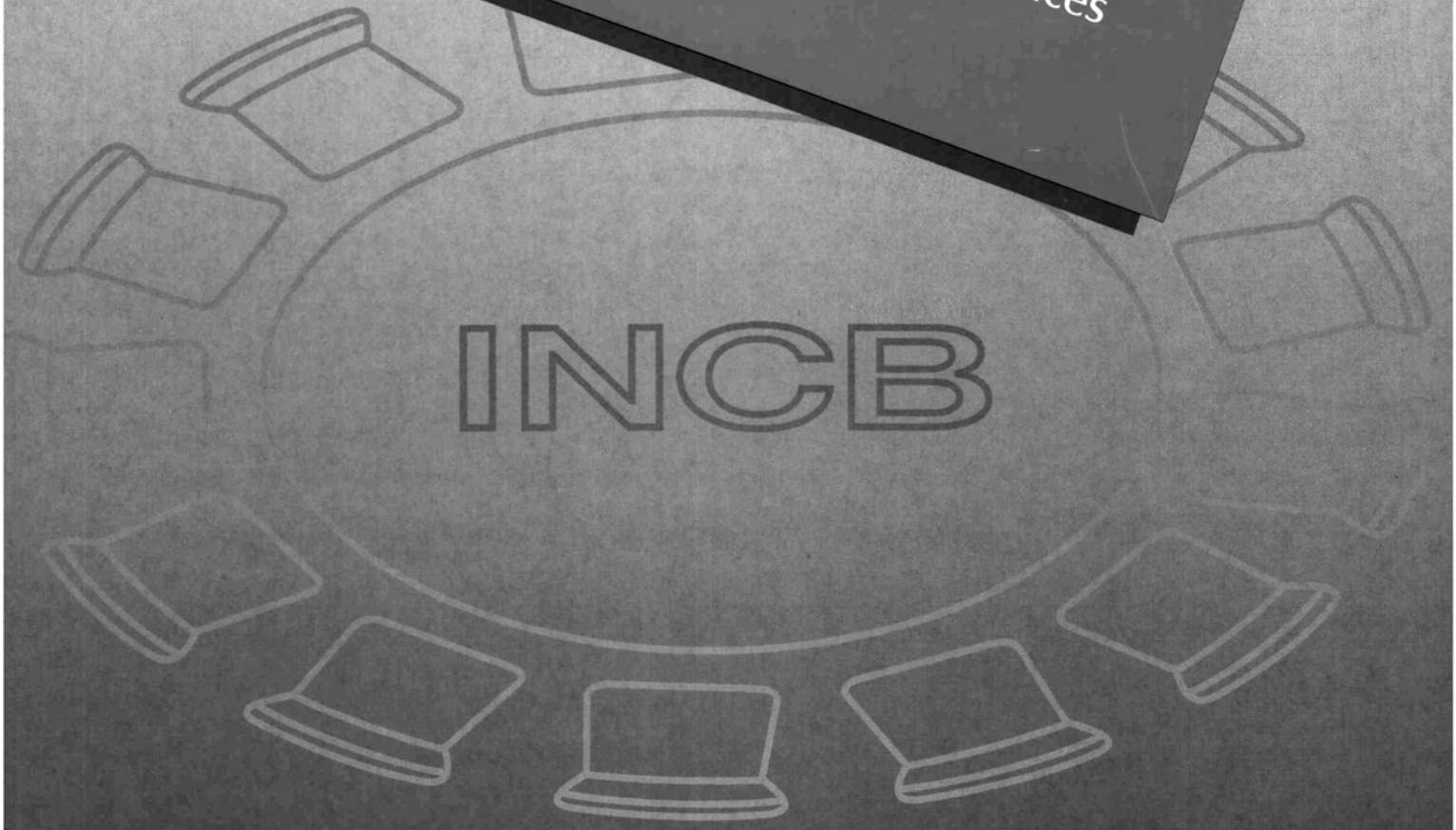
International Narcotics Control Board

1999

Precursors

and chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances



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The *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999* (E/INCB/1999/1) is supplemented by the following technical reports:

Narcotic Drugs: Estimated World Requirements for 2000; Statistics for 1998 (E/INCB/1999/2)

Psychotropic Substances: Statistics for 1998; Assessments of Medical and Scientific Requirements for Substances in Schedules II, III and IV (E/INCB/1999/3)

Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (E/INCB/1999/4)

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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INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

Precursors

and chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

Report of the
International Narcotics Control Board for 1999
on the Implementation of Article 12
of the United Nations Convention
against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and
Psychotropic Substances of 1988

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New York, 2000

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

Explanatory notes

The following abbreviations have been used in this report:

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
P-2-P	1-phenyl-2-propanone
WHO	World Health Organization

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.

Countries and areas are referred to by the names that were in official use at the time the relevant data were collected.

The maps in the present publication are intended to indicate the movement and seizures of the substances listed in the Tables of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. Owing to lack of space, names of countries, territories, cities or areas may not appear at their exact geographic location.

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I. Introduction

1. In monitoring, and assisting Governments in, the implementation of the provisions of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[1] the International Narcotics Control Board has continued to place its highest priority on assisting Governments in identifying suspicious transactions in precursors[2] and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, thereby preventing their diversion from licit trade into illicit trafficking. To that end, the Board has over the years provided to the competent national authorities, among other things, forums at the working level to enable them to establish the necessary working mechanisms and standard operating procedures between themselves, and also with the Board and other competent international bodies, to secure timely exchange of information to prevent diversion. The Board has repeatedly noted in previous reports that timely exchange of information is the key to effective control of chemicals, since it is frequently the quick exchange of information between the competent authorities that enable them to identify suspicious transactions.

2. Five years ago, in its report for 1994 on the implementation of article 12,[3] the Board noted that the diversion and smuggling of precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs continued on a large scale, and that trafficking routes for diverted precursors would probably become more complex and varied. In subsequent years, successful actions by competent authorities unveiled the actual trafficking routes, which had in fact become more complex. The methods and routes of diversion used by traffickers have become more visible, their details now being known. Those findings resulted from the above-mentioned working mechanisms and standard operating procedures that steadily expanded to include an increasing number of competent authorities.

3. Precursor chemicals are diverted both from international trade and from domestic channels of manufacture and distribution. Traffickers respond quickly to strengthened controls and exploit vulnerable points in the international and national control systems. Where the quick exchange of information on individual shipments effectively prevented diversions from international trade, traffickers attempted to divert the chemicals that they needed from domestic distribution channels in neighbouring countries and to smuggle them in small quantities, even using difficult and remote routes not normally accessible. Where law enforcement actions effectively detected smuggling activities, traffickers often tried to resort to diversion from international trade, shipping chemicals through countries that had not been previously consolidated to be points of diversion. Whether it is a case of diversion from international trade or of smuggling, it is essential to conduct investigations with the law enforcement authorities. The Board has observed that once diversions and smuggling cases had been uncovered, subsequent investigations were not often conducted. The present report focuses on the importance of conducting such investigations and sharing the findings with the relevant national authorities and the Board.

4. To prevent diversion from international trade and from domestic channels, it is essential to collect data on licit movements, both international and domestic. Without such data, it would be impossible to identify unusual trends, thus making it difficult to detect diversion. The Board therefore welcomes further efforts made by some major industrialized States to compile and supply to it such information. In that connection, the Board has also repeatedly stressed the importance of being able to track shipments in order to uncover diversion attempts. In 1999, an initiative of certain Governments to systematically track shipments of potassium permanganate, a key chemical used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine, resulted in major successes in stopping or otherwise seizing suspicious shipments of that substance. The international tracking programme for potassium permanganate, known as "Operation Purple", has shown the usefulness of such a programme entailing real-time information exchange and the involvement of various law enforcement and regulatory authorities. In the present report, those activities are discussed and their further extension is proposed, with particular emphasis on the need to establish a global programme, similar to Operation Purple, to identify and prevent diversions of acetic anhydride at both the national and international level.

5. In the present report, the assessment by the Board of norephedrine for scheduling under the 1988 Convention is also presented. That assessment was initiated in 1998 in response to a notification submitted by the Government of the United States of America pursuant to article 12, paragraph 2, of the 1988 Convention. Upon completion of its initial assessment, the Board deferred its decision on the scheduling of the substance pending further study of the possible impact of scheduling on the availability for medical use of pharmaceutical products containing norephedrine. The Board has completed its assessment of norephedrine and its findings are contained in the present report. Furthermore, the Board has reviewed the adequacy and propriety of the current scheduling of acetic anhy-

dride and potassium permanganate[4] to determine whether sufficient information was available to justify the transfer of either or both of those substances from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention, in accordance with article 12, paragraph 2, thereof. The findings of the Board in that regard are also set forth in the present report.

II. Framework for precursor control and action taken by Governments

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

6. As of 1 November 1999, the Convention had been ratified, acceded to or approved by a total of 153 States, and formally confirmed by the European Union (extent of competence: article 12). That represents 80 per cent of all countries in the world. Since the report of the Board for 1998 on the implementation of article 12[5] was issued, five States (Andorra, Indonesia, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea and South Africa) have become parties to the 1988 Convention. Figure I shows the current status of adherence.

7. In addition, the Government of the Netherlands has extended the territorial application of the 1988 Convention to Aruba and the Netherlands Antilles. The Government of Portugal has extended the territorial application of the Convention to Macao.

8. The Board notes with satisfaction that most of the major manufacturing, exporting and importing countries have already become parties to the 1988 Convention and that Switzerland, the only major trading country that has not yet acceded to the Convention, is already applying control measures in conformity with the provisions thereof. At the same time, the Board reiterates its request to all States that have not yet done so to establish the necessary mechanisms to fully implement the provisions of the 1988 Convention and to become parties as soon as possible.

9. In annex I, table 1, of the present report, the parties and non-parties to the 1988 Convention are listed by region. The proportions of accession have been as follows: Africa (74 per cent); Americas (100 per cent); Asia (82 per cent); Europe (86 per cent); and Oceania (29 per cent). Figure II below gives the distribution of States parties and non-parties by region.

2. Reporting to the Board under article 12

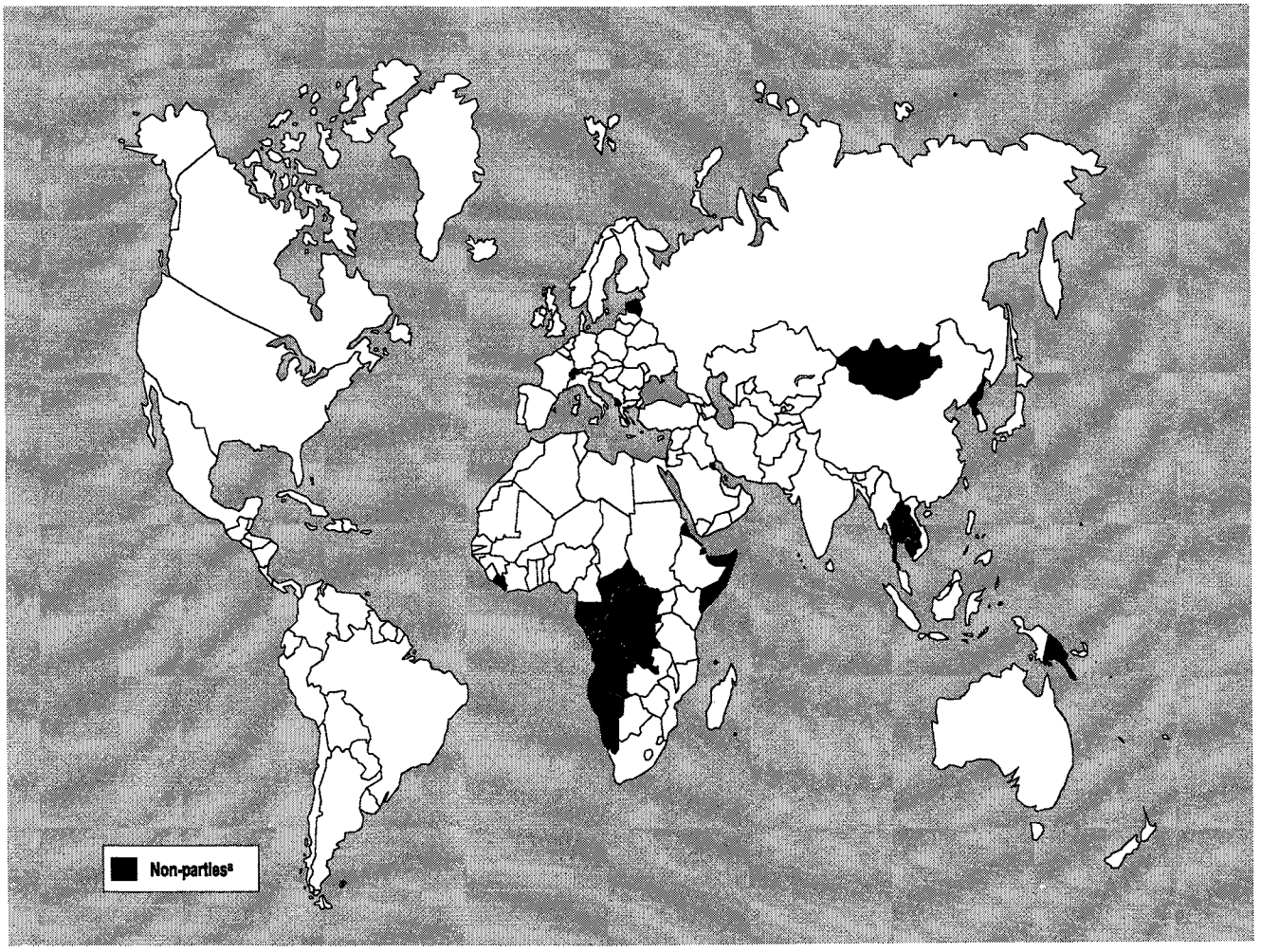
10. The Board transmits to all Governments, parties and non-parties alike, an annual questionnaire on substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, known as Form D. As of 1 November 1999, a total of 106 States and territories had submitted Form D for 1998. That represents approximately 50 per cent of the countries and territories requested to provide the information, which is similar to the rate of return in previous years. A total of 55 per cent of all parties and 30 per cent of all non-parties submitted data for 1998. For the years 1994 to 1998, the rate of submission of information to the Board, as required under article 12, paragraph 12, of the 1988 Convention, is shown in annex I, table 2.

