



## LAWS AND REGULATIONS

### PROMULGATED TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TREATIES ON NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

*In accordance with the relevant articles of the international treaties on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,  
the Secretary-General has the honour to communicate the following legislative texts.*

#### Spain

#### Communicated by the Government of Spain

##### NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT

- (a) Some editing of texts may be done by the Secretariat in the interest of clarity. In this connection, words in square brackets [ ] have been added or changed by the Secretariat.
- (b) Only passages directly relevant to the control of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances have been reproduced in this document. Non-relevant parts of laws and regulations have been deleted by the Secretariat; such deletions are indicated by [...].

### LAW No. 3, OF 10 JANUARY 1996, ON MEASURES FOR THE CONTROL OF SCHEDULED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES LIABLE TO DIVERSION FOR THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS

#### STATEMENT OF GROUNDS

The importance ascribed within a pluridisciplinary approach to the issues raised nowadays by the abuse and illicit trafficking of drugs in terms of the threat they pose to, and problems they raise for, modern societies provides confirmation of the need for the public authorities to exercise control—as an additional means of supply reduction—not only over narcotic and psychotropic drugs, but also over the chemical products necessary for their manufacture or transformation.

Although, traditionally, the countries that are producers of opium and cocaine have been blamed for the problems arising from the supply of such products on the international markets, it should not be forgotten that the production of toxic, narcotic and psychotropic drugs requires the use of various chemical products or, as they are termed, “precursors”, whose manufacture and production takes place essentially in developed countries.

It should be borne in mind, however, that these chemical products are mainly intended for the industrial manufacture of various derivatives of great importance and that, consequently, their control must be aimed

solely at avoiding their potential diversion for the illicit manufacture of drugs, without interfering to any serious degree in the normal development of the chemical and pharmaceutical industry.

This concern led the European Union States to adopt Regulation (EEC) 3677/90, of 13 December, establishing a set of measures aimed at preventing diversion of such substances for the illicit manufacture of drugs outside the customs territory of the European Union. This Regulation was supplemented, implemented and modified by subsequent Community Regulations, such as Regulation 900/92, of 31 March, 3769/92 of 21 December and 2959/93, of 27 October.

In pursuance of these Regulations, and notwithstanding their immediate applicability without need for the adoption of domestic regulatory measures, the Order of 10 December 1991 of the Ministry of Parliamentary Relations and the Ministry of the Interior was issued for the purpose of regulating various matters of competence such as those related to the designation of the competent authority for the granting and supervision of export authorizations and the administrative processing of applications. This ministerial Order was subsequently revoked by Order of 15 November 1994 of the Minister in charge of the Prime Minister's Chancellery, regulating the control of scheduled substances liable to diversion, in which the requirements and procedures for the import, export and transit of the aforementioned substances are set out in greater detail.

Subsequently, Directive 92/109 of the EEC Council, of 14 December 1992, concerning the manufacture and placing on the market of certain substances used for the illicit manufacture of narcotic and psychotropic drugs, aimed at establishing control within the Community of those substances which are commonly used for the illicit manufacture of narcotic and psychotropic drugs with a view to preventing their diversion, was amended by Commission Directive 93/46, of 22 June 1993.

Article 11.1 of the above-mentioned Directive requires Member States to adopt the legal, regulatory and administrative provisions necessary to give effect to articles 7 and 10 by 1 January 1993, and the remaining articles by 1 July 1993.

The need to adapt Spanish legislation to the requirements arising from the Community Directive and, in particular, to regulate the obligations set forth therein explains why, on account of the similarity with the provisions of the Community Regulation referred to above with respect to import, export and transit operations outside the customs territory of the European Union, the present Law lays down not only the requirements applicable to the operations and parties subject to obligations under the Directive, but also those arising from the Community Regulation, this approach being also required under article 8 of the basic Regulation.

In addition, control of precursors and of essential chemical products liable to diversion for the illicit manufacture of drugs is not only a necessity imposed within the Community by virtue of the provisions of the Regulation and the Directive referred to above, but is also a universal requirement under the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, signed on 20 December 1988, to which Spain is a party and whose article 12 establishes the requirement for signatory States to adopt measures to that end.

Organizational Law 1/1992, of 21 February,<sup>1</sup> on Protection of Public Safety, in chapter II, section 4, and under the heading "Activities of relevance to public safety", in its article 12.3, ascribes to the National Government the power to require registration for the manufacture and storage of, and trading in, chemical products liable to be used in the production or transformation of toxic, narcotic or psychotropic drugs or of other substances with seriously harmful health effects.

