The proportions of accession have been as follows: Africa (70 per cent); Americas (100 per cent); Asia (71 per cent); Europe (82 per cent); and Oceania (21 per cent). Figure I below gives the distribution of States parties and non-parties by region.

2. Reporting to the Board under article 12

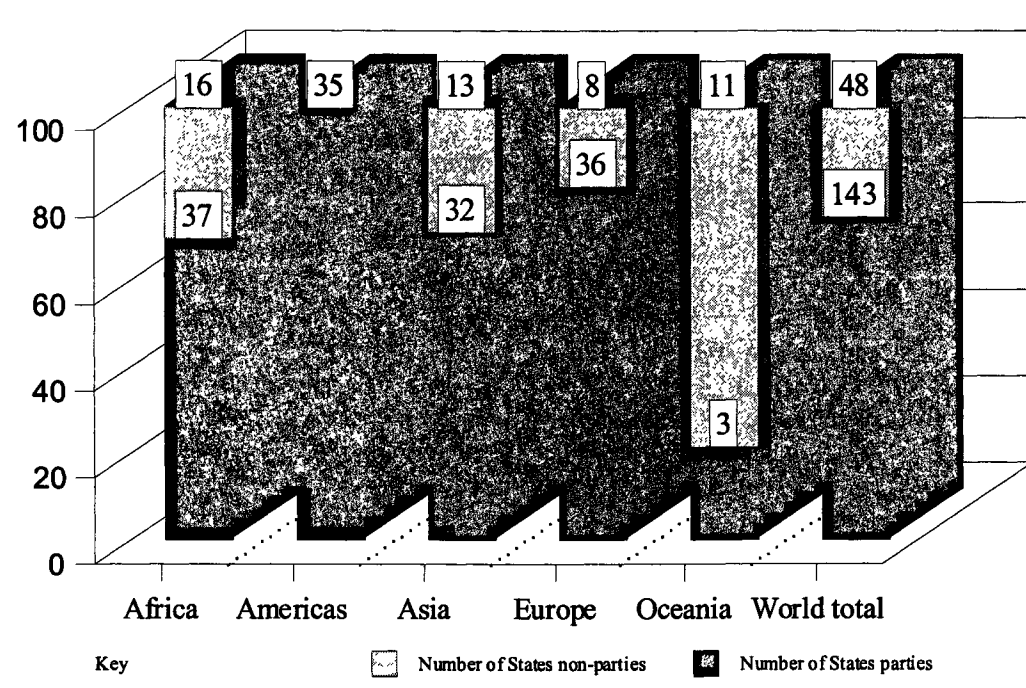
11. The Board transmits to all Governments, parties and non-parties alike, an annual questionnaire on substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, known as Form D. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in its resolution 5 (XXXIV) of 9 May 1991 (see annex IV), also invites States that are not yet parties to the Convention to furnish such information to the Board.

12. As of 1 November 1997, a total of 106 Governments had submitted Form D for 1996. That represents 51 per cent of the 209 countries and territories requested to provide the information.

13. While many non-parties are already submitting such data as required under article 12, it is of serious concern to the Board that a large number of parties, that is, 43 per cent, have not furnished Form D for 1996, showing that many of the parties do not comply with their obligations under the 1988 Convention. Some States parties, including Argentina, Bangladesh, Cameroon, El Salvador, Guatemala, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Republic of Moldova, Senegal, Slovakia, Suriname, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Togo, have not provided the information required for two or more years. Lack of reporting is an indicator that the framework and systems for adequate control may not be in place.

Lacking or late reports also create difficulties for the Board in analysing the precursor control and trafficking situation in the world and, consequently, in recommending appropriate action to Governments. The Board therefore urges parties and non-parties alike to submit, as soon as possible, the information requested under article 12 of the Convention.

Figure I. Accession to the 1988 Convention: States parties and non-parties by region



14. In this connection, the Board has also noted that a number of Governments in the Americas, which are known to have effected seizures, do not report that data to the Board. The Board wishes to remind those Governments that reporting to the Board data related to seizures, methods and routes of diversion and illicit drug manufacture is a treaty obligation. To that end, Governments should improve mechanisms of coordination between different authorities involved in precursor control for collecting and reporting such information.

15. Since 1995, Form D includes a part with a request for data on licit trade in, and uses of, substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention. That information is requested on a voluntary basis, in accordance with Council resolution 1995/20 (see annex IV). The Board regrets that as of 1 November 1997 some major manufacturing and exporting countries, in particular in the European Union, and, consequently, the European Commission on behalf of the States members of the European Union, are still not in a position to provide such information. The Board will continue its dialogue with the European Commission in seeking ways to address that situation. In this connection, the Board particularly appreciates efforts by individual States members of the European Union to furnish data on licit trade in scheduled substances.

16. The Board requests again all countries and territories that have not already done so to put in place, as a matter of priority, mechanisms for collecting data on the licit movement of scheduled substances, and to provide such data to the Board and to other Governments. Data collection is a prerequisite for

implementing article 12, paragraph 9 (a); without it, the monitoring systems required will not function. The data received will be kept confidential by the Board, if the sending Government so wishes.

17. Form D for 1996 included also a new part with a request for data on stopped shipments. As stated on the Form, information on shipments that have been stopped because of sufficient evidence that the substance may be diverted into illicit channels is essential to overview trafficking trends and to prevent attempts to divert the substances from other sources. Therefore, the Board expresses its appreciation to the Governments of China (Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (Hong Kong SAR)), Denmark, Greece, Germany, New Zealand, Romania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America, which have systematically provided such information.

18. The submission of data to the Board as required under article 12, paragraph 12, of the 1988 Convention for the years from 1992 to 1996 is reflected in annex I, table 2. The countries and territories that have provided information on licit trade in, uses of, and requirements for scheduled substances are listed in annex I, table 4.

B. Findings from cases of diversion and attempted diversion and actions taken to prevent diversion

1. Findings from cases uncovered and actions taken by Governments

19. The Board, in its previous reports on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, has made recommendations for action by Governments to fully implement article 12, as summarized in annex V of the present report. Many of those recommendations include the establishment of working mechanisms and standard operating procedures that would ensure the rapid exchange of information between Governments and with the Board, as referred to in paragraph 3 above.

20. The following paragraphs contain a review of some of the actions taken by Governments in this respect, and identify issues in the following areas:

(a) Providing prior notices on individual exports involving precursors to Governments of importing countries and to the Board;

(b) Informing the Governments concerned, and the Board, on cases of uncovered diversion attempts;

(c) Seizing precursors, and reporting seizures to the Board.

21. Part C of the present chapter highlights further actions that Governments should take to overcome some of the weaknesses identified and to prevent diversion of precursors.

(a) Issues related to providing prior notices on individual exports

22. Pre-export notices and inquiries on the legitimacy of individual shipments are part of the possible actions that can be taken to prevent diversions into illicit manufacture. They have often enabled the competent authorities in the importing countries to verify the legitimacy of the transactions in question and to identify attempted diversions. When copied to the Board, they have also enabled it to update its database on the established licit trade in those substances which is used to assist Governments in verifying the legitimacy of other transactions. The Board is therefore pleased to note that an increasing number of Governments send notices of exports involving precursors to importing countries or inquire

on the legitimacy of transactions before the actual shipment takes place. Information available to the Board shows that, for instance, in 1997 the following Governments routinely provided pre-export notices to the importing countries even when not formally requested to do so in accordance with article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the 1988 Convention: China (Hong Kong SAR), Czech Republic, India, Japan and Singapore. Inquiries on the legitimacy of individual exports were regularly sent by, *inter alia*, Belgium, Brazil, China, Germany, Mexico, Switzerland and United Kingdom. The Board wishes to commend the respective Governments for the actions taken.

23. In addition to the countries mentioned above, a growing number of Governments send such prior notices or inquiries directly to Governments in importing countries. The Board welcomes this development as the most rapid means of verifying the legitimacy of transactions, and stands ready to assist Governments that experience difficulties in communicating directly with their counterparts in importing countries, should they so wish.

24. At the same time, the Board notes with appreciation that such communications between Governments on individual shipments, as known to the Board, now cover 19 substances included in Table I or II of the 1988 Convention. In the past such information exchange has been mainly limited to precursors for methamphetamine. Since 1996, and particularly in 1997, a number of Governments have informed importing countries and the Board on shipments of precursors used in illicit manufacture of other amphetamine-type stimulants and of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD).

25. In spite of those successes, countries manufacturing precursors of amphetamine derivatives and, in particular, safrole in the form of sassafras oil, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (3,4-MDP-2-P) and 1-phenyl-2-propanone (P-2-P), have not regularly informed importing countries on shipments of those substances. This fact is reflected in the recently uncovered cases of diversions or attempted diversions and individual seizures of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine derivatives, as shown in chapter II below. The Board therefore requests those countries to start providing some form of prior notices for exports of such substances, as for all Table I substances, as soon as possible (see also part C below).

26. For Table II substances, Governments have sent less frequently prior notices of exports to importing countries and to the Board than they have for Table I substances; they have also sent fewer inquiries on the legitimacy of those transactions. However, because of the exchange of information on individual shipments and the follow-up investigations in the importing countries, suspicious transactions have nevertheless been identified also for Table II substances, as shown in chapter II. At the same time, as data on seizures of all precursors, including those listed in Table II, show that traffickers do not always ship directly, but use complex routes through regions not associated with illicit manufacture of drugs (see also chapter II), diversions of those substances have been facilitated by the fact that many Governments of exporting countries (including those that are unaware of individual shipments when they are not destined to countries included in a list of sensitive destinations) do not send prior notices of exports or inquiries on the legitimacy of transactions involving those substances to all countries. The Board urges Governments to take steps to allow such prior notices to be sent more regularly (see also part C below), possibly in cooperation with industry.

27. The above findings are particularly true for acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate, key chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of heroin or cocaine, respectively. The Board is therefore pleased that, as a result of the informal consultation meetings of major exporters of acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate, and the meeting of the Board on information exchange systems for precursor control (see paragraphs 38 and 39 below), the competent authorities of the major manufacturing, exporting, transit and importing countries and territories are making every effort to start issuing prior

notices of exports of those two substances, or to inquire about the legitimacy of individual shipments, and to provide necessary feedback. The Board trusts that other Governments will also follow.

(b) Issues related to actions taken by Governments in relation to uncovered diversion attempts

28. When competent national authorities uncover cases of diversions or attempted diversions and when they stop shipments because of suspicion, they should communicate relevant details to countries that may be targeted as points of diversion and to the Board. The details should include, as a minimum, the type and quantity of the substance in question and the method and route intended or used by the traffickers. Such communications should be sent in a timely manner if they are to allow other concerned Governments to thwart similar diversion attempts.

29. Since 1994, when a series of diversions of ephedrine into North America from Asia and Europe were uncovered, a growing number of Governments have informed the Board of uncovered cases of diversion or attempted diversions involving a growing number of substances. The Board has by now been informed of cases involving all substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention, except lysergic acid, and of a number of unscheduled substances as well. Governments which regularly share information on such cases now include Belgium, China, Hong Kong SAR of China, Czech Republic, Germany, India, Switzerland and the United States. Those Governments have been instrumental in preventing additional diversions.

30. The Board notes also with satisfaction that some Member States of the European Union now have started sharing with the Board, through the European Commission, certain information from the internal alert system of the European Union on attempted diversions of precursors, allowing the Board in its turn to inform Governments outside the European Union, as appropriate, of those attempts.

31. The Board has also been informed by some Governments of shipments of precursors stopped by those Governments, or by the exporters in question, because of suspicion (see paragraph 17 above). However, in a number of those cases, the Governments of the importing countries concerned were not informed. Consequently, no investigation has been undertaken in those importing countries. At the same time, Governments were often not alerted to the attempts uncovered elsewhere, making it possible for traffickers to turn to other sources to obtain the precursors they need. The Board therefore re-emphasizes, in part C below, the need to provide the Governments concerned, in particular the Government of the country of destination, and the Board, with the relevant details of stopped shipments.

(c) Issues related to seizing precursors and reporting seizures to the Board

32. The Board has often noted that in some countries where illicit manufacture of drugs is known to take place, no precursors used in such manufacture have been seized, or the types of substances seized have not been reported. The fact that no seizures were effected or reported may point to a lack of control of the substances concerned. It may also point to a lack of law enforcement action, either to seize the substances when detected, or to identify the substances in question and their origin and method of diversion.

33. In this connection, it is of concern to the Board that some States in the European Union (Denmark, France, Italy and Sweden), which in previous years have seized precursors (mainly those for amphetamine-type stimulants) and reported such seizures to the Board, for the period 1993 to 1996 have not reported seizures of those substances, or have reported considerably fewer seizures than before. While illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants continues in the region, it is not clear whether the precursors used continue to be seized in those countries. The Board has started a dialogue with the countries concerned to identify the reasons for such a decline in the seizures reported.

34. Moreover, the Board regrets that no seizures have yet been effected in areas where illicit manufacture of LSD is believed to take place, for instance in the United States, although Governments have started to identify diversions and attempted diversions of ergot alkaloids. Also, very few Governments have reported seizures of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of methaqualone.

35. The Board is further concerned that methods and routes of diversion of acetic anhydride in some areas of the world where illicit manufacture of heroin occurs have not yet been identified and that seizures of those chemicals have practically never been effected by countries in those areas, most particularly Colombia and Mexico (see chapter II). Similarly, seizures have not been reported by countries in central Asia neighbouring such an area and by those in south-east Asia, with the exception of China and Myanmar, both of which have reported seizures of acetic anhydride.

36. In part C of the present chapter, the Board therefore reminds Governments of the actions to be taken when uncovering illicit manufacture of drugs.

2. Other related international activities

37. During 1997, the Board continued to place the highest priority in its precursor control activities to assisting competent national authorities in establishing and maintaining the necessary mechanisms to enhance information exchange and implement article 12 of the 1988 Convention. Such activities focused mainly on helping to introduce practical means for Governments to inform each other of shipments of precursors, prior to their export, to verify the legitimacy of individual transactions, and to alert other Governments of uncovered diversion attempts.

38. To that end, the Board played a key role in the Conference on Chemical Diversion from International Commerce held at Prague in February 1997, and a follow-up International Conference on the Multilateral Chemical Reporting Initiative, held at Lisbon in October 1997, both organized jointly by the Drug Enforcement Administration of the United States and by the European Commission. On the occasion of the Prague Conference, the Board also held an informal consultative meeting of representatives of major acetic anhydride manufacturing, exporting and transit countries and territories, to examine possible options for monitoring more closely the licit movement of that substance. Similarly, the Board convened, at Vienna in April 1997, another informal consultation meeting on countries that are major exporters of potassium permanganate. It also arranged for consultations between countries that are major manufacturers, exporters and importers of ergot alkaloids during the fortieth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to discuss the modalities of information exchange concerning those substances.

39. The Board then, in July 1997, convened a larger meeting on information exchange systems for precursor control to extend such mechanisms and procedures to a greater number of Governments, including all major importing, exporting and transit/trans-shipment countries and territories, and to a greater number of substances. Through simulated case studies on the basis of actual and attempted diversions uncovered, the meeting further built up the necessary mechanisms and procedures to agree on modalities for information exchange and feedback; there is now an agreed set of actions and procedures to that end based on previous recommendations of the Board. As it was considered necessary to extend the arrangements made during the meeting to other exporting and importing countries, they are reproduced in annex VI for consideration by all Governments.

40. The purpose of those forums offered by the Board was to make the necessary practical arrangements between the authorities themselves and between the authorities and the Board for timely exchange of necessary information to identify suspicious transactions in precursor chemicals. In all those meetings it has been concluded that the extension of existing mechanisms and procedures for sharing of

information to the substances in question was possible and necessary to prevent diversions, and the participating Governments have made practical arrangements for such exchange. The Board hopes that such concrete outcomes of those meetings will effectively take the international community to the next phase of precursor control.

C. Some proposals for further action

41. On the basis of the observations made and sets of actions agreed upon through the international forums mentioned above, some proposals are made below for further specific action that Governments should now take to fully implement the provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention.

1. Actions related to facilitating the exchange of information

(a) Mechanisms and procedures for information exchange

42. The approach of institutionalizing standard procedures to facilitate the necessary exchange of information was endorsed by Governments at the first informal open-ended inter-sessional meeting, held in July 1997, of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs acting as preparatory body for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to the fight against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities, to be held in June 1998. Governments should promote the development of multilateral arrangements, and especially practical means, that encourage the exchange of essential information for precursor monitoring. They should also institutionalize uniform procedures to facilitate the widespread, multilateral exchange of information in the course of implementing precursor controls.

43. In that context, and in the light of difficulties currently experienced by some Governments in assessing the information they have received and in replying expeditiously to the inquiries sent to them, it has been suggested that the Board should prepare a standard form to be used when sending pre-export notices and inquiries and issuing warnings and alerts, which may include sensitive information. It has also been suggested that the form should be available in all official United Nations languages and should be used immediately, on a voluntary basis, by all Governments to the extent that their legislative basis would allow. A number of competent authorities have contributed to the preparation of such a form, for instance, through discussions at the above-mentioned International Conference on the Multilateral Chemical Reporting Initiative. The Board has made this standard form available to all Governments in the appropriate official language of the United Nations, and is confident that it will be used to facilitate the extension or commencement of information exchange, as applicable.

44. Existing working mechanisms and operating procedures for information exchange should be extended to a greater number of substances. As an immediate step, Governments in exporting countries should regularly send pre-export notices of some sort for shipments of all Table I substances. In turn, especially those countries that are in the process of establishing import controls should now invoke article 12, paragraph 10 (a), for all Table I substances, to request formally that pre-export notifications be sent to their competent authorities. Such action is particularly necessary in the light of the recently uncovered cases of diversions or attempted diversions and individual seizures of precursors for amphetamine-type stimulants. Those cases show that many countries located in areas where such illicit manufacture takes place, for instance those in Europe, do not yet monitor the imports of the precursors sufficiently to identify suspicious shipments entering their territory.

45. For Table II substances, Governments should, as a minimum, take actions comparable to those mentioned above regarding shipments of acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate, critical chemicals for illicit manufacture of, respectively, heroin and cocaine.

46. Some Governments have expressed concern over the issue of information sharing because of the commercial or operational sensitivity of some information. The Board understands such concern. However, it is not sensitive information that is required, and it remains the prerogative of the Government that provides the information to decide what should be shared. Some Governments have also shown reluctance to share certain information on the basis that sharing of that information is not explicitly required under article 12. The Board reminds Governments that the monitoring systems that they must establish to identify suspicious transactions in international trade require the sharing of information, or they will not function. It is not possible, for example, to trace the international movement of precursors unless some form of notification is given prior to export. The working mechanisms and operating procedures described by the Board and the arrangements made at the meeting of the Board on information exchange held in July 1997 provide, within the framework of article 12, for such a practical and workable system.

47. Governments should now put in place those mechanisms and procedures and apply them, to ensure universal cooperation in precursor control. In that context, the Board trusts that the European Commission, which has expressed particular concern over the issue of information exchange, will, in cooperation with the competent authorities of States members of the European Union, make the necessary arrangements to institutionalize such exchange, or propose alternative solutions to enable it to fulfil all of its obligations under article 12.

(b) Problematic target approaches

48. The Board in its report for 1996 on the implementation of article 12 has already shown the dangers of a targeted approach where Governments monitor only shipments to certain areas and has recommended that Governments should re-examine such controls and make amendments, where necessary.² In this connection, as shown in chapter II of the present report, chemical exporters in Europe continue to be an important source of the substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, mainly because traffickers do not always ship directly, but often use complex routes, including countries not associated with illicit drug manufacture and not included on the European Union list of sensitive countries. If transactions are not directed to "sensitive destinations", European countries are not able to easily identify shipments of Table II substances, including, for example, acetic anhydride. For that reason the Board encourages the European Commission, and all Governments that use a similar targeted approach, to discontinue that practice. It also re-emphasizes the need to monitor all shipments, and not just those to regions where illicit manufacture is known to take place.

(c) Informing other Governments and the Board of stopped shipments

49. The Board has noted that a number of shipments of precursors have been stopped* because of suspicion, but the competent authorities in other countries either were not subsequently informed of those stopped shipments, or were informed only after considerable delay (see paragraph 31 above). The Board therefore reiterates its request to all Governments, when suspicious exports are suspended, to provide other Governments concerned, including, in particular, the Government of the country of destination, and the Board with the relevant details as soon as possible. Such action is needed to enable Governments

*For the purpose of this paragraph the term "stopped shipment" includes any shipment stopped, suspended or voluntarily withdrawn by the exporter, because of suspicion.

in the importing countries to investigate those cases, determine if the transaction in question was a diversion attempt, and allow for the prosecution of the persons involved, as applicable. It is also needed to prevent similar diversion attempts in other countries. If alerted, the Board in its turn is prepared to assist in informing other Governments, as appropriate.

2. Other issues

(a) End-use declaration

50. In some countries, end-use declarations are required for certain transactions. For instance, in States members of the European Union an end-use declaration is required for intra-community trade of some of the substances included in the Tables of the 1988 Convention. That document, showing the specific intended uses of the substance in question, and also whether it is destined for export outside the European Union, must be submitted to the supplier by the purchaser or consignee. When exporting companies asked for such a statement from importers outside the European Union to ascertain the final uses of the substance to be exported, the orders were then cancelled in a number of cases. This fact indicates that some orders may have been diversion attempts. The Board believes therefore that such a declaration from the importer can be a useful tool as part of a screening process to identify suspicious circumstances related to the order received. It therefore advises all Governments to encourage their exporting companies to request an end-use declaration, wherever appropriate.

(b) Use of the name of a legitimate company

51. Among the most common methods used by traffickers to divert precursors, there have been increasing uses of the name of an established legitimate company, without the knowledge of that company, when ordering a substance abroad. Governments should therefore carefully check individual transactions, even if the importer in question appears to be authorized, to avoid that such diversion attempts succeed.

(c) Mixtures and other products

52. In various parts of chapter II of the present report, reference is made to the use, in illicit drug manufacture, of mixtures and other products containing one or more scheduled substances in combination with other substances. Of particular note are the references to the use of pharmaceutical products containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine, the use of essential oils containing safrole (in particular sassafras oil) in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants related to methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) ("Ecstasy"), and the use of solvent blends and thinners, as well as dilute acids and potassium permanganate solutions, to process cocaine.

53. In addition, such mixtures and other products have become increasingly used in illicit drug manufacture because tightened controls have reduced the availability to traffickers of some of the substances listed in the Tables of the 1988 Convention. In that connection, and in view of subsequent problems of monitoring and control, the Board recommends the following to enhance current controls over such products: sassafras oil, because of its very high content of safrole, and because it may be readily used in illicit drug manufacture, should be considered as safrole itself and referred to as "safrole in the form of sassafras oil"; it should be controlled in the same way as safrole in its pure form. A number of Governments, including States members of the European Union, have taken this view and are already applying the same controls.

54. To provide for the proper control of pharmaceutical preparations containing scheduled substances, such pharmaceutical preparations, if, technically, they can be readily used in the illicit manufacture of controlled substances, should be controlled in the same way as the scheduled substance they contain.³

(d) Actions to be taken in connection with the uncovering of illicit drug manufacture

55. As described above, in many countries where illicit manufacture of drugs is known to take place, no precursors used in such manufacture have been seized, or the types of substances seized have not been reported. The Board therefore urges all Governments to remind their competent authorities of the following:

(a) When dismantling a clandestine laboratory, law enforcement authorities should seize any chemicals on the premises, since they might be intended for use in illicit manufacture. If all chemicals appear to have been used and the final drug has been manufactured, any remaining evidence of the chemicals used should be seized (including, for example, empty bottles or drums that may have contained them);

(b) On the basis of those seizures, law enforcement agencies should make every effort to identify the substances used in illicit manufacture (for example, through chemical analysis), and determine, where possible, their origin;

(c) Law enforcement authorities should then report their findings to their national authorities, which should subsequently share the information with other Governments and relevant international bodies, for example, the Board.