11. Over half of all parties continue to comply with their reporting obligations under article 12 of the 1998 Convention; the Board expects that others will follow suit. Several parties, including Bangladesh, Cameroon, El Salvador, Honduras, Iceland, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Norway, Qatar, Sudan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia, have not provided Form D for the last two or more years. Since that information is essential to enable the Board to monitor, and to assist Governments in, the implementation of the provisions of article 12 of the Convention and to prevent the diversion of controlled chemicals, the Board urges all parties, as well as non-parties, to submit the necessary information in a timely manner.

12. A number of States and territories, namely Argentina, Bolivia, Canada, Monaco, the Republic of Moldova and Senegal (parties), and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Saint Helena and Vanuatu (non-parties), that had failed to submit Form D for two or more years submitted information for 1998. Also, for the first time, information for 1998 was reported to the Board by Kazakhstan and Tajikistan (parties).

13. The Board has noted with appreciation that the European Commission has taken further steps to ensure timely reporting by individual States members of the European Union and by the Commission, pursuant to article 12 of the 1988 Convention. The Commission encourages States members of the European Union to submit their reports individually to the Board, and the

Figure I
Status of adherence to the 1988 Convention



[a]The following States are non-parties:

Africa: Angola, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gabon, Liberia, Mauritius, Namibia, Rwanda and Somalia;

Asia: Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Israel, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mongolia and Thailand;

Europe: Albania, Estonia, Holy See, Liechtenstein, San Marino and Switzerland;

Oceania: Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

Commission provides a comprehensive report compiled from information received from those States.

14. The Board is pleased to note that as a result of the steps taken by the European Commission, a growing number (11) of the States members of the European Union[6] has submitted Form D for 1998 directly to the Board. It has also been noted with appreciation that the European Commission has submitted its report for 1998 compiled from information received from 13 States members of the European Union.[7]

15. With regard to the data submitted, approximately the same number of Governments (40) as in previous years has reported seizures for 1998. Among those, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have reported seizures for every year since 1989, and Bulgaria, China (Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR)), Colombia, Ecuador, Latvia, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru and the United States have done so since 1994 or longer. In addition, for the first time, seizure data for 1998 were reported by Greece, Hungary and Kazakhstan.

16. The Board has noted with regret that a number of States, including Australia, Italy, the Republic of Korea and Venezuela, all of them parties to the 1988 Convention, have not yet provided Form D for 1998. The Board wishes to remind all Governments that reporting of data related to seizures, methods and routes of diversion and the illicit manufacture of drugs is a treaty obligation, and that lack of such reporting may indicate that appropriate coordination mechanisms within Governments are not yet in place.

3. Submission of data on licit trade in, uses of and requirements for substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention

17. Since 1995, the Board, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/20, has requested the provision, on Form D, of data on licit trade in, uses of and requirements for scheduled substances. The rate of submission of such information is shown in annex I, table 4.

18. The Board is pleased to note that the number of Governments that are able to furnish the requested information has steadily increased. As of 1 November 1999, 82 countries and territories had reported data on licit trade in scheduled chemicals for 1998, and 71 countries and territories had furnished information on licit uses of and requirements for those substances.[8] Figure III below shows the States and territories, by region, that have reported to the Board information for 1998.

19. The Board appreciates that a number of major manufacturing, exporting and importing countries have provided the requested data. Such information is essential for monitoring the licit movement of scheduled chemicals as required under article 12 of the 1988 Convention, and also to enable the Board to identify unusual patterns of trade and to assist Governments in identifying suspicious transactions.

20. The Board has been particularly pleased to note that, following its recent mission to France, a major manufacturing and exporting country, the competent authorities of France have made specific efforts to compile and provide, for the first time, comprehensive information on French imports and exports during 1998 of all substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention. The Board has also noted with appreciation that the Government of Belgium has provided for the first time, through the European Commission, full information on licit trade in the 22 substances controlled under the 1988 Convention.

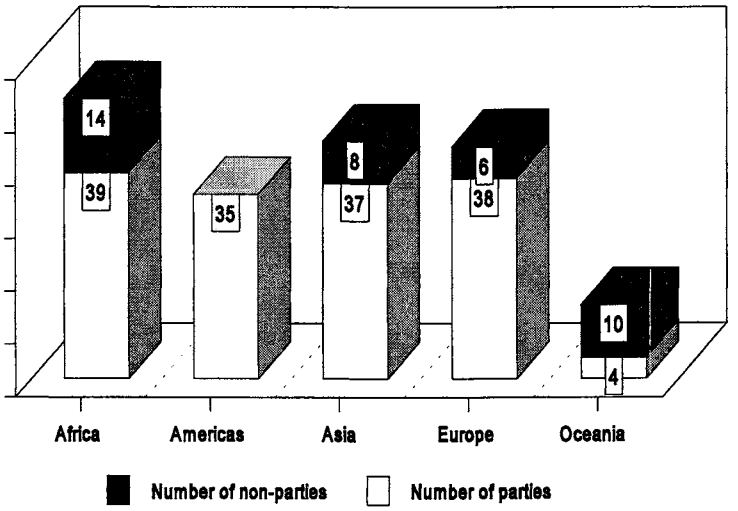
21. Not all of the individual States members of the European Union are yet in a position to provide the necessary information on licit trade in scheduled chemicals. Nevertheless, as of 1 November 1999, the Governments of 11 of those 15 States (Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom) had reported such data, either directly or through the European Commission, to the Board. Since a number of States members of the European Union have been able to provide such information, the Board encourages the European Commission and the States concerned to take all necessary steps to enable compilation and submission of the relevant information to the Board.

22. The Board encourages all Governments, in particular those of major manufacturing, exporting and trans-shipment countries, to collect and supply to the Board full and detailed information on licit trade in substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention. The Board also invites all Governments of importing countries that have not yet done so, in particular, those in which the illicit manufacture of drugs takes place or substances in Tables I and II may otherwise be used illicitly, to collect data on imports of, and approximate licit requirements for, those substances, and to provide such data to the Board.

(a) Export data

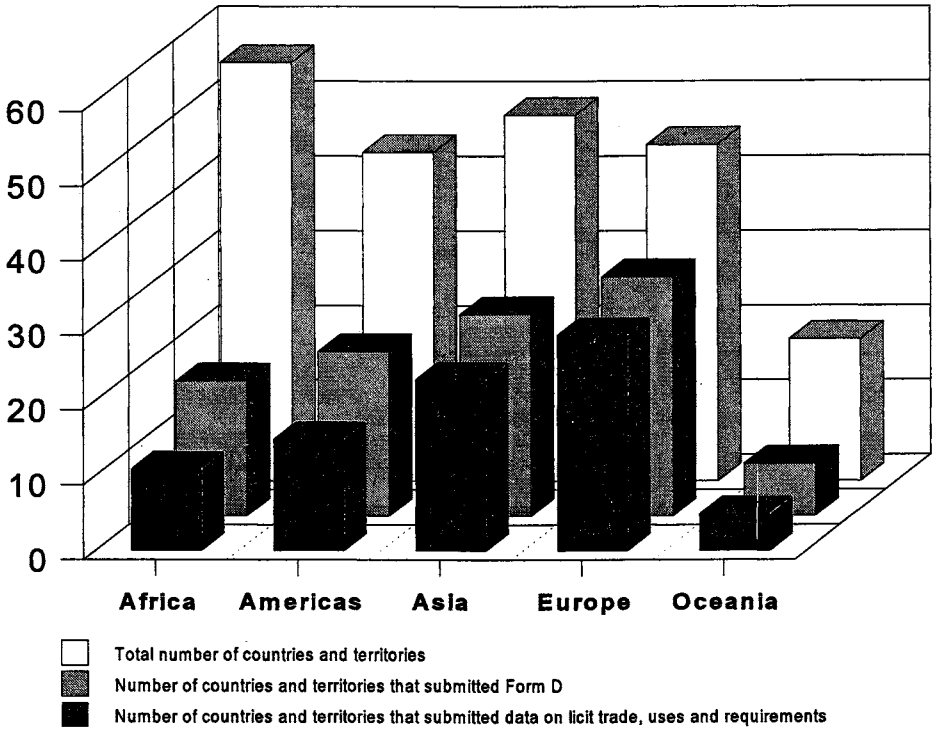
23. Increasingly, major manufacturing, exporting and trans-shipment countries are reporting their export data to the Board. Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Slovenia, South Africa,

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



Note: In addition, the European Union has formally confirmed the 1988 Convention (extent of competence: article 12).

Figure III
Reporting to the Board of information for 1998 in accordance with article 12 of the 1988 Convention and with Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/20, by region



Spain, Switzerland and the United States have provided to the Board data on their exports of substances in Tables I and II, and the Netherlands and the United Kingdom have done so for exports of substances in Table I. India and Singapore have also reported on exports of some substances. Some other major manufacturing and exporting countries (Brazil, Canada, China, and Mexico) do not yet report their exports to the Board.

24. The Board has noted with satisfaction that India has recently tightened the monitoring of exports of 3-4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (3,4-MDP-2-P), 1-phenyl-2-propanone (P-2-P), methyl ethyl ketone and potassium permanganate, to ensure a level of control similar to the already tight monitoring of imports and exports of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, ergometrine, ergotamine, piperonal and acetic anhydride. It is therefore hoped that India, which has already supplied to the Board comprehensive export data on ephedrine and pseudoephedrine for 1997 and 1998, will soon be able to do likewise for the other substances.

25. Among major trans-shipment points, detailed data on all substances in Tables I and II have been provided by the authorities of Hong Kong SAR of China, and on acetic anhydride, ephedrine and pseudoephedrine by the Government of Singapore. Information from other important transshipment countries, such as the Netherlands (for substances on Table II) and the United Arab Emirates, is still missing.

(b) Data on imports and licit requirements

26. The Board welcomes the fact that the number of countries and territories furnishing data on imports of and licit requirements for scheduled substances has been growing steadily. The Board is also pleased to note that many Governments in areas where illicit manufacture of drugs takes place, or in trans-shipment areas, have supplied such information.

27. With regard to ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, key precursors for methamphetamine, it has been noted with satisfaction that the number of Governments furnishing information on imports of and requirements for those substances has increased over the past few years. In Europe, in particular, where cases of diversion or attempted diversion of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine through the region were uncovered during the mid-1990s, 24 out of 44 States have reported imports of those precursors for 1998, and 13 have provided information on their licit requirements. This compares favourably with the results for 1997 (19 States reporting on imports and 10 on licit requirements).

28. The reporting of such data for 1998 by States in Asia and North America in which illicit manufacture of methamphetamine occurs has remained similar to the levels achieved for 1997. In Asia, 17 Governments have reported imports of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine for 1998, and 18 have provided information on the licit uses of and requirements for those substances (compared with 18 reporting on imports and 16 on licit requirements for 1997). The Governments of Mexico and the United States of America, which have submitted such data over the past several years, continued to do so for 1998. In contrast, the Board is concerned that fewer African States have provided data on imports of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine for 1998, as compared with the previous year. In particular, among the States of West Africa in which abuse of ephedrine takes place, only Nigeria and Senegal have reported their imports of and requirements for those substances.

29. As regards acetic anhydride, a critical chemical used in the illicit manufacture of heroin, the Board is pleased to note a marked increase in reporting of imports of and licit requirements for that substance over the last year by States in Asia and eastern Europe in which illicit manufacture of heroin exists or through which the substance is transited. Of the 64 States in the regions, 18 have provided data on imports of acetic anhydride for 1998, as compared with nine for 1997. Among the States of Latin America in which heroin is manufactured illicitly, Colombia and Ecuador have provided such data.

30. Reporting on potassium permanganate, a key chemical for the illicit manufacture of cocaine, has remained similar to the levels recorded for 1997. It continues to be of concern that, although substantial quantities of potassium permanganate have been imported into Latin America, only very few of the States concerned have reported to the Board their imports of and approximate licit requirements for that substance for 1998. The Board expects that more information on trade in that substance will become available as Operation Purple, the international tracking programme launched in 1999 on trade in potassium permanganate, unfolds (for more details on Operation Purple, see section B below).

B. Findings from cases of diversion and attempted diversion and actions taken to prevent diversion, together with proposals for further action

31. The Board has made a number of recommendations for action by Governments to prevent the diversion of substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention. Those recommendations included, in particular, the exchange of information prior to shipment in order to verify the legitimacy of individual transactions and to trace them from the manufacturing and exporting countries through trans-shipment points to the final destination. The report of the Board for 1998 on the implementation of article 12 contains a summary of such recommendations.[9] Those recommendations were endorsed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and, subsequently, the Economic and Social Council. The need for uniform application of the recommendations was further emphasized by the General Assembly in its resolution S-20/4 B, adopted at its twentieth special session devoted to countering the world drug problem together. Tools to facilitate their implementation, including the standard form for the exchange of information, have been made available.

1. Examination of actions taken by Governments related to cases of diversion and attempted diversion

32. Examination of the cases of diversion and attempted diversion brought to the attention of the Board since the publication of its last report have again confirmed that diversions were prevented when Governments took the recommended actions, in particular, with regard to the exchange of information prior to shipments. Pre-export notices or inquiries concerning individual transactions have enabled the competent authorities of importing countries to verify the legitimacy of those transactions and to identify suspicious shipments, thus preventing diversions.

33. The number of Governments that regularly send pre-export notices or inquiries concerning the legitimacy of individual transactions continues to grow. More recently, the Board has noted with satisfaction that an increasing number of authorities in major trans-shipment points are doing so. For example, the United Arab Emirates has started to send such pre-export notices regularly for transactions involving scheduled chemicals, resulting in the prevention of unauthorized shipments of those chemicals. In Singapore, the mechanisms for sending pre-export notices have been extended to all substances in Tables I and II. Other major exporting countries or trans-shipment points, such as Belgium, China, Hong Kong SAR of China, the Czech Republic, Germany, India, the United Kingdom and the United States, had already introduced such mechanisms earlier, and the Islamic Republic of Iran and South Africa are among the exporting countries that have recently introduced the pre-export notification system for scheduled chemicals. France is now also more often sending inquiries on the legitimacy of transactions prior to their export.