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<sup>1</sup>E/NL.1992/25.

In short, the effective exercise by the State of the competence assigned to it in respect of “public safety” under article 149.1.29 of the Constitution requires, in relation to prevention of illicit drug trafficking—this being among the most significant activities from the point of view of ensuring public safety—single, unified organization and direction of control operations to prevent diversion of such substances for the purposes of illicit trafficking, in order to ensure coordination of the different services and parties engaged in such operations and thus tackle in an effective manner one of the factors that contributes to the production of toxic drugs.

## **Chapter I**

### **General provisions**

#### **Article 1. *Scope of application.***

1. This Law regulates measures of control over scheduled chemical substances with a view to preventing their diversion for the purposes of illicit manufacture of toxic or narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances.

2. For the purposes of this Law, the term “scheduled chemical substances” denotes those referred to in annex I of this Law, as well as mixtures containing such substances.

Excluded from the scope of this Law are medicines, pharmaceutical preparations and other products which contain these scheduled chemical substances and whose composition is such that they may not easily be used or extracted by straightforward means.

#### **Article 2. *Obligated parties.***

1. The obligations established by this Law shall apply to any individual or corporate entity engaging habitually or occasionally, whether free of charge or for payment, in the manufacture, transformation, processing, storage, distribution, brokerage, transport, marketing, importation, exportation, transit, or any other activity related thereto, of scheduled chemical substances, as well as to persons engaged in a non-employed capacity in the occupation of making customs declarations, whether for its own sake or in connection with another activity, including those effected from free-trade zones or bonded warehouses.

2. The obligations established by this Law shall also apply to non-resident individuals and to entities which pursue in Spain the activities referred to in the preceding paragraph through branch offices or by offering services without having a permanent place of business.

Even where they are not required to do so by the relevant legislation of other States, Spanish entities governed by this Law shall ensure that their branch offices abroad have in place appropriate internal procedures for preventing and impeding the performance of operations involving the use of scheduled chemical substances believed to be liable to diversion for the purposes of illicit manufacture of toxic or narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances.

## Chapter II

### Obligations and requirements

#### Article 3. *General collaborative obligations.*

The parties referred to in the preceding article shall be governed by the following obligations:

1. To immediately notify the competent authorities of any operation in connection with which they know for certain or suspect that such scheduled chemical substances may possibly be diverted for the purposes of the illicit manufacture of toxic or narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, and to refrain from taking any action until such notification has been effected.
2. Furnish to the competent authorities whatever information of a general nature or specifically concerning a particular transaction that they may require in relation to operations involving scheduled chemical substances.
3. Allow the competent authorities access to their work premises and permit them to examine the documentation and prerequisites that they are required to keep or possess in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

#### Article 4. *Obligations concerning registration in the Registrar of Operators and obtaining of an operating licence.*

1. Obligated parties shall be required to be registered in the relevant General, or Special, Register of Operators of Scheduled Chemical Substances whenever they engage in activities involving scheduled chemical substances from categories 1 and 2 of annex I to this Law, or from category 3 of that annex, if, in the latter case, the substances in question are intended for export and the quantities specified in annex II of this Law were exceeded within the previous calendar year.

These Registers shall detail, in addition to the data specified in the relevant regulations, the location of the premises where activities involving any of the substances specified in annex II of this Law are performed.

2. In order to perform activities involving scheduled chemical substances listed in category 1 of annex I of this Law, obligated parties shall be required to hold an Operating Licence granted by the competent authority on the basis of the professional solvency and integrity of the applicant, in accordance with the terms established in the implementing regulations issued under this Law.

Loss by the holders of Operating Licences of the prerequisites required for their granting may give rise to revocation or suspension of such licences.

#### Article 5. *Labelling requirements.*

1. Without prejudice to the presence of ordinary commercial labels and the information on such labels required under other applicable legislation, all scheduled chemical substances listed in categories 1 and 2 of annex I shall visibly and clearly state on their label their designation, as specified in annex I, their quantity and weight and, in the case of a mixture, the quantity and weight of the mixture as well as the quantity and weight or percentage of the scheduled chemical substance or substances listed in categories 1 or 2 which are contained by the mixture.

2. In import, export and transit operations, this obligation shall be applicable in all cases of scheduled chemical substances.