56. The Board will use the information received to identify trafficking trends and routes of precursors, with a view to alerting other Governments of recent developments and requesting them to take appropriate countermeasures.

(e) Penal sanctions

57. The Board has taken note of imbalances between sanctions relating to precursors and those applied to, for example, major drugs of abuse, and that different sanctions are applied by different Governments to offences involving precursors. Without trafficking of precursors, illicit manufacture of the final drugs of abuse would not be possible. Recently uncovered diversions or diversion attempts also show that the same criminal organizations often control all stages from purchasing the precursors needed in illicit manufacture of drugs to final trafficking of those drugs. The Board therefore wishes to remind all Governments of the need for appropriate sanctions for precursor-related offences, to act as deterrents of criminal activity.

(f) Substances not scheduled in the Tables of the 1988 Convention

58. In view of the increased use of non-scheduled substances in illicit drug manufacture and of the preparation of the limited international special surveillance list of chemicals (see part D below), the Board recommends that, where illicit manufacture is involved, Governments should adopt penal, civil or administrative measures for punishing, in accordance with legislative provisions, as a criminal offence in the sense of article 3 of the 1988 Convention, the unlawful conduct of individuals or companies in connection with the diversion of substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs. Legislation should refer to the intention to manufacture drugs illicitly, regardless of whether the chemicals to be used are under national control or not.

D. Limited international special surveillance list of chemicals

59. The Board has commenced work on the limited international special surveillance list of chemicals as requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1996/29. The aim of the list is to identify the non-scheduled substances most likely to be diverted from licit trade for use in illicit drug manufacture, and to assist Governments by recommending what action may be taken to prevent those diversions. This has become necessary as, during the last few years, international drug-trafficking groups are increasingly attempting to avoid detection by switching from chemicals scheduled under the 1988 Convention to non-scheduled substitutes. The special surveillance list is not a prerequisite for scheduling, nor a means by which the scheduling procedures can be circumvented.

60. The efforts of the Board to date have concentrated on identifying substances suitable for examination for possible inclusion in the list. The 74 chemicals thus identified are shown in annex VII. Those are the substances for which substantial information exists of their use in illicit drug manufacture, when considering factors such as, for example, the number and types of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances which are illicitly manufactured using the substances, actual seizures of the substances as reported to the Board, and whether the substances are currently monitored at the national or regional levels.

61. For the next stage of the development of the list, the Board will convene its Advisory Expert Group to identify from the 74 chemicals a limited number of substances that should be included in the limited international special surveillance list. The Advisory Expert Group will also determine what the specific function of the surveillance list should be, and recommend to the Board what actions Governments should take with regard to the list.

62. In this connection, the Board requests all Governments to assist it in obtaining the information required in order to ensure that a meaningful evaluation of the chemicals can be conducted.

E. Notification by the Government of the United States of America of the possible inclusion of phenylpropanolamine in Table I of the 1988 Convention

63. In September 1997, the Government of the United States submitted to the Secretary-General a notification, in accordance with article 12, paragraph 2, of the 1988 Convention, proposing to add phenylpropanolamine to Table I of the Convention. All Governments have been informed of that notification and requested to provide additional information that would allow the Board to assess the substance in question for possible inclusion in Table I.

64. The use of phenylpropanolamine as a precursor in illicit drug manufacture (see also paragraphs 122-123 below) is a trend that emerged in 1995, although an isolated seizure was reported as early as 1992 when the Canadian authorities seized 50 kilograms of the substance. The Board had already identified phenylpropanolamine as one of the substances to be considered for possible inclusion in the limited international special surveillance list.

65. Once the information requested has been received, the Board will take further steps through its Advisory Expert Group to assess phenylpropanolamine. The Board encourages all Governments to support the assessment procedure by supplying the data necessary to ensure a comprehensive evaluation.

II. ANALYSIS OF DATA ON SEIZURES OF, AND ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN, PRECURSORS AND TRENDS IN ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS

A. Overview

66. The following analysis provides an overview of major trends in seizures and cases of diversion, attempted diversion, and trafficking of substances listed in the Tables of the 1988 Convention. It also reviews trends in the illicit manufacture of drugs in the context of developing knowledge of the precursor trafficking situation worldwide over recent years. In the analysis of available data, consideration has been given to information provided by Governments not only on seizures, but also on known cases of diversion and attempted diversion, of stopped or suspended shipments, and of illicit drug manufacture, as well as to findings of investigations undertaken.

67. To assist in understanding the importance of the individual chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, a comprehensive list of the substances currently scheduled in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention and an outline of their typical uses in illicit manufacture are given in annex II. Information also provided in annex II may be used to calculate how much of a drug could be manufactured from a given quantity of seized substance.

68. The present report contains seizure data for the five-year period from 1992 to 1996, furnished by Governments under the provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention (see annex I, tables 3a and 3b). The Board is aware that the available data are not comprehensive. Therefore, for the purposes of this review, the data have been supplemented, where possible, with more recent information provided by Governments and other competent international bodies.

69. Seizure data, and data on diversions and attempted diversions, again emphasize the importance of *acetic anhydride*, used for the illicit conversion of morphine to heroin. They also highlight the use of substances in Table I in the illicit manufacture of psychotropic substances such as amphetamine, methamphetamine and amphetamine-type stimulants related to methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA) and MDMA (Ecstasy). Patterns of diversions of those substances have been identified, in some cases for the first time, and involving new trends. The Board draws the attention of Governments, in particular, to the new routes of diversion, and routes uncovered for the first time, and to the large quantities of chemicals involved in the cases referred to.

70. In the reports of the Board on the implementation of article 12 for 1995 and 1996, cases of special interest involved mainly ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, with only a limited number of cases involving other scheduled substances. In a noteworthy development, cases subsequently reported have included a wider range of substances, from which a number of different drugs, abused in various parts of the world, could have been manufactured illicitly.

71. As in previous years, information provided on seizures of substances not listed in the Tables of the 1988 Convention show the continued use of substitute chemicals for many of the currently scheduled substances. A total of 56 non-scheduled substances have been reported as being seized in 1996. Most of those have been salts and solvents used in the illicit production of cocaine, reported by countries in South America. Others are specific chemicals required for the illicit manufacture of, among others, amphetamine-type stimulants and methaqualone.

72. As indicated elsewhere in the present report, the Board welcomes the fact that, though still limited, an increasing number of Governments have provided information on shipments of precursors and chemicals that were stopped, suspended or voluntarily cancelled because of suspicious circumstances. In 1996, and to date in 1997, it has been informed of stopped shipments by 10 countries, involving shipments of all scheduled substances (except *N*-acetylanthranilic acid, anthranilic acid and lysergic acid) to 46 countries. The Board encourages all those Governments that are aware of such cases to provide relevant information to the Board in a timely manner, and to alert other Governments to shipments that have been stopped (see also chapter I, part C, above).

73. On the basis of the available information on seizures, methods and routes of diversion, licit uses etc., the following major observations can be made:

(a) More information is required on seizures, stopped shipments and illicit laboratory activities, as well as on routes and methods of diversion. Available data do not provide a satisfactory means for predicting future trends;

(b) National seizure statistics do not always reflect the known illicit drug-manufacturing situation, because of either a lack of reporting or an inadequate capacity for control, resulting in few seizures;

(c) Nevertheless, large quantities of substances listed in both Tables I and II have been seized, or shipments have been stopped because of suspicious circumstances. Those quantities would have been sufficient to manufacture illicitly a significant part of the estimated volume of clandestinely produced drugs, had the chemicals fallen into the hands of traffickers;

(d) For the first time, in some cases, patterns of diversion and trafficking have been identified;

(e) Information on diversions and attempted diversions shows that trafficking in precursors occurs worldwide, even precursors for substances that are illicitly manufactured and distributed mainly on a regional or subregional basis such as amphetamine-type stimulants;

(f) The successes of a number of Governments in uncovering diversion attempts means that illicit drug manufacturers have difficulty in obtaining some of the chemicals they require. A wide variety of non-scheduled substitutes, and of mixtures and other products containing scheduled chemicals, have been used, particularly for cocaine-processing and for the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants. Several Governments already monitor domestic distribution of such substitute chemicals at the national level, and some monitor international trade. There is still a need to control in a more coherent way such products containing one or more scheduled substances;

(g) Increasingly, professional chemists have become involved in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine and amphetamine-type stimulants, either recruited by organized traffickers or working independently. The involvement of such chemists is indicative of the continued search for new methods of synthesis requiring precursors that are not scheduled under the 1988 Convention, or are only controlled at the domestic level under voluntary measures, or for new drugs that are not currently controlled at the national or international levels.

In chapter I, part C, above, the Board makes recommendations to counter some of the above-mentioned problems, and proposes courses for further action for the improvement of current controls.

B. Trends in the illicit traffic in precursors and the illicit manufacture of drugs

1. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine

74. Bolivia, Colombia and Peru are the countries where most of the illicit coca production occurs. Most of the cocaine hydrochloride available on the illicit market is processed in Colombia. Until recently, most of the coca paste used for such processing was brought into the country from Bolivia and Peru. That situation has now changed, and much of the coca paste processed in Colombia is obtained from the domestic illicit market. The importance of illicit manufacturing activities in Colombia has been a focus for that country's drug-control strategy, centring on the control and seizure of the chemicals used in such illicit manufacture, and on the identification and destruction of clandestine laboratories. As a result, the number of such laboratories uncovered has risen steadily, from 224 in 1992, to 885 in 1996. In early 1997 a large cocaine laboratory with an estimated annual capacity of manufacturing some 300 tonnes of cocaine hydrochloride was discovered and dismantled, and the chemicals were seized. The manufacturing capacity, if operational, could account for approximately one third of the total estimated illicit cocaine manufactured in South America (approximately 800 tonnes).

75. At the same time, illicit drug manufacturers in Bolivia and Peru have reportedly increased their capacity to manufacture cocaine hydrochloride. Whether this is a direct consequence of the increased use of coca paste from domestic sources in Colombia, resulting in a "surplus" in Bolivia and Peru, or whether it is simply a measure of the spread of illicit manufacturing activities generally, is not known. Brazil, the region's largest manufacturer of some important chemicals used in illicit cocaine manufacture (for example, *acetone* and *ethyl ether*), has also reported increased illicit production activities. Epadú, a low-alkaloid coca variety, is cultivated illicitly in Brazil close to border areas with Colombia and Peru. Use of that variety as a source of cocaine may have some advantages chemically, since less of a need for purification of intermediate products would indicate a lower requirement for an oxidizing agent such as *potassium permanganate* to remove residual impurities.

76. Only Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru in South America have submitted to the Board the completed Form D for 1996 containing seizure data. It is therefore difficult to assess emerging trends. The Board takes this opportunity to remind Governments of the region, and indeed all Governments, of the importance of submitting the completed Form D in a timely manner, without which the Board cannot establish patterns and trends. The examination of such patterns and trends in South America has only been possible by supplementing available data with consolidated data provided by the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States for the corresponding period (1992 to 1996).

77. Most Governments in South America have made seizures of many of the substances listed in Table II of the 1988 Convention that are used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine. Available data provide some confirmation that cocaine processing, from coca leaf to cocaine hydrochloride, is being carried out increasingly in countries other than Colombia. In Bolivia, for example, the number of discovered and dismantled *pozas*, pits used in the process of extracting cocaine from the coca leaf, has risen since 1993, while at the same time seizures of *hydrochloric acid*, a chemical used extensively in the preparation of the final product cocaine hydrochloride, have also risen steadily over the same period. While that trend is perhaps most clear in Ecuador, where for almost all of the chemicals used in the different stages of illicit cocaine production, acids, solvents and *potassium permanganate*, the quantities seized have risen annually since 1992, it might also be a reflection that controls are now in place, and working.

(a) *Solvents*

78. With the exception of Colombia, the relative quantities of the solvents *acetone*, *ethyl ether* and *methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)* understood to have been seized in South America are small. The Board has indicated already in its report for 1996 that the smaller quantities of some solvents seized, for example ethyl ether, may be due to the fact that those substances can be easily recycled. Further information supporting such activities in Colombia has been provided to the Board, indicating that recycling gives a 75 per cent yield, and that solvent mixtures may be recycled two or three times before they are disposed of.

79. Recycling of used solvents is one approach taken by cocaine manufacturers facing difficulties in obtaining the chemicals they require because of tightened controls. Another approach is the use of alternative solvents, or solvent mixtures, that are not controlled or are less strictly controlled than substances such as *MEK*, listed in Table II of the 1988 Convention. A wide variety of non-scheduled solvents and commercially available mixtures has been reported. Of those, the most commonly encountered is methyl isobutyl ketone, or solvent mixtures containing that substance, often with *MEK*. Indeed, other solvents associated with such mixtures have been frequently identified as residual solvents in samples of seized cocaine analysed in the United States. They include *toluene* (found in 93 per cent of samples), benzene (in 85 per cent of samples), ethyl acetate (60 per cent), xylene (55 per cent) and isopropyl acetate (48 per cent). While data cannot be compared directly with those of previous years, it is clear that there has been little change in the major solvents used. The actual extent of the use of mixtures in illicit cocaine processing is not known.

80. Attempts to obtain large quantities of scheduled solvents, specifically *MEK*, have increasingly come to the attention of the Board. Orders for large quantities of *MEK* (typically for quantities of 200 tonnes or more) that have raised concern have been made in Belgium, Germany and the United Kingdom. In another case in 1997, investigations by the South African authorities have resulted in the voluntary withdrawal of an order for 27 tonnes of *MEK* from South Africa to Colombia. In that case, investigations revealed that the order was placed by a broker in the United States, and the chemical was to be shipped to Colombia, via an import/export company in Mexico. The Board is aware also of five other stopped shipments of *MEK* in 1996, from Germany and the United States to Colombia, totalling almost 880 tonnes, sufficient for about 50 tonnes of drug (approximately 250 million doses).

81. The Board is also aware of other shipments of *acetone* (707 tonnes) and *toluene* (1,220 tonnes) to Latin America that were stopped in 1996 because of suspicious circumstances or other irregularities. Together with the collated seizure data available from all sources related to countries in the region, it is reported that in 1996, an additional minimum of 500 tonnes of solvents was seized. In one country alone, 15 shipments of solvents to Latin America totalling 1,755 tonnes, enough to make more than 100 tonnes of the drug (about 500 million doses), were stopped.

82. It is estimated that, in total, the quantity of solvents stopped or seized (equivalent to more than 4 million litres) would have been sufficient to produce some 200 to 250 tonnes of cocaine for the illicit market, compared with the approximately 800 tonnes annually that is produced illicitly in South America.

(b) *Potassium permanganate*

83. Large quantities of *potassium permanganate* are imported each year into regions where cocaine is illicitly manufactured and into neighbouring countries. From data available to the Board, known exports of the substance to Latin America have increased fourfold since 1994, to more than 1,000 tonnes in 1996, and importing countries have admitted the possible diversion of much of that quantity for use in illicit

cocaine processing. In 1996, seizures of diverted potassium permanganate are known to have been made in Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela, the largest quantity (97 tonnes) being seized in Colombia. The country of origin of the potassium permanganate seized has not been reported. In addition, two suspicious shipments of potassium permanganate en route to Latin America, totalling more than 25 tonnes, were stopped by the United States authorities in 1996 because of fears that the shipments would be diverted to the illicit market.

84. The apparent large increase in imports of *potassium permanganate* into Latin America may represent a simple reporting phenomenon, as more and more countries and territories have introduced controls over scheduled substances, including potassium permanganate. However, some countries in Europe have expressed their concern about large increases in export applications for potassium permanganate to destinations in Latin America, particularly in 1996. It is recognized by the States concerned that little is known about the licit uses of or requirements for imported potassium permanganate. It is recognized also that the quantities imported are probably far in excess of actual licit needs. For that reason, and given the fact that the number of major exporting countries is small (four only: China, Germany, Mexico and United States), a special focus has been placed on the monitoring of all shipments of the substance into the region. The Board believes that this action (see also paragraphs 27, 38-39 and 45) will reduce significantly the opportunities for traffickers to divert potassium permanganate both to, and within, Latin America.

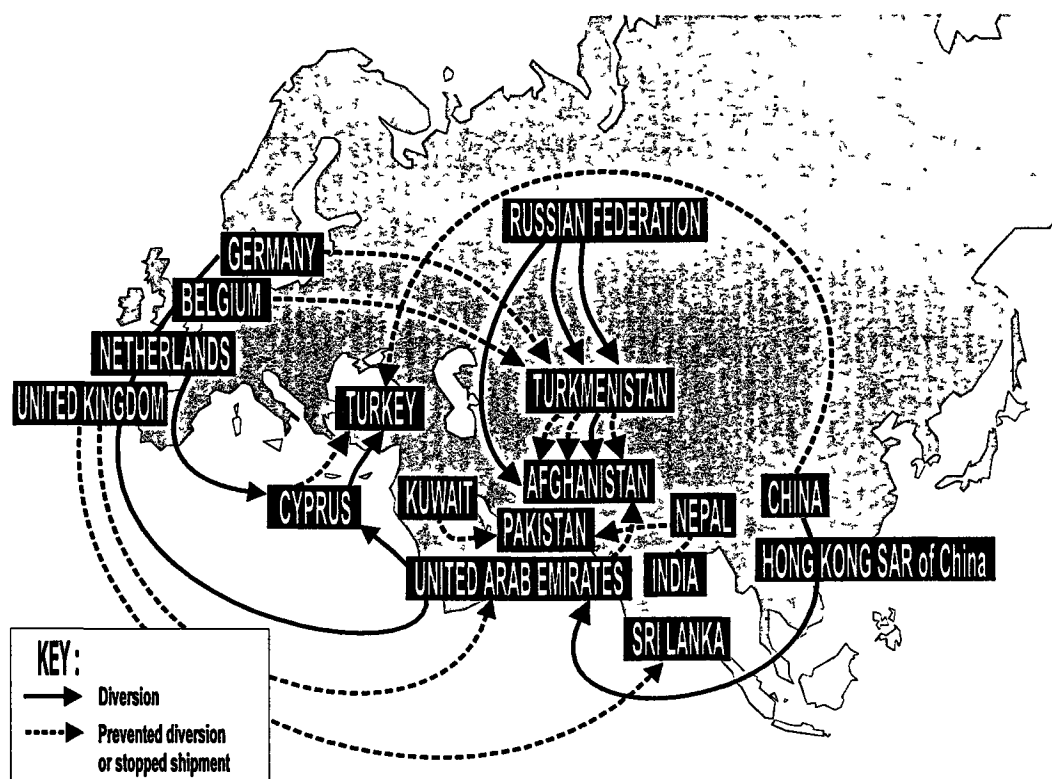
(c) *General remarks*

85. As well as diversions from international trade, it is understood also that unknown quantities of domestically manufactured chemicals are diverted from licit channels for use in illicit cocaine processing. It is recognized also that smuggling occurs from neighbouring countries into regions where cocaine is processed. Strict chemical control legislation is in place in some countries, and that, together with practical cooperation between law enforcement authorities of neighbouring countries, has had a positive impact on limiting the availability of the chemicals of interest. Nevertheless, as the Board has indicated in previous reports, many countries in South America still lack effective working systems for control of the manufacture and domestic distribution of chemicals. It again therefore requests all Governments of the subregion to maintain their vigilance in controlling the domestic movement of chemicals, and to strengthen controls should weaknesses be identified.

2. *Substances used in the illicit manufacture of heroin*

86. The Board has previously reported on attempted diversions, diversions and smuggling of heroin chemicals, particularly *acetic anhydride*, a substance listed in Table II of the 1988 Convention because of its extensive use in the illicit conversion of morphine to heroin, into and through south and south-west Asia. Chemicals have been smuggled from India into Pakistan or Afghanistan via Pakistan; through, or from, States of the Persian Gulf area and the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in central Asia; and from Europe to, and through, Turkey. Since the last report of the Board on the implementation of article 12 was issued in 1996, the Board has been informed of a number of new cases of diversion or attempted diversion of and trafficking in acetic anhydride. Seizures of that substance, and of other substances that may be used in the illicit manufacture of heroin, have also been reported. Some of the more recent cases, as well as some of those already described in previous reports of the Board, are presented in figure II.

Figure II. Some cases of diversion or prevented diversion of acetic anhydride, 1995-1997



87. The uncovering of attempted diversions of consignments of large quantities of *acetic anhydride* from Europe, both western and eastern, destined for illicit use in heroin-producing regions in south-west Asia, has confirmed chemical exporters in Europe as an important source of the substance. States members of the European Union, and the Board, recognize that a major problem that may contribute to this situation is the fact that, as traffickers do not always ship directly but have often used complex routes, including countries or regions not associated with illicit heroin manufacture, many of the transit countries and territories and declared final destinations (that is, Afghanistan, Cyprus, Israel, Kenya, Nepal, Pakistan, Romania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Yugoslavia) are not included on the European Union list of sensitive countries. If transactions are not to “sensitive destinations”, European countries are not easily able to identify shipments of Table II substances, including acetic anhydride. In this connection, the attention of all Governments concerned is drawn to the recommendation of the Board, contained in chapter I, part C, above, on such problematic target approaches.

88. Nevertheless, the situation, or at least the situation regarding trafficking routes to south and south-west Asia, is continuously changing. For example, following the introduction of strict controls over *acetic anhydride* in India, that country may no longer be a major source of the acetic anhydride used in illicit manufacture of heroin in the subregion.

89. Traffickers have looked for, and sometimes found, new sources for the chemicals they require. Previously unidentified routes and methods that have been used for the diversion of *acetic anhydride* have been uncovered since the Board issued its report for 1996. Although no seizures have been reported, there have been continued reports of significant diversion and trafficking of chemicals required for illicit heroin manufacture, acetic anhydride in particular, through and from the CIS member States in central Asia, and from the Russian Federation, into Afghanistan.

90. Cases coming to the attention of the Board have shown the Russian Federation also to be an important, and relatively new, source of large quantities of *acetic anhydride*, particularly to central and south Asia. The Board welcomes the introduction in the Russian Federation of regulations for exports of scheduled substances, which have led to the identification of cases of diversion and attempted diversion. As a result, it has now been established that in 1995, one Russian company alone exported without authorization some 70 tonnes of acetic anhydride to Afghanistan. At the same time, customs authorities have seized significant quantities of chemicals, including shipments that were to have been exported without proper authorization. Other cases that have come to the attention of the Board in 1997, reported by the Russian authorities, have confirmed that trend.

91. Since CIS member States in central Asia, because of insufficient controls, may be targeted by traffickers as a source, or for the transit, of precursors, it is important that the Governments concerned should put in place, at the earliest opportunity, the controls necessary to prevent such exploitation.

92. Very recent examples also show the introduction of other routes of diversion not previously encountered. For example, in early 1997, the first detections were made involving Kuwait as a starting point for trafficking of *acetic anhydride* to Pakistan, for onward illicit export. Also, in August 1997, a suspicious shipment of more than 5 tonnes of acetic anhydride from the United Kingdom to Sri Lanka was identified. And finally, in the early part of 1997, the Board was informed of the seizure of a consignment of acetic anhydride in Nepal. It is understood that the substance originated in India and was en route to Pakistan, and that previous shipments may have already been diverted using the same route. It is believed that, particularly because of the tightened regulatory and enforcement controls over acetic anhydride in India, traffickers may be exploring new methods of diversion or new routes by shipping the chemical to neighbouring countries where controls are not so strict.