34. For pre-export notices to be effective in preventing diversion, timely feedback should be given by the importing countries concerned, confirming that they have no objection to the transaction in question, or otherwise requesting the authorities of the exporting countries to take appropriate action. Again, the Board has noted that the number of Governments in importing countries establishing import controls and providing such feedback has risen, and now includes, among others, Viet Nam. In addition, that Government has introduced an import authorization requirement for ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. The Government of Mongolia, which has not yet acceded to the 1988 Convention, has been able to verify the legitimacy of individual shipments brought to its attention, and as a result attempted diversions have been identified and prevented.

35. With regard to pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, which traffickers increasingly use as a precursor in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine (see chapter III below), the Board is pleased to note that some Governments are controlling international trade in and domestic distribution of those products. For example, India is tightly monitoring exports of all pharmaceutical products containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine, and Australia, Costa Rica, Ghana, Nigeria, Mexico, Sri Lanka, the United States, Thailand and Zaire are among the countries that have introduced import controls for some of those products

36. With regard to norephedrine, which is recommended by the Board for inclusion in Table I of the 1988 Convention because of its use in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine (see section C below), the Board is further pleased to note that the competent authorities in a number of States and territories, including Argentina, Bahamas, Canada, China (Hong Kong SAR), Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Saudi Arabia, the United States and Uruguay, have already taken steps to control that substance.

37. In several cases, the Board has been informed of controlled deliveries undertaken by the Governments concerned pursuant to article 11 of the 1988 Convention. In most of those cases, laboratories for the illicit manufacture of drugs have been uncovered, and traffickers involved in the diversions were identified and arrested. Where controlled deliveries may not be practicable or warranted, the Board wishes to reiterate the importance of follow-up investigation of suspicious shipments that have been identified. The following case may serve as an example of actions that have led to positive results.

38. In 1998, the Indian authorities informed the Board of an intended export of P-2-P from India to Germany. That shipment was to be routed through several countries in Europe to its ultimate destination in Hungary. From the findings of a related investigation previously undertaken, the Board was aware that the alleged importing company in Germany did not exist. It made those findings available to the competent authorities of India and alerted the authorities of Germany to the intended transaction. Since the shipment in question could not be stopped in time and a controlled delivery was not practicable, the Board asked the Indian authorities to provide the German authorities with the relevant shipping details to enable further investigation involving trans-shipment and destination countries. The investigation conducted by the German law enforcement authorities, together with the authorities of the other countries concerned (Austria, the Czech Republic and Hungary), resulted in 1999 in the discovery of a major amphetamine-manufacturing ring and a clandestine laboratory for methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) and methamphetamine.

39. The usefulness of the exchange of information on scheduled chemicals is not limited to international trade. Findings of investigations should also be exchanged among Governments when investigating cases of smuggling of scheduled chemicals. For example, the authorities of both India and Myanmar continue to report seizures of ephedrine on or near their common borders (see chapter III). Following a proposal of the Board, those authorities met and agreed to hold cross-border meetings at regular intervals, in order to facilitate the exchange of information with a view to identifying changing methods of diversion and the traffickers involved. The Board trusts that both Governments will continue to exchange relevant findings from their investigations, so as to prevent future diversions.

2. Findings from other actions taken by Governments and by the Board

(a) Special focus on monitoring potassium permanganate, in particular through Operation Purple

40. The Board notes with satisfaction that in 1999, Governments undertook a number of specific activities to monitor more closely potassium permanganate, a key chemical used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine.[10] At a working meeting of competent authorities held in Wiesbaden, Germany, in December 1998 (see section (b) below), the German authorities proposed the tracking of all individual transactions involving potassium permanganate from the manufacturing country to the country of final destination, an undertaking similar to actions introduced by the Board in 1994 to prevent diversions of ephedrine. The proposal was further developed by the competent authorities of Germany and the United States during the International Operational Meeting on Potassium Permanganate held in Madrid in February 1999. Organized by the United States and hosted by the Government of Spain, the Meeting was attended by the principal countries and territories of manufacture, export and trans-shipment of potassium permanganate and by the countries in which primary cocaine manufacture occurs. Finally, in separate working-level meetings, the technical details of Operation Purple, as described below, were determined by the competent authorities and international bodies concerned.

41. Operation Purple is an intensive tracking programme aimed at identifying suspicious shipments and preventing diversion of potassium permanganate. It requires stringent monitoring and tracking of all consignments of greater than 100 kilograms from the manufacturing country, through all trans-shipment points, to the end-user, as well as scrutinizing all operators handling the transactions and informing all relevant counterparts of suspicious transactions or stopped shipments.[11] At the national level, regulatory and law enforcement authorities of the countries and territories concerned are fully involved in the tracking programme. At the international level, the Board, in exercising its functions under the 1988 Convention, is participating fully in the initiative. In particular, it is informed of all correspondence relating to the programme and maintains a database on all individual transactions identified. It further assists in verifying the legitimacy of individual transactions in the light of additional information that might be available to it because of its global perspective. In addition, the Board is taking action to verify the legitimacy of transactions involving potassium permanganate destined to countries that are

not yet participating in the programme. The International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and the Customs Cooperation Council (also known as the World Customs Organization) fully support Operation Purple in their respective areas of competence.

42. The initial phase of Operation Purple started on 15 April 1999 and ended on 31 December 1999. The competent authorities of Germany and the United States served as a focal point for the flow of information to all participants and provided alerts. An interim assessment of Operation Purple took place in September 1999 and a full evaluation of its achievements will be prepared after its completion. The International Operation Purple Assessment Meeting, organized by the Government of the United States and hosted by the authorities of Hong Kong SAR of China, was held in October 1999 to discuss the experiences gained from implementing Operation Purple, and to plan future actions to prevent diversion of potassium permanganate.

43. Preliminary results of Operation Purple already show that it surpassed initial expectations; the participating authorities regard it as one of the most successful operations undertaken so far within the framework of international precursor control. Its main achievement is that the activities of both law enforcement and regulatory authorities have been fully integrated in tracking individual shipments and in investigating the legitimacy of the operators involved. In particular, Operation Purple has proven that tracking of individual shipments is feasible for commonly used chemicals, such as potassium permanganate, and not only for substances that might have more limited licit uses.

44. According to the information received by the Board, from 15 April 1999 to 1 November 1999, over 200 international transactions involving potassium permanganate, amounting to a total of around 5,800 tons, were monitored. As a result, 13 suspicious shipments were identified. Most notably, six proposed exports from China amounting to a total of over 1,000 tons of potassium permanganate, were stopped by China when the competent authorities of Hong Kong SAR of China determined that the orders had not originated from intermediaries located in the territory, as reported on the documents; a shipment of 80 tons of that substance from China destined to Venezuela was stopped when the Venezuelan authorities found that the importing company in question was not duly authorized. In addition, the Governments of Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom stopped exports of potassium permanganate destined to Latin America following requests from the competent authorities of the importing countries. Altogether a total of almost 1,200 tons of potassium permanganate was prevented from being shipped as a result of Operation Purple.

45. Figures IV and V compare the number of shipments and the total quantities of potassium permanganate stopped in the years 1996 to 1998, and those stopped in 1999.

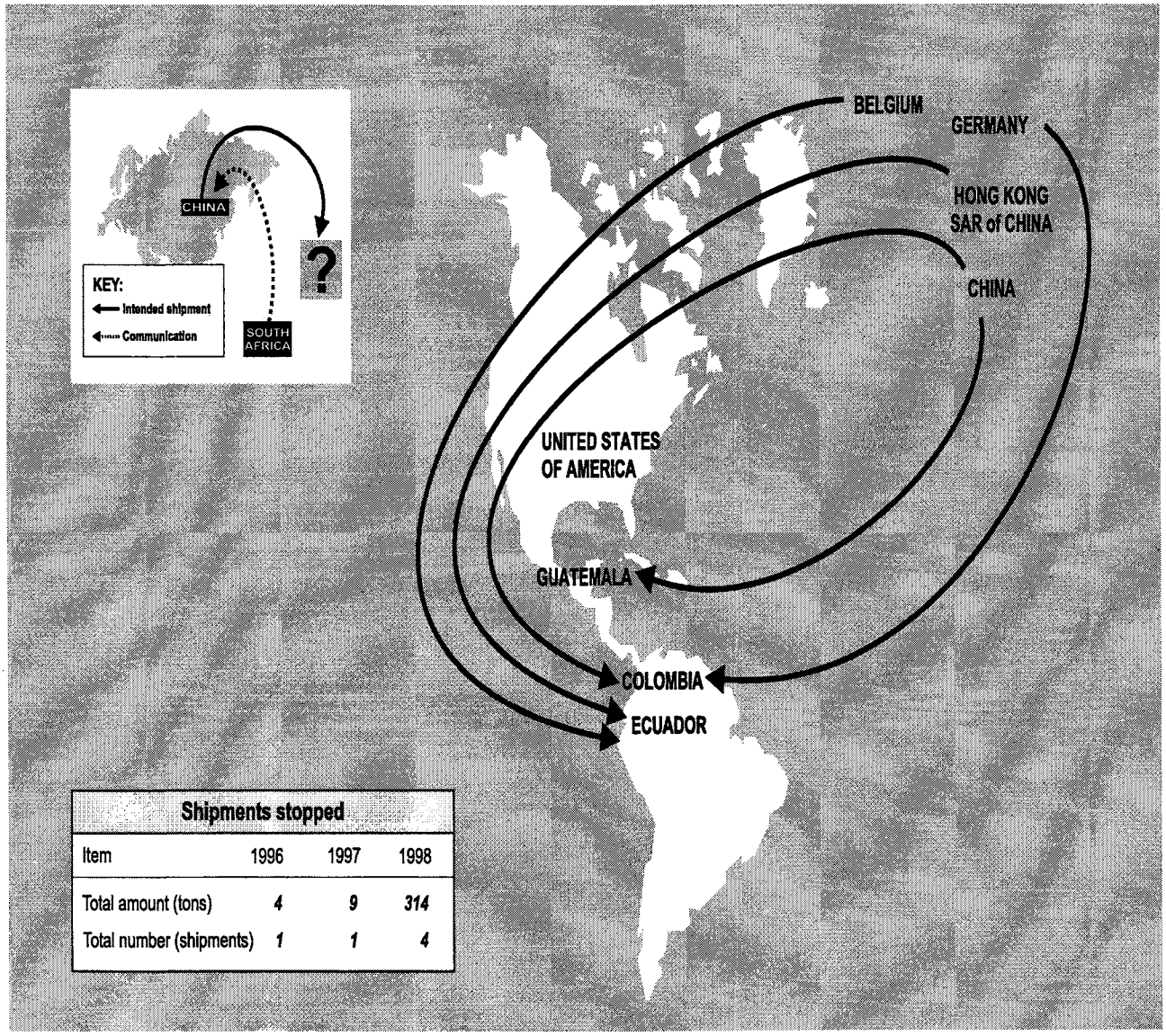
46. As a result of Operation Purple, many Governments have provided the Board, for the first time, with information on the manufacture, imports, exports and uses of, and on requirements for, potassium permanganate, and on the companies involved. That information will be used by the Board to assist Governments in preventing future diversion of potassium permanganate into illicit manufacture.

47. In view of the success of Operation Purple, participants have decided to extend it for an unspecified period of time, in a slightly modified form. Phase 2 of the operations will start in January 2000, and additional participating countries will be invited to collaborate. During that phase, the Board will serve as the focal point for the necessary exchange of information among participating countries, in addition to taking action to verify the legitimacy of transactions destined to non-participating countries.

Related activities aimed at preventing diversion of potassium permanganate

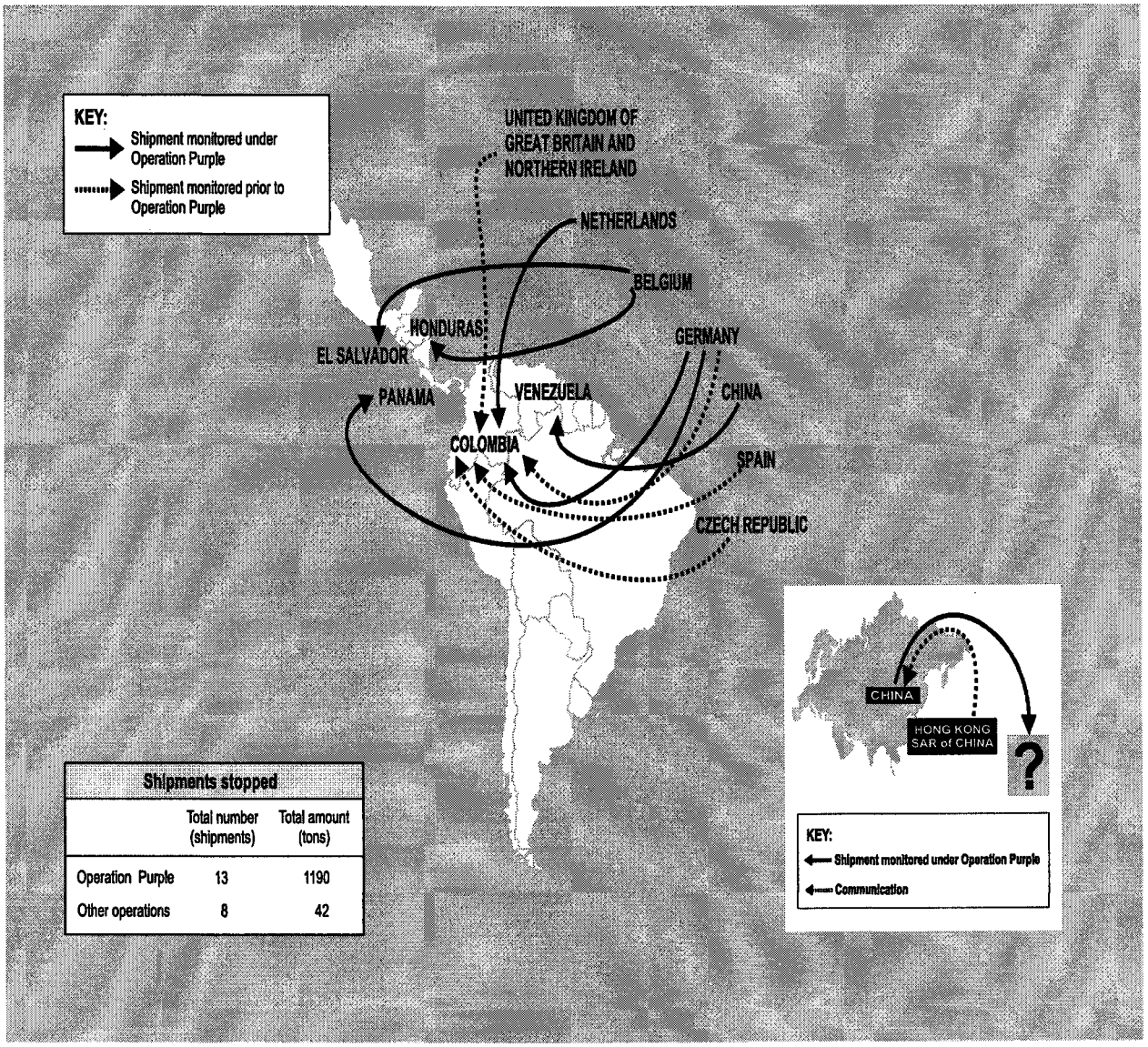
48. A number of actions not directly related to Operation Purple were taken by regulatory authorities to strengthen controls over potassium permanganate. For example, in India, exports of potassium permanganate are now carefully monitored, and in Hong Kong SAR of China, previously existing controls on exports of potassium permanganate have been tightened to enable the monitoring of individual shipments regardless of the destination. The Governments of Colombia and Peru have initiated studies to determine legitimate needs for potassium permanganate in their countries. The competent authorities of Colombia have also cancelled import permits for certain companies previously authorized to import that substance, and considerably reduced the quotas of remaining firms authorized to import potassium permanganate. The authorities of Guatemala have established an annual quota for imports of potassium permanganate, and the Governments of Brazil and Venezuela have enacted national action plans to prevent diversion of the substance.