*Article 6. Obligations regarding identification of scheduled chemical substances in commercial and administrative documentation.*

1. In all transactions leading to the marketing of scheduled chemical substances listed in categories 1 or 2 of annex I, wherever during the previous calendar year the quantities involved in such transactions exceed the relevant quantity specified in annex III, there shall be attached the requisite accompanying documents, in particular commercial documents such as invoices, cargo manifests and administrative, transport and other shipping documents clearly indicating the designation of the scheduled chemical substances, their quantity and weight and, in the case of a mixture, the quantity and weight of the mixture as well as the quantity and weight or percentage of the scheduled chemical substance or substances, the name, address and designation of the supplier, distributor and consignee, as well as a declaration from the customer specifying the intended uses of the substances in question.

2. In import, export and transit operations, this obligation shall apply to all cases involving scheduled chemical substances listed in annex I. In such cases, the requirement to indicate the supplier shall be taken to refer to the exporter or importer.

*Article 7. Obligations regarding the keeping of commercial and administrative documents.*

Obligated parties shall be required to keep for a period of five years the commercial and administrative documents falling within the scope of application of the preceding article, ....

*Article 8. Requirements for the marketing of scheduled chemical substances in category 1.*

1. Only obligated parties holding an Operating Licence as established in article 4 may supply the scheduled chemical substances listed in category 1 of annex I to other parties holding such a licence.

2. The documents referred to in article 6, paragraph 1, of this Law shall, in any case, state the number of the Operating Licence held by the person or entity with which the licensing relationship is established.

*Article 9. Specific requirements for export, import and transit operations.*

In addition to the requirements specified in the foregoing articles:

1. Only obligated parties holding an Operating Licence as established in article 4 may supply scheduled chemical substances listed in category 1 of annex I to other parties holding such a licence.

2. Export of the scheduled chemical substances shall be subject to prior issuance of an individual licence for export of scheduled chemical substances, issuable for each operation, by the competent authority on the basis of the professional solvency and integrity of the applicant, in accordance with the terms established in the implementing regulations issued under this Law, in the following cases:

(a) If the scheduled chemical substances to be exported are listed in category 1.

(b) If the scheduled chemical substances to be exported are listed in category 2 of annex I and are addressed, whether directly or indirectly, to a consignee with a place of business established in a State listed in annex IV.

(c) If the scheduled chemical substances to be exported are listed in category 3 of annex I and are to be supplied, whether directly or indirectly, to a consignee with a place of business established in a State with which the European Community has concluded an agreement prohibiting any export from the Community to that State, unless the latter's competent authorities send an import authorization for the shipment in question; if, under such agreements there is a requirement for an individual export authorization or for an authorization for export to any of the States listed in annex V.

(d) Wherever a General Licence for the Export of Scheduled Chemical Substance is not issuable in accordance with the terms established in the following paragraph.

3. The export of scheduled chemical substances shall be subject to the prior issuance of a General Licence for the Export of Scheduled Chemical Substances, issuable by the competent authority on the basis of the professional solvency and integrity of the applicant, in accordance with the terms established in the implementing regulations issued under this Law, if the scheduled chemical substances listed in categories 2 and 3 are not exported to any of the States listed in subparagraphs (b) or (c) of the preceding paragraph and if the destination of such substances, the volume of trade exchange which they produce and other circumstances do not give rise to the suspicion that such scheduled chemical substances are being diverted for the purposes of illicit manufacture of toxic or narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances.

4. In cases where due notification has been given by the States of destination to the European Community or where such States have an agreement therewith, the export of scheduled chemical substances shall require prior notification of the competent authorities of the third State of destination or the granting by such authorities of prior import authorization.

### **Chapter III**

#### **Register of operators, operating licences and competent authorities**

##### **Article 10. *Register of operators.***

1. In the Ministry of Justice and of the Interior there shall be kept a General Register of Operators of Scheduled Chemical Substances in which shall be recorded the names of the obligated parties referred to in article 4, paragraph 1, of this Law, in accordance with the requirements and procedures set forth in its implementing regulations.

In the Ministry of Economic and Financial Affairs there shall be kept a Special Register of Operators of Scheduled Chemical Substances in Import, Export or Transit in which shall be recorded the names of the obligated parties engaging in any import, export or transit activity referred to in article 4, paragraph 1, of this Law, in accordance with the requirements and procedures set forth in its implementing regulations.