93. For that reason, all countries in south and south-west Asia should be vigilant in monitoring chemical movements. Even in India itself, where efforts to strengthen existing controls over *acetic anhydride* have led to the positive results already referred to, continued vigilance in exercising controls has enabled the competent authorities to identify an international trade in acetic anhydride, both import and export, that previously they were unaware of. Investigations are continuing, with a view to establishing the scope of that trade to ensure that it is not used as a source for diversion attempts.

94. In the same way that actions by Governments have uncovered new routes of diversion and attempted diversion, those same actions have identified cases indicating that old routes are still exploited, as instanced by the renewed implication of both Cyprus and the United Arab Emirates in large-scale trafficking of *acetic anhydride*. In one new case, the United Kingdom reported in 1997, following information received through its voluntary system of cooperation with industry, a suspicious inquiry for the supply of 60 tonnes a month of acetic anhydride to the United Arab Emirates, for supposed end-use there. In another, almost 10 tonnes of acetic anhydride originating from the Netherlands, described as "agricultural insecticide", part of a larger consignment of 83 tonnes, was seized in Cyprus, from where it was to have been smuggled into Turkey.

95. In south-east Asia many clandestine laboratories continue to operate in the border regions between China, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Thailand. While it is understood that chemicals, including *acetic anhydride*, are frequently diverted from domestic trade, and smuggled across land borders from neighbouring countries before being brought into the border regions of Myanmar, there is little recent information on cases of diversion or attempted diversion, or on seizures, related to the subregion. That fact makes it difficult to develop a clear picture of chemical trafficking routes.

96. Nevertheless, the Lao People's Democratic Republic has reported seizures of some of the acids and solvents used frequently for the illicit manufacture of heroin, and, as reported in the report of the Board for 1996 on the implementation of article 12, China stopped in 1996 an attempted diversion of 200 tonnes of *acetone* from that country to Myanmar. However, the only countries in south-east Asia that have informed the Board of seizures of *acetic anhydride* are China and Myanmar. In Myanmar, seizures of acetic anhydride from India have decreased significantly as a result of effective law enforcement cooperation between the respective Governments; no such seizures were reported in 1996. At the same time, seizures of acetic anhydride originating from China, as reported by the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), have increased sharply in recent years. In 1995 almost 1,500 litres of the chemical were seized, whereas in 1996 the quantity reported seized had increased to almost 13,000 litres.

97. The Board has also been informed of the seizure in China in February 1997 of 51 tonnes of heroin chemicals, destined to Myanmar, including ammonium chloride (approximately 22 tonnes), *ethyl ether* (0.4 tonnes), *hydrochloric acid* (3 tonnes), and *sulphuric acid* (3 tonnes). Sodium carbonate, sodium hydrate and activated charcoal were also seized. The chemicals had been purchased with a falsified purchasing certificate. Recent seizures such as this, together with the information on seizures in Myanmar, provide further evidence that China is the source of much of the supply of chemicals used illicitly for heroin manufacture in the subregion.

98. There is even less information available concerning the trafficking situation for chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of heroin in the Andean subregion and in Mexico. Relatively small seizures of *acetic anhydride* have been reported in the past by Colombia (4,701 litres in 1994 and 45 litres in 1995), but no such seizures have been reported by Mexico since those made in 1992. While some of the clandestine laboratories discovered in Colombia and Mexico were reportedly involved in the illicit manufacture of heroin, no indication has been given as to the production capacity and therefore the requirement for chemicals.

99. It is of concern also that no suspicious shipments of *acetic anhydride*, or diversions or attempted diversions, have been reported with destination to those countries in Latin America where illicit heroin manufacture has been reported. The risk of diversion is high: the United States and Mexico, for example, are the first and third largest exporters of acetic anhydride worldwide (with approximately 45 per cent and 10 per cent of world exports, respectively). There is also a serious risk of diversion from Europe, especially when viewed in the context of similar stopped shipments and attempted diversions to regions in Asia where illicit heroin is manufactured.

100. It is of significance that all of the more recent cases of diversion and attempted diversion of *acetic anhydride* that have come to the attention of the Board have involved very large quantities. In total, government actions in application of the 1988 Convention led, in 1996, to the stopping, seizure or prevention of diversion of some 360 tonnes of acetic anhydride destined for use in illicit heroin manufacture. That quantity would have been sufficient to make almost 150 tonnes of heroin. As with the stopping, seizure or prevention of diversion of solvents used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine, that quantity represents a significant proportion of the chemicals required by traffickers for manufacturing

the heroin available on the illicit market, estimated variously at between 430 tonnes and 530 tonnes worldwide.

101. Finally, in the report of the Board for 1996 on the implementation of article 12, mention was made of a seizure of acetic acid and sodium acetate, two substances not listed in the Tables of the 1988 Convention but which in combination may be used for the manufacture of acetylating agents, such as *acetic anhydride* and acetyl chloride, which in their turn may be used to convert morphine into heroin. During 1997, anecdotal reports have also indicated the unauthorized conversion of acetic acid into acetic anhydride for use in clandestine heroin laboratories in India. Reports have also been made of continuing seizures of acetic acid in Myanmar. There is, however, no indication as to how widespread any use of illicitly manufactured acetic anhydride is, either domestically or after smuggling to countries where heroin is produced.

3. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants

(a) Amphetamine and amphetamine-type stimulants related to MDMA (Ecstasy)

102. Abuse of amphetamine and amphetamine-type stimulants related to MDMA (Ecstasy) appears to have been, until recently, largely a western European phenomenon. However, cases of abuse and a growing number of seizures of, in particular, MDMA and related substances are now also being reported by many countries in different regions, such as North America and south-east Asia (in particular Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore), and also by Australia.

103. For a number of years the Board has noted with concern the lack of information on the seizure and trafficking of the precursors used for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine (that is, *1-phenyl-2-propanone* (P-2-P) (a Table I substance) and *phenylacetic acid* (Table II)) and amphetamine-type stimulants related to MDMA (*isofrofe*, *3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone* (3,4-MDP-2-P), *piperonal* and *safrole*, all Table I substances). For example, the Board noted in its report for 1996 that the number of seizures of the relevant precursors and the number of clandestine laboratories identified are not commensurate with the suspected extent of illicit drug manufacture, estimated from the widespread availability of the drugs on the illicit market. Reported data are, in general, insufficient to allow a detailed analysis of trends in trafficking in precursors and illicit manufacture. Again, the problem has been particularly acute in Europe, where the psychotropic substances are widely abused, and where most of the known illicit manufacture worldwide occurs.

104. Focusing specifically on the illicit manufacture of MDMA and related drugs, available reports indicate that such manufacture is taking place mainly in the Netherlands and, possibly, close to the Netherlands border in Belgium. However, the Board has noted that a number of other countries have reported the uncovering and dismantling of illicit laboratories. Those cases have occurred in Europe (Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Poland, Spain and United Kingdom), as well as in western Asia (Israel), Africa (South Africa), North America (Canada and the United States) and Oceania (Australia). It is to be noted that some of those cases represented only small-scale experimental laboratories, but many others involved large-scale laboratories. The clandestine laboratory in Spain, for example, was reported as the largest such laboratory ever discovered in that country.

105. At the same time, the Board noted in its report for 1996 unconfirmed reports from both western and eastern Europe of the illicit manufacture of the necessary precursors for MDMA and related drugs. Evidence has now been provided to the Board that indicates that in the Netherlands, clandestine laboratories have been used to manufacture illicitly at least some of those precursors (*3,4-MDP-2-P*). It is the first time that such laboratories have been discovered in the Netherlands. In Poland also, a

clandestine laboratory manufacturing *P-2-P* for use in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine has been uncovered and dismantled.

106. Until recently, there had been no reported diversions and attempted diversions of the relevant precursors required for the illicit manufacture of MDMA and related drugs, and only a few suspicious shipments had been identified. That situation changed in 1997. Several cases of large-scale diversion, attempted diversion and seizures of *P-2-P* and *3,4-MDP-2-P* have now come to the attention of the Board. Two cases of smuggling of large quantities of precursors from China to the Netherlands have been reported. One involved the seizure in the Netherlands of 3,000 litres of *P-2-P*, originating in China, destined for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine. The second case involved the seizure, again in the Netherlands, of 1,000 litres of *3,4-MDP-2-P*, also originating in China and smuggled from Hong Kong SAR of China, destined for the illicit manufacture of drugs of the Ecstasy type. A further 3,000 litres of the chemical, part of the same order, were also seized by customs authorities in Hong Kong SAR of China. That seizure was the first significant seizure made by the authorities of Hong Kong SAR of China since the introduction of relevant legislation in January 1996.

107. In 1997 the German authorities also reported the stopped shipment of 10 tonnes of *P-2-P* from Germany to Yugoslavia because of suspicious circumstances, and the French authorities prevented the diversion of 5 tonnes per month of both *3,4-MDP-2-P* and *P-2-P* to Suriname. In the latter case, a French exporting company refused to supply an order for the precursors from Suriname. Investigations have since shown that the end-user certificate supplied in support of the order was for a company that did not exist.

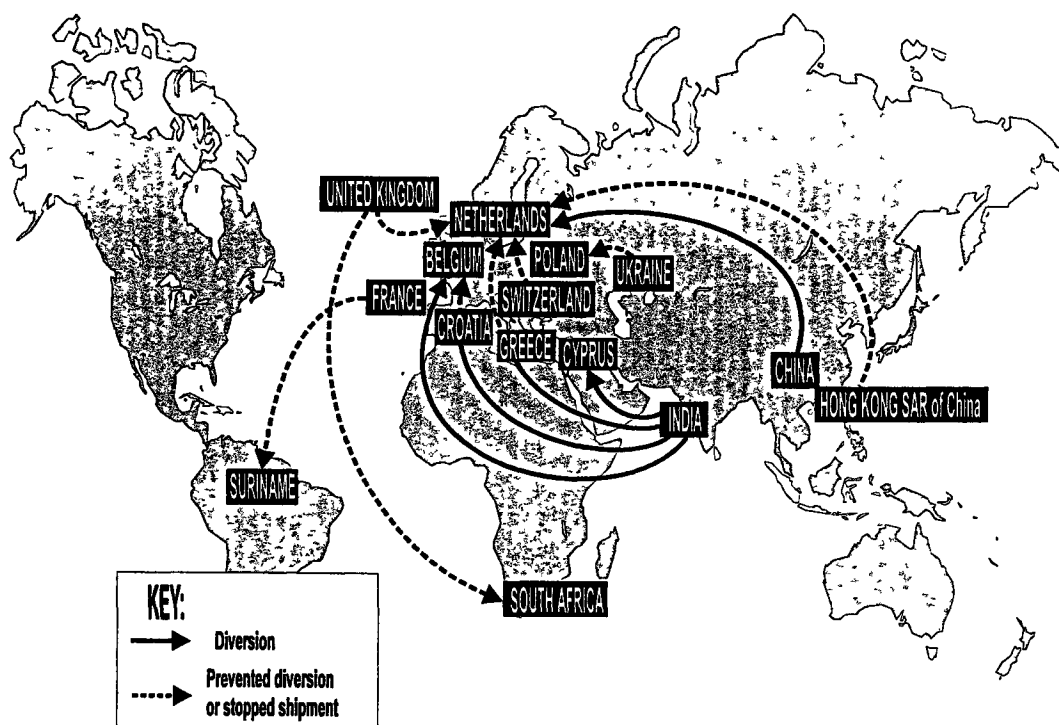
108. Also in 1997, a series of cases of diversion and attempted diversion of *P-2-P* and *3,4-MDP-2-P*, involving several European countries (including Germany, Portugal, Romania, Switzerland and United Kingdom), were identified. In most cases, the shipments were destined to Belgium and the Netherlands. It was intended that a total of 24,000 kilograms of *P-2-P*, originating from India, would be imported into Europe. In fact, it is now known that 11 tonnes of the substance were imported, and presumably diverted for use in illicit drug manufacture.

109. It has been found that between 1993 and 1997, in 11 cases in the above-mentioned series, the same persons using different names and companies in different European countries were involved in the attempted diversion of *3,4-MDP-2-P*, *P-2-P* and *safrole* in the form of sassafras oil. In eight of those cases it is known that the quantities ordered were large, for example 1,500 kilograms per month of *P-2-P*, and 4,860 kilograms per month of *safrole* in the form of sassafras oil. In addition to the above-mentioned precursors, attempts were also made to obtain solvents (such as *methyl ethyl ketone*) and reagents (such as formamide) also required for illicit drug manufacture. Again, the destination was either Belgium or the Netherlands. In addition, the Swiss authorities, in cooperation with the authorities of the Netherlands, prevented the diversion of 2,000 kilograms of *MDP-2-P* and 2,000 kilograms of *safrole*.

110. In other representative cases reported in 1997, the Greek authorities stopped the diversion (through the use of a false end-user declaration) of a shipment of 400 kilograms of *3,4-MDP-2-P* from India to the Netherlands, and the Polish authorities reported the seizure of *safrole* smuggled from Ukraine. The authorities in Croatia seized 200 kilograms of *P-2-P*, which had been smuggled from India via Malta and Slovenia en route to Belgium, presumably for use in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine.

111. Some of the major recent cases of attempted diversion of, or trafficking in, precursors used for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine and amphetamine-type stimulants related to MDMA are shown in figure III.

Figure III. Some cases of attempted diversion of, or trafficking in, precursors for amphetamine and MDMA, 1996-1997



112. The analysis of cases known to the Board highlights the fact that the diversion and attempted diversion of precursors for amphetamine and amphetamine-type stimulants related to MDMA is also a global problem, involving the use of diverse routes and several sources of chemicals. As demonstrated in the examples given above, trafficking in those precursors has been found to occur in all continents, although the destination in most cases has been countries in Europe, and the Netherlands in particular.

113. As with other scheduled substances, experience has shown that traffickers quickly exploit the possibilities of new routes of diversion. For example, suspicious orders of small quantities of *safrole* in the form of sassafras oil, from the United Kingdom to Ghana and Nigeria respectively, were identified in 1997. In another case, in 1996, a controlled delivery was arranged between the United Kingdom and South Africa following a suspicious order for 200 litres of safrole in the form of sassafras oil. The end destination for the safrole was believed to be a clandestine laboratory in South Africa illicitly manufacturing amphetamine-type stimulants related to MDMA. The controlled delivery proceeded, but the consignment was seized when it became apparent that the safrole would be taken to Zimbabwe, from where a chemical wholesaler had placed the original order.

114. As a result of the use of increasingly diverse and complex routes of diversion, the Board is concerned that no seizures of relevant precursors have ever been made, for example, in Asia, despite the fact that 5 of the 10 countries that are major manufacturers (as known to the Board) of relevant precursors are located on that continent. As shown in the above-mentioned cases, Asian countries such as China and India have already been targeted by traffickers as sources of the chemicals that they need.

As the extent of abuse of MDMA and related drugs continues to grow, particularly in the region of Asia and the Pacific, there is every likelihood that an increase in the illicit manufacture of those substances could occur. Consequently, all Governments in the region, and in south-east Asia particularly, are requested to maintain their vigilance in monitoring the movement of the relevant chemicals, nationally, within the region and internationally.

115. It is unclear whether all of the above-mentioned cases represent new routes of diversion, or are established routes identified for the first time. In any case, with the recently reported cases of diversion and attempted diversion of other precursor chemicals, the quantities of precursors involved are significant. However, as with the reported cases of diversion and attempted diversion of solvents for cocaine, for example, and acetic anhydride for illicit heroin manufacture, the quantities of precursors prevented from being diverted are significant. For example, the stopped shipment of 10 tonnes of P-2-P would have been sufficient to manufacture up to 5 tonnes of amphetamine (equivalent to up to 500 million street doses), and the prevented diversion of 5 tonnes per month of 3,4-MDP-2-P would have been enough to manufacture almost 25 tonnes of MDMA per year (equivalent to approximately 250 million street doses).

(b) *Methamphetamine*

116. Abuse and illicit manufacture of methamphetamine is a continuing and growing problem in North America, East and South-East Asia and Australia.

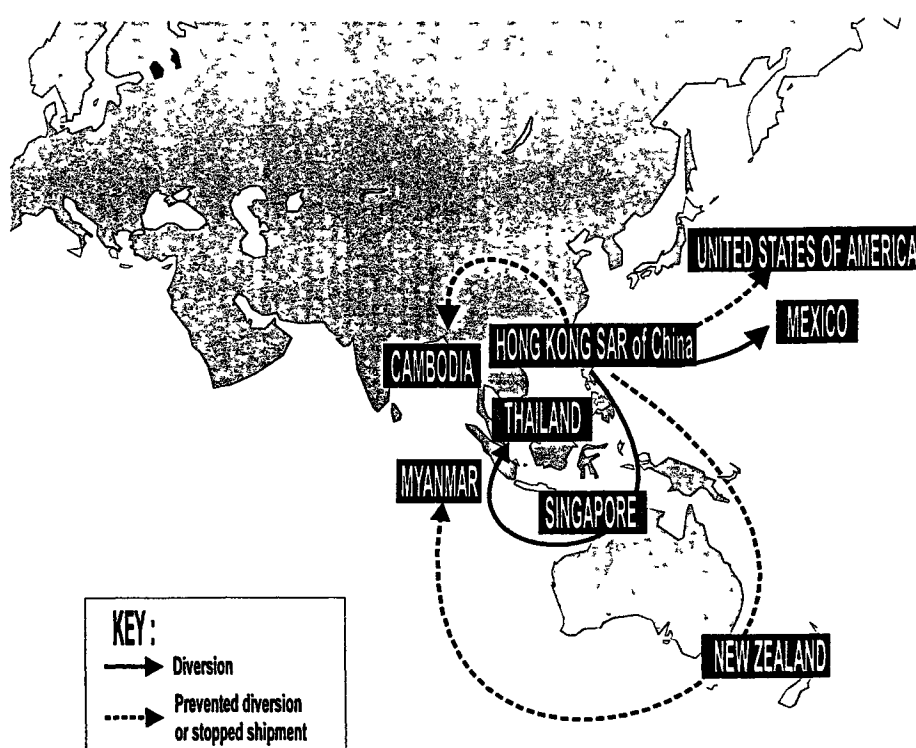
117. In the last two or three years the developing situation with regard to trafficking in *ephedrine* and *pseudoephedrine*, the two precursors most frequently used in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine, has been even more noteworthy than that seen with, for example, acetic anhydride. Continued successes in identifying attempted diversions of, and seizing, both ephedrine and pseudoephedrine have had a major impact in further limiting the supply of those substances for illicit manufacture. Clear patterns have emerged to show changing routes of diversion, and attempts to obtain substitute precursors, as diversions and attempted diversions have been uncovered and controls strengthened. Some cases which highlight those changes and the current situation are indicated below.

118. It was in 1994 that the attention of the Board was first drawn to a series of large-scale diversions and attempted diversions of *ephedrine*, a Table I substance. Consignments of ephedrine were ordered from different manufacturing countries, in particular the Czech Republic and India, by brokers in Switzerland and, after having been routed in many cases through third countries, were then shipped to Mexico. The Board, to help those Governments take immediate remedial measures, invited all competent authorities concerned to a meeting at Vienna at which participants agreed to exchange information on individual shipments. As a result, the known trafficking situation quickly changed. Traffickers identified new sources of ephedrine and used new routes of diversion. As with *acetic anhydride*, in some cases traffickers have exploited weak controls governing brokers operating in free zones to divert the substance. In all known cases at that time the country of destination was Mexico.

119. When tighter controls over *ephedrine* were introduced in the supplier countries, traffickers again appeared to quickly change their tactics. They have tried to import shipments of ephedrine into countries neighbouring Mexico, where controls had still to be established. At the same time, traffickers have tried to divert *pseudoephedrine*, also listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention, to be used as a substitute for ephedrine. As controls over pseudoephedrine were also tightened to match those for ephedrine, traffickers then tried to avoid those controls by attempting to obtain both ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in tablet form. A number of such attempts have been uncovered in the United States.

120. Also more recently in 1996, it would appear that traffickers have again identified new sources for *ephedrine* in China, and have attempted to divert shipments of that substance through Hong Kong SAR of China to both the United States and Mexico. From cases of diversion and attempted diversion reported to the Board, China also appears to be the source of *ephedrine* used in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine in south-east Asia. In 1996, several such cases have been reported, as shown in figure IV, including the diversion of 7 tonnes of *ephedrine*, via Hong Kong SAR of China and a free zone in Singapore, to Thailand, and the prevented diversion of 4 tonnes of *ephedrine* via Hong Kong SAR of China to Cambodia. Whether these are new routes of diversion, resulting from the increased demand for illicitly manufactured methamphetamine in the region, or established routes identified for the first time, is unclear. The exact destination of the consignments and the location of the illicit laboratory sites, is not known.

Figure IV. Some cases of diversion or attempted diversion of *ephedrines*, 1994-1996



121. During 1997 two further significant attempts to divert *ephedrine* originating in China have been reported to the Board. One of those cases involved the attempted diversion of 5 tonnes of *ephedrine* from Hong Kong SAR of China to Germany, and the other the attempted diversion of 10 tonnes to Myanmar, via Hong Kong SAR of China and New Zealand. The latter case again shows that traffickers have continued to devise new routes of diversion, exploiting countries not previously targeted for such diversion attempts, in the same way as they have for *acetic anhydride*.

122. In the same way that traffickers have attempted to obtain *ephedrine* and *pseudoephedrine* in tablet form, because tightened controls have made it difficult to obtain the pure substances, they have also

explored the use of substitute precursors. The most recent development, seen in North America (Mexico and the United States), is the use of phenylpropanolamine as a starting material in illicit drug manufacture.

123. Phenylpropanolamine is a substance chemically similar to *ephedrine* and *pseudoephedrine*, and may be used in illicit drug manufacture in the same way as those two precursors. However, the final product is amphetamine, and not methamphetamine. Traffickers appear to have increasingly turned to the use of phenylpropanolamine in illicit manufacture, and amphetamine is already replacing methamphetamine on the street market in some parts of the United States. The problem of the use of phenylpropanolamine in illicit drug manufacture is considered so acute that the Government of the United States has now notified the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 12, paragraph 2, of the 1988 Convention, proposing to add the substance to Table I of that Convention (see chapter I, part E, above).

124. Again, as with *acetic anhydride*, the quantities involved in recently uncovered diversion attempts involving *ephedrine* and *pseudoephedrine* should be noted. Cases that came to the attention of the Board before 1996 related to single consignments of not more than 5 tonnes. Since that time, attempts to divert larger shipments have been reported. For example, the 10 tonnes of ephedrine that were allegedly to be shipped to Myanmar in 1997 would have been sufficient to manufacture up to 7 tonnes of methamphetamine, enough to manufacture some 400 million street doses of the drug.

125. As a result of actions taken by Governments in 1996, 12 cases of attempted diversions involving ephedrine were discovered, and a total of 12 tonnes of the chemical was prevented from entering into illicit channels. Additionally, seven ephedrine shipments, amounting to 4.5 tonnes, were stopped because of suspicious circumstances. The introduction of stricter controls is credited with preventing the diversion from licit channels of up to 250 tonnes per year of ephedrine and the related substance pseudoephedrine in North America alone. That quantity of precursor would have allowed traffickers to manufacture illicitly more than 160 tonnes of methamphetamine, representing some 15 billion doses.

126. Finally, seizures or stopped shipments of pharmaceutical preparations containing *ephedrine* and *pseudoephedrine* to countries in West Africa have continued to come to the attention of the Board. There is no evidence of the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine in the subregion, or of further re-exports to countries where such manufacture has been identified. It is likely, therefore, that part, if not all, of the seized materials were to have been abused as stimulants.

4. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of methaqualone

127. India has, until recently, been a major source of the illicitly manufactured methaqualone available worldwide, mainly in eastern and southern Africa. That situation appears to have now changed, largely as a result of the positive actions taken by the Indian authorities, both in the continued implementation of controls over *N-acetylanthranilic acid* (an immediate precursor for methaqualone listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention) and *acetic anhydride* (used to convert *anthranilic acid* (Table II) into *N-acetylanthranilic acid*), and in successful law enforcement efforts. The quantity of methaqualone reported seized in India has fallen dramatically in recent years, from some 45 tonnes in 1994, to approximately 20 tonnes in 1995, and only 2.2 tonnes in 1996.

128. Nevertheless, illicit manufacture of methaqualone continues in India. In 1996, a clandestine laboratory was uncovered and dismantled. The authorities seized chemicals used in illicit manufacture, including small quantities of *acetic anhydride* and *anthranilic acid*, as well as machinery and equipment used for the manufacture of methaqualone tablets. Tablets containing illicitly manufactured methaqualone, shipped from India by air, were seized in Uganda in 1996.

129. It is reported that a major part of the clandestine manufacturing operations once undertaken in India has now moved to other countries. Reports indicate that the drug may be increasingly manufactured illicitly in eastern and southern Africa. However, the seizure in July 1997 of two operating laboratories and of large quantities of illicitly manufactured methaqualone in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, also indicates other sources. Interpol has reported that the chemicals used in that operation were obtained in China, and sent to Dubai via Hong Kong SAR of China.

130. In 1996, a controlled delivery of isatoic anhydride, used as a substitute for *anthranilic acid*, was made to South Africa from the United Kingdom. A laboratory was dismantled, and 30 kilograms of methaqualone were seized. The diversion attempt was uncovered by the authorities in the United Kingdom through close cooperation with the chemical industry. Continued vigilance is required, however, particularly in eastern and southern Africa, since efforts to divert precursors clearly indicate ongoing attempts to establish clandestine laboratories to support the continued and growing abuse of methaqualone in the subregion.

Notes

¹*Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1996 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.97.XI.4).

²Ibid., paras. 59-60.

³Ibid., para. 62.

Annex I

TABLES

TABLE 1. PARTIES AND NON-PARTIES TO THE 1988 CONVENTION^a

| <i>Region</i> | <i>Party to the 1988 Convention</i> | | <i>Non-party to the 1988 Convention</i> | |
|---------------|---|--|---|--------------|
| Africa | Algeria (09.05.1995) | Malawi (12.10.1995) | Angola | Gabon |
| | Benin (23.05.1997) | Mali (31.10.1995) | Central African Republic | Liberia |
| | Botswana (13.08.1996) | Mauritania (01.07.1993) | Comoros | Mauritius |
| | Burkina Faso (02.06.1992) | Morocco (28.10.1992) | Congo | Mozambique |
| | Burundi (18.02.1993) | Niger (10.11.1992) | Democratic Republic of the Congo | Namibia |
| | Cameroon (28.10.1991) | Nigeria (01.11.1989) | Djibouti | Rwanda |
| | Cape Verde (08.05.1995) | Sao Tome and Principe (20.06.1996) | Equatorial Guinea | Somalia |
| | Chad (09.06.1995) | Senegal (27.11.1989) | Eritrea | South Africa |
| | Côte d'Ivoire (25.11.1991) | Seychelles (27.02.1992) | | |
| | Egypt (15.03.1991) | Sierra Leone (06.06.1994) | | |
| | Ethiopia (11.10.1994) | Sudan (19.11.1993) | | |
| | Gambia (23.04.1996) | Swaziland (08.10.1995) | | |
| | Ghana (10.04.1990) | Togo (01.08.1990) | | |
| | Guinea (27.12.1990) | Tunisia (20.09.1990) | | |
| | Guinea-Bissau (27.10.1995) | Uganda (20.08.1990) | | |
| | Kenya (19.10.1992) | United Republic of Tanzania (17.04.1996) | | |
| | Lesotho (28.03.1995) | Zambia (28.05.1993) | | |
| | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (22.07.1996) | Zimbabwe (30.07.1993) | | |
| | Madagascar (12.03.1991) | | | |

Regional total

53

37

16

TABLE 1. PARTIES AND NON-PARTIES TO THE 1988 CONVENTION^a (continued)

| <i>Region</i> | <i>Party to the 1988 Convention</i> | <i>Non-party to the 1988 Convention</i> |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Americas | Antigua and Barbuda (05.04.1993) | Haiti (18.09.1995) |
| | Argentina (10.06.1993) | Honduras (11.12.1991) |
| | Bahamas (30.01.1989) | Jamaica (29.12.1995) |
| | Barbados (15.10.1992) | Mexico (11.04.1990) |
| | Belize (24.07.1996) | Nicaragua (04.05.1990) |
| | Bolivia (20.08.1990) | Panama (13.01.1994) |
| | Brazil (17.07.1991) | Paraguay (23.08.1990) |
| | Canada (05.07.1990) | Peru (16.01.1992) |
| | Chile (13.03.1990) | Saint Kitts and Nevis (19.04.1995) |
| | Colombia (10.06.1994) | Saint Lucia (21.08.1995) |
| | Costa Rica (08.02.1991) | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (17.05.1994) |
| | Cuba (12.06.1996) | Suriname (28.10.1992) |
| | Dominica (30.06.1993) | Trinidad and Tobago (17.02.1995) |
| | Dominican Republic (21.09.1993) | United States of America (20.02.1990) |
| | Ecuador (23.03.1990) | Uruguay (10.03.1995) |
| | El Salvador (21.05.1993) | Venezuela (16.07.1991) |
| | Grenada (10.12.1990) | |
| | Guatemala (28.02.1991) | |
| | Guyana (19.03.1993) | |
| | <i>Regional total</i> | 35 |

TABLE 1. PARTIES AND NON-PARTIES TO THE 1988 CONVENTION^a (continued)

| <i>Region</i> | <i>Party to the 1988 Convention</i> | | <i>Non-party to the 1988 Convention</i> | | |
|---------------|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| Asia | Afghanistan (14.02.1992) | Myanmar (11.06.1991) | Cambodia | Lao People's Democratic Republic | |
| | Armenia (13.09.1993) | Nepal (24.07.1991) | Democratic People's Republic of Korea | Maldives | |
| | Azerbaijan (22.09.1993) | Oman (15.03.1991) | Georgia | Mongolia | |
| | Bahrain (07.02.1990) | Pakistan (25.10.1991) | Indonesia | Republic of Korea | |
| | Bangladesh (11.10.1990) | Philippines (07.06.1996) | Iraq | Thailand | |
| | Bhutan (27.08.1990) | Qatar (04.05.1990) | Israel | Viet Nam | |
| | Brunei Darussalam (12.11.1993) | Saudi Arabia (09.01.1992) | Kuwait | | |
| | China (25.10.1989) | Singapore (23.10.1997) | | | |
| | India (27.03.1990) | Sri Lanka (06.06.1991) | | | |
| | Iran (Islamic Republic of) (07.12.1992) | Syrian Arab Republic (03.09.1991) | | | |
| | Japan (12.06.1992) | Tajikistan (06.05.1996) | | | |
| | Jordan (16.04.1990) | Turkey (02.04.1996) | | | |
| | Kazakhstan (29.04.1997) | Turkmenistan (21.02.1996) | | | |
| | Kyrgyzstan (07.10.1994) | United Arab Emirates (12.04.1990) | | | |
| | Lebanon (11.03.1996) | Uzbekistan (24.08.1995) | | | |
| | Malaysia (11.05.1993) | Yemen (25.03.1996) | | | |
| | <i>Regional total</i> | 45 | 32 | 13 | |

TABLE 1. PARTIES AND NON-PARTIES TO THE 1988 CONVENTION^a (continued)

| <i>Region</i> | <i>Party to the 1988 Convention</i> | | <i>Non-party to the 1988 Convention</i> | |
|---------------|---|--|---|-------------|
| Europe | Austria (11.07.1997) | Malta (28.02.1996) | Albania | Lithuania |
| | Belarus (15.10.1990) | Monaco (23.04.1991) | Andorra | San Marino |
| | Belgium (25.10.1995) | Netherlands (08.09.1993) | Estonia | Switzerland |
| | Bosnia and Herzegovina (01.09.1993) | Norway (14.11.1994) | Holy See | |
| | Bulgaria (24.09.1992) | Poland (26.05.1994) | Liechtenstein | |
| | Croatia (26.07.1993) | Portugal (03.12.1991) | | |
| | Czech Republic (30.12.1993) | Republic of Moldova (15.02.1995) | | |
| | Cyprus (25.05.1990) | Romania (21.01.1993) | | |
| | Denmark (19.12.1991) | Russian Federation (17.12.1990) | | |
| | European Union ^b (31.12.1990) | Slovakia (28.05.1993) | | |
| | Finland (15.02.1994) | Slovenia (06.07.1992) | | |
| | France (31.12.1990) | Spain (13.08.1990) | | |
| | Germany (30.11.1993) | Sweden (22.07.1991) | | |
| | Greece (28.01.1992) | The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (13.10.1993) | | |
| | Hungary (15.11.1996) | Ukraine (28.08.1991) | | |
| | Iceland (02.09.1997) | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (28.06.1991) | | |
| | Ireland (03.09.1996) | Yugoslavia (03.01.1991) | | |
| | Italy (31.12.1990) | | | |
| | Latvia (25.02.1994) | | | |
| | Luxembourg (29.04.1992) | | | |

Regional total

45

37

8

TABLE 1. PARTIES AND NON-PARTIES TO THE 1988 CONVENTION^a (continued)

| <i>Region</i> | <i>Party to the 1988 Convention</i> | <i>Non-party to the 1988 Convention</i> | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| Oceania | Australia (10.11.1992) | Kiribati | Palau |
| | Fiji (25.03.1993) | Marshall Islands | Papua New Guinea |
| | Tonga (29.04.1996) | Micronesia (Federated States of) | Samoa |
| | | Nauru | Solomon Islands |
| | | New Zealand | Tuvalu |
| | | | Vanuatu |
| <i>Regional total</i> <i>14</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>11</i> | |
| <i>World total</i> <i>192</i> | <i>144</i> | <i>48</i> | |

^aThe date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited is indicated in parentheses.

^bExtent of competence: article 12.

TABLE 2. SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION BY GOVERNMENTS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 12 OF THE 1988 CONVENTION (FORM D) FOR THE YEARS 1991-1996

Notes Territories are in italics.
 A blank signifies that Form D was not received.
 X signifies that a completed Form D (or equivalent report) was submitted, including nil returns.
 n.a. signifies not applicable.
 Parties to the 1988 Convention (and the years since they became parties) are shadowed.

| <i>Country or territory</i> | <i>1992</i> | <i>1993</i> | <i>1994</i> | <i>1995</i> | <i>1996</i> |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| <i>Afghanistan</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Albania</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Algeria</i> | | | X | X | X |
| <i>Andorra</i> | X | X | X | | X |
| <i>Angola</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Anguilla</i> | | X | | | X |
| <i>Antigua and Barbuda</i> | X | X | | X | X |
| <i>Argentina</i> | X | X | X | | |
| <i>Armenia</i> | X ^a | | X | X | |
| <i>Aruba</i> | X | | | | |
| <i>Ascension Island</i> | X | X | X | X | X |
| <i>Australia</i> | X | X | X | X | X |
| <i>Austria</i> | | | X | X | X |
| <i>Azerbaijan</i> | X | | X | | |
| <i>Bahamas</i> | X | X | X | | |
| <i>Bahrain</i> | | X | X | X | X |
| <i>Bangladesh</i> | X | X | X | | |
| <i>Barbados</i> | X | X | X | X | X |
| <i>Belarus</i> | X ^a | | X ^a | X | X |
| <i>Belgium</i> | X | X | X | X | X |
| <i>Belize</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Benin</i> | | X | X | X | |
| <i>Bermuda</i> | X | X | X | X | X |
| <i>Bhutan</i> | | | X | | |
| <i>Bolivia</i> | X | X | X | X | X |
| <i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Botswana</i> | X | X | | X | X |
| <i>Brazil</i> | X | X | X | X | |
| <i>British Virgin Islands</i> | X | | | | |
| <i>Brunei Darussalam</i> | X | X | X | X | X |
| <i>Bulgaria</i> | X | X | X | X | X |
| <i>Burkina Faso</i> | X | X | X | X | X |
| <i>Burundi</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Cambodia</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Cameroon</i> | X | | X | | |
| <i>Canada</i> | X | X | X | X | |

TABLE 2. SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION BY GOVERNMENTS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 12 OF THE 1988 CONVENTION (FORM D) FOR THE YEARS 1991-1996 (continued)

| Country or territory | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|------|----------------|----------------|------|
| Cape Verde | | X | X | X | X |
| Cayman Islands | | X | | X | X |
| Central African Republic | | X | X | X | X |
| Chad | X | | X | X | X |
| Chile | | X | | X | X |
| China ^d | | | | X | X |
| Hong Kong SAR of China ^c | X | X | X | X | X |
| Christmas Island | | | | | |
| Cocos (Keeling) Islands | | | | | |
| Colombia | X | X | X | X | X |
| Comoros | | | | | |
| Congo | X | X | X | X | |
| Cook Islands | X | X | X | X | X |
| Costa Rica | X | X | X | X | X |
| Côte d'Ivoire | X | | X | X | X |
| Croatia | | | | | X |
| Cuba | | X | X | X | X |
| Cyprus | X | X | X | X | X |
| Czech Republic | X ^d | X | | X | X |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | X | X | X | X | X |
| Denmark | X | X | X | X | X |
| Djibouti | | | | X | |
| Dominica | | | X | X | |
| Dominican Republic | X | X | X | | |
| Ecuador | X | X | X | X | X |
| Egypt | X | X | X | X | X |
| El Salvador | | | | | |
| Equatorial Guinea | X | X | X | X | |
| Eritrea | n.a. | | X | X | |
| Estonia | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | X | X | X | X | X |
| Falkland Islands | X | X | X | X | |
| Fiji | X | X | X | X | X |
| Finland | | | X | X | X |
| France | X | X | X | X | X |
| French Polynesia | | | | | |
| Gabon | | | | | |
| Gambia | | | | | |
| Georgia | X ^a | | X ^a | X ^a | X |
| Germany | X | X | X | X | X |

TABLE 2. SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION BY GOVERNMENTS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 12 OF THE 1988 CONVENTION (FORM D) FOR THE YEARS 1991-1996 (continued)

| <i>Country or territory</i> | <i>1992</i> | <i>1993</i> | <i>1994</i> | <i>1995</i> | <i>1996</i> |
|---|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Ghana | X | X | X | X | X |
| Gibraltar | | X | | X | |
| Greece | X | X | X | X | X |
| Grenada | X | X | X | X | |
| Guatemala | X | | | | |
| Guinea | | X | | X | |
| Guinea-Bissau | | | | | |
| Guyana | X | X | X | | |
| Haiti | X | X | | X | |
| Honduras | X | | X | X | |
| Hungary | X | | | X | X |
| Iceland | X | X | X | | |
| India | X | X | X | X | |
| Indonesia | | | | X | X |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | X | X | X | X | X |
| Iraq | | X | X | X | X |
| Ireland | X | X | X | X | X |
| Israel | X | X | X | X | X |
| Italy | X | X | X | X | X |
| Jamaica | X | X | X | X | |
| Japan | X | X | X | X | X |
| Jordan | | X | | | |
| Kazakhstan | X ^a | | X ^a | X ^a | X |
| Kenya | | | X | | |
| Kiribati | X | X | X | | |
| Kuwait | X | | | | |
| Kyrgyzstan | X ^a | | X | X | X |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | X | X | X | X | X |
| Latvia | | | X | X | X |
| Lebanon | | | | X | |
| Lesotho | | X | | | |
| Liberia | | | X | | |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | | | | X | |
| Lithuania | | X | | X | X |
| Luxembourg | X | X | X | X | X |
| Macao | X | X | X | X | X |
| Madagascar | | X | X | X | |
| Malawi | | | | | |
| Malaysia | | X | X | | |
| Maldives | X | X | X | X | |
| Mali | X | X | X | X | |
| Malta | X | X | X | X | X |

TABLE 2. SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION BY GOVERNMENTS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 12 OF THE 1988 CONVENTION (FORM D) FOR THE YEARS 1991-1996 (continued)

| Country or territory | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------|----------------|------|------|
| Marshall Island | | | | | |
| Mauritania | | | | | |
| Mauritius | X | X | X | X | X |
| Mexico | X | X | X | | X |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | X | | | X | X |
| Mongolia | X | X | X | | |
| Montserrat | X | X | X | X | X |
| Morocco | X | X | X | X | |
| Mozambique | | | | | |
| Myanmar | X | X | X | X | |
| Namibia | | | | | |
| Nauru | X | X | X | X | |
| Nepal | X | X | | X | X |
| Netherlands | X | X | X | X | X |
| Netherlands Antilles | X | X | X | X | X |
| New Caledonia | | | | | X |
| New Zealand | | | | | X |
| Nicaragua | X | X | X | X | |
| Niger | | X | X | | |
| Nigeria | X | | X | X | |
| Norfolk Island | | | | | |
| Norway | X | X | | X | X |
| Oman | X | | X | X | |
| Pakistan | X | X | X | X | X |
| Palau | n.a. | n.a. | | | |
| Panama | | X | | X | |
| Papua New Guinea | | | | | X |
| Paraguay | X | X | X | | X |
| Peru | X | X | X | X | X |
| Philippines | X | X | X | X | X |
| Poland | | X | X | X | X |
| Portugal | X | X | X | X | X |
| Qatar | X | X | X | X | X |
| Republic of Korea | X | X | X | X | X |
| Republic of Moldova | X ^a | | X ^a | | |
| Romania | X | X | X | X | X |
| Russian Federation | X | | X | X | X |
| Rwanda | X | | | | |
| Saint Helena | X | | X | X | |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | X | X | X | | |
| Saint Lucia | | | X | | |

TABLE 2. SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION BY GOVERNMENTS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 12 OF THE 1988 CONVENTION (FORM D) FOR THE YEARS 1991-1996 (continued)

| <i>Country or territory</i> | <i>1992</i> | <i>1993</i> | <i>1994</i> | <i>1995</i> | <i>1996</i> |
|--|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | X | X | | X | X |
| Samoa | X | X | X | X | |
| Sao Tome and Principe | X | X | X | X | X |
| Saudi Arabia | X | X | X | X | X |
| Senegal | X | | X | | |
| Seychelles | X | X | X | X | X |
| Sierra Leone | X | X | X | | |
| Singapore | X | X | X | X | X |
| Slovakia | X ^a | X | X | | |
| Slovenia | X | X | X | X | X |
| Solomon Islands | | | X | | |
| Somalia | | | | | |
| South Africa | | | X | X | X |
| Spain | X | X | X | X | X |
| Sri Lanka | X | X | X | X | X |
| Sudan | | | | | |
| Suriname | | | | | |
| Swaziland | X | X | X | X | |
| Sweden | X | X | X | X | X |
| Switzerland | | | | | X |
| Syrian Arab Republic | | | X | | |
| Tajikistan | X ^a | | X ^a | X ^a | X |
| Thailand | | X | X | | |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | | | | | |
| Togo | X | X | X | | |
| Tonga | | | | | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | X | X | X | | |
| Tristan da Cunha | X | X | X | X | X |
| Tunisia | X | X | X | X | X |
| Turkey | X | X | X | X | X |
| Turkmenistan | X ^a | | X ^a | X ^a | X |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | X | | X | X | X |
| Tuvalu | X | | | | |
| Uganda | X | X | X | X | |
| Ukraine | X ^a | X | X | X | X |
| United Arab Emirates | X | X | X | X | X |
| United Kingdom | X | X | X | X | X |
| United Republic of Tanzania | | | | | |
| United States of America | X | X | X | X | X |
| Uruguay | X | X | X | | X |
| Uzbekistan | X ^a | | X ^a | X | |

TABLE 2. SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION BY GOVERNMENTS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 12 OF THE 1988 CONVENTION (FORM D) FOR THE YEARS 1991-1996 (continued)

| <i>Country or territory</i> | <i>1992</i> | <i>1993</i> | <i>1994</i> | <i>1995</i> | <i>1996</i> |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Vanuatu | X | X | | | |
| Venezuela | X | | | X | |
| Viet Nam | | | | | X |
| Wallis and Futuna | | | | X | X |
| Yemen | | | | | |
| Yugoslavia | | | | | |
| Zambia | X | | | | X |
| Zimbabwe | X | X | X | X | |
| Total Forms D^e | 121 | 122 | 138 | 130 | 106 |
| Total Governments^f | 205 | 209 | 209 | 209 | 209 |

^a Information was provided by the Russian Federation

^b For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan Province of China

^c On 1 July 1997, the territory of Hong Kong became the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China

^d Form D from the former Czechoslovakia

^e In addition, the Commission of the European Communities has submitted Form D for the years 1992-1996

^f Number of Governments requested to provide information

**TABLE 3. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE
1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Tables 3a and 3b show information on seizures of the substances included in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention, furnished to the Board by Governments in accordance with article 12, paragraph 12.

The tables include data on domestic seizures and on seizures effected at the point of entry or exit. They do not include reported seizures of substances where it is known that they were not intended for the illicit manufacture of drugs (for example, seizures effected because of administrative shortcomings, or seizures of ephedrine/pseudoephedrine preparations to be used as stimulants). Stopped shipments are also not included.

Units of measure and conversion factors

Units of measure are indicated for every substance. Fractions of full units are not listed in the table; the figures are, however, rounded.

For several reasons, quantities of individual substances seized are reported to the Board using different units; one country may report seizures of acetic anhydride in litres, another in kilograms.

To enable a proper comparison of collected information, it is important that all data are collated in a standard format. To simplify the necessary standardization process, figures are given in grams or kilograms where the substance is a solid, and in litres where the substance (or its most common form) is a liquid.

Seizures of solids reported to the Board in litres have not been converted into kilograms, and are not included in the table, since the actual quantity of substance in solution is not known.

For seizures of liquids, quantities reported in kilograms have been converted into litres using the following factors:

| <i>Substance</i> | <i>Conversion factor (kilograms to litres)^a</i> |
|--|--|
| Acetic anhydride | 0.926 |
| Acetone | 1.269 |
| Ethyl ether | 1.408 |
| Hydrochloric acid (39.1% solution) | 0.833 |
| Isosafrole | 0.892 |
| 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone | 0.833 |
| Methyl ethyl ketone | 1.242 |
| 1-phenyl-2-propanone | 0.985 |
| Safrole | 0.912 |
| Sulphuric acid (concentrated solution) | 0.543 |
| Toluene | 1.155 |

^aDerived from density, quoted in *The Merck Index* (Rahway, New Jersey, Merck and Co., Inc., 1989).

As an example, to convert 1,000 kilograms of methyl ethyl ketone into litres, multiply by 1.242, i.e. $1,000 \times 1.242 = 1,242$ litres.

For the conversion of gallons to litres it has been assumed that in Colombia the United States gallon is used, with 3.785 litres to the gallon, and in Myanmar the imperial gallon, with 4.546 litres to the gallon.

Ephedrine tablets have been assumed to contain 25 milligrams of ephedrine each.

In those cases where reported quantities have been converted, the converted figures are listed in the table in italics.

Notes: Territories are in italics.

- signifies nil (the report did not include data on seizures of the particular substance in the reporting year).

? signifies that a statistical report was not furnished.

° signifies less than the smallest unit of measurement shown for that substance (for example, less than 1 kilogram).

n.a. signifies not applicable.

Discrepancies may occur with the regional total seizure figures and the world total figures because of rounding to whole numbers of the actual quantities seized.