Figure IV
Major shipments of potassium permanganate stopped from 1996 to 1998



Shipments stopped			
Item	1996	1997	1998
Total amount (tons)	*4*	*9*	*314*
Total number (shipments)	*1*	*1*	*4*

Figure V
Major shipments of potassium permanganate stopped during 1999



Shipments stopped		
	Total number (shipments)	Total amount (tons)
Operation Purple	13	1190
Other operations	8	42

49. The Government of Colombia organized and hosted an International Training Seminar about Control Mechanisms, held at Bogotá in June 1999,[12] to prevent smuggling and diversion of potassium permanganate. The major objective of the Seminar was to bring together the countries in which illicit manufacture of cocaine occurs in the subregion, and to facilitate discussions on a common strategy to prevent diversion and smuggling of potassium permanganate. A regional action plan adopted at the Seminar envisages the enhanced exchange of information on shipments of potassium permanganate among the countries concerned.

50. Already prior to Operation Purple, in the first three months of 1999, Governments had stopped and identified suspicious shipments of potassium permanganate amounting to almost 50 tons. In addition, in the first eight months of 1999 alone, Governments in the Americas seized more than 150 tons of potassium permanganate, more than the annual seizures of potassium permanganate reported to the Board for all previous years.[13]

(b) Working meetings between competent authorities

51. Experience shows that direct contacts at the working level between competent national authorities on specific issues about which they have common concerns have often resulted in practical arrangements to address such issues. The Board therefore continues to organize such forums on different occasions, in an attempt to further expand the information-sharing networks. Discussions at those meetings centre on actual cases of diversion and attempted diversion linked to the region concerned, as well as other relevant issues. Many of the concepts discussed at the meetings are later developed into concrete proposals for action agreed to, for instance, in relation to the international focus on monitoring potassium permanganate (see section (a) above). The participants all appreciate the usefulness of such working meetings, and agree that they should be held on a regular and rotational basis, using operational issues as the basis for discussion.

52. Concerned with, in particular, chemical shipments from and through Europe, the Board arranged two working meetings in Europe. The German authorities hosted a meeting in Wiesbaden, Germany, in December 1998.[14] The Czech authorities hosted a second meeting in Prague in July 1999.[15] As cases of diversion and attempted diversion of substances in Tables I and II using countries in west Asia as transit points continue to be uncovered (see chapter III), the Board has consulted with interested competent authorities concerning another working meeting, scheduled to take place in the United Arab Emirates in January 2000.[16]

3. Proposals for further action

(a) Follow-up investigation of stopped shipments and seizures, in cooperation with other Governments

53. Whenever shipments of scheduled chemicals have been stopped or seized, all Governments concerned should undertake follow-up investigations to determine whether the shipment was a diversion attempt, and if that was the case, steps should be taken to prevent traffickers from obtaining the substances that they require from other sources, to uncover laboratories for the illicit manufacture of drugs, and to identify and prosecute the traffickers involved.[17] To the extent possible, the investigations should also be conducted for substances not included in the Tables of the 1988 Convention.[18]

54. At the national level, law enforcement and regulatory authorities should share all relevant facts about stopped or seized shipments to facilitate the follow-up investigation aimed at identifying the roles of companies or individuals in their country who might be involved, and at determining whether there are grounds for suspecting criminal activity in that regard.

55. At the international level, when a shipment has been stopped or seized,[19] the competent authorities should inform the Board and Governments of countries directly linked to the shipment in question as soon as possible. The Governments receiving such information should also initiate investigations into the roles of companies or individuals in their country who might be involved. As the scope of the investigation develops, and in many cases expands to involve more countries, the exchange of information among all Governments concerned needs to be maintained, to ensure that no loopholes that may be later used by traffickers are left unidentified. Where appropriate, the Board will lend assistance to the investigations by facilitating the exchange of information.

56. As the investigations progress, the findings should be made known not only to relevant national authorities, but also to the Board and to Governments of countries found to be linked to the shipments in question. Again, the Board stands ready to facilitate the sharing of information, if required.

57. The competent authorities should alert other Governments about cases of diversion or attempted diversion.[20] The Board assists in doing so by alerting the regulatory authorities of concerned Governments about newly uncovered cases of diversion or attempted diversion, and about the related methods and routes of diversion used by the traffickers, as necessary. Interpol and the World Customs Organization also assist in alerting law enforcement authorities through their appropriate channels. To enable those international bodies to inform national law enforcement authorities, through their appropriate channels, of recent trends in the diversion of substances in Tables I and II, the Board regularly informs Interpol and the World Customs Organization of cases of diversion or attempted diversion that have come to its attention.

58. Where investigations have shown that no diversion attempt has occurred, and shipments have been stopped or detained for non-compliance with relevant laws and regulations relating to import control, the competent authorities should convey this finding both to the Board and to the exporting and trans-shipment countries involved.

(b) Major focus on monitoring acetic anhydride

59. The special international focus on monitoring potassium permanganate has resulted in major achievements in preventing the diversion of potassium permanganate into the illicit manufacture of cocaine, as shown in section 2 above. A similar success in preventing diversions of acetic anhydride, a critical chemical used in the illicit manufacture of heroin, has yet to be achieved, as may be seen in chapter III. The Board therefore intends to work with Governments and to initiate, in consultation with them, an intensive pro-active global programme involving law enforcement and regulatory authorities, similar to that for potassium permanganate, with the objective of identifying and preventing diversions of acetic anhydride at both the national and international level. In addition to tracking shipments of acetic anhydride that are part of international trade, the programme will promote the investigation of illicit laboratory activity and smuggling of acetic anhydride, with a view to identifying and preventing diversions from manufacture and domestic distribution channels. The Board, within its mandate under the 1988 Convention, stands ready to assist Governments by providing guidance on how to implement such a programme.

(c) Disposal of seizures of scheduled chemicals

60. In view of the increasing number of seizures of scheduled chemicals reported to the Board, and of the seizures of potassium permanganate now being made, the Board has noted the need to examine the issues related to the disposal of seized chemicals. It will therefore conduct a study of those issues and of the ways and means used for their appropriate disposal.

(d) Trans-shipments and intermediaries

61. The examination of diversions and attempted diversions of scheduled chemicals reported to the Board has again confirmed that traffickers often use complicated routing, including the trans-shipment of chemicals that they wish to divert through third countries to disguise their final destination. The Board wishes therefore to reiterate that Governments should carefully monitor all shipments of scheduled chemicals regardless of the destination, and not just those destined to regions where the illicit manufacture of drugs is known to take place,[21] to avoid loopholes in the monitoring system.

62. The examination of diversions and attempted diversions of scheduled chemicals has also confirmed that intermediaries can play a vital role not only in the diversion of those substances, but also in the detection of diversion attempts. Governments should therefore implement the recommendation of the Board for the control of intermediaries, as contained in its 1998 report on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention.[22] In particular, competent authorities in one country that become aware of intermediaries in another country should inform the country where the intermediary is located of that fact, and the roles of intermediaries involved in a diversion or attempted diversion should also be investigated.

C. Scope of control

63. The responsibilities of the Board under article 12 of the 1988 Convention include the assessment of substances for, *inter alia*, possible inclusion in Table I or Table II of that Convention, or transfer from one Table to another thereof.[23]

64. Pursuant to those responsibilities, the Board conducted the following activities in 1999:[24]

(a) Assessment of norephedrine[25] for possible inclusion in Table I of the 1988 Convention;

(b) Review of acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate, in accordance with article 12, paragraph 2, to determine whether information is available that would require the transfer of either or both of the substances from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention.

65. The results of the assessment by the Board of norephedrine and its recommendations resulting from the review of acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate are set out below.

1. Assessment of norephedrine for possible inclusion in Table I of the 1988 Convention

(a) Background and initial assessment

66. In August 1997, the Government of the United States submitted a notification to the Secretary-General, pursuant to article 12, paragraph 2, of the 1988 Convention, proposing that norephedrine should be included in Table I of that Convention.

67. Accordingly, the Board conducted an assessment of norephedrine in 1998 and found that the substance is frequently used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine, and that the volume and extent of the illicit manufacture of amphetamine create serious public health and social problems that warrant international action. The Board decided, however, to defer its final conclusion on the scheduling of norephedrine for one year in order to further study the possible impact of scheduling under the 1988 Convention on the availability for medical use of pharmaceutical products containing that substance, in particular, by examining information from those countries that had not previously provided relevant data. Its assessment was published in the 1998 report on the implementation of article 12[26] and will be presented to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs together with the findings of the Board from its current assessment.

68. The additional study was conducted during 1999 in consultation with Governments, the World Health Organization (WHO) and international associations of pharmaceutical industries.

(b) Further assessment

69. In addition to the notification submitted by the Government of the United States and the comments and supplementary data received from Governments pursuant to article 12, paragraph 3, the Board had at its disposal further additional information collected from Governments, WHO and international associations of pharmaceutical industries, specifically relating to the medical use of norephedrine in pharmaceutical preparations and the perceived impact of the possible scheduling of norephedrine on the availability of those products.

70. In conducting its further assessment of norephedrine, the Board particularly considered the applicability of its past recommendations regarding control measures, international trade, domestic distribution and pharmaceutical preparations as contained in annex V of the 1998 report on the implementation of article 12.[27] Its further assessment and recommendations regarding norephedrine are set out below.

71. The factors taken into account by the Board were as follows:

(a) Norephedrine is pharmacologically and chemically similar to ephedrine and pseudoephedrine;

(b) Norephedrine is an old product with established therapeutical uses in mainly over-the-counter products such as nasal decongestants and cold remedies;

(c) The majority of countries reporting licit medical use of norephedrine already subject those products to some form of national control;

(d) The manufacture and distribution of products containing norephedrine occur mainly at the national level.

72. In view of the above-mentioned factors, the Board finds that:

(a) The impact of scheduling a substance with pharmaceutical applications in the 1988 Convention has not previously had an adverse effect on the availability for medical use of pharmaceutical products containing that substance. Two substances with pharmaceutical applications currently scheduled in the 1988 Convention, namely ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, are closely related to norephedrine, both chemically and pharmacologically, and both of those substances have been under the control of the Convention since its inception. No adverse effects on the availability of pharmaceutical products containing those substances has been reported;

(b) The availability of pharmaceutical products containing norephedrine at the retail level is determined by the controls implemented by Governments at the national level. Those national controls should be structured in a manner that ensures the availability of norephedrine for formulation in those products and the effective distribution of those products at the consumer level;

(c) Scheduling of norephedrine under the 1988 Convention would have no adverse effect on the

availability for medical use of pharmaceutical products containing that substance.

(c) Recommendations

73. Taking into consideration the findings of its 1998 and 1999 assessments, the Board is of the opinion that the international control of norephedrine is required to limit its availability to traffickers and reduce the quantity of amphetamine manufactured illicitly. Furthermore, those controls would have no adverse effect on the availability for medical use of pharmaceutical products containing that substance. In view of the above, the Board recommends that norephedrine be placed under control of the 1988 Convention.

74. Currently the only difference between Table I and Table II of the 1988 Convention concerns the provision of pre-export notifications in accordance with article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of that Convention. Considering the methods and routes of diversion of norephedrine identified during its assessments, the Board found that such notification will assist in preventing diversion for use in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine; the Board therefore recommends that norephedrine be added to Table I of the 1988 Convention.

2. Review of acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate for possible initiation of procedures for the transfer of those substances from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention

(a) Background

75. Acetic anhydride, a critical chemical in the manufacture of heroin, was one of the original 12 substances scheduled in the 1988 Convention, while potassium permanganate, a key chemical in the manufacture of cocaine, was one of the 10 substances added to Table II of the Convention in 1992, following a notification by the United States. Both acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate have been listed in Table II of the 1988 Convention.

76. In 1997, the Board recognized that tightened controls were required to prevent the diversion of those substances. While the 1988 Convention, article 12, paragraph 10 (a), makes provision for pre-export notifications to be supplied by Governments of exporting countries to the Governments of importing countries, that provision is mandatory only for substances in Table I. After holding working meetings[28] with competent authorities of the major exporting, importing and manufacturing countries, the Board recommended that some form of pre-export notification should be introduced for both acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate.

77. That recommendation of the Board was endorsed by Governments in 1998, when the General Assembly, in its resolution S-20/4 B on the control of precursors, requested that the requirements of article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the 1988 Convention be extended to include acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate.

78. Furthermore, the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1999/31, in recognizing the proposals put forward in the Lucknow accord on the Adoption of Uniform Measures to Control International Trade in Precursors and Other Chemicals Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, requested the Board to consider the necessary measures, in accordance with article 12 of the 1988 Convention, for the transfer of acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate from Table II to Table I of the Convention.

79. A review has therefore been conducted to determine whether information is available that, in the opinion of the Board, may require the transfer of either or both of the substances under review from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention, in accordance with article 12, paragraph 2, thereof.