##### **Article 11. *Operating licences.***

Competence for the granting of operating licences to the obligated parties referred to in article 4, paragraph 2, of this Law shall be exercised by the Ministry of Justice and of the Interior and, in the case of parties engaging in export, import or transit, by the Ministry of Economic and Financial Affairs, in accordance with the requirements and procedures set forth in the implementing regulations issued under this Law.

Article 12. *Competent authorities.*

For the purposes of the general collaborative obligations established in article 3 of this Law, competence to receive the notifications of obligated parties and to demand from them information on operations involving scheduled chemical substances shall be exercised by the authorities designated in the implementing regulations under this Law by the Ministry of Justice and of the Interior and, in the case of import, export or transit operations, by the Ministry of Economic and Financial Affairs.

## Chapter IV

### Penalizing provisions

#### SECTION 1. OFFENCES

Article 13. *Classification.*

Offences committed in violation of the provisions relating to the obligations laid down in this Law shall be classified as major, serious and minor.

The following shall be classified as major offences:

1. Refusal to furnish or resistance to furnishing information requested in writing by the competent authorities in accordance with the provisions of article 3, paragraph 2, of this Law, or the furnishing of incorrect, inaccurate or incomplete information in response to such request.
2. Refusal to allow or resistance to allowing the competent authorities access to work premises or to documentation and records that are required to be kept or held under the provisions of this Law.
3. The performance of any activity without possession of an operating licence or without registration in the Register of Operators, where this is required under article 4 of this Law, or the claiming of false or inaccurate grounds in the application for such registration.
4. The export of scheduled chemical substances without the requisite Licence of Export for Scheduled Chemical Substances, or the claiming of false or inaccurate grounds in the application for such licence.
5. The performance of operations involving scheduled chemical substances in category 1 with the participation of parties not expressly authorized for such purpose.
6. The performance of import, export or transit operations without due keeping of the register referred to in article 9, paragraph 1, of this Law or where such register contains false or inaccurate information.
7. The aforementioned offences shall be classified as serious offences if, during the previous five years, the offender was delivered a final and absolute sentence for an offence involving illicit drug trafficking defined in articles 368, 369, 370 or 371 of the Criminal Code,<sup>2</sup> or was delivered a final judgement for at least two serious administrative violations under the provisions of this Law. For such purposes, recidivism may not in any circumstances be applied as a criterion in classifying the penalty to be imposed.

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<sup>2</sup>E/NL.1998/41.

Article 15. *Serious offences.*

Failure to fulfil the requirements laid down in article 3, paragraph 1, and in articles 5, 6, 7 and 8, paragraph 2, shall be deemed a serious offence, as shall failure to report immediately any change in any of the data pertaining to the Operating Licence or to the Register of Operators.

Article 16. *Minor offences.*

Failure to fulfil any other of the requirements laid down in this Law not covered in connection with the provisions concerning major and serious offences shall be deemed a minor offence.

Article 17. *Time-limitation of criminal prosecution.*

1. Prosecution shall be limited to five years in the case of major offences, to two years in the case of serious offences, and to six months in the case of minor offences.

2. The period of limitation shall be reckoned from the date on which the offence was committed. In the case of offences related to a continuous activity, the initial date of reckoning shall be that of completion of the activity or of the final act with which the activity was completed.

The period of limitation shall be interrupted through the institution, with the knowledge of the party concerned, of the sentencing procedure and shall recommence if the proceedings are suspended for a period of one month for reasons not attributable to the prosecuted party. The period of limitation shall also be interrupted through the institution of criminal proceedings in respect of the same acts or in respect of other acts whose separation from the punishable acts is impossible within reasonable limits.

## SECTION 2. PENALTIES

Article 18. *Penalties for major offences.*

Punishment of major offences shall be accompanied by:

1. Withdrawal of the Operating Licence or of the General Licence for the Export of Scheduled Chemical Substances, or suspension of such licences for a period of between five and ten years, together with:

2. Imposition of a fine of 1,000,001 to 15,000,000 pesetas.

Article 19. *Penalties for serious offences.*

Punishment of serious offences shall be accompanied by:

1. Suspension of the Operating Licence or of the General Licence for the Export of Scheduled Chemical Substances for a maximum period of five years, together with:

2. Imposition of a fine of 1,000,001 to 15,000,000 pesetas.

Article 20. *Penalties for minor offences.*

Minor offences shall be punishable by a fine of up to 1,000,000 pesetas.