**TABLE 3a. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLE I OF THE 1988 CONVENTION
AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

| <i>Country or territory by region</i> | <i>N-acetylthranilic acid</i> | <i>Ephedrine</i> | <i>Ergometrine</i> | <i>Ergotamine</i> | <i>Isosafrole*</i> | <i>Lysergic acid</i> | <i>3,4-MDP-2-P **</i> | <i>1-phenyl-2-propanone</i> | <i>Piperonal*</i> | <i>Pseudoephedrine</i> | <i>Safrole*</i> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Unit</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>grams</i> | <i>grams</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>grams</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>grams</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>litres</i> |
| AFRICA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | 30 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1996 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 202 |
| Uganda | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50 | - |
| Zambia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | - | ° | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| 1995 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1996 | 0 | ° | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 202 |
| AMERICAS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North America | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1994 | - | 255 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 1995 | - | 40 | - | - | 5 | - | - | 8 | - | - | 11 |
| Mexico | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | - | 2 755 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50 | - |
| 1993 | - | 4 817 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1994 | - | 6 668 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| United States of America | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | ^a | 2 091 | - | - | ° | - | - | 231 | - | ° | 6 |
| 1993 | - | 4 026 | - | - | ° | - | - | 178 | 4 270 | 26 | 5 |
| 1994 | 6 | 8 997 | - | - | ° | - | - | 796 | 1 | 478 | 21 |
| 1995 | - | 15 618 | - | - | ° | - | 29 | 81 | 25 000 | 20 528 | 477 |
| 1996 | - | 1 628 | - | - | ° | - | - | 24 | 10 | 2 673 | 46 |
| Total subregion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | ^a | 4 848 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 231 | 0 | 50 | 6 |
| 1993 | 0 | 8 843 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 178 | 4 270 | 26 | 5 |
| 1994 | 6 | 15 664 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 796 | 1 | 478 | 21 |
| 1995 | 0 | 15 658 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 29 | 89 | 25 000 | 20 528 | 488 |
| 1996 | - | 1 628 | - | - | ° | - | - | 24 | 10 | 2 673 | 46 |

**TABLE 3a. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLE I OF THE 1988 CONVENTION
AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD (continued)**

| <i>Country or territory by region</i> | <i>N-acetylthranilic acid</i> | <i>Ephedrine</i> | <i>Ergometrine</i> | <i>Ergotamine</i> | <i>Isosafrole*</i> | <i>Lysergic acid</i> | <i>3,4-MDP-2-P **</i> | <i>1-phenyl-2-propanone</i> | <i>Piperonal*</i> | <i>Pseudoephedrine</i> | <i>Safrole*</i> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Unit</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>grams</i> | <i>grams</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>grams</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>grams</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>litres</i> |
| South America | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brazil | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | - | - | - | - | 45 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ASIA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East and South-East Asia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China ^b | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | - | 18 025 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1996 | - | 10 305 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hong Kong SAR of China ^c | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Japan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | - | 202 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | - | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 270 | - |
| Philippines | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Republic of Korea | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | - | 267 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1993 | - | 358 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1994 | - | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1995 | - | 164 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1996 | - | 52 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Thailand | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | - | 1 519 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total subregion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 0 | 269 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1993 | 0 | 358 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1994 | 0 | 1 821 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1995 | 0 | 18 189 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1996 | 0 | 10 459 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 270 | 0 |

**TABLE 3a. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLE I OF THE 1988 CONVENTION
AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD (continued)**

| Country or territory by region | N-acetylanthranilic acid | Ephedrine | Ergometrine | Ergotamine | Isosafrole* | Lysergic acid | 3,4-MDP-2-P ** | 1-phenyl-2-propanone | Piperonal* | Pseudoephedrine | Safrole* |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------|------------|-----------------|----------|
| Unit | kilograms | kilograms | grams | grams | litres | grams | litres | litres | grams | kilograms | litres |
| West Asia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Azerbaijan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | - | <i>d</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| 1994 | - | <i>o</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| EUROPE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 154 | - | - | - |
| Croatia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 400 | - | - | - |
| Cyprus | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 980 | - | - | - |
| Czech Republic | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1995 | - | 17 | - | - | - | - | 846 | - | - | - | - |
| 1996 | - | 894 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Latvia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1995 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1996 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lithuania | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Malta | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 591 | - | - | - |
| Norway | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 45 | - | - |
| Poland | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | - | <i>o</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1994 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 135 | - | - | - |
| 1995 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 710 | - | - | - |
| Russian Federation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | - | 8 | 40 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

**TABLE 3a. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLE I OF THE 1988 CONVENTION
AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD (continued)**

| <i>Country or territory by region</i> | <i>N-acetylanthranilic acid</i> | <i>Ephedrine</i> | <i>Ergometrine</i> | <i>Ergotamine</i> | <i>Isosafrole*</i> | <i>Lysergic acid</i> | <i>3,4-MDP-2-P **</i> | <i>1-phenyl-2-propanone</i> | <i>Piperonal*</i> | <i>Pseudoephedrine</i> | <i>Safrole*</i> |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Unit</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>grams</i> | <i>grams</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>grams</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>grams</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>litres</i> |
| Slovenia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | - | 2 750 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ukraine | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | - | ^e | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1995 | - | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1996 | - | ^e | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ^e | - |
| European Union | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | - | - | - | - | ° | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Belgium | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 200 | ^e | - | - | - |
| 1993 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1994 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1995 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 500 | - | - | - | - |
| Finland | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1996 | - | ° | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| France | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | - |
| 1996 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Germany | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 3 680 | - | ° |
| 1993 | - | ° | - | - | ° | - | - | 2 425 | 250 | - | 2 |
| 1994 | - | ° | - | - | ° | - | - | 602 | 2 | - | 12 |
| 1995 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 1996 | - | 59 | 100 | 50 | ° | - | - | 6 | 2 | ° | 1 |
| Ireland | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 54 | - | - | - |
| 1995 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22 960 | - | - |
| 1996 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | - | 36 | - | - |
| 1995 | - | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

**TABLE 3a. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLE I OF THE 1988 CONVENTION
AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD (continued)**

| <i>Country or territory by region</i> | <i>N-acetylanthranilic acid</i> | <i>Ephedrine</i> | <i>Ergometrine</i> | <i>Ergotamine</i> | <i>Isosafrole*</i> | <i>Lysergic acid</i> | <i>3,4-MDP-2-P** **</i> | <i>1-phenyl-2-propanone</i> | <i>Piperonal*</i> | <i>Pseudoephedrine</i> | <i>Safrole*</i> |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Unit</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>grams</i> | <i>grams</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>grams</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>grams</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>litres</i> |
| Netherlands | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 492 | - | - | - |
| 1993 | - | - | - | - | 5 450 | 3 | ^e | 30 | - | - | 60 |
| 1994 | - | 5 500 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 035 | - | - | - |
| 1995 | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 121 | - | - | 100 | 2 400 |
| 1996 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 600 | 3 000 | - | - | - |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Sweden | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | ^e | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 | 500 | - | ^o |
| 1993 | - | 3 | - | 300 | 24 | - | - | ^o | - | - | - |
| 1994 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 40 | - | - | - | - |
| 1996 | - | 300 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 478 | - | - | - |
| Total region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | ^e | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 574 | 4 180 | 0 | 0 |
| 1993 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 300 | 5 474 | 3 | 17 | 2 609 | 286 | 0 | 62 |
| 1994 | 0 | 5 501 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 40 | 2 773 | 2 | 0 | 13 |
| 1995 | 0 | 2 805 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 467 | 712 | 23 005 | 100 | 2 401 |
| 1996 | 0 | 1 267 | 140 | 50 | 1 | 0 | 4 600 | 4 864 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| OCEANIA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 300 | - |
| 1993 | - | ^e | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 25 | 10 |
| 1994 | - | 4 | - | - | 2 | 5 | - | 5 | 1 200 | 9 | 1 |
| 1995 | - | 1 | - | ^o | - | - | - | 212 | - | ^o | 2 |
| 1996 | - | 3 | - | - | ^o | - | ^o | 6 | 10 050 | 4 | 2 |
| New Zealand | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 | - | - | - |

**TABLE 3a. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLE I OF THE 1988 CONVENTION
AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD (continued)**

| <i>Country or territory by region</i> | <i>N-acetylanthranilic acid</i> | <i>Ephedrine</i> | <i>Ergometrine</i> | <i>Ergotamine</i> | <i>Isosafrole*</i> | <i>Lysergic acid</i> | <i>3,4-MDP-2-P **</i> | <i>1-phenyl-2-propanone</i> | <i>Piperonal*</i> | <i>Pseudoephedrine</i> | <i>Safrole*</i> |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Unit</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>grams</i> | <i>grams</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>grams</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>grams</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>litres</i> |
| Total region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 300 | 0 |
| 1993 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 25 | 10 |
| 1994 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 1 200 | 9 | 1 |
| 1995 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 212 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 1996 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 10 050 | 4 | 2 |
| WORLD TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | ^e | 5 122 | 0 | 0 | ^o | 0 | 200 | 806 | 4 180 | 351 | 6 |
| 1993 | 0 | 8 847 | 0 | 300 | 5 474 | 5 | 17 | 2 788 | 4 556 | 51 | 77 |
| 1994 | 6 | 22 990 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 40 | 3 574 | 1 203 | 537 | 35 |
| 1995 | 30 | 36 653 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 1 496 | 1 014 | 48 005 | 20 628 | 2 891 |
| 1996 | 0 | 13 357 | 140 | 50 | 1 | 0 | 4 600 | 4 914 | 10 062 | 2 947 | 251 |

Notes: *Included in Table I of the 1988 Convention in 1992.
**3,4-MDP-2-P=3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone.

Côte d'Ivoire (1992), Mali (1992-1995) and Norway (1996) have reported seizures of preparations containing ephedrine believed not for use in illicit manufacture.

^aA solution containing an unknown amount of N-acetylanthranilic acid was seized.

^bFor statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan Province of China.

^cOn 1 July 1997, the territory of Hong Kong became the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China.

^dA solution of 1.5 litres containing an unknown amount of ephedrine was seized.

^eThe exact quantity of the seizures was not specified.

**TABLE 3b. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLE II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION
AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

| <i>Country or territory, by region</i> | <i>Acetic anhydride</i> | <i>Acetone</i> | <i>Anthranilic acid</i> | <i>Ethyl ether</i> | <i>Hydrochloric acid*</i> | <i>Methyl ethyl ketone*</i> | <i>Phenylacetic acid</i> | <i>Piperidine</i> | <i>Potassium permanganate*</i> | <i>Sulphuric acid*</i> | <i>Toluene*</i> |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Unit</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> |
| AFRICA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | - | 50 | 25 | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | 225 |
| 1996 | - | 5 | - | 13 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Uganda | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | - | - | - | - | 55 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| Total subregion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 1995 | 0 | 50 | 25 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 225 |
| 1996 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 13 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| AMERICAS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North America | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | - | 179 | - | 198 | 170 | 170 | - | 10 | - | 1 | 4 |
| 1995 | 2 | 31 | - | - | 5 | - | - | 1 | - | 28 | 10 |
| Mexico | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 4 350 | 4 350 | - | - | 1 900 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| United States of America | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 1 415 | 2 453 | ° | 3 320 | 2 313 | 17 784 | 993 | 16 | 40 | 1 081 | 792 |
| 1993 | 772 | 1 489 | 885 | 1 038 | 2 401 | 6 | 692 | 69 | 3 | 273 | 951 |
| 1994 | 195 | 817 | 2 | 793 | 1 160 | 40 | 204 | 28 | 6 | 91 | 313 |
| 1995 | 351 | 5 886 | 1 | 2 058 | 3 031 | - | 847 | 172 | ° | 242 | 441 |
| 1996 | 341 | 3 905 | - | 618 | 3 540 | 194 | 146 | 4 | 4 | 669 | 619 |
| Total subregion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 5 765 | 6 803 | 0 | 3 320 | 4 213 | 17 784 | 993 | 16 | 40 | 1 081 | 792 |
| 1993 | 772 | 1 489 | 885 | 1 038 | 2 401 | 6 | 692 | 69 | 3 | 273 | 951 |
| 1994 | 195 | 817 | 2 | 793 | 1 160 | 40 | 204 | 28 | 6 | 91 | 313 |
| 1995 | 353 | 5 917 | 1 | 2 058 | 3 036 | 0 | 847 | 173 | 0 | 270 | 451 |
| 1996 | 341 | 3 905 | 0 | 618 | 3 540 | 194 | 146 | 4 | 4 | 669 | 619 |

**TABLE 3b. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLE II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION
AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD (continued)**

| <i>Country or territory, by region</i> | <i>Acetic anhydride</i> | <i>Acetone</i> | <i>Anthranilic acid</i> | <i>Ethyl ether</i> | <i>Hydrochloric acid*</i> | <i>Methyl ethyl ketone*</i> | <i>Phenylacetic acid</i> | <i>Piperidine</i> | <i>Potassium permanganate*</i> | <i>Sulphuric acid*</i> | <i>Toluene*</i> |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Unit</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> |
| South America | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | - | 349 | - | 347 | 60 | - | - | - | - | 12 | - |
| 1993 | - | 105 | - | 101 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1994 | - | 60 | - | 58 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bolivia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | - | 14 468 | - | 4 481 | 1 144 | - | - | - | 531 | 16 057 | - |
| 1993 | - | 13 817 | - | 6 415 | 983 | - | - | - | 745 | 17 574 | - |
| 1994 | - | 39 469 | - | 24 376 | 1 572 | - | - | - | 609 | 29 476 | - |
| 1995 | - | 6 769 | - | - | 527 | - | - | - | 387 | 7 258 | - |
| 1996 | - | 24 546 | - | 24 618 | 3 476 | - | - | - | 740 | 33 793 | - |
| Brazil | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | - | 1 175 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1993 | - | 8 634 | - | 2 287 | - | - | - | - | 50 | 200 | - |
| 1994 | - | 1 849 | - | 4 346 | 48 | - | - | - | a | 2 | - |
| 1995 | - | 1 979 | - | 1 879 | 136 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | - | 25 200 | - | - | 208 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1996 | - | 25 955 | - | - | 7 985 | - | - | - | - | 2 814 | - |
| Colombia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | - | 785 235 | - | 514 643 | 127 790 | 191 646 | - | - | 43 505 | 483 296 | - |
| 1993 | - | 512 961 | - | 226 766 | 112 981 | 215 194 | - | - | 29 049 | 419 975 | - |
| 1994 | 4 701 | 880 910 | - | 170 931 | 397 452 | 1 537 758 | - | - | 26 916 | 538 908 | 212 842 |
| 1995 | 45 | 694 475 | - | 280 336 | 37 313 | - | - | - | 37 940 | 239 957 | 204 840 |
| Ecuador | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | - | 3 217 | - | 60 | 12 | 2 200 | - | - | 91 | - | - |
| 1993 | - | - | - | 220 | 40 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1994 | - | 3 711 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 655 | - |
| 1995 | - | 4 644 | - | 891 | 2 260 | 1 300 | - | - | - | 1 527 | - |
| 1996 | - | 6 799 | - | 480 | 1 472 | 9 951 | - | - | - | 3 635 | 55 |
| Paraguay | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | - | - | - | - | 525 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1993 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 750 | - |
| 1994 | - | - | - | - | 5 375 | - | - | - | - | 3 206 | - |

**TABLE 3b. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLE II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION
AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD (continued)**

| Country or territory, by region | Acetic anhydride | Acetone | Anthranilic acid | Ethyl ether | Hydrochloric acid* | Methyl ethyl ketone* | Phenylacetic acid | Piperidine | Potassium permanganate* | Sulphuric acid* | Toluene* |
|---|------------------|---------|------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Unit | litres | litres | kilograms | litres | litres | litres | kilograms | kilograms | kilograms | litres | litres |
| Peru | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | - | 13 579 | - | - | 1 911 | - | - | - | 2 751 | 53 005 | - |
| 1993 | - | 25 697 | - | - | 363 | - | - | - | 1 811 | 18 128 | - |
| 1994 | - | 1 711 | - | - | 16 053 | - | - | - | 240 | 41 379 | - |
| 1995 | - | 681 | - | 7 | 23 021 | - | - | - | 224 | 26 509 | - |
| 1996 | - | 14 085 | - | 12 | 4 663 | 76 | - | - | 78 | 46 670 | 617 |
| Venezuela | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | - | 24 | - | 113 | - | 84 609 | - | - | - | 380 | 2 900 |
| Total subregion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 0 | 818 047 | 0 | 519 644 | 131 442 | 278 455 | 0 | 0 | 46 878 | 552 750 | 2 900 |
| 1993 | 0 | 561 214 | 0 | 235 789 | 114 367 | 215 194 | 0 | 0 | 31 655 | 459 627 | 0 |
| 1994 | 4 701 | 927 710 | 0 | 199 711 | 420 500 | 1 537 758 | 0 | 0 | 27 765 | 615 626 | 212 842 |
| 1995 | 45 | 733 748 | 0 | 283 113 | 63 465 | 1 300 | 0 | 0 | 38 551 | 275 251 | 204 840 |
| 1996 | 0 | 71 385 | 0 | 25 111 | 17 596 | 10 027 | 0 | 0 | 818 | 86 912 | 672 |
| ASIA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East and South-East Asia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>China^b</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | 24 036 | - | - | 13 601 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1996 | 20 899 | - | - | 10 882 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Hong Kong SAR of China^c</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 15 167 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1996 | ° | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Japan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | - | - | - | - |
| 1996 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | - | - | - |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | - | 278 | - | 300 | 725 | - | 552 | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Macao</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | - | 4 169 | - | - | - | 4 251 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1993 | - | 5 475 | - | - | 4 000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

**TABLE 3b. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLE II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION
AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD (continued)**

| <i>Country or territory, by region</i> | <i>Acetic anhydride</i> | <i>Acetone</i> | <i>Anthranilic acid</i> | <i>Ethyl ether</i> | <i>Hydrochloric acid*</i> | <i>Methyl ethyl ketone*</i> | <i>Phenylacetic acid</i> | <i>Piperidine</i> | <i>Potassium permanganate*</i> | <i>Sulphuric acid*</i> | <i>Toluene*</i> |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Unit</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> |
| Myanmar | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 5 164 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1993 | 4 546 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1994 | 5413 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1995 | 5 271 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Philippines | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | - | 393 | - | 240 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Thailand | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | - | - | - | 986 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1994 | 1 150 | 362 | - | 224 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total subregion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 20 331 | 4 169 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 251 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1993 | 4 546 | 5 475 | 0 | 986 | 4 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1994 | 6 563 | 362 | 0 | 224 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1995 | 29 307 | 0 | 0 | 13 601 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1996 | 20 899 | 671 | 0 | 11 422 | 725 | 0 | 562 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South Asia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| India | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 11 530 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1993 | 19 758 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1994 | 47 740 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1995 | 9 282 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nepal | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | 260 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Asia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Azerbaijan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 12 | 600 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1994 | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

**TABLE 3b. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLE II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION
AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD (continued)**

| <i>Country or territory, by region</i> | <i>Acetic anhydride</i> | <i>Acetone</i> | <i>Anthranilic acid</i> | <i>Ethyl ether</i> | <i>Hydrochloric acid*</i> | <i>Methyl ethyl ketone*</i> | <i>Phenylacetic acid</i> | <i>Piperidine</i> | <i>Potassium permanganate*</i> | <i>Sulphuric acid*</i> | <i>Toluene*</i> |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Unit</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> |
| Kyrgyzstan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1996 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lebanon | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | 99 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pakistan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 3 206 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1993 | 3 880 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1994 | 2 822 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1995 | 5 495 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1996 | 1 927 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Turkey | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | - | 10 | - | 65 | 16 | - | - | - | - | 10 | - |
| 1993 | 179 | 13 | - | 153 | 29 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1994 | 20 087 | 130 | - | 243 | 163 | - | - | - | - | 164 | - |
| 1995 | 49 344 | 184 | - | 70 | 338 | - | - | - | - | 176 | - |
| 1996 | 41 295 | 426 | - | 255 | 266 | - | - | - | - | 277 | - |
| United Arab Emirates | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | 38 050 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total subregion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 3 218 | 610 | 0 | 65 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 1993 | 4 059 | 13 | 0 | 153 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1994 | 22 921 | 130 | 0 | 243 | 163 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 164 | 0 |
| 1995 | 102 537 | 184 | 0 | 70 | 338 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 176 | 0 |
| 1996 | 43 224 | 426 | 0 | 255 | 266 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 277 | 0 |
| EUROPE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 180 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1995 | 423 090 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1996 | 5 226 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

**TABLE 3b. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLE II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION
AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD (continued)**

| <i>Country or territory, by region</i> | <i>Acetic anhydride</i> | <i>Acetone</i> | <i>Anthranilic acid</i> | <i>Ethyl ether</i> | <i>Hydrochloric acid*</i> | <i>Methyl ethyl ketone*</i> | <i>Phenylacetic acid</i> | <i>Piperidine</i> | <i>Potassium permanganate*</i> | <i>Sulphuric acid*</i> | <i>Toluene*</i> |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Unit</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> |
| Czech Republic | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | - | 21 | - | - | 22 | 40 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1995 | - | - | - | - | 149 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Croatia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | - | - | - | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cyprus | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | 9 236 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lithuania | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | <i>a</i> | <i>a</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Norway | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Romania | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | 292 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1996 | 18 520 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Slovenia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | - | - | - | - | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ukraine | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | - | 510 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1996 | <i>a</i> | <i>a</i> | - | <i>a</i> | <i>a</i> | - | - | - | <i>a</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>a</i> |
| European Union | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Belgium | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | - | 32 486 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1995 | - | 400 | - | 145 | 325 | 3 000 | - | - | - | 38 | <i>a</i> |
| 1996 | 3 889 | 273 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Denmark | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | - |

**TABLE 3b. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLE II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION
AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD (continued)**

| <i>Country or territory, by region</i> | <i>Acetic anhydride</i> | <i>Acetone</i> | <i>Anthranilic acid</i> | <i>Ethyl ether</i> | <i>Hydrochloric acid*</i> | <i>Methyl ethyl ketone*</i> | <i>Phenylacetic acid</i> | <i>Piperidine</i> | <i>Potassium permanganate*</i> | <i>Sulphuric acid*</i> | <i>Toluene*</i> |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Unit</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> |
| Finland | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 600 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1995 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| 1996 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| France | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | - | - | - | - | 150 | - | - | - | - | 60 | 150 |
| Germany | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 1 | 77 | - | 117 | - | - | ° | 2 | - | 18 | 45 |
| 1993 | 1 | 9 | ° | 16 | 14 | ° | - | 5 | ° | 8 | 1 |
| 1994 | 121 | 29 | 100 | 4 | 10 | - | - | 3 | ° | 3 | 1 |
| 1995 | 55 | 3 | - | 13 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 11 | 1 |
| 1996 | 10 | 89 | - | 1 | 42 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 |
| Ireland | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | - | - | - | 280 | 30 | - | - | - | - | 25 | - |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 9 | - | - | - | - | ° | - |
| 1993 | - | 11 | - | 25 | 6 | ° | - | - | 1 | 2 | - |
| 1994 | - | 582 | - | 111 | 40 | - | - | - | - | 3 | - |
| 1995 | - | 1 269 | - | 5 632 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1996 | - | 130 | - | 7 311 | 1 041 | - | - | - | - | 407 | - |
| Netherlands | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | - | - | - | ^a | 805 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1994 | - | 1 385 | - | 1 360 | 825 | - | - | - | - | 1 035 | - |
| 1995 | - | 1 310 | - | 88 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | - | - | - | - | - | 40 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 9 | 20 | - | 32 | 10 | - | - | - | 3 | 11 | - |
| 1993 | - | 17 | - | 57 | 6 | - | - | - | - | 16 | - |
| 1995 | - | 288 | - | 173 | 13 | 200 | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| 1996 | 2 | 75 | - | 184 | 50 | - | 2 | - | - | 48 | - |