(b) Review of acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate

80. In the review of both substances, the following factors were taken into account by the Board:

(a) The effectiveness of the current controls on acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate, with attention being paid to the implementation of General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B and to the results of Operation Purple, whcih involves the tracking of potassium permanganate (see chapter II);

(b) The effect that rescheduling of either or both of the substances in Table I of the 1988 Convention would have on the illicit manufacture of drugs, bearing in mind that currently the only difference between the measures provided for under article 12 of the 1988 Convention for substances in Tables I and II is the requirement for pre-export notifications to be supplied for substances in Table I, upon request by the importing country;

(c) The possible effect that any re-scheduling would have on the licit trade in, and on commercial and industrial uses of, the substances under review, and specifically whether pre-export notifications would have a negative effect on licit international trade.

81. In view of the above-mentioned factors, the Board finds that:

(a) The importance of the two substances in illicit manufacture is well established, and both substances are recognized as being essential in the respective manufacturing processes, and as the chemical of choice sought by traffickers. Similarly, the public health and social problems created by heroin and cocaine remain an issue that warrants international action;

(b) The voluntary initiatives currently being undertaken in response to the recommendations of the Board and the General Assembly have been useful in preventing diversions of acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate for the illicit manufacture of drugs. However, diversions would be further reduced should pre-export notifications for those substances become a treaty obligation as specified in article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the 1988 Convention;

(c) The usefulness of pre-export notifications in preventing the diversion of common chemicals that are traded in large volumes has been proven during the current voluntary initiatives being undertaken by Governments;

(d) Pre-export notifications can be introduced for those chemicals without placing an undue burden on either competent authorities or industry.

(c) Conclusions and actions to be taken

82. The Board concluded that information is available that may require the transfer of acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention. A corresponding notification containing the information at the disposal of the Board has therefore been prepared for submission to the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 12, paragraph 2. The Secretary-General will thereafter inform all Governments accordingly.

83. Governments should, upon receiving the notification, supply all relevant comments and supplementary information that may assist the Board in conducting its final assessment as to whether either or both of the substances should be transferred from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention.

84. Finally, Governments should continue with the voluntary initiatives currently under way. Specifically, the Board will concentrate on the further development of the potassium permanganate tracking initiative and on the initiation of the envisaged global programme for acetic anhydride, both of which were referred to in section B above. In particular, with regard to acetic anhydride, the Board finds that while the primary objective of the global programme is to identify and prevent diversions of that substance at both the national and international level, the programme is expected also to produce the information required by the Board for its final assessment prior to making a recommendation to the Commission for possible transfer of the substance from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention.

III. Analysis of data on seizures of, and illicit traffic in, precursors and trends in illicit manufacture of drugs

A. Overview

85. The following analysis provides an overview of major trends in diversion and trafficking of the substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs. It also reviews trends in the illicit manufacture of drugs in the context of developing knowledge of the worldwide trafficking in precursors. In the analysis of available data, consideration has been given to information provided by the law enforcement and regulatory authorities of Governments not only on seizures, but also on known cases of diversion and attempted diversion, stopped or suspended shipments and illicit manufacture of drugs, as well as to findings of investigations undertaken.

86. The present report contains seizure data for the five-year period from 1994 to 1998, furnished by Governments under the provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention (see annex I, tables 3a and 3b).

87. Seizures of all the substances in Table I and Table II, with the exception of *N*-acetylanthranilic acid, used in the illicit manufacture of methaqualone, and ergotamine, used in the illicit manufacture of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), have been reported for 1998. Those data continue to highlight the global nature of chemical diversion, with no region being unaffected by diversions or attempted diversions.

88. Large seizures of the chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine continue to be made in South America, and more Governments from outside of the region are informing the Board of stopped shipments of the common solvents scheduled in Table II.

89. The seizures of acetic anhydride, associated with the illicit manufacture of heroin, are the highest ever reported for the substance. However, the apparent difficulty of tracing the origins of the seized substance may hamper efforts to prevent future diversions from the same sources.

90. The illicit manufacture of psychotropic substances continues to spread, especially that of methamphetamine and MDMA, which are now being encountered in regions that had not previously been associated with the abuse of either of those substances.

91. In comparison with previous years, fewer seizures of non-scheduled chemicals were reported for 1998. It is, however, too early to determine whether the decline is due to the fewer diversions that occurred as a result, in particular, of the use of the limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances.

92. The Board has noted that stopped shipments have been increasingly reported over the last few years, and that, in contrast, the utilization of controlled deliveries by Governments, as reported to the Board, remains limited, as shown in figure VI.

93. On the basis of the available information, the following general observations can be made:

(a) More information needs to be collected to identify and distinguish between shipments stopped for administrative reasons and those stopped because of suspected criminal activity. Subsequent investigations must therefore be conducted;

(b) The smuggling of scheduled chemicals needs to be thoroughly investigated to determine the original source of the substance in order to prevent future diversions. Among key chemicals, little is specifically known of the channels used for the diversion of acetic anhydride in Europe, South America and south-east Asia;

(c) Traffickers continue to search for new routes to obtain the chemicals that they require. In many cases, however, they have resorted to manufacturing their own precursors, either to avoid detection or because of the non-availability of the chemical of choice;

(d) The Internet, in addition to supplying the necessary information on how to manufacture drugs, also now enables traffickers to purchase the chemicals that they require via Web sites of chemical suppliers, thus making detection of suspicious shipments even more difficult for the competent authorities.

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

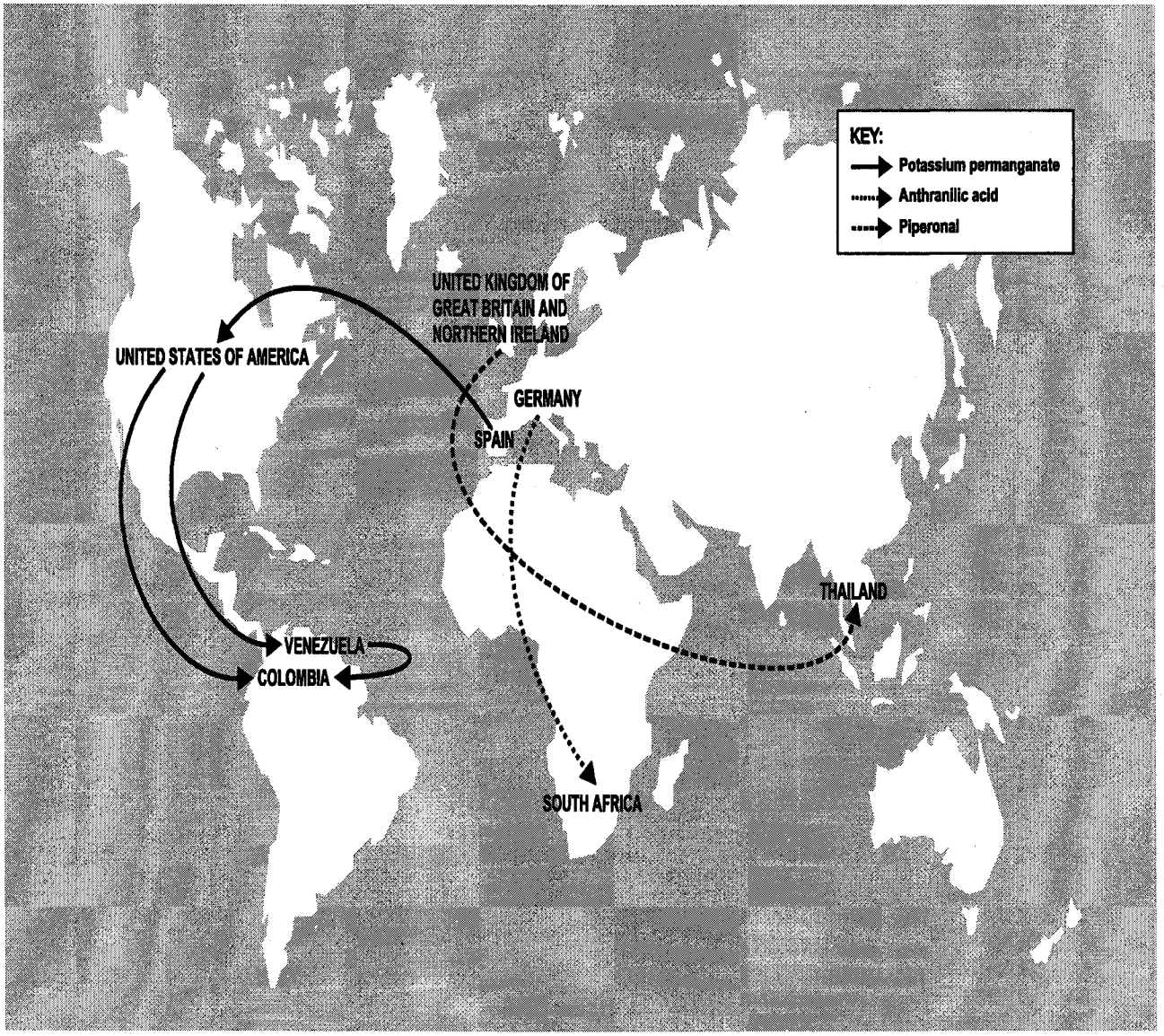
1. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine

94. Large seizures of the substances in Table II that are used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine continue to be reported in the Andean region. Colombia, in particular, reported its largest-ever seizures of acetone, potassium permanganate, sulphuric acid and toluene, thereby showing how the chemical control mechanisms applied by the Government and the exchange of information at the international level are making it possible to detect suspicious shipments of those substances, which also have very large volumes of licit trade.

95. The increased attention focused on potassium permanganate in response to the recommendations of the Board and the General Assembly and, more specifically, because of Operation Purple, has resulted in the prevention of large amounts of that substance from being diverted to the illicit manufacture of drugs. Potassium permanganate is a substance in Table II that is used in the conversion of cocaine paste to cocaine base; it is also the chemical of choice used by illicit chemists because a notable colour change during the process of conversion makes it easy for untrained chemists to identify the end of the reaction. Since the Operation Purple tracking programme has been described at length in chapter II of the present report, certain methods of diversion of potassium permanganate identified through the programme as a modus operandi of traffickers will be discussed below. Preliminary results have confirmed previous trends identified by the Board, and revealed new trends. While the trends are specifically related to potassium permanganate, the methods of diversion could be applied to other substances in any region of the world. The results also indicate that the diversion of potassium permanganate is multidimensional, and cannot be prevented by Governments acting in isolation. Success in preventing diversions will require a multi-agency approach and a coordinating body with a real-time communications network at its disposal.

96. As stated in chapter II, Operation Purple concentrated on tracking all individual shipments from exporting countries through trans-shipment points to the end-users. By using that tracking method, the Governments of importing countries were able to verify the legitimacy of all

Figure VI
Successful controlled deliveries reported to the Board in 1998 and 1999



exports destined to them, and to confirm that imports in excess of licit requirements had occurred in the past, as noted by the Board in its report for 1998 on the implementation of article 12.[29]

97. The special focus on monitoring potassium permanganate coincided with an increase in reports of smuggling of potassium permanganate and the seizure, in Latin America, of large shipments of that substance from international sources. In the attempted diversions, the potassium permanganate had been falsely declared in the relevant documentation, and in certain cases disguised so that a cursory examination would not permit the identification of the consignment as a chemical shipment. Those cases of smuggling having been identified at the beginning of 1999, it is not yet possible to determine whether they involved an established modus operandi of a certain group, or whether traffickers had been forced to resort to smuggling because of actions taken by competent authorities in response to the special focus on potassium permanganate. While China and Europe were used as a source of some of the smuggled potassium permanganate, one shipment from the Republic of Korea, a country not previously connected with the licit trade or illicit traffic in potassium permanganate, was also seized, indicating again that traffickers will continue to search for routes not normally associated with the trafficking of specific substances. The successful monitoring of potassium permanganate is further attested by the fact that, according to information provided by the competent authorities of Colombia, the price on the black market for potassium permanganate in that country has risen.

98. In addition to detecting diversion of the substance from international trade, Operation Purple confirmed that diversion also takes place at the national and regional level. In particular, the Government of Venezuela has identified front companies established for the sole purpose of obtaining the chemicals required in the illicit manufacture of cocaine. Other countries in the region have found that smuggling occurs in remote border areas to avoid detection by authorities. The Government of Colombia hosted, in June 1999 (see chapter II above), a technical meeting to consider measures to counter such smuggling by establishing forums at the working level between the Governments of the region.

99. It remains to be seen what impact the seizures and stopped shipments of potassium permanganate will have on the availability of illicitly manufactured cocaine. Reports from the region suggest that traffickers are already experimenting with substances such as potassium and sodium dichromate in an attempt to identify suitable substitutes for potassium permanganate. None of the substitutes are, however, as well suited to illicit manufacture as potassium permanganate, since the volumes traded are smaller, the prices are higher, and they are more difficult for untrained chemists to use.

100. With regard to the other substances in Table II, only Germany and the United States have reported stopping shipments of methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) to Latin America during 1998; however, the United Kingdom stopped several shipments of acetone and MEK to the United Arab Emirates, again highlighting the need for a global approach to chemical monitoring, instead of relying solely on an approach targeted on specific destinations.

101. The successes achieved in preventing the diversion of substances used to convert cocaine paste to cocaine base may force the illicit laboratories performing the conversion to relocate their operations to other countries in the region, or even to start smuggling cocaine paste out of the region to countries closer to the final market, where the required chemicals can be more easily obtained. While laboratories for converting cocaine base to cocaine hydrochloride have been found in Europe, no such facilities for converting cocaine paste to cocaine base have yet been reported to the Board.

2. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of heroin

102. Despite the reported seizures of all the solvents and acids scheduled under Table II that can be used in the illicit manufacture of heroin, the Board has not been supplied with enough information to conclusively link those seizures with such illicit manufacture. Its current assessment will therefore focus solely on trends involving acetic anhydride.

103. The annual seizures of acetic anhydride, a substance in Table II that is used in the conversion of morphine to heroin, reported to the Board for 1998 were the highest ever, with over 155 tons being seized. China alone seized over 78 tons, the highest annual seizure reported to the Board by a single country. Those seizures in themselves show that Governments are achieving success in national initiatives to prevent acetic anhydride from being used in the illicit manufacture of drugs. The Board, however, is concerned about the lack of available information on the sources of the acetic anhydride diverted from licit trade to the illicit traffic and on the methods of diversion.