**Article 21. *Penalty of confiscation.***

Without prejudice to the imposition of a fine in conformity with the preceding articles, offences shall be punishable by confiscation of the scheduled chemical substances in question and of the illicit gain obtained as a result of the commission of the offence. The Decision of the Administration shall, for such purposes, establish the amount of the illicit gain obtained, providing substantiation of its determination.

**Article 22. *Gradation of penalties.***

The respective penalties imposable for the commission of offences shall be graded with reference, in addition to the criteria established in article 131.3 of Law No. 30, of 26 November 1992, concerning the Legal Regime governing Public Authorities and Common Administrative Procedures, to the illicit gain obtained, where applicable, as a result of the offence and the unappealable penalties for serious or major offences imposed under this Law on the obligated party within the previous five years.

**Article 23. *Time-limitation of penalties.***

The penalties established in this Law shall be limited to a period of three years in the case of major offences, to two years in the case of serious offences and to one year in the case of minor offences.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **Administrative penalty procedure**

**Article 24. *Concurrence of proceedings.***

1. It shall not be permissible under this Law to punish acts which have already been prosecuted in criminal or administrative proceedings if there is found to be identity of subject, act and ground.

2. Where acts giving rise to an action in law may form the elements of an offence, the suspension shall be ordered of any administrative penalty procedure instituted and a copy of the proceedings shall be transmitted to the Department of Public Prosecution.

Following termination of criminal proceedings, the administrative penalty procedure shall be resumed in respect of obligated parties who have not been convicted of a criminal offence. An administrative penalty procedure may not be resumed on the same grounds as those already examined in criminal proceedings. The decision rendered shall, at all events, respect the statement of facts established in the course of such criminal proceedings.

**Article 25. *Provisional measures.***

1. At any point in the course of the proceedings, the authority competent to render a decision thereon may adopt, by means of a substantiated agreement and for a maximum period of six months, the following provisional measures applicable to major offences:

- (a) Seizure of scheduled chemical substances.
- (b) Temporary suspension of the pursuit of the activity in question.

2. Where required by reasons of the most compelling urgency, the authority competent to order the institution of the proceedings or judicial investigation in respect thereof may adopt such measures, even though the latter must be submitted as promptly as possible to the authority competent to impose the penalty.

**Article 26. *Institution of proceedings and preliminary investigation.***

The institution of proceedings and preliminary investigation in respect of offences under this Law shall fall within the purview of the Ministry of Justice and of the Interior, except in the case of proceedings pertaining to the export, import or transit of goods, which shall fall within that of the Ministry of Economic and Financial Affairs.

**Article 27. *Competence for the imposition of penalties.***

1. Competence for the imposition of penalties in respect of major offences shall be exercised by the Council of Ministers, at the proposal of the Ministry of Justice and of the Interior or, in the case of offences pertaining to the export, import or transit of goods, of the Ministry of Economic and Financial Affairs.

2. Competence for the imposition of penalties in respect of serious and minor offences shall be exercised by the Ministry of Justice and of the Interior or, in the case of offences pertaining to the export, import or transit of goods, by the Ministry of Economic and Financial Affairs.

3. Decisions imposing penalties under this article shall be deemed to terminate administrative proceedings, being appealable before the administrative court.

**Article 28. *Public notification of penalties.***

Penalties imposed in respect of serious or major offences may be publicized by the authorities competent to award them in accordance with the provisions of the relevant regulations.

## **CHAPTER VI**

### **Provisions governing collaboration**

**Article 29. *Duty of collaboration.***

Without prejudice to the provisions of penal legislation and of the Law of Criminal Procedure, any authority or official, including customs authorities or officials, discovering acts which might constitute evidence or proof of the illicit diversion of scheduled chemical substances shall notify the competent authorities accordingly. Failure to comply with this obligation shall be treated as a major offence and shall be punishable as such by disciplinary proceedings in accordance with the relevant provisions of the applicable legislation.

**Article 30. *Duty of communication.***

Exchange of information with international organizations and with other States shall be governed by the provisions of Community regulations, the relevant international agreements and treaties and, in the absence of the foregoing, the general principle of reciprocity, the said foreign authorities being subject to the same obligations of professional secrecy as those applying to Spanish authorities.

Single additional provision. *Destiny of the proceeds of financial penalties and confiscation.*

The proceeds from the financial penalties and confiscation stipulated in articles 18 and 21 of this Law shall feed the fund provided for in the Law on the creation of a fund originating from goods seized on account of drug trafficking and other related offences,<sup>3</sup> in the form established in the relevant regulations.