**TABLE 3b. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLE II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION
AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD (continued)**

| <i>Country or territory, by region</i> | <i>Acetic anhydride</i> | <i>Acetone</i> | <i>Anthranilic acid</i> | <i>Ethyl ether</i> | <i>Hydrochloric acid*</i> | <i>Methyl ethyl ketone*</i> | <i>Phenylacetic acid</i> | <i>Piperidine</i> | <i>Potassium permanganate*</i> | <i>Sulphuric acid*</i> | <i>Toluene*</i> |
|---|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Unit</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> |
| Sweden | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 122 | 28 | — | 75 | 35 | — | 53 | — | 2 | 24 | 6 |
| 1993 | 53 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1996 | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | 9 | — | — | 1 | — |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 30 | — | — | 5 | 28 | 16 | 67 | — | — | 57 | — |
| 1993 | 406 | 74 | — | 26 | 45 | — | 1 000 | — | ° | 62 | 13 |
| 1994 | 5 | 3 | — | 30 | 30 | — | 2 | — | — | 33 | 1 |
| 1995 | 40 | 23 | 20 | 27 | 65 | — | 1 | — | — | 35 | 20 |
| 1996 | 20 | 257 | — | 25 | 385 | — | 20 | — | — | 200 | — |
| Total region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 355 | 126 | 0 | 230 | 231 | 16 | 120 | 2 | 5 | 181 | 201 |
| 1993 | 460 | 115 | 0 | 67 | 912 | 80 | 1 000 | 5 | 1 | 72 | 14 |
| 1994 | 126 | 34 487 | 100 | 1 506 | 905 | 600 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 074 | 2 |
| 1995 | 423 477 | 4 805 | 20 | 6 358 | 591 | 3 200 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 108 | 31 |
| 1996 | 36 903 | 824 | 0 | 7 531 | 1 518 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 657 | 4 |
| OCEANIA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 60 | 70 | — | — | 115 | — | 20 | — | — | 419 | — |
| 1993 | 66 | 92 | — | 11 | 119 | — | — | — | — | 80 | 27 |
| 1994 | 815 | 25 | — | 1 459 | 96 | — | 316 | — | — | 811 | 4 |
| 1995 | 146 | 275 | — | 63 | 164 | — | 72 | 3 | — | 283 | 59 |
| 1996 | 109 | 281 | — | 163 | 163 | — | 7 | — | 1 | 61 | 225 |
| New Zealand | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 100 | — | — | — | — |
| Total region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 60 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 115 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 419 | 0 |
| 1993 | 66 | 92 | 0 | 11 | 119 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 27 |
| 1994 | 815 | 25 | 0 | 1 459 | 96 | 0 | 316 | 0 | 0 | 811 | 4 |
| 1995 | 146 | 275 | 0 | 63 | 164 | 0 | 72 | 3 | 0 | 283 | 59 |
| 1996 | 109 | 281 | 0 | 163 | 163 | 0 | 107 | 0 | 1 | 61 | 225 |

**TABLE 3b. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLE II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION
AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD (continued)**

| <i>Country or territory, by region</i> | <i>Acetic anhydride</i> | <i>Acetone</i> | <i>Anthranilic acid</i> | <i>Ethyl ether</i> | <i>Hydrochloric acid*</i> | <i>Methyl ethyl ketone*</i> | <i>Phenylacetic acid</i> | <i>Piperidine</i> | <i>Potassium permanganate*</i> | <i>Sulphuric acid*</i> | <i>Toluene*</i> |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Unit</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>kilograms</i> | <i>litres</i> | <i>litres</i> |
| WORLD TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 41 259 | 829 755 | ° | 523 259 | 136 017 | 300 506 | 1 133 | 18 | 46 923 | 554 441 | 3 893 |
| 1993 | 29 661 | 568 398 | 885 | 238 044 | 121 828 | 215 280 | 1 692 | 74 | 31 659 | 460 052 | 992 |
| 1994 | 83 061 | 963 530 | 102 | 203 936 | 422 879 | 1 538 398 | 522 | 30 | 27 772 | 617 768 | 213 161 |
| 1995 | 565 146 | 744 978 | 46 | 305 263 | 67 598 | 4 500 | 934 | 176 | 38 551 | 276 088 | 205 606 |
| 1996 | 101 476 | 77 497 | 0 | 45 112 | 23 815 | 10 221 | 846 | 4 | 823 | 88 576 | 1 523 |

Notes: *Included in Table II of the 1988 Convention in 1992.

^aThe exact quantity of the seizures was not specified.

^bFor statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan Province of China.

^cOn 1 July 1997, the territory of Hong Kong became the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China.

**TABLE 4. LIST OF COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES REPORTING TO THE BOARD
ON LICIT TRADE IN, USES OF AND REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBSTANCES
IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION**

Governments of the 78 countries and territories listed have provided information on licit trade in, uses of and requirements for substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention on Form D for 1995 and/or 1996. That information was requested in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/20 of 24 July 1995. Details may be made available on a case-by-case basis, subject to confidentiality of data.

| <i>Country or territory</i> | <i>Country or territory</i> |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Andorra | Mauritius |
| Antigua and Barbuda | Mexico |
| Armenia | Micronesia (Federal States of) |
| <i>Ascension Island</i> | Nepal |
| Australia | <i>Netherlands Antilles</i> |
| Belarus | New Zealand |
| Bolivia | Nigeria |
| Botswana | Norway |
| Brazil | Panama |
| Brunei Darussalam | Paraguay |
| Bulgaria | Philippines |
| <i>Cayman Islands</i> | Poland |
| Chile | Republic of Korea |
| <i>China (Hong Kong SAR)</i> | Romania |
| Colombia | Russian Federation |
| <i>Cook Islands</i> | Samoa |
| Costa Rica | Seychelles |
| Cyprus | Singapore |
| Czech Republic | Slovenia |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Spain |
| Denmark | Sri Lanka |
| Ecuador | Sweden |
| Ethiopia | <i>Tristan da Cunha</i> |
| <i>Falkland Islands</i> | Turkey |
| Fiji | Turkmenistan ^a |
| Georgia ^a | <i>Turks and Caicos Islands</i> |
| Greece | Ukraine |
| Hungary | United Arab Emirates |
| Indonesia | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | United States of America |
| Iraq | Uruguay |
| Jamaica | Uzbekistan |
| Japan | Venezuela |
| Kazakhstan ^a | Viet Nam |
| Kyrgyzstan | <i>Wallis and Futuna</i> |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | Zambia |
| Latvia | Zimbabwe |
| Lithuania | |
| Malta | |

Note: Territories are in italics.

^aInformation was provided by the Russian Federation

TABLE 5. GOVERNMENTS THAT HAVE REQUESTED PRE-EXPORT NOTIFICATIONS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 12, PARAGRAPH 10 (a), OF THE 1988 CONVENTION

All Governments of exporting countries and territories are reminded that it is an obligation to provide pre-export notifications to Governments that have requested them pursuant to article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the 1988 Convention, which provides that:

“... upon request to the Secretary-General by the interested Party, each Party from whose territory a substance in Table I is to be exported shall ensure that, prior to such export, the following information is supplied by its competent authorities to the competent authorities of the importing country:

- (i) Name and address of the exporter and importer and, when available, the consignee;
- (ii) Name of the substance in Table I;
- (iii) Quantity of the substance to be exported;
- (iv) Expected point of entry and expected date of dispatch;
- (v) Any other information which is mutually agreed upon by the Parties.”

Governments that have requested pre-export notifications under the above provisions are listed alphabetically, followed by the substance(s) to which the provisions should apply and the date of notification of the request transmitted by the Secretary-General to Governments.

Governments may wish to note the possibility of requesting, as done by the Governments of Turkey and the United Arab Emirates, that a pre-export notification for all substances listed in Table II of the 1988 Convention be also sent.

| <i>Notifying Government</i> | <i>Substances to which pre-export notification requirement applies</i> | <i>Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General</i> |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Costa Rica | All substances included in Table I | 3 September 1996 |
| Ecuador ^a | All substances included in Table I All substances included in Table II | 1 August 1996 |
| Latvia | Ephedrine | 27 May 1994 |
| Turkey ^a | All substances included in Table I All substances included in Table II | 2 November 1995 |
| United Arab Emirates ^a | All substances included in Table I All substances included in Table II | 26 September 1995 |
| United States of America | Ephedrine, Pseudoephedrine | 2 June 1995 |

^aThe Secretary-General has informed all Governments that, at the request of the notifying Government, a pre-export notification for all substances listed in Table II of the 1988 Convention is also required.

Annex II

**SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AND THEIR
TYPICAL USE IN THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS
AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES**

A. List of scheduled substances

Table I

N-acetylanthranilic acid
Ephedrine
Ergometrine
Ergotamine
Isosafrole
Lysergic acid
3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone
1-phenyl-2-propanone
Piperonal
Pseudoephedrine
Safrole

The salts of the substances in this Table
whenever the existence of such salts is
possible.

Table II

Acetic anhydride
Acetone
Anthranilic acid
Ethyl ether
Hydrochloric acid*
Methyl ethyl ketone
Phenylacetic acid
Piperidine
Potassium permanganate
Sulphuric acid*
Toluene

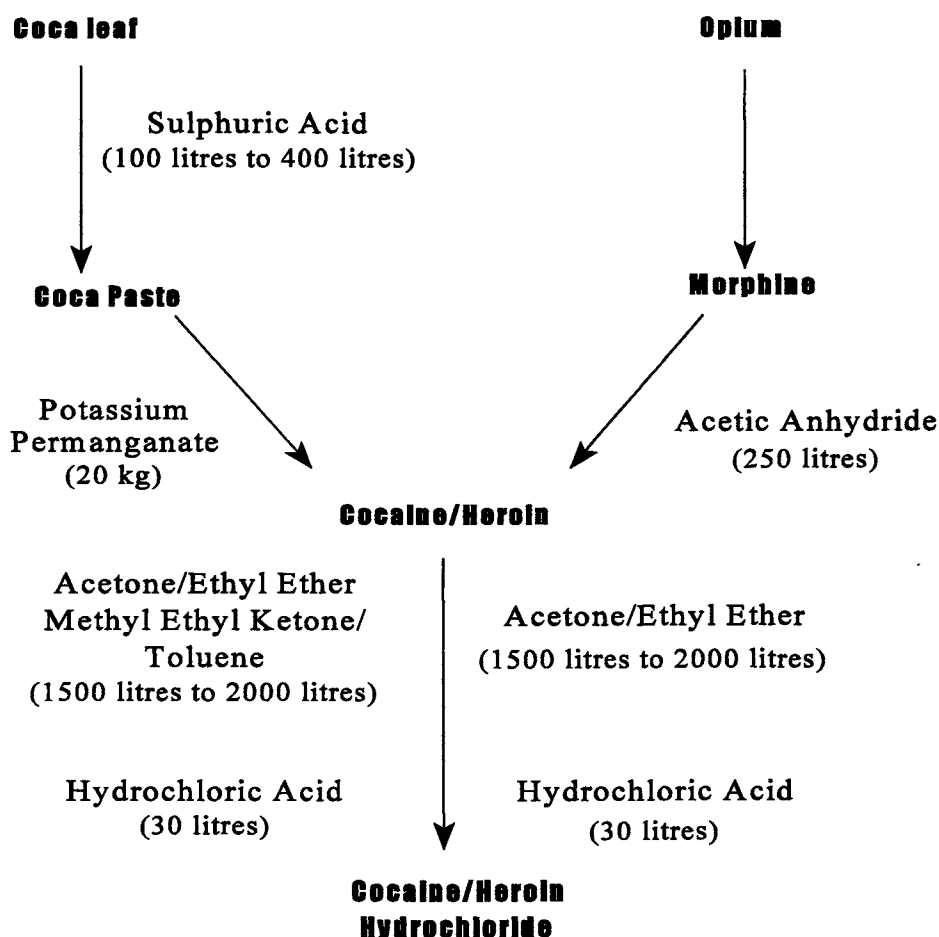
The salts of the substances in this Table
whenever the existence of such salts is
possible.

*The salts of hydrochloric acid and sulphuric acid are specifically excluded from Table II.

B. Use of scheduled substances in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

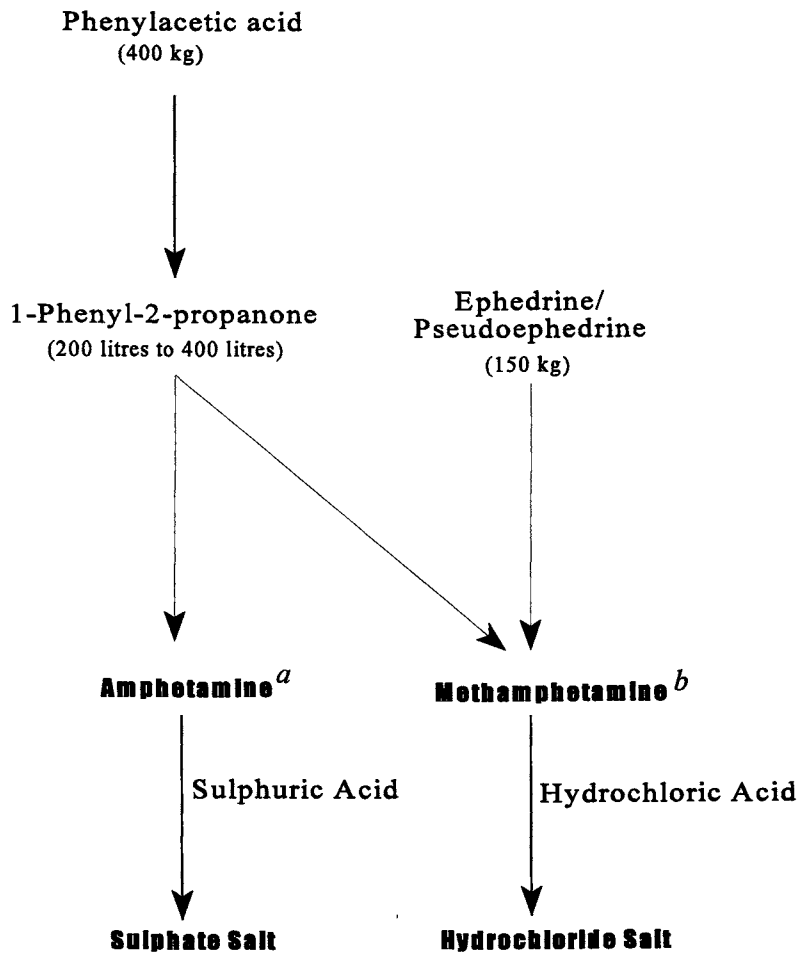
The scheduled substances and their use in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances depicted in figures V to VIII below represent classic production and manufacturing methods. The extraction of cocaine from the coca leaf and the purification of coca paste and the crude base products of cocaine and heroin require solvents, acids and bases. A wide range of such chemicals has been used at all stages of drug production.

Figure V. Illicit manufacture of cocaine and heroin



Note: The figures shown in parentheses are the approximate quantities of chemicals required for the illicit manufacture of 100 kilograms of cocaine or heroin hydrochloride.

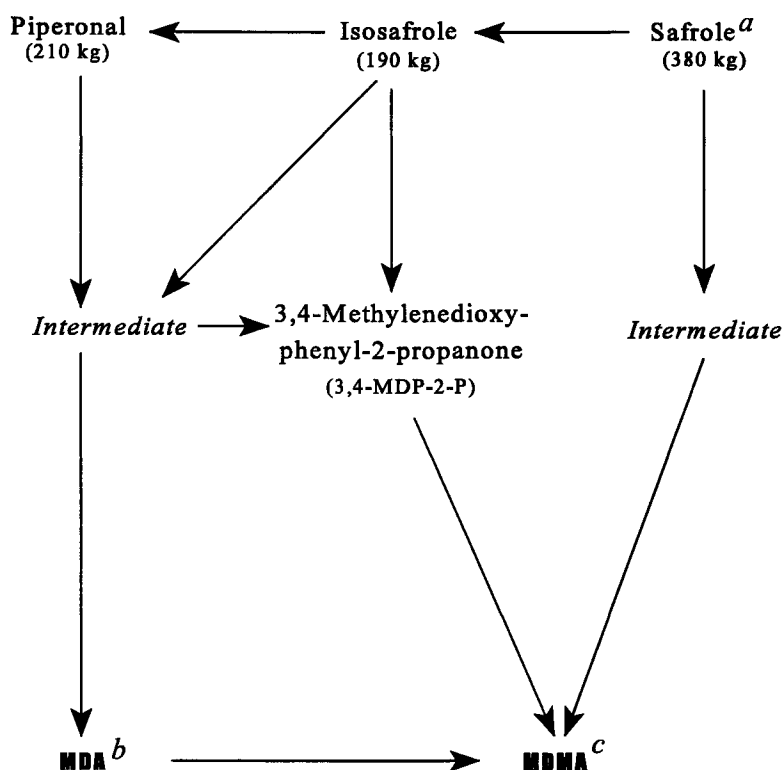
Figure VI. Illicit manufacture of methamphetamine and amphetamine



^aBetween 200 and 400 litres of 1-phenyl-2-propanone are required for the manufacture of 100 kilograms of amphetamine sulphate. One hundred litres of 1-phenyl-2-propanone can be manufactured from 200 kilograms of phenylacetic acid.

^bOne hundred and fifty kilograms of ephedrine or pseudoephedrine are required for the manufacture of 100 kilograms of methamphetamine hydrochloride.

Figure VII. Illicit manufacture of MDMA and related drugs



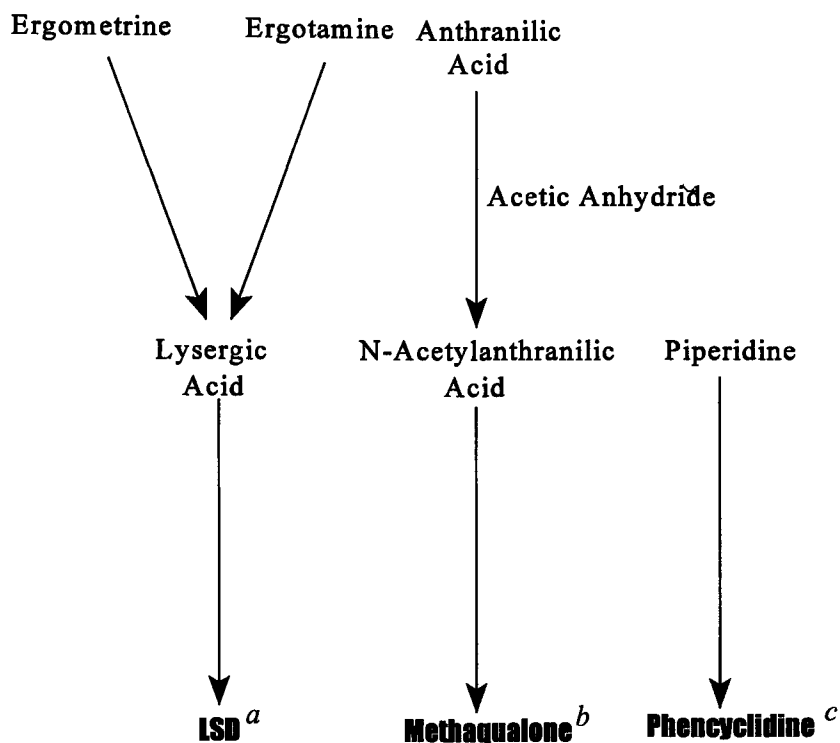
Note: Figures given are the respective quantities of safrole, isosafrole and piperonal required for the manufacture of 100 litres of 3,4-MDP-2-P. Approximately 250 litres of 3,4-MDP-2-P are required to manufacture 100 kilograms of MDA hydrochloride; 125 litres of 3,4-MDP-2-P are required to manufacture 100 kilograms of MDMA or MDEA (3,4-methylenedioxyethylamphetamine).

^aIncluding safrole in the form of sassafras oil.

^bMDA=3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine.

^cMDMA=3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine.

Figure VIII. Illicit manufacture of LSD, methaqualone and phencyclidine



^aApproximately 3 kilograms of ergometrine, 5 kilograms of ergotamine or 1.5 kilograms of lysergic acid are required for the illicit manufacture of 1 kilogram of LSD; 2.5 kilograms of ergometrine or ergotamine are required to manufacture 1 kilogram of lysergic acid.

^bAnthranilic acid is converted to N-acetylanthranilic acid using acetic anhydride. One hundred kilograms of anthranilic acid reacted with 100 litres of acetic anhydride will produce sufficient N-acetylanthranilic acid to manufacture 100 kilograms of methaqualone.

^cOne hundred kilograms of piperidine are required to manufacture 100 kilograms of phencyclidine.

C. Comparative significance of seizures of precursors

The figures above outline the typical use of precursors in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The numbers shown in parentheses in the figures are the approximate quantities of precursors required for illicit drug manufacture. These data may be used to calculate how much drug could be manufactured from a known quantity of seized precursor.

To assess the significance of such manufacture in terms of drug doses on the illicit market, the table below gives details of typical street doses of some narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, together with the approximate number of such doses that may be manufactured illicitly from 1 kilogram (or 1 litre) of the relevant precursor.

Street doses of drugs manufactured illicitly using precursors

| <i>Narcotic drug or psychotropic substance</i> | <i>Street dose^a</i> | <i>Precursor</i> | <i>Approximate number of street doses of drugs manufactured using one kilogram (or 1 litre) of precursor</i> |
|--|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Amphetamine | 10 mg to 250 mg | Phenylacetic acid (kilograms) | 1 000 to 25 000 |
| | | 1-phenyl-2-propanone (litres) | 2 000 to 50 000 |
| Cocaine | 100 mg to 200 mg | Potassium permanganate (kilograms) | 25 000 to 50 000 |
| | | Acetone, ethyl ether, methyl ethyl ketone or toluene (litres) | 250 to 500 |
| Heroin | 100 mg to 500 mg | Acetic anhydride (litres) | 800 to 4 000 |
| | | Acetone, ethyl ether, methyl ethyl ketone or toluene (litres) | 100 to 500 |
| LSD | 50 µg to 80 µg | Ergometrine/ergotamine (kilograms) | 2 500 000 to 4 000 000 |
| | | Lysergic acid (kilograms) | 8 500 000 to 13 000 000 |
| Methamphetamine | 10 mg to 250 mg | Ephedrine/pseudoephedrine (kilograms) | 2 500 to 70 000 |
| Methaqualone | 250 mg | Anthranilic acid (kilograms) | 4 000 |
| | | N-Acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms) | 3 200 |
| MDA and analogues | 100 mg | Safrole (kilograms) | 1 000 ^b |
| | | Isosafrole (kilograms) | 2 000 ^b |
| | | Piperonal (kilograms) | 2 000 ^b |
| | | 3,4-MDP-2-P (litres) | 4 000 ^b |
| Phencyclidine | 1 mg to 10 mg | Piperidine (kilograms) | 100 000 to 1 000 000 |

^aDoses may vary depending, *inter alia*, on the route of administration (by mouth, injection, inhalation etc.) and on the frequency of drug use.

^bFor illicit manufacture of MDA. The numbers of street doses of MDMA or MDEA that could be manufactured are approximately twice the figures given.

Using the data given in the figures, and in the above table, it can be seen that, for example, 1 kilogram of ephedrine may be used for the manufacture of approximately 0.7 kilogram of methamphetamine. That quantity of drug is equivalent to a maximum of about 70,000 street doses.

Similarly, 1 kilogram of lysergic acid may be used to manufacture approximately 0.7 kilogram of LSD. That quantity of drug, however, is equivalent to about 10 million dosage units.

Therefore, in terms of the availability of the two drugs on the illicit market, the seizure of 1 kilogram of lysergic acid may be considered to have an impact approximately 150 times greater than the seizure of the same quantity of ephedrine (10 million divided by 70,000).