104. In figure VII, the seizures recorded for 1998 and up to 1 November 1999 are shown along with stopped shipments reported to the Board for the same period. Many multi-ton seizures were effected over a large geographical area during the period in question. However, only two countries have reported to the Board the stopping of shipments, with Germany stopping four shipments totalling 115 tons and the Islamic Republic of Iran stopping two shipments totalling 40 tons. Until more countries start taking such proactive steps, it will be difficult to prevent the diversion of acetic anhydride and to determine precisely where the diversions are occurring. The Board has examined the seizure data in an attempt to identify similarities in the methods and routes of diversion that may assist in preventing future diversions. Its findings are presented below.

105. In Europe, and more specifically along the Balkan route, as well as in Turkey, the majority of the seizures of acetic anhydride reported to the Board have been cases of smuggling in which specific use was made of specially designed false compartments built into trucks. Bulgaria, Greece, Romania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia all reported such seizures. Quantities in excess of 2 tons of acetic anhydride have been seized, and in one case Turkey seized nearly 5 tons of the substance.

106. In other parts of west Asia, traffickers have been using large containers with false customs declarations. Two cases, involving the seizure of 10 tons in the United Arab Emirates and 16 tons in Uzbekistan, were previously reported by the Board in its report for 1998 on the implementation of article 12.[30] In 1999, however, the United Arab Emirates made another large seizure of 9 tons of acetic anhydride smuggled out of India and destined for Afghanistan. In addition to the consignment being mislabelled, the traffickers also attempted to bribe officials responsible for clearing the shipment. The identification of those large shipments does not, however, exclude the possibility of traffickers having resorted to other methods, as may be seen in Pakistan, where in addition to the large multi-ton consignment reported, individuals have also been arrested trying to smuggle into the country very small amounts of acetic anhydride concealed in their luggage.

107. In south and south-east Asia, it has been more difficult to identify large individual seizures. Reports from countries in the regions concerned suggest that interregional trafficking is occurring, especially through the use of couriers for the cross-border smuggling of small amounts of the substance. That technique is also reported to have been used in the smuggling of ephedrine in the same regions, as described below in the section on precursors used in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine.

108. A reason has not yet been found for the apparent regional variations in the techniques used by traffickers. While reports of smuggling indicate that controls on acetic anhydride are forcing traffickers to adopt more elaborate methods and remoter routes for transporting the substance from its source to the place of illicit manufacture, it remains unclear how the diversion originally occurs, and whether smuggling is a response to initiatives to prevent international diversion, or the traditional means of obtaining the substance.

109. Finally, in its report for 1998 on the implementation of article 12, the Board expressed concern about the lack of information on trafficking in chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of heroin in Mexico and the Andean region. In a significant development, the Colombian authorities reported seizing 25 tons of acetic anhydride in 1998. The Board trusts that the follow-up investigations relating to that seizure will shed light on the methods and routes of diversion used by traffickers to obtain the chemical, and assist in preventing future diversions in the region.

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

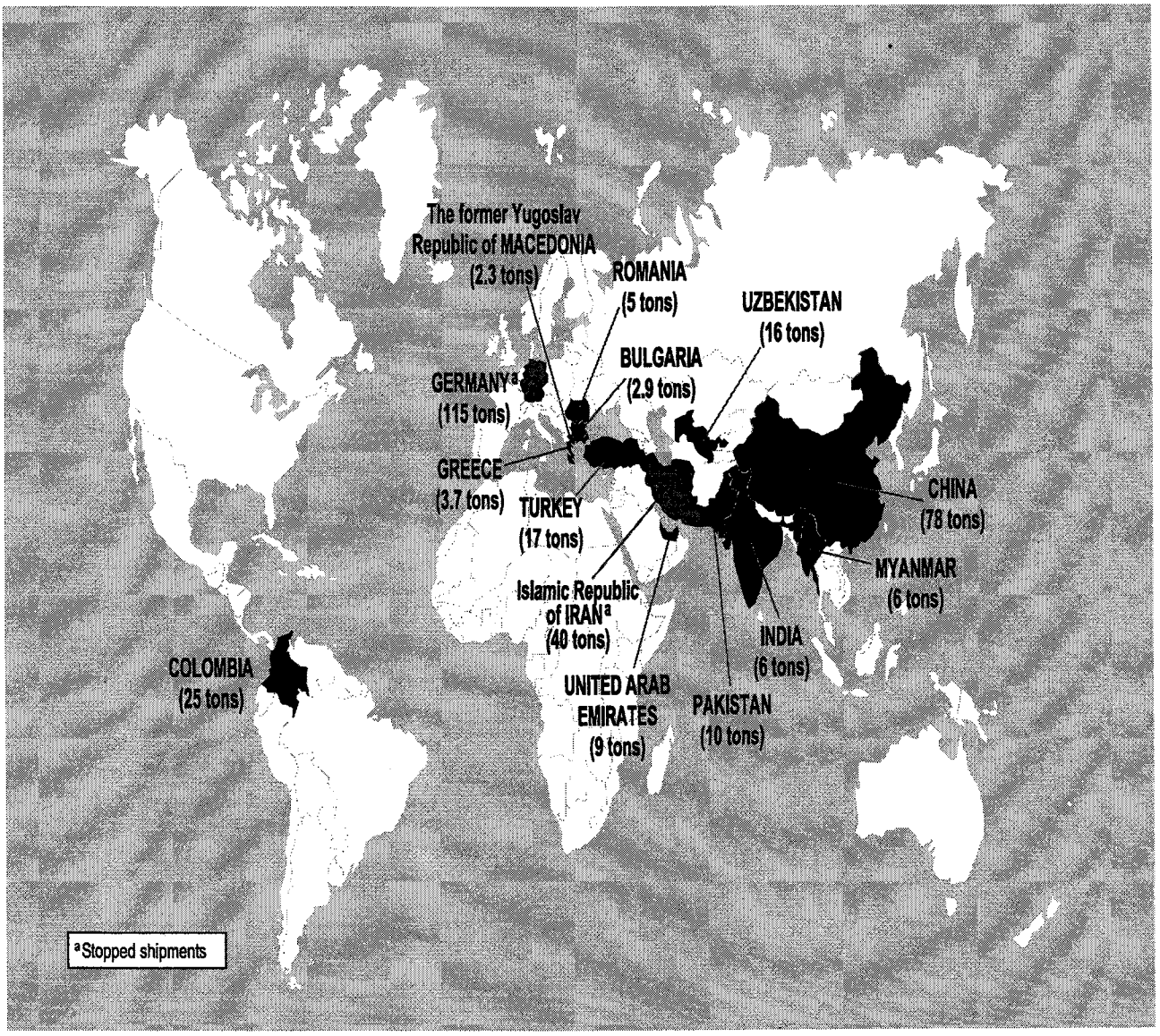
(a) Methamphetamine

110. While the abuse and illicit manufacture of methamphetamine continues in east and south-east Asia and North America, the problem appears to be growing in extent, as indicated by the Board in its report for 1998 on the implementation of article 12.[31] An increase in both seizures of the substance and incidents of illicit manufacture has been reported in Europe. In Oceania, Australia has reported continuing abuse and illicit manufacture of methamphetamine, and in Africa, South Africa has reported the abuse of methamphetamine and its first experience, in 1998, of illicit manufacture.

111. Since 1994, when the Board first identified major diversions of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine from international trade, the international community and, in particular, major exporting countries, such as China, the Czech Republic and India, have developed effective mechanisms to prevent such diversions, concentrating primarily on the use of pre-export notifications. Forty stopped shipments amounting to more than 93 tons were reported for 1998, with China and India alone being responsible for stopping 80 tons. That total is much higher

Figure VII

Major seizures and stopped shipments of acetic anhydride reported in 1998 and 1999



than levels reported for earlier years. The Board believes that the increase is an indication of the progress made by Governments in detecting attempted diversions through greater awareness of the methods used by traffickers to obtain the chemicals. The countries reporting stopped shipments of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine for 1998 and 1999 are shown in figure VIII.

112. While the mechanisms introduced in south and south-east Asia have been successful in identifying and stopping attempted diversions of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, large seizures of ephedrine used in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine in that region continue to be reported. For example, over 80 per cent of the global seizures of ephedrine reported for 1998 were made in south and south-east Asia, with China seizing over 5 tons, Myanmar over 4 tons, and India over 1 ton. In the United States, over 18 tons of pseudoephedrine were seized in 1998.

113. The available evidence suggests that the diversions are taking place at the national level in the manufacturing countries, and that the substance is being smuggled into the countries in which illicit manufacture occurs. Specifically, the Governments of India and Myanmar have established that traffickers are making use of couriers to transport small amounts of ephedrine across the border from India into Myanmar and that methamphetamine is then smuggled in the same manner from Myanmar to India and to other neighbouring countries. With the assistance of the Board, the Governments of those two countries have taken steps to form a small working-level forum, as described in chapter II of the present report. In 1998 and 1999, the exchange of information promoted by that forum between the respective competent authorities at the operational level resulted in seizures of nearly 1.5 tons of ephedrine in Myanmar and 1.7 tons in India. In addition, reports indicate that the intensified efforts of both Governments are forcing traffickers into more remote and inhospitable areas in their attempts to cross the border between the two countries.

114. The Board believes that a similar situation exists between China, Myanmar and Thailand, with cross-border trafficking occurring by means of multiple small shipments as opposed to single large shipments.

115. The impact of increased international controls on ephedrine and pseudoephedrine is also evident in North America. As reported by the Board in 1996, traffickers at that time were no longer able to obtain ephedrine in powder or tablet form, and had started to use pseudoephedrine in illicit manufacture. With increasing controls on pseudoephedrine in powder form, traffickers again attempted to obtain the substance in tablet form, and that trend continues. For 1998, the Government of the United States reported seizing, *inter alia*, 41 million dosage units of pseudoephedrine. Similarly, the Government of Mexico has noted an increase in seizures of tablets containing pseudoephedrine.

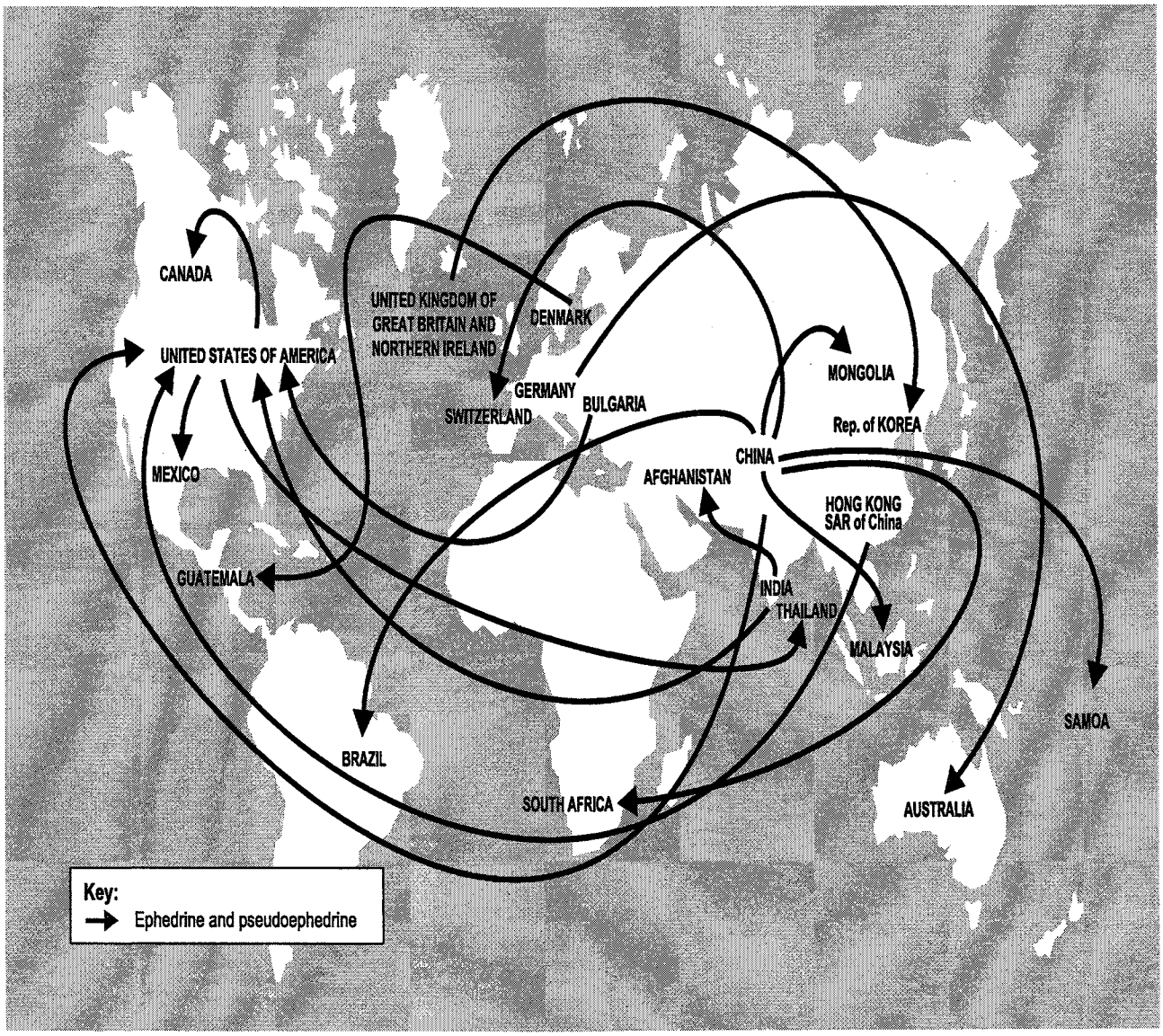
116. Pharmaceutical products containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine are also used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants in the Russian Federation.

117. The use of norephedrine as a substitute for ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in illicit manufacture continues to be reported from North America. As a result of such continued illicit use, the Board is recommending that the substance be included in Table I of the 1988 Convention (see chapter II). Nevertheless, should the current trend involving diversions of tablets containing the desired precursor continue, it can be expected that an increase in diversions and attempted diversions of pharmaceutical products containing norephedrine will occur.