First transitional provision. *Period of adjustment.*

Parties referred to in article 2 of this Law shall have a period of six months to adjust to the new requirements in relation to categories 2 and 3 of annex I.

Second transitional provision.

Pending entry into force of the Organizational Law establishing the Criminal Code recently adopted by Parliament, the references contained in article 14.7 of this Law to articles 368, 369, 370 and 371 shall be understood to refer to article 344 *bis* (g) of the current Criminal Code.

Sole revoking provision. *Revocation and validity of provisions.*

1. All provisions of equal or lower rank which conflict with the provisions of this Law are hereby revoked.

2. The Order of the Minister in charge of the Prime Minister's Chancellery, of 15 November 1994,<sup>4</sup> establishing provisions for the control of scheduled substances liable to diversion, shall maintain its force as implementing regulations under this Law, in particular the provisions of articles 9 and 10, paragraphs 2 and 11 of this Law.

First final provision. *Authorization of the Government.*

The Government is hereby authorized to adopt the following by Royal Decree:

1. The updating of the amount of the financial penalties established in this Law in accordance with variations in the consumer price index.

2. Amendment of the content of the annexes to this Law to take account of developments in the fields of science and technology, as well as the provisions of international agreements and of Community legislation.

Second final provision. *Implementing regulations.*

Within a period of six months of the entry into force of this Law, the Government shall adopt the regulatory provisions required for implementation thereof.

Third final provision. *Entry into force.*

This Law shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the State Official Gazette.

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<sup>3</sup>E/NL.1998/42.

<sup>4</sup>E/NL.1995/24.

*Annex I*

Substance	Designation (where different)	Code No.
Category 1:		
Ephedrine		29394010
Ergometrine		29396010
Ergotamine		29396030
Lysergic acid		29396050
1-phenyl-2-propanone	Phenyl acetone	29143010
Pseudoephedrine		29394030
Acetylanthranilic acid	2-acetamidobenzoic acid	
3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl- 2-propanone		29242950
Isosafrole (cis+trans)		29329077
Piperonal		29329073
Safrole		29329075
		29329071
Category 2:		
Acetic anhydride		29152400
Anthranilic acid		29224950
Phenylacetic acid		29163300
Piperidine		29333930
Category 3:		
Acetone		29141100
Ethyl ether	Diethyl ether	29091100
Methyl ethyl ketone	Butanone	29141200
Toluene		29023010/90
Potassium permanganate		28416010
Sulphuric acid		28070010
Hydrochloric acid	Hydrogen chloride	28061000

The salts of the substances listed in this annex are included, with the exception of sulphuric acid and hydrochloric acid, whenever the existence of such salts is possible.

*Annex II*

Substance	Quantity
	--- Kilograms
Acetone	50
Ethyl ether	20
Methyl ethyl ketone	50
Toluene	50
Potassium permanganate	5
Sulphuric acid	100
Hydrochloric acid	100

*Annex III*

<b>Substance</b>	<b>Threshold</b>
Acetic anhydride	20 l
Anthranilic acid and its salts	1 kg
Phenylacetic acid and its salts	1 kg
Piperidine and its salts	0.5 kg

*Annex IV*

Substance	Destination
Acetic anhydride	Colombia
	Guatemala
	Hong Kong
	India
	Iran
	Lebanon
	Malaysia
	Myanmar
	Singapore
	Syria
	Thailand
	Turkey

*Annex V*

Substance	Destination
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK). Toluene. Potassium permanganate. Sulphuric acid	Argentina
	Bolivia
	Brazil
	Chile
	Colombia
	Costa Rica
	El Salvador
	Ecuador
	Guatemala
	Honduras
	Hong Kong
	Panama
	Paraguay
	Peru
	Syria
	Thailand
	Uruguay
Acetone, Ethyl ether. Hydrochloric acid	Argentina
	Bolivia
	Brazil
	Chile
	Colombia
	Costa Rica
	El Salvador
	Ecuador
	Guatemala
	Honduras
	Hong Kong
	Iran
	Lebanon
	Myanmar
	Panama
	Paraguay
	Peru
	Singapore
	Syria
	Thailand
	Turkey
	Uruguay

The salts of the substances listed in this annex are included, with the exception of sulphuric acid and hydrochloric acid, whenever the existence of such salts is possible.