Annex III

**TREATY PROVISIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES FREQUENTLY
USED IN THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND
PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES**

1. Article 2, paragraph 8, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961^a provides as follows:

“The Parties shall use their best endeavours to apply to substances which do not fall under this Convention, but which may be used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, such measures of supervision as may be practicable.”

2. Article 2, paragraph 9, of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,^b provides as follows:

“The Parties shall use their best endeavours to apply to substances which do not fall under this Convention, but which may be used in the illicit manufacture of psychotropic substances, such measures of supervision as may be practicable.”

3. Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 contains provisions for the following:

(a) General obligation for parties to take measures to prevent diversion of the substances listed in Table I and Table II and to cooperate with each other to that end (paragraph 1);

(b) Mechanism for amending the scope of control (paragraphs 2-7);

(c) Requirement to take appropriate measures to monitor manufacture and distribution, to which end parties may: control persons and enterprises; control establishments and premises under licence; require permits for such operations; and prevent accumulation of substances listed in Tables I and II (paragraph 8);

(d) Obligation to monitor international trade to identify suspicious transactions; to provide for seizures; to notify the authorities of the parties concerned in case of suspicious transactions; to require proper labelling and documentation; and to ensure maintenance of such documents for at least two years (paragraph 9);

(e) Mechanism for advance notice of exports of substances listed in Table I, upon special request (paragraph 10);

(f) Confidentiality of information (paragraph 11);

(g) Reporting by parties to the Board (paragraph 12);

(h) Report of the Board to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (paragraph 13);

(i) Non-applicability of the provisions of article 12 to certain preparations (paragraph 14).

Notes

^aUnited Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

^b*Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

Annex IV

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS AND THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL RELEVANT TO IMPLEMENTATION BY GOVERNMENTS OF ARTICLE 12 OF THE 1988 CONVENTION

1. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in its resolution 5 (XXXIV) of 9 May 1991:

“Urges source, transit and receiving States to act together but also independently, particularly with regard to specific activities originating in their territories, by establishing measures whereby the legitimacy of chemical shipments may be determined and those found to be suspicious may be investigated, communicating with each other concerning such shipments and taking the action necessary to prohibit such shipments where there is sufficient evidence that they may be diverted into the illicit traffic” (paragraph 5);

“Urges all States involved in the international commerce of chemicals commonly used in the illicit production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, particularly those listed in Tables I and II of the Convention, to support the development of secure and effective means of communication whereby States may promptly transmit and receive relevant information on the legitimacy of specific transactions” (paragraph 6).

2. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1992/29 of 30 July 1992:

“Underlines the importance of applying suitable regulatory measures, in accordance with the provisions of article 18 of the 1988 Convention, to every stage of the receipt, storage, handling, processing and delivery of precursor and essential chemicals in free ports and free-trade zones and in other sensitive areas such as bonded warehouses” (paragraph 2);

“Invites all chemical-manufacturing States to monitor routinely the export trade in precursor and essential chemicals in a way that will enable them to identify changes in export patterns that suggest the diversion of such chemicals into illicit channels” (paragraph 4);

“Invites States in which precursor and essential chemicals are manufactured and States in regions in which narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are illicitly manufactured to establish close cooperation in order to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals into illicit channels and, if necessary, on a regional basis, to consider the establishment of bilateral agreements or arrangements where appropriate” (paragraph 5);

“Urges States that export chemicals essential to the illicit production of heroin and cocaine, namely acetic anhydride, acetone, ethyl ether, hydrochloric acid, MEK, potassium permanganate, sulphuric acid and toluene, to establish suitable mechanisms to detect and prevent their diversion and illicit trafficking and, where there is a risk of diversion of or illicit trafficking in those substances, to ensure that:

“(a) Exporters of those essential chemicals are identified;

“(b) Exporters of those essential chemicals are required to keep detailed records of all export transactions, including details of ultimate consignees, and to make these available for inspection by the competent authorities;

“(c) An export authorization is required in respect of any consignments of commercial quantities of those essential chemicals to any State that has been identified as being concerned by the illicit manufacture of heroin or cocaine on its territory or as sensitive as regards the possible diversion of essential chemicals, taking into account the relevant reports of the International Narcotics Control Board, the Customs Cooperation Council and the International Criminal Police Organization;

“(d) Applicants for export authorizations are required to provide full details of ultimate consignees and transport arrangements;

“(e) The competent authorities, in considering applications for export authorizations, take reasonable steps to verify the legitimacy of transactions, in consultation, where appropriate, with their counterparts in importing countries” (paragraph 6);

“*Recommends* that, if permitted by the basic principles of their legal systems, States should strengthen law enforcement cooperation by applying the technique of controlled delivery at the international level in appropriate circumstances to suspect consignments of precursor and essential chemicals” (paragraph 7);

“*Invites* Governments to establish close cooperation with the chemical industry with a view to identifying suspicious transactions of precursor and essential chemicals and, where appropriate, to encourage the industry to establish codes of conduct to complement and enhance compliance with regulatory requirements” (paragraph 16).

3. The Council, in its resolution 1993/40 of 27 July 1993:

“*Calls upon* all Governments, which were invited by the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1992/29, to establish effective measures to implement article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, to take fully into consideration the recommendations contained in the final report of the Chemical Action Task Force” (paragraph 1);

“*Urges* Governments to consider fully and, where appropriate, to apply the guidelines disseminated by the Programme, which have been prepared for use by national authorities in preventing the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals” (paragraph 9).

4. The Council, in its resolution 1995/20 of 24 July 1995:

“1. *Urges* that Governments, where appropriate, invoke article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, in order to give importing countries advance notice of any shipment of substances listed in Table I of the Convention;

“2. *Requests* the Government of an exporting country, subject to its legal provisions, to provide the following information to the competent authorities of the importing country prior to any export, even when the importing countries have not yet formally requested such notification under article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the 1988 Convention:

“(a) Name and address of the exporter and importer and, when available, of the consignee;

“(b) Name of the substance listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention;

“(c) Quantity of the substance to be exported;

“(d) Expected point of entry and expected date of dispatch;

“(e) Such other information as the exporting Government may deem relevant;

“3. *Requests* that, for any substance listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention, the Government of an importing country, upon receipt of any form of pre-export notification from the exporting country, should undertake, through its regulatory authorities and in cooperation with the law enforcement authorities, an investigation of the legitimacy of the transaction, and, with the possible assistance of the International Narcotics Control Board, convey information thereon to the exporting country;

“4. *Urges* exporting Governments at the same time to conduct their own investigation in questionable cases and to seek information and views from the Board, international organizations and Governments as appropriate, in as much as additional facts establishing suspicion may be available to them;

“5. *Further requests* Governments, where there is sufficient evidence that a substance may be diverted into illicit channels, to stop the shipments or, where circumstances warrant, to cooperate in controlled deliveries of suspicious shipments in special circumstances if the security of the shipment can be sufficiently ensured, if the quantity and nature of the chemical involved is such that it can be managed feasibly and safely by the competent authorities, and if all States whose cooperation is necessary, including transit States, agree to the controlled delivery;

“6. *Urges* Governments to exercise, as a matter of urgency, increased vigilance over the activities of brokers handling substances listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention, in view of the special role that some of them play in the diversion of such substances, and to subject them to licensing or other effective control measures as necessary;

“7. *Urges* Governments to ensure, as far as possible, that shipments entering or leaving free ports, free zones and bonded warehouses, be subject, where permitted, to the controls necessary to safeguard against diversion;

“8. *Urges* Governments, subject to the provisions of national legislation on confidentiality and data protection, to inform the Board on a regular basis, upon request of the Board and in the form and manner provided for by it, of the quantities of substances listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention that they have imported, exported or trans-shipped, and encourages them to estimate their annual licit needs;

“9. *Requests* the Board, drawing upon the capabilities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to collect information pursuant to paragraph 8 above, and to further develop and strengthen its database in order to assist Governments in preventing diversion of substances listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention, and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in discussing the control of illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and use of psychotropic substances, especially of stimulants and their precursors, and in formulating policy recommendations in this field;

“10. *Requests* all Governments to provide the Secretary-General, subject to the provisions of national legislation on confidentiality and data protection, with names and addresses of the manufacturers, within their countries, of substances listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention, and further requests the Secretary-General to include that information in the publication entitled *Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances under International Control*.”*

“... ”

“13. *Encourages* Governments to consider strengthening, where necessary, the working mechanisms to prevent diversion of substances listed in Table II of the 1988 Convention, as described in the present resolution.”

5. The Council, in its resolution 1996/29 of 24 July 1996:

“I

“SPECIAL SURVEILLANCE OF SCHEDULED
AND NON-SCHEDULED SUBSTANCES

“1. *Calls upon* all States parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 to enact any legislation necessary to provide their competent authorities with the legal basis fully to implement the chemical controls required or recommended by the Convention and all related resolutions;

“2. *Calls upon* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the International Narcotics Control Board, drawing upon the expertise of competent national authorities as needed, to establish a limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances for which substantial information exists of their use in illicit drug trafficking, in order to allow, according to the nature and trade patterns of each product, for appropriate measures to prevent use by traffickers of those substances;

“3. *Urges* all States parties to the 1988 Convention to establish arrangements, whether voluntary, administrative or legislative, whereby their domestic exporters, importers and distributors of the chemicals and substances included in the special surveillance list will report suspicious orders or thefts of such chemicals, and cooperate with national enforcement and control authorities with regard to those chemicals and substances;

“4. *Urges* States parties to the 1988 Convention, subject to their legal provisions, to take civil, criminal or administrative action, as appropriate, against suppliers of scheduled substances or, where possible, substances included in the special surveillance list for failure to cooperate with the authorities with regard to those substances;

“5. *Strongly urges* States that export scheduled chemicals not to permit exports of such chemicals listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention in sensitive cases which may be identified by the Board, or to brokers or intermediaries who facilitate trade, but are not

*Publication brought up to date and reissued as follows: *Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors* (ST/NAR.4/1996/1).

themselves end-users, unless prior identification of any genuine consignee and such inquiries as may be appropriate be also made;

“6. *Further urges* States, in accordance with their legal provisions, not to permit the importation of chemicals listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention where a risk of diversion exists, until evidence establishes the legitimacy of the importer and the purpose of the chemical import;

“7. *Urges* States, except in cases where a known risk of diversion exists, and prior to permitting the importation of chemicals listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention, to require, in accordance with their legal provisions, evidence of legitimacy of importers and domestic distributors of those chemicals which are intended for subsequent sale or delivery to bulk domestic distributors;

“8. *Urges* Governments to consider ways of reinforcing international cooperation, including, where appropriate, bilateral and multilateral arrangements or agreements against the diversion of scheduled substances and their substitutes;

“9. *Invites* Governments that have not yet done so to designate, as a matter of priority, authorities competent for the control of scheduled substances, to inform the Secretary-General that they have taken such action and to enhance the establishment of bilateral relations between importing, exporting and transit countries.

“II

“RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

“1. *Urges* Governments to implement specific actions to control scheduled chemicals as requested in its resolution 1995/20 of 24 July 1995;

“2. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to collect and compile data that would establish a pattern of trade in chemicals listed in Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, including any significant volume of transactions, to draw the attention of the competent authorities of countries concerned to any irregularities that the Board, in its judgement, may identify, and to invite those authorities to provide the Board with any additional information, as necessary, and to take appropriate action, especially preventive action; such action by Governments, both importing and exporting, ought to include:

“(a) Consulting with and providing relevant data to the Board in conformity with legal requirements of confidentiality and data protection, where concern exists that an export or trans-shipment of such chemicals or substances may be diverted into the illicit traffic;

“(b) Verification by the importing country of the legitimacy of transactions on the basis of pre-export notifications of such substances to be sent by the exporting countries, as provided for in article 12 of the 1988 Convention;

“(c) Not permitting the export of substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention and, where possible, substances included in the special surveillance list, to areas of special risk where it is known that they are commonly used to produce illicit drugs,

until information is available to establish the legitimate purpose of the chemicals or substances to be imported;

“3. *Requests* that, pursuant to the initiatives taken by the Board in accordance with paragraph 2 above, the Governments of exporting and importing countries and territories verify the legitimacy of the individual transactions concerned and prevent the release of such shipments until the competent authority of the importing country or territory has, in compliance with the time constraints of the exporting country, indicated that it has no objection to the transaction in question;

“4. *Recommends* that, wherever possible, Governments should obtain early notification from operators of all proposed transactions of substances listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention in order to check their legitimacy, and inform other countries and territories accordingly, in compliance with the provisions of that Convention;

“5. *Requests* all Governments of countries and territories to alert other Governments, as appropriate, through the Board, as soon as diversion attempts are identified, and to cooperate in controlled deliveries, if necessary, in order to prevent traffickers from turning to other countries or regions to obtain the precursors they require;

“6. *Urges* Governments with free ports and free-trade zones to closely monitor, in particular, the movement of amphetamine-type stimulants and scheduled substances under the 1988 Convention through such trading centres, pursuant to the Convention, and to provide for a mechanism to seize consignments when adequate grounds for suspicion have been established;

“7. *Requests* Governments with free ports and free-trade zones to provide information as requested by the Board in order to strengthen measures to monitor the movement of the amphetamine-type stimulants and scheduled substances under the 1988 Convention in those ports and zones;

“8. *Encourages* Governments of countries and territories to examine the scope of their current controls over domestic distribution in order to prevent internal diversion of scheduled substances under the 1988 Convention, which could be subsequently smuggled to neighbouring countries where illicit manufacture of drugs takes place;

“9. *Invites* Governments to consider monitoring the intermediaries and brokers who facilitate trade but are not themselves end-users by appropriate measures, such as applying the current control procedures and resorting to the sanctions applicable to other operators that handle or use controlled substances.”

5. The Council, in its resolution 1997/41 of 21 July 1997:

“I

GENERAL MEASURES

“...

“4. *Requests* Governments and regional organizations, as they establish mechanisms for the collection of data on the licit and illicit manufacture, trafficking and use of

amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors, to cooperate and coordinate with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the International Narcotics Control Board;

“ ...

“II

“MEASURES TO COUNTER THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURE, TRAFFICKING AND ABUSE OF AMPHETAMINE-TYPE STIMULANTS

“ ...

“5. *Requests* Governments to provide available evidence and data to the International Narcotics Control Board on chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, and requests the Board to assess that information for possible inclusion in a limited international special surveillance list to be established for use by the international community;

“6. *Urges* Governments:

“(a) To consider applying civil, criminal and administrative sanctions to those who knowingly supply non-controlled chemicals for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants;

“(b) To establish mechanisms for international cooperation between law enforcement and other relevant agencies, in order to support investigations where competent national authorities were able to determine that non-controlled chemicals were being used for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants;

“7. *Urges* Governments, in States where illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants exists:

“(a) To improve, in particular by a system of licensing and inspection, the monitoring of the domestic manufacture and distribution of key precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants listed in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;

“(b) To support research by competent authorities in order to determine which non-controlled chemical substances are being used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants;

“8. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, drawing on extrabudgetary resources, in consultation with the International Narcotics Control Board, to assist Governments, as required, by providing technical advice on ways of establishing which non-controlled chemical substances are being used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants;

“9. *Urges* Governments to establish the necessary legal basis for the prevention of the clandestine manufacture of and trafficking in new amphetamine-type stimulants, and for that purpose:

“(a) To exchange information about the new non-controlled amphetamine-type stimulants with other concerned Governments;

“(b) To consider developing flexible and anticipatory scheduling approaches for analogues of controlled substances and other substitutes, for example, by the emergency scheduling of structurally similar groups, or by the establishment of controls based on similarities in structure or pharmacological effects;

“(c) To cooperate in ensuring the compatibility of such legislation;

“...

“III

“VERIFICATION OF THE LEGITIMACY OF TRANSACTIONS

“1. *Requests* Governments to make every effort to verify the legitimacy of individual transactions involving precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants listed in Table I and, where possible, those listed in Table II of the 1988 Convention, using the guidelines disseminated by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for use by national authorities in preventing the diversion of precursors and essential chemicals, which were endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1993/40 of 27 July 1993;

“2. *Requests* Governments of States exporting those precursors referred to in paragraph 1 above, prior to permitting shipments to proceed, to inquire with the authorities of importing States about the legitimacy of transactions of concern, and to inform the International Narcotics Control Board of the action taken, particularly when they do not receive any reply to their enquiries;

“3. *Also requests* Governments of States exporting such precursors to inform the States concerned and the Board as soon as possible, if export orders are cancelled pending a reply to enquiries made to importing States;

“4. *Requests* Governments of both importing and exporting States, in cooperation with the Board, to take appropriate action to protect the legitimate interests of industries that cooperate in inquiries to verify the legitimacy of transactions involving the precursors specified in paragraph 1 above;

“5. *Also requests* Governments of importing and exporting States to take steps to initiate a cooperative, rapid and effective exchange of information, with each other and with the Board, concerning stopped or cancelled shipments of such precursors, in order to alert Governments of other States that might be targeted as points of diversion.”

Annex V

SUMMARY OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD RELEVANT TO IMPLEMENTATION BY GOVERNMENTS OF ARTICLE 12 OF THE 1988 CONVENTION

1. A summary of recommendations relating to the application of controls by Governments, contained in previous reports of the Board on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, is presented below. For ease of reference, the recommendations appear under the following headings: legislation and specific control measures; identifying a competent authority responsible for implementation of article 12; providing the Board with details of control measures applied by Governments; collection of data and their provision to the Board; and sharing of information on individual transactions. The annex will be updated in future versions of the report, as necessary.

A. Legislation and specific control measures

1. Legislation

2. Governments that have not already done so should establish a legislative basis for regulatory control over substances listed in Tables I and II, and, within that framework, provide for related sanctions and penal provisions to ensure strict enforcement of the legislation put in place.

2. Working mechanisms and operating procedures

3. Governments should, whether or not they already have in place any comprehensive legislation for the control of substances listed in Tables I and II, establish or refine practical working mechanisms and operating procedures to monitor the licit movement of such substances. Such working mechanisms and procedures can be established through informal, yet institutionalized, arrangements even when the relevant legislation is not yet in place.

4. Such working mechanisms and procedures should incorporate the activities of all the relevant regulatory and enforcement authorities involved in precursor control. They should also encompass the work of industry to elicit relevant data from chemical producers, distributors and trade organizations, having due regard for lawful commercial interests.

3. Control measures in general

5. Within geographical regions, in particular, control measures should be harmonized so that weak controls in one country do not jeopardize the efforts of neighbouring countries where controls may be more effective.

4. International trade

6. Governments that experience difficulties in monitoring imports of substances listed in Table I should invoke article 12, paragraph 10 (a). Governments may wish to note the possibility of requesting that a pre-export notification for all substances listed in Table II be also sent. In such cases, the Secretary-General has informed all Governments that, at the request of the notifying Government, a pre-export notification for substances listed in Table II is also required.

7. Exporting countries should examine the scope of their current controls over international trade with a view to strengthening them. For export controls to be effective, it is also necessary to monitor imports, some of which may later be re-exported and subsequently diverted elsewhere.

8. Certain Governments that use a targeted approach monitor only shipments to certain areas, and not transactions involving shipments to other areas. However, traffickers quickly exploit weaknesses in controls applied by Governments. All exporting and transit countries should therefore re-examine the scope of their current controls over international trade, and make amendments, as necessary.

5. Domestic distribution

9. Since substances listed in Tables I and II continue to be diverted in significant quantities from domestic trade, to be often subsequently smuggled to neighbouring countries where illicit drugs are manufactured, all countries should introduce or strengthen, as appropriate, control measures for the licit manufacture and/or distribution of such substances.

6. Transit goods

10. Countries through which substances listed in Tables I and II transit should consider especially their dual responsibilities in acting both as importing and exporting countries when considering the sharing of information, as described below, as part of global efforts to prevent diversion. A high volume of trade should not be used as an excuse by Governments for not putting in place effective systems of control. In view of the potential for diversion through such countries and territories, they should, as a matter of urgency, introduce adequate controls.

11. To facilitate the process, the Governments concerned might wish to examine the steps already taken to enhance control systems by other Governments, confronted with similar problems of control, in the same geographic region, and consider adopting similar approaches to preventing diversions.

7. Intermediaries

12. Applications for export authorizations should identify any intermediaries associated with a given transaction involving substances listed in Tables I and II, as well as the owner of the consignment, and should specify the final destination of that consignment.

13. Governments should apply to intermediaries the same control requirements as are applied to other operators handling or using substances listed in Tables I and II. In particular, intermediaries should be subject to registration or licensing requirements, where appropriate; should be required to keep appropriate records; and should face regulatory and penal sanctions if they are found to be facilitating diversions.

8. Pharmaceutical preparations

14. Pharmaceutical preparations containing substances listed in the Tables of the 1988 Convention are not exempt from control unless they are compounded in such a way that the scheduled substances they contain cannot be easily used or recovered by readily applicable means. Such pharmaceutical preparations, unless specifically excepted, should therefore be controlled accordingly.

B. Identifying a competent authority responsible for implementation of article 12

15. Governments should identify the competent authorities, and communicate to the Board their official titles, contact addresses and respective roles in the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/29.

C. Providing the Board with details of control measures applied by Governments

16. Governments should inform the Board of the control measures currently applied or envisaged by the various authorities, especially with regard to the import and export of substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention.

17. Importing countries that require individual import certificates for the import of substances listed in Tables I and II should provide the Board with copies of authentic documents.

D. Collection of data and their provision to the Board

18. Data on stopped and suspended shipments should be provided to the Board. Information on methods of diversion and illicit drug manufacture collected should include: specific methods of drug production used; capacities of laboratories seized; the identities of the substances used in the illicit manufacture; and the quantities used.

19. Governments that have not already done so need to establish mechanisms to collect data on the licit manufacture of and trade in substances listed in Tables I and II in order to monitor their movement. As a minimum, Governments should be aware of the companies dealing with such substances, and of the approximate quantities manufactured, exported, imported and used.

E. Sharing of information on individual transactions

1. Prerequisites

20. As a prerequisite for any of the actions mentioned below, Governments need to identify the names and contact addresses of the competent authorities responsible for the control of substances listed in Tables I and II, and to share that information with other Governments. They need an established system of data collection to keep track of intended and past exports and imports, and of operators dealing with those substances. At the national level, they also need a mechanism to enable all government agencies concerned with control of the substances to share information. Finally, Governments need a legislative basis for the control of the substances, and details of actual control measures applied need to be shared with other Governments.

2. First steps

21. As a first step in verifying the legitimacy of transactions involving Tables I and II substances, Governments should use the "Guidelines for use by national authorities in preventing the diversion of precursors and essential chemicals", which have been distributed to all Governments by UNDCP pursuant to resolution 1993/40 of 27 July 1993 of the Economic and Social Council.

3. Verification of legitimacy of transactions

22. Wherever practicable on a regular basis, and especially where there exists a suspicion of the possible diversion of the substance in question or in case of individual transactions involving large

quantities of substances listed in Tables I and II, exporting countries should verify the legitimacy of individual transactions either directly with the authorities of the importing country, or through the Board, before releasing the shipment in question. In all such cases, Governments should inform the Board of their actions, even if they have not requested its assistance. Governments should make inquiries even when the mechanisms and procedures for such verification have not yet been institutionalized.

23. For that purpose, the authorities in exporting countries should provide their counterparts in importing or transit countries with all relevant details of the planned export before the transaction takes place. Further, they should not authorize exports until the authorities in the importing or transit country have indicated that they have no objection to such exports.

24. Importing countries should respond to inquiries concerning the legitimacy of specific transactions, indicating whether the shipment should be released or stopped. If licit trade is not to be unduly delayed, it is therefore essential that the Governments of importing countries reply in a timely manner to such inquiries. Governments should immediately inform the Board if export orders have been cancelled while they are awaiting a reply from importing countries.

25. Similarly, exporting countries which do not receive a reply to their inquiries about individual shipments should inform the Board of this fact.