118. A possible indication of the success of efforts to prevent the diversion of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine came for 1998 when the United States reported seizing over a ton of P-2-P, and the authorities in Mexico requested the United Kingdom to stop a shipment of phenylacetic acid to their country. While the use of P-2-P and phenylacetic acid in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine is well documented in the United States, seizures of those substances had been declining steadily in that country since 1990, and Mexico had never reported seizures of either substance prior to 1998 (it seized 1.2 kilograms in addition to the stopped shipment).

119. Another new case involving methamphetamine was brought to light when South Africa reported to the Board the discovery of the first illicit methamphetamine laboratory in that country in 1998. From the impurity profiling carried out on the samples seized, and from the chemical purchases made by the traffickers and traced to that laboratory, it was confirmed that phenylacetic acid had been used to manufacture the substance. Seizures of methamphetamine in that country have been increasing steadily during the last five years, but the level of abuse remains lower than that reported for the other amphetamine-type stimulants.

Figure VIII
Stopped shipments of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in 1998 and 1999



(b) Amphetamine and the amphetamine-type stimulants related to methylenedioxyamphetamine

120. The illicit manufacture of amphetamine and of the amphetamine-type stimulants related to methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA), and specifically MDMA, continue to be reported in Europe and to a lesser extent in North America. In addition, in its report for 1997 on the implementation of article 12, the Board warned that the illicit manufacture of MDMA could expand to Asia and the Pacific, and that attempted diversions of substances in Table I that are used in the illicit manufacture of MDMA were being increasingly reported from that region.

121. In eastern Europe, several large shipments amounting to 24 tons of both P-2-P and 3,4-MDP-2-P were stopped by Romania in 1998 en route to Poland, Spain and Yugoslavia. Identification of further suspicious shipments has continued in 1999, with seizures of 3,4-MDP-2-P reported by the authorities of Slovakia and seizures of both P-2-P and 3,4-MDP-2-P, en route to illicit laboratories allegedly located in Poland, reported by the authorities of Hungary. Those stopped shipments and seizures have resulted in a very high black market price for 3,4-MDP-2-P. Stopped shipments of those and other precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants reported for 1998 and 1999 are shown in figure IX.

122. The stopped shipments demonstrate the importance attached by the competent authorities in Europe to preventing the diversion of precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants. In that connection, with regard to 3,4-MDP-2-P and P-2-P, China is being increasingly identified as a source of those substances seized in Europe. The Board is aware that China is currently assisting several European Governments in identifying suspicious shipments of those substances. However, given the possibility of illicit manufacture of MDMA in south-east Asia, diversion of the substances may be occurring at the regional level as well.

123. In a recent case involving the diversion of P-2-P for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine in the United Kingdom, traffickers formed a front company in South Africa, with an apparently legitimate use for P-2-P. The company was subsequently granted a permit to import the substance from China to South Africa, but before the shipment arrived in South Africa, it was diverted to the United Kingdom. It is not clear why the company went to such extreme lengths for a single shipment of P-2-P, but it is believed that a long-term diversion, through a legitimate front operation, had originally been intended.

124. In a case that may be linked to the non-availability of 3,4-MDP-2-P referred to above, the authorities of Germany and the United Kingdom have reported detecting the use of various non-scheduled essential oils such as anise, caryophyllus and nutmeg in the manufacture of MDMA. While the possibility of using those oils as precursors for the synthesis of MDA and other related substances has been known for some time, the various extraction and purification processes were considered too time-consuming and the yields too low for the methods to be considered by illicit chemists.

125. Finally, in an interesting case that should be monitored to determine whether there is any noticeable alteration in the availability of MDMA and its analogues, the Government of Viet Nam has banned the export of sassafras oil, of which Viet Nam is a major exporter, because of environmental considerations. Safrole, in the form of sassafras oil, has been a popular precursor for the illicit manufacture of MDMA in the past, with seizures for the last five years being reported by Australia, Canada, Germany, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States.

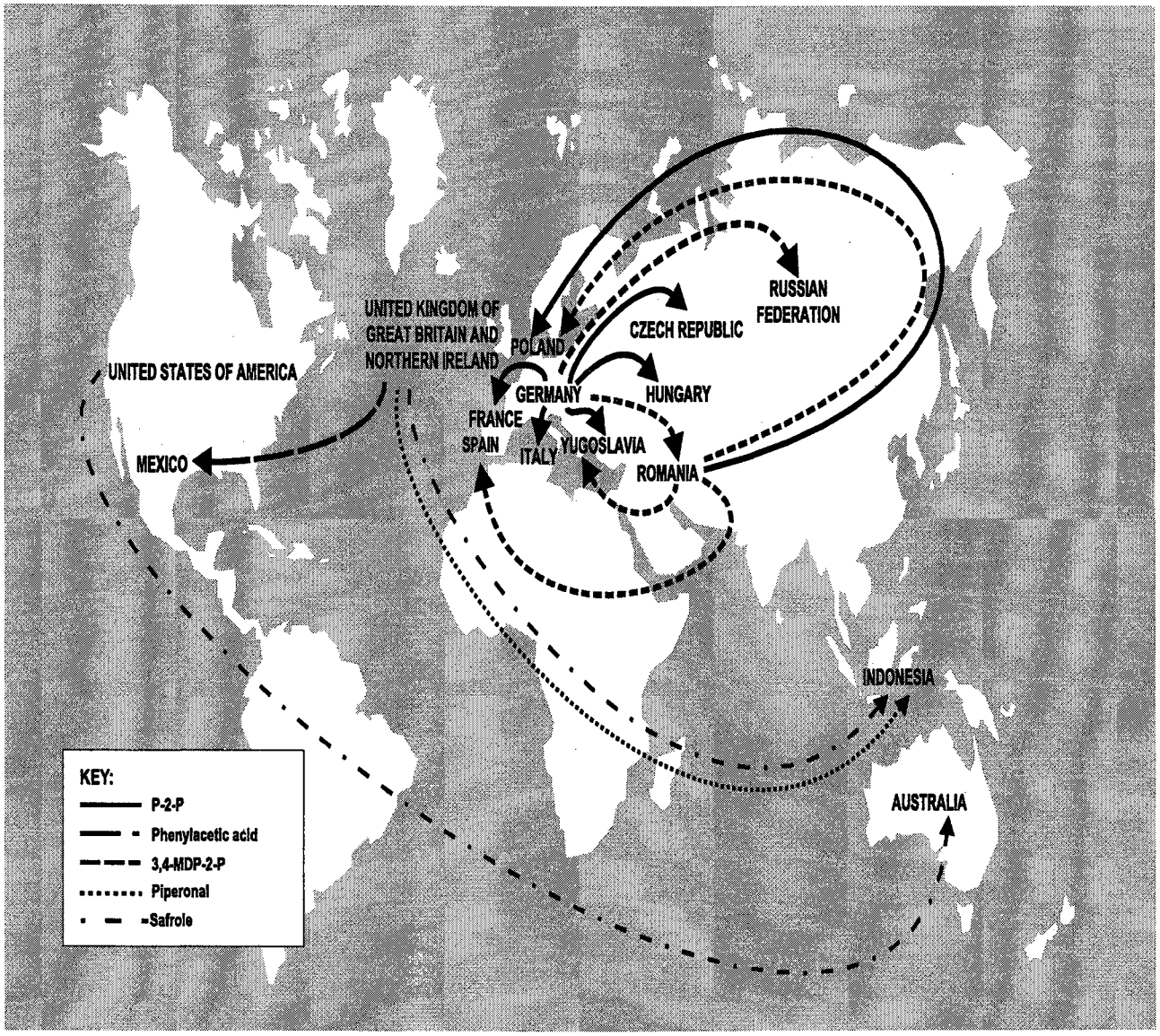
4. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of other psychotropic substances: methaqualone

126. The abuse of methaqualone has, in recent years, been largely endemic to southern and eastern Africa. The substance was originally smuggled into the region from India, where most of the illicit manufacture was occurring. However, since the late 1980s, India has been reporting a decline in illicit manufacture, and increasing reports of that activity are now being received from the African region. South Africa, in particular, has been reporting an increase in the detection of the illicit manufacture of methaqualone, and also an increase in seizures of the chemicals used in the synthesis route. In addition, in 1997, the United Arab Emirates successfully dismantled a large-scale illicit laboratory manufacturing the substance, and recent seizure data from South Africa indicate that the illicit manufacture of the substance may have spread to China.

127. The competent authorities in South Africa have also identified an illicit synthesis route that does not make use of any of the scheduled substances normally associated with that process (see annex II, figure XIII). That process utilizes mainly other substances in Table II, such as acetone, hydrochloric acid, potassium permanganate, sulphuric acid and toluene, and it is believed that this may have been the route used by the traffickers in the methaqualone laboratory detected in the United Arab Emirates in 1997.

Figure IX

Stopped shipments of other precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants in 1998 and 1999



128. The use of those chemicals, which are more associated with the illicit manufacture of cocaine than that of methaqualone, only serves to illustrate the wide variety of uses that chemicals may have in the illicit manufacture of drugs. Traffickers are exploiting those uses when developing new synthesis routes, specifically in an attempt to avoid monitoring mechanisms and controls that were designed for chemicals associated with specific drug groups.

Notes

[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. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

[2] 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 and 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.

[3] *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1994 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.95.XI.1), para. 1.

[4] Pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 5 (XXXIV) of 9 May 1991, General Assembly resolution S-20/4B of 10 June 1998 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/31 of 28 July 1999.

[5] *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1998 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. 99.XI.4).

[6] Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

[7] Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

[8] In 1995, 54 Governments reported data on licit trade in scheduled chemicals and 44 reported on licit uses of and requirements for those substances.

[9] *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1998 on the Implementation of Article 12 ...*, annex V.

[10] It has recently been found that potassium permanganate is also used in the illicit manufacture of other drugs, such as methaqualone.

[11] The competent authorities of the following countries and territories participate in Operating Purple: Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Hong Kong SAR of China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Germany, India, the Netherlands, Peru, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela.

[12] Competent authorities of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, the United States and Venezuela, and also the Board, participated.

[13] In Colombia, 54.8 tons were seized from January to June 1999, and in Venezuela, 91.8 tons were seized from June to August 1999 alone. Seizures of potassium permanganate have also been effected in Costa Rica and the United States.

[14] Officials from Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States attended.

[15] Officials from the Czech Republic, Germany, the Netherlands, Slovakia, the United Kingdom and the United States attended.

[16] The competent authorities of Germany, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States are invited to attend, in addition to the authorities of the United Arab Emirates.

[17] Specific recommendations on follow-up actions to be taken after discovery of the illicit manufacture of drugs are contained in the report of the Board for 1998 on the implementation of article 12. See *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1998 on the Implementation of Article 12 ...*, annex V, paras. 47-49.

[18] In this connection, Governments are reminded of the limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances and the related recommendations on actions to be taken by Governments to prevent the diversion of the substances included in the special surveillance list. The recommendations aimed at law enforcement authorities, in particular, describe actions to be taken when investigating diversions and attempted diversions of such substances.

[19] See also the summary of the recommendations of the Board relevant to implementation by Governments of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, contained in *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1998 on the Implementation of Article 12* ..., annex V, para. 39.

[20] See also the summary of the recommendations of the Board relevant to implementation by Governments of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, contained in *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1998 on the Implementation of Article 12* ..., annex V, paras. 41 and 42.

[21] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1998* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.99.XI.1), para. 120.

[22] *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1998 on the Implementation of Article 12* ..., paras. 65 and 66.

[23] The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in its resolution 5 (XXXIV), invited the Board to advise the Commission on the adequacy and propriety of the Tables of the 1988 Convention, and the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1999/31, requested the Board "to consider the necessary measures, in accordance with article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, for the transfer of acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate from Table II to Table I of the Convention".

[24] In doing so, the Board convened a meeting of its Advisory Expert Group in September 1999. The Group provides expertise to the Board in the discharge of its functions under article 12, paragraphs 2 to 7, of the 1988 Convention, as they relate to the possible modification in the scope of control of the Tables of that Convention. The work of the Group was conducted in accordance with guidelines adopted by the Board at its fiftieth session in October 1991, and its comprehensive report serves as a basis for the discussions of the Board.

[25] The proposals of the Board regarding the nomenclature of the substance are contained in the report of the Board for 1998 on the implementation of article 12.

[26] *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1998 on the Implementation of Article 12* ..., paras. 73 to 83.

[27] *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1998 on the Implementation of Article 12* ... .

[28] An informal consultation meeting for major exporters of potassium permanganate was held in Vienna in April 1997, and the meeting on systems for the exchange of information for precursor control was held in Vienna in July 1997.

[29] *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1998 on the Implementation of Article 12* ..., para. 103.

[30] Ibid., para. 108.

[31] Ibid., para. 114.