26. If the authorities of the importing country find an element of suspicion in the transaction in question but are not able to complete the investigation in the time requested by the exporting country, they should immediately contact the Government of the exporting country, and the Board, and request that the shipment be suspended pending further investigation.

27. In those cases where inquiries about transactions have uncovered suspicious circumstances, the competent authorities should consider not only stopping the export, but also arranging controlled deliveries with their counterparts, in order to facilitate the identification of the site of the illicit manufacture of drugs and the arrest and prosecution of the illicit manufacturers involved. In considering the option of carrying out a controlled delivery, due account should be taken of practical and legal difficulties in doing so, and of the risks involved.

28. Countries that have a system of registration or licensing for importers should check whether the importing company indicated in the information sent by the exporting country is registered or licensed. Where no such system is in place, information provided by the exporting country may help the Government of the importing country to establish a list of importing companies.

29. In addition, the competent authorities of the importing country should further contact the importing companies to find out whether the consignment in question is to remain in the country, or is intended for re-export. In the latter case, the authorities should contact the next importing country and provide the information described above, as necessary.

4. Pre-export notifications and follow-up by importing countries

30. Since Governments of importing countries are not always aware of shipments of scheduled substances destined to their territories, it is essential for Governments of countries that export substances listed in Tables I and II to provide some form of pre-export notification to the competent authorities in importing countries for all transactions involving those substances, regardless of suspicions of possible diversions. For that purpose, Governments of exporting countries should provide such notifications for all substances listed in Tables I and II. To the extent possible, the notifications should be sent on a regular basis, even when no formal request under the provisions of the 1988 Convention, article 12,

paragraph 10 (a), has been received from the importing countries and even if exports appear, *prima facie*, to be legitimate. They should, as a minimum, provide information on the substance and the importer in question, and on the approximate date of shipment.

31. In that connection, countries which, under their national laws, already have in place an export authorization system for substances listed in Tables I and II are invited routinely to send a copy of the export authorization to the competent authorities of the importing countries.

32. The Governments of importing countries receiving pre-export notifications or copies of export authorizations should take immediate action upon receiving such notices to examine whether or not the transactions in question are legitimate, including visits to the companies, especially when a systematic monitoring mechanism has not yet been established. They should then provide feedback to the exporting country. As with requests to verify the legitimacy of transactions, it is in the interest of the importing country to respond immediately, since there may be a possibility that the competent authorities of the exporting country can then stop an unwanted export before it takes place, or arrange for a controlled delivery.

33. In case the shipment in question is for re-export, the Government of the transit country or territory should use the above-mentioned guidelines, and, as necessary, send an inquiry concerning the legitimacy of the transaction, or a pre-export notification to the next importing country.

5. General export data and follow-up by importing countries

34. Countries that export substances listed in Tables I and II should routinely provide at least general information on those exports to the respective importing countries. Such information should include as a minimum the names of the importing companies and export trends.

35. Importing countries should provide feedback on the ultimate use and legitimacy of the shipments of which they have been informed by the exporting countries.

6. System to alert other countries of suspicious shipments and follow-up of such alerts

36. If the verification has established suspicion about the transaction concerned, the competent authorities of the exporting country should, unless controlled deliveries have been arranged, immediately stop the shipment. Acting in concert, the Governments of the exporting and/or importing countries should then provide alerts about such a diversion attempt both to other Governments which in their view might be targeted as points of diversion. Such alerts should be provided also in cases where the exporting country has stopped the shipment without contacting the importing country.

37. If for any reason, the shipment could not be stopped, the authorities of the exporting countries should provide more details to the importing country to enable it to intercept the shipment in question upon arrival.

38. Governments should also provide the Board with details of diversion attempts, and suspended or stopped shipments, including the reasons why the shipments were suspended or stopped and the facts that first raised suspicions in the minds of the competent authorities, and indicate whether suspicious circumstances were cleared up afterwards.

39. Governments that receive notifications on stopped or suspended shipments involving companies or individuals located in their territories should investigate all cases brought to their attention, and reply to the authorities of the exporting country, informing them whether the suspicion was indeed justified,

or whether the investigations have cleared the company. Where suspicions are confirmed, the country should also take appropriate steps against the company or individual in question, in accordance with current national legislation.

40. All Governments should alert their counterparts of suspicious attempts to obtain substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, wherever necessary through the Board, so that traffickers who have failed to obtain chemicals in one country do not succeed in another.

41. All Governments with a mechanism in place to alert neighbouring countries as soon as diversion attempts are identified should extend that mechanism, as appropriate through the Board, to other Governments, since, once identified, traffickers are likely to turn to other countries or regions to obtain the substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

7. Informing exporting countries of issued import authorizations

42. Governments of importing countries that have an authorization system in place should provide the names of companies authorized to import substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs to the competent authorities of the exporting countries.

43. In cases where individual import certificates are required, Governments of importing countries should provide copies of the import certificates to the competent authorities of the exporting countries. That should be done as early as possible, preferably when the order is placed with the exporting company.

8. Role of the Board

44. The Board stands ready to assist, where necessary and to the extent practicable, in accessing additional information that may be available in databases maintained by Governments or other international and regional organizations. In so doing, the Board will fully exploit its expected role as a gateway for the exchange of information, within the international network of databases and between individual Governments, through direct electronic communication links where these have been established.

9. Confidentiality

45. Commercial secrecy should be protected, but should not be allowed to benefit traffickers by becoming an obstacle to preventing diversions.

Annex VI

**ARRANGEMENTS AND PROPOSALS FOR FURTHER ACTION MADE AT THE
MEETING ON INFORMATION EXCHANGE SYSTEMS FOR PRECURSOR
CONTROL, CONVENED BY THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS
CONTROL BOARD AND HELD AT VIENNA
FROM 30 JUNE TO 4 JULY 1997**

1. The arrangements made by the competent national authorities and international bodies participating in the meeting* are presented below:

A. Prior notice of individual exports and inquiries on shipments of concern

2. The participants agreed that some kind of pre-export notification, for example, in the form of copies of individual export authorizations or no-objection letters, should be sent for all Table I substances to the States participating in the meeting. They also found it necessary that the participating Governments should invoke article 12, paragraph 10, for those substances.

3. It was further considered important to provide such information on a regular basis also for, as a minimum, acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate, because of their use as key chemicals in the illicit manufacture of heroin and cocaine, respectively. However, some major exporting countries are not yet in a position to do so because of the prevailing practice in implementing relevant laws and regulations. In that connection, the meeting discussed shipments to regions of special concern and the advantages and disadvantages of focusing on controls over exports of Table II substances to those regions. It was found necessary that controls of shipments directed to other destinations should also be monitored when focusing on export controls for regions of special concern.

4. Currently, some Governments that do not control shipments unless they are destined to countries included in "sensitive lists" cannot be aware of shipments destined to other countries and cannot therefore provide pre-export notifications. However, the competent authorities of those exporting countries agreed to accept notifications under article 12, paragraph 10, for Table II substances as a sufficient legal basis for extending their "list of sensitive countries". Likewise, they agreed to accept a list of countries that had indicated to the Board that they wished to receive pre-export notifications for those substances as a means of extending the list of "sensitive countries" (see paragraph 19 below).

5. As an interim measure, all Governments concerned agreed to approach their industries and ask them, within their competence as defined by the relevant international treaties and the corresponding national regulations, to voluntarily provide the competent authorities with the necessary information to allow pre-export notifications for acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate to be sent to the authorities of the countries participating in the meeting.

6. In addition to the pre-export notices as described above, it was understood that inquiries on specific transactions involving any of the scheduled chemicals would continue to be sent to the competent authorities of the importing country, whenever the competent authorities of the exporting or trans-shipment countries or territories are not in a position to determine the legitimacy of the shipments in

*The competent authorities included the European Commission and participants from several States members of the European Union. After the meeting, the European Commission, on its own behalf and on that of the participants from States members of the European Union, stated that they had participated only as independent experts and not as representatives of their competent authorities.

question because, for example, facts about the established licit trade are not readily or immediately available. Governments of the exporting countries will make it clear whenever they would not allow the shipment in question to leave without receiving a reply confirming its legitimacy, or whether export approval would be given in case no objection or no reply was received from the Government of the importing country within a certain period.

7. The authorities of the importing countries will provide feedback to the individual notices of exports and, in particular, confirm the legitimacy of the transactions after the necessary investigation if they were requested to do so in a specific inquiry from the exporting country. In general, it was recognized that 10 working days would be a practical time span for receiving such replies. However, some authorities informed the meeting that they required a reply within a much shorter period. It was agreed that Governments in importing countries would send an interim reply indicating that more information for the authorities of the exporting country would follow, if they could not reply on the legitimacy of the transaction during the time-frame required by the exporting country.

B. Data on international trade in general

8. Data on exports and imports in general should be collected, to establish legitimate trade patterns and identify unusual trends.

9. Exporting countries will try to provide INCB with data on all exports of scheduled chemicals, within their competence as defined by the relevant international treaties and the corresponding national regulations, regardless of the destination, by country of destination. For that purpose, exporting countries that have not yet established a system of collecting such information will approach the customs authorities or industry to gather the necessary data. In that connection, competent authorities, in addition to customs authorities, have found it necessary to establish the types of information available in other departments or services of their Government.

10. All participants acknowledged that availability of data on licit uses of scheduled chemicals in importing countries and estimated annual requirements for those uses would greatly assist in monitoring exports of those substances to such countries. Many participants, however, stated that such information is currently not available in their countries for substances other than ephedrine or pseudoephedrine, that the 1988 Convention does not specifically require the gathering of such information, and that therefore the resources currently available to their Governments would often not allow for its collection. It was also acknowledged that current imports were not a sound basis for ascertaining tentative estimates of the quantities required for legitimate purposes. It was acknowledged that efforts should be undertaken to determine at least approximate figures for legitimate needs, and it was suggested that Governments should review the matter with industry. Specific difficulties acknowledged in this respect were the unpredictable needs of legitimate trading companies and the great number of distributors and users of some of the substances included in Table II of the 1988 Convention. An inflexible quota system should be avoided.

C. Data on suspicious or otherwise stopped shipments, cancelled orders and attempted and actual diversions

11. All competent authorities participating in the meeting will inform the Board of suspicious or otherwise stopped shipments, and of diversions and attempted diversions to which they have been alerted by their industry or through their activities related to precursor control, indicating relevant details such as the quantities involved and the importer in question.

12. Finally, competent authorities of the exporting countries participating in the meeting will also inform the Board of orders that were cancelled while an inquiry about its legitimacy was taking place.

D. Actions to be taken by the Board

13. The participants agreed that an updated list of competent national authorities, with a description of specific functions related to the exchange of information on scheduled chemicals, is a prerequisite for effective sharing of information. Such information should include also a list of authorities that are equipped to organize controlled deliveries in scheduled chemicals. The participants therefore provided the relevant information on authorities in charge in their countries as known to them. It was found useful that the Board should maintain and distribute the updated list, as necessary.

14. The participants also found it useful that the Board should continue to collect data on names and addresses of free-trade zones located anywhere and provide such data automatically and frequently to all competent national authorities.

15. The Board should further continue to collect samples of authentic import and export certificates, as well as other relevant documents (for example, no-objection letters), with a view to assisting Governments in verifying the authenticity of copies they have received.

16. The Board should also continue to collect and disseminate data on control measures applied by Governments to scheduled chemicals, in particular, as they relate to international trade.

17. In view of the increasing use of mixtures in the illicit manufacture of drugs, participants agreed on the need to uniformly control such mixtures. The meeting was briefed on the plan of the Board to prepare a study to identify mixtures that are commercially available and internationally traded, as well as on the licit and illicit uses of those mixtures.

18. The role of industry in monitoring scheduled chemicals, and, in particular, in identifying suspicious transactions involving them, was re-emphasized. It was suggested that the Board should update the guidelines developed for competent national authorities to prevent diversions, including also specific guidelines for industry to identify suspicious shipments.

19. In relation to the difficulties currently experienced by some exporting countries in monitoring individual shipments of substances included in Table II unless they are destined to "sensitive" countries, the Board will write to all countries at risk of diversion of acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate, asking them to confirm in writing that they would wish to receive pre-export notifications for each individual transaction involving those substances. The Board will then disseminate the list compiled to all Governments (see also paragraph 4 above).

20. In connection with replies to inquiries and pre-export notifications, various competent authorities in importing countries reported difficulties in identifying relevant information from the pre-export notifications or inquiries they had previously received, partly because of different languages used. It was suggested that the Board should design the format and content of a model form for pre-export notifications and inquiries in all official languages, possibly through a working group convened for that purpose.

21. The Board will compile the information on international trade received from Governments. It will analyse it with a view to establishing legitimate patterns of trade, identifying any unusual trends and bringing them to the attention of Governments and to Interpol, as it deems appropriate.

22. Upon receipt of alerts on suspicious or stopped shipments the Board will alert other Governments concerned, as it deems necessary.

23. Because of the concern of some Governments about the sensitivity of such data, it was re-emphasized that the country providing the information would remain the owner of the data and would guide the Board on which information should be released and to whom.

24. Upon receipt of information on orders cancelled after the initiation of inquiries on their legitimacy, the Board will initiate the necessary action to ensure that adequate controls are implemented in all countries concerned to prevent diversions into illicit manufacture, but also at the same time to protect the legitimate interests of the cooperating industry in exporting countries.

E. Other follow-up actions

25. The Board will be informed by the participants regarding the implementation of the above-mentioned arrangements. In particular, it should be consulted in case of problems experienced by any of the Governments concerned, such as the failure to provide replies to specific inquiries. In addition, it stands ready to assist the Governments in communicating with each other, whenever requested to do so.

26. It was considered necessary to extend the above arrangements to other exporting and importing countries.

Annex VII

**NON-SCHEDULED SUBSTANCES IDENTIFIED AS BEING IMPORTANT
IN ILLICIT DRUG MANUFACTURE FOR POSSIBLE INCLUSION
IN A SPECIAL SURVEILLANCE LIST**

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Acetaldehyde | Hydrogen peroxide |
| Acetic acid | Hydroxylamine |
| Acetonitrile | Iodine |
| Acetyl chloride | Isatoic anhydride |
| Allylbenzene | Isopropanol |
| Aluminium chloride | Lithium |
| Ammonia (including aqueous solution) | Lithium aluminium hydride |
| Ammonium acetate | Mercuric chloride |
| Ammonium chloride | Methanol |
| Ammonium formate | Methylamine |
| Benzaldehyde | Methylene chloride |
| Benzene | N-Methyl formamide |
| Benzoic acid | Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) |
| Benzyl chloride | Nitroethane |
| Benzyl cyanide | Norpseudoephedrine |
| n-Butanol | Phenylpropanolamine |
| Butyl acetate | Phosphoric acid |
| Butylamine | Phosphorous oxychloride |
| Calcium carbonate | Potassium carbonate |
| Calcium hydroxide | Potassium hydroxide |
| Calcium oxide | Pyridine |
| Chloroform | Raney nickel |
| Diacetone alcohol | Sodium acetate |
| Diethylamine | Sodium bicarbonate |
| 2,5-Dimethoxybenzaldehyde | Sodium carbonate |
| 2,5-Dimethoxybenzoic acid | Sodium chloride |
| 2,5-Dimethoxytoluene | Sodium hydroxide |
| Ergot alkaloids | Sodium hypochlorite |
| Ethyl acetate | Sodium sulphate |
| Ethylamine | Sulphur trioxide |
| Ethylidene diacetate | Tartaric acid |
| Formamide | Tetrahydrofuran |
| Formic acid | Thionyl chloride |
| n-Heptane | o-Toluidine |
| n-Hexane | 3,4,5-Trimethoxybenzaldehyde |
| Hydriodic acid | 3,4,5-Trimethoxybenzoic acid |
| Hydrobromic acid | 3,4,5-Trimethoxybenzoyl chloride |

Annex VIII

COURSES OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD AND SCOPE OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD UNDER ARTICLE 12 OF THE 1988 CONVENTION

1. The responsibilities of the Board under article 12 of the 1988 Convention include:
 - (a) Monitoring the implementation by Governments of the control measures provided for under that article;
 - (b) Activities related to possible modification in the scope of control of substances listed in Tables I and II;
 - (c) Submission of an annual report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the implementation by Governments of article 12.
2. An outline of the courses of action and the scope of specific activities that the Board is undertaking in relation to the above-mentioned three major functions. The Board has placed emphasis on activities related to preventing the diversion of precursors and facilitating the exchange of information between Governments.

A. Monitoring the implementation of article 12 and assisting Governments in preventing the diversion of precursors

1. Collection, examination and use of data submitted by Governments under article 12

3. In accordance with article 12, paragraph 12, of the 1988 Convention, the Board requests from all Governments: data on seizures of Tables I and II substances; information on other substances not yet placed under the control of the 1988 Convention but known to have been frequently used in illicit drug manufacture; and information on methods of diversion and of illicit drug manufacture.
4. In addition, in accordance with Council resolution 1995/20, the Board requests all Governments to submit data on the quantities of substances listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention that were imported, exported or trans-shipped, and on annual licit needs. The Board also collects additional data to assist in strengthening existing mechanisms to prevent diversion of Table II substances.
5. To collect the above information, the Board established Form D, "Annual information on substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances". In addition, to facilitate collection of the necessary data, the Board also established a "List of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control: annex to Form D ('Red List')".
6. Specific relevant activities of the Board include:
 - (a) Revising Form D and the Red List, as necessary;
 - (b) Requesting clarification on the data submitted;

(c) Examining the role of competent authorities and coordination between them;

(d) Analysis of the data submitted on Form D as part of its overview of the illicit availability and uses of precursors, and of the patterns of licit trade in, and use of, those substances;

(e) Maintenance, publication and dissemination of directories containing the names, addresses and telephone and fax numbers of the competent authorities responsible for regulating or enforcing national controls over precursors; and a summary of the regulatory controls that apply in each State, especially with regard to the importation and exportation of substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention, in accordance with Council resolution 1992/29;

(f) Soliciting the necessary information on all aspects of precursor control, reviewing and evaluating national systems of control, identifying problems that may have been encountered by Governments, and providing recommendations for corrective action. That work requires constant cross examination of available information and continuous contacts with competent national authorities.

7. As a result of those activities, and of those described in section 2 B below, the precursors database of the Board has been developed with the following major components: competent authorities; control measures; technical data on precursors; licit manufacture, trade in and use of precursors;* and illicit movement and use of precursors (including seizure data, methods and routes of diversion and methods of illicit drug manufacture).

2. Assisting Governments in establishing systems of control and in identifying suspicious transactions

8. A number of Council resolutions highlight the role of the Board in assisting Governments in establishing appropriate systems of control for precursors, and contain specific requests for action by Governments based on previous recommendations of the Board (see annex IV of the present report for details). In addition to the relevant Council resolutions, a number of international meetings have also recognized the crucial role of the Board in taking such action. As a result, an ever-increasing number of Governments are requesting the assistance of the Board in verifying the legitimacy of individual shipments or are otherwise advising it of the transactions which they have authorized.

9. Different types of transaction require data collection and information exchange, for which Governments often seek the Board's assistance, in particular with regard to the following:

(a) Transactions forming part of *established international trade*, for which verification of the legitimacy of each and every shipment is not necessary;

(b) *Shipments of concern*, because the competent authorities are unable, for various reasons, immediately to establish whether or not the consignments in question are for legitimate purposes, and where immediate exchange of information between competent national authorities and with the Board is required;

(c) *Suspicious transactions and stopped shipments*, where sufficient evidence is available to indicate that the consignments in question will be used in illicit drug manufacture, and where immediate alerts to other countries are required.

*Considering the possible sensitivity and confidentiality of some of the data included in its precursors database, the Board established "Policy guidelines for the secure handling of sensitive information in the INCB precursors database" (E/INCB/WP/2).

10. Specific activities of the Board for such functions include:

- (a) Providing guidance and advice to Governments on specific systems of control;
- (b) Responding to inquiries from Governments, and initiating checks and inquiries to ascertain the legitimacy of individual transactions;
- (c) Following up, with Governments and competent regional and international bodies, cases of diversion and attempted diversion and providing alerts to other Governments. In this connection, international meetings have recommended that competent authorities should, on a regular basis, inform the secretariat of the Board of all shipments of concern, suspicious orders, special alerts and other pertinent information, since competent authorities are not always in a position to determine which other Governments should be alerted about specific diversion attempts. Furthermore, as Governments inform it of suspicious transactions individually, only the Board may be in a position to find out possible links between different diversion attempts, to which Governments would also require alerting. In so doing, it ensures that sensitive information is handled only by those that need to have access to it;
- (d) Establishing working mechanisms, operating procedures, and a network for sharing information between competent national, regional and international bodies;
- (e) Developing tools to identify suspicious transactions;
- (f) Raising awareness of Governments to the specific requirements of precursor control;
- (g) Providing training to national drug control administrators.

11. Other relevant activities of the Board involve providing guidance to precursor control projects to be carried out by UNDCP. They include:

- (a) Identifying the countries and regions that may require technical and financial assistance in precursor control;
- (b) Providing guidance on the needs and priorities of assistance for precursor control;
- (c) Providing substantive technical backstopping to precursor control projects through the secretariat of the Board.

B. Assessment of substances for possible modification in the scope of control under the 1988 Convention and other related activities

12. Article 12 of the 1988 Convention confers on the Board a new function related to possible modification in the scope of control of substances listed in Tables I and II of that Convention. For that function, the Board established its Advisory Expert Group and adopted the “Terms of reference for the INCB Advisory Expert Group on the assessment of substances under article 12 of the 1988 Convention”, “Guidelines for review of substances under article 12, paragraph 4, of the 1988 Convention”, and “Rules for the INCB Advisory Expert Group”, contained in document INCB/WP.1/Rev.1.

13. In addition, in its resolution 5 (XXXIV) of 9 May 1991, the Commission invited the Board to advise it on the adequacy and propriety of Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention.

14. Further, the Council, in its resolution 1996/29, requested the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the Board to establish a limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances for which substantial information exists of their use in illicit drug trafficking, in order to allow, according to the nature and trade patterns of each product, for appropriate measures to prevent use by traffickers of those substances. The types of activity and the volume of work required to perform that function are comparable to those needed for the scheduling exercise under the 1988 Convention.

15. Specific activities of the Board for the assessment of substances include:

- (a) Developing comprehensive criteria for assessment;
- (b) Placing under constant review substances not yet under the control of the 1988 Convention;
- (c) Collecting necessary data on the extent, importance and diversity of the licit and illicit uses of chemicals and availability of alternate substances;
- (d) Convening its Advisory Expert Group and making its final assessment of substances after reviewing the findings and recommendations of the Group.

C. Report on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention

16. The work required includes a thorough review of the findings of the activities described in parts A and B above, selecting items of particular interest and relevance, determining the final structure and content of the report, and drafting the text of the report prior to submission to the Commission.

THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

The International Narcotics Control Board is an independent and quasi-judicial control organ, established by treaty, for 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. The responsibility of the Board is to monitor and promote compliance by Governments with the provisions of the international drug control treaties and to assist them in their efforts to fulfil their obligations under those treaties.

The functions of the Board are laid down in the following treaties: the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1953 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, the Board deals with the following:

(a) As regards the licit manufacture of, trade in and use of drugs, the Board 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. The Board 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, trafficking and use of drugs, the Board identifies weaknesses in national and international control systems and contributes to correcting such situations. The Board 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, the Board:

(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.

The Board 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, the Board 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 the Board to recommend to parties that they stop importing drugs from a defaulting country, exporting drugs to it or both. In all cases the Board acts in close cooperation with Governments.

The Board meets at least twice a year. Each year, it issues a report on its work, supplemented by technical reports on narcotic drugs, on psychotropic substances and on precursors and other chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

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