Annex I

Tables

Table 1
Parties and non-parties to the 1988 Convention[a]

Region	*Party to the 1988 Convention*		*Non-party to the 1988 Convention*	
Africa	Algeria (09.05.1995)	Mali (31.10.1995)	Angola	Eritrea
	Benin (23.05.1997)	Mauritania (01.07.1993)	Central African Republic	Gabon
	Botswana (13.08.1996)	Morocco (28.10.1992)	Comoros	Liberia
	Burkina Faso (02.06.1992)	Mozambique (08.06.1998)	Congo	Mauritius
	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)		
	Côte d'Ivoire (25.11.1991)	Seychelles (27.02.1992)		
	Egypt (15.03.1991)	Sierra Leone (06.06.1994)		
	Ethiopia (11.10.1994)	South Africa (14.12.1998)		
	Gambia (23.04.1996)	Sudan (19.11.1993)		
	Ghana (10.04.1990)	Swaziland (08.10.1995)		
	Guinea (27.12.1990)	Togo (01.08.1990)		
	Guinea-Bissau (27.10.1995)	Tunisia (20.09.1990)		
	Kenya (19.10.1992)	Uganda (20.08.1990)		
	Lesotho (28.03.1995)	United Republic of Tanzania (17.04.1996)		
	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (22.07.1996)	Zambia (28.05.1993)		
	Madagascar (12.03.1991)	Zimbabwe (30.07.1993)		
	Malawi (12.10.1995)			
Regional total 53		*39*		*14*

Region	*Party to the 1988 Convention*	*Non-party to the 1988 Convention*
America	Antigua and Barbuda (05.04.1993) Argentina (10.06.1993) Bahamas (30.01.1989) Barbados (15.10.1992) Belize (24.07.1996) Bolivia (20.08.1990) Brazil (17.07.1991) Canada (05.07.1990) Chile (13.03.1990) Colombia (10.06.1994) Costa Rica (08.02.1991) Cuba (12.06.1996) Dominica (30.06.1993) Dominican Republic (21.09.1993) Ecuador (23.03.1990) El Salvador (21.05.1993) Grenada (10.12.1990) Guatemala (28.02.1991) Guyana (19.03.1993) Haiti (18.09.1995) Honduras (11.12.1991) Jamaica (29.12.1995) Mexico (11.04.1990) Nicaragua (04.05.1990) Panama (13.01.1994) Paraguay (23.08.1990) Peru (16.01.1992) Saint Kitts and Nevis (19.04.1995) Saint Lucia (21.08.1995) Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (17.05.1994) Suriname (28.10.1992) Trinidad and Tobago (17.02.1995) United States of America (20.02.1990) Uruguay (10.03.1995) Venezuela (16.07.1991)	
Regional total *35*	*35*	0

Region	*Party to the 1988 Convention*		*Non-party to the 1988 Convention*	
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)	Israel	Mongolia
	Bahrain (07.02.1990)	Pakistan (25.10.1991)	Kuwait	Thailand
	Bangladesh (11.10.1990)	Philippines (07.06.1996)		
	Bhutan (27.08.1990)	Qatar (04.05.1990)		
	Brunei Darussalam (12.11.1993)	Republic of Korea (28.12.1998)		
	China (25.10.1989)	Saudi Arabia (09.01.1992)		
	Georgia (08.01.1998)	Singapore (23.10.1997)		
	India (27.03.1990)	Sri Lanka (06.06.1991)		
	Indonesia (23.02.1999)	Syrian Arab Republic (03.09.1991)		
	Iran (Islamic Republic of) (07.12.1992)	Tajikistan (06.05.1996)		
	Iraq 22.07.1998	Turkey (02.04.1996)		
	Japan (12.06.1992)	Turkmenistan (21.02.1996)		
	Jordan (16.04.1990)	United Arab Emirates (12.04.1990)		
	Kazakhstan (29.04.1997)	Uzbekistan (24.08.1995)		
	Kyrgyzstan (07.10.1994)	Viet Nam (04.11.1997)		
	Lebanon (11.03.1996)	Yemen (25.03.1996)		
	Malaysia (11.05.1993)			
Regional total *45*		*37*		*8*

Region	*Party to the 1988 Convention*		*Non-party to the 1988 Convention*	
Europe	Andorra (23.07.1999)	Luxembourg (29.04.1992)	Albania	Liechtenstein
	Austria (11.07.1997)	Malta (28.02.1996)	Estonia	San Marino
	Belarus (15.10.1990)	Monaco (23.04.1991)	Holy See	Switzerland
	Belgium (25.10.1995)	Netherlands (08.09.1993)		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina (01.09.1993)	Norway (14.11.1994)		
	Bulgaria (24.09.1992)	Poland (26.05.1994)		
	Croatia (26.07.1993)	Portugal (03.12.1991)		
	Cyprus (25.05.1990)	Republic of Moldova (15.02.1995)		
	Czech Republic (30.12.1993)	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)			
	Lithuania (08.06.1998)			
Regional total				
45	*39*		*6*	

Region	*Party to the 1988 Convention*	*Non-party to the 1988 Convention*	
Oceania	Australia (10.11.1992) Fiji (25.03.1993) New Zealand (16.12.1998) Tonga (29.04.1996)	Kiribati Marshall Islands Micronesia (Federated States of) Nauru Palau	Papua New Guinea Samoa Solomon Islands Tuvalu Vanuatu
Regional total *14*	*4*	*10*	
World total *192*	*154*	*38*	

Notes: [a]The date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited is indicated in parentheses.

[b]Extent of competence: article 12.

Table 2

Submission of information by Governments pursuant to article 12 of the 1988 Convention (Form D) for the years 1994-1998

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.
Parties to the 1988 Convention (and the years since they became parties) are shadowed.

Country or territory	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*
Afghanistan					
Albania					
Algeria	X	X	X	X	X
Andorra	X		X		X
Angola					
Anguilla[a]			X	X	X
Antigua and Barbuda	X	X	X	X	X
Argentina	X				X
Armenia	X	X	X		
Aruba[a]					
Ascension Island	X	X	X	X	X
Australia	X	X	X	X	
Austria	X	X	X	X	X
Azerbaijan	X				
Bahamas	X				
Bahrain	X	X	X	X	
Bangladesh	X				
Barbados	X	X	X	X	X
Belarus	X[b]	X	X	X	X
Belgium	X	X	X	X	X
Belize					
Benin	X	X	X	X	X
Bermuda[a]	X	X	X	X	X
Bhutan	X				
Bolivia	X	X	X		X
Bosnia and Herzegovina					
Botswana		X	X	X	X
Brazil	X	X		X	X
British Virgin Islands[a]	X				
Brunei Darussalam	X	X	X	X	X
Bulgaria	X	X	X	X	X
Burkina Faso	X	X	X	X	
Burundi					
Cambodia					
Cameroon	X				
Canada	X	X			X
Cape Verde	X	X	X		
Cayman Islands[a]		X	X	X	
Central African Republic	X	X	X	X	

Country or territory	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*
Chad	X	X	X	X	
Chile		X	X	X	X
China[c]		X	X		X
Hong Kong SAR of China	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	X
Croatia			X	X	
Cuba	X	X	X	X	X
Cyprus	X	X	X	X	X
Czech Republic		X	X	X	X
Democratic People's Republic of Korea					X
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	
Ecuador	X	X	X	X	X
Egypt	X	X	X	X	X
El Salvador					
Equatorial Guinea	X	X			
Eritrea	X	X	X	X	X
Estonia				X	X
Ethiopia	X	X	X	X	X
Falkland Islands	X	X			
Fjji	X	X	X	X	X
Finland	X	X	X	X	X
France	X	X	X	X	X
French Polynesia					
Gabon					
Gambia					
Georgia	X[b]	X[b]	X[b]	X[b]	
Germany	X	X	X	X	X
Ghana	X	X	X	X	X
Gibraltar		X			
Greece	X	X	X	X	X
Grenada	X	X		X	
Guatemala				X	
Guinea					
Guinea-Bissau					
Guyana	X				

Country or territory	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*
Haiti		X			
Honduras	X	X			
Hungary		X	X	X	X
Iceland	X				
India	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia		X	X	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	
Jamaica	X	X		X	X
Japan	X	X	X	X	X
Jordan				X	
Kazakhstan	X[b]	X[b]	X[b]	X[b]	X
Kenya	X			X	X
Kiribati	X			X	
Kuwait					
Kyrgyzstan	X	X	X	X	X
Lao People's Democratic Republic	X	X	X	X	X
Latvia	X	X	X	X	X
Lebanon		X			X
Lesotho				X	
Liberia	X				
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya					
Lithuania		X	X	X	X
Luxembourg	X	X	X	X	
Macao[a]	X	X	X	X	X
Madagascar	X	X	X	X	
Malawi				X	
Malaysia	X			X	X
Maldives	X	X		X	
Mali	X	X			
Malta	X	X	X		X
Marshall Islands					
Mauritania					
Mauritius	X	X	X	X	X
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X
Micronesia (Federated States of)		X	X		
Monaco					X
Mongolia	X				
Montserrat[a]	X	X	X	X	
Morocco	X	X	X	X	X
Mozambique					
Myanmar	X	X	X	X	
Namibia					

Country or territory	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*
Nauru	X	X			
Nepal		X	X	X	
Netherlands	X	X	X	X	X
Netherlands Antilles[a]	X	X	X	X	X
New Caledonia			X		X
New Zealand			X		X
Nicaragua	X	X		X	X
Niger	X				
Nigeria	X	X		X	X
Norfolk Islands					
Norway		X	X		
Oman	X	X	X	X	X
Pakistan	X	X	X		X
Palau				X	X
Panama		X	X	X	
Papua New Guinea			X		
Paraguay	X		X		X
Peru	X	X	X	X	X
Philippines	X	X	X	X	
Poland	X	X	X	X	X
Portugal	X	X	X	X	X
Qatar	X	X	X		
Republic of Korea	X	X	X	X	
Republic of Moldova	X[b]				X
Romania	X	X	X	X	X
Russian Federation	X	X	X	X	X
Rwanda					
Saint Helena	X	X			X
Saint Kitts and Nevis	X			X	
Saint Lucia	X				
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		X	X		
Samoa	X	X			
Sao Tome and Principe	X	X	X	X	
Saudi Arabia	X	X	X	X	X
Senegal	X				X
Seychelles	X	X	X	X	
Sierra Leone	X				
Singapore	X	X	X	X	X
Slovakia	X			X	X
Slovenia	X	X	X	X	X
Solomon Islands	X			X	
Somalia					
South Africa	X	X	X	X	X
Spain	X	X	X	X	X
Sri Lanka	X	X	X	X	X
Sudan					

Country or territory	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*
Suriname				X	X
Swaziland	X	X			
Sweden	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland			X	X	X
Syrian Arab Republic	X			X	
Tajikistan	X[b]	X[b]	X[b]	X[b]	X
Thailand	X			X	X
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia					
Togo	X				
Tonga					
Trinidad and Tobago	X		X	X	X
Tristan da Cunha	X	X	X		
Tunisia	X	X	X	X	X
Turkey	X	X	X	X	X
Turkmenistan	X[b]	X[b]	X[b]	X[b]	X[b]
Turks and Caicos Islands[a]	X	X	X		
Tuvalu					
Uganda	X	X			
Ukraine	X	X	X		X
United Arab Emirates	X	X	X	X	X
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	X	X	X	X	X
United Republic of Tanzania					
United States of America	X	X	X	X	X
Uruguay	X		X		
Uzbekistan	X[b]	X	X	X	X
Vanuatu					X
Venezuela		X			
Viet Nam			X	X	X
Wallis and Futuna Islands		X	X		X
Yemen					
Yugoslavia					
Zambia			X	X	
Zimbabwe	X	X		X	
Total Forms D[d]	140	129	118	121	106
Total Governments[e]	210	210	210	210	210

Notes: [a]Territorial application of the 1988 Convention.
[b]Information was provided by the Russian Federation.
[c]For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (Hong Kong SAR) and Taiwan province of China.
[d]In addition, the Commission of the European Communities has submitted Form D for the years 1993-1998.
[e]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. The information may include data not submitted by Governments on Form D.

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:

Substance	*Conversion factor (kilograms to litres)*[a]
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

Notes: [a]Derived 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 x 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.

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

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

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*
AFRICA											
Côte d'Ivoire											
1997	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa											
1995	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202
1997		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Uganda											
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-
Zambia											
1996	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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**
1997	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**
AMERICAS											
North America											
Canada											
1994	-	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
1995	-	40	-	-	5	-	-	8	-	- [a]	11
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Mexico											
1994	-	6 668	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	607	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
1998	-	340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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*
United States of America											
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
1997	-	1 103	-	-	-	-	°	29	-	8 772	9
1998	-	1 778	-	-	°	-	°	1 049	-	18 635	67
Total subregion											
1994	**6**	**15 919**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**796**	**1**	**478**	**23**
1995	**0**	**15 658**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**29**	**89**	**25 000**	**20 528**	**488**
1996	**0**	**1 628**	**0**	**0**	**°**	**0**	**0**	**24**	**10**	**2 673**	**46**
1997	**0**	**1 710**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**29**	**0**	**8 779**	**9**
1998	**0**	**2 118**	**0**	**0**	**°**	**0**	**°**	**1 049**	**0**	**18 635**	**67**
South America											
Brazil											
1995	-	-	-	-	*40*	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASIA											
East and South-East Asia											
China[b]											
1995	-	18 025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	-	10 305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	5 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong SAR of China[c]											
1997	-	271	-	-	-	-	2 561	125	4 200 000	28	°
Japan											
1994	-	202	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic											
1996	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	-
Myanmar											
1996	-	3 075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	2 420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines											
1996	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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*
Republic of Korea											
1994	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995	-	*164*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand											
1994	-	1 519	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total subregion											
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**	**13 533**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**270**	**0**
1997	**0**	**2 785**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2 561**	**125**	**4 200 000**	**28**	**0**
1998	**0**	**5 145**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
South Asia											
India											
1998	-	1 052	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Asia											
Armenia											
1996	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan											
1994	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total subregion											
1994	**0**	**°**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
1996	**0**	**°**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
EUROPE											
Bulgaria											
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 460	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
Croatia											
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-
Cyprus											
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	980	-	-	-

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*
Czech Republic											
1995	-	17	-	-	-	-	846	-	-	-	-
1996	-	894	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary											
1998	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia											
1994	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania											
1995	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta											
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*591*	-	-	-
Norway											
1995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	45	-	-
Poland											
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 135	-	-	-
1995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	710	-	-	-
Russian Federation											
1996	-	8	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	3 535	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia											
1997	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia											
1995	-	2 750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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*
Ukraine											
1994	-	[a]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	-	[a]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[a]	-
1998	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	48	30 000	°	-
European Union											
Austria											
1994	-	-	-	-	°	-	-	1	-	-	1
1998	-	[a]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium											
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
1995	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Denmark											
1995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Finland											
1995	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France											
1996	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany											
1994	-	°	-	-	°	-	-	602	2	-	12
1995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
1996	-	59	100	50	°	-	-	6	2	°	1
1997	-	°	-	-	-	-	°	-	2	°	121
1998	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Greece											
1998	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland											
1995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 960	-	-
1996	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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*
Italy											
1995	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands											
1994	-	5 500	-	-	-	-	-	1 035	-	-	-
1995	-	-	-	-	3	-	139	-	-	100	2 400
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 600	3 000	-	-	-
1997	-	-	-	-	40	-	1 400	10 200	-	-	40
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	430	-	-	3
Spain											
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49 332	-	-
Sweden											
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	°	-	-	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland											
1994	-	-	-	-	1	-	40	-	-	-	-
1996	-	300	-	-	1	-	-	478	-	-	-
1997	-	10	-	-	18	-	-	13	1 000	-	200
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-
Total region											
1994	**0**	**5 501**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**40**	**2 782**	**2**	**0**	**13**
1995	**0**	**2 805**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**1 485**	**714**	**23 005**	**100**	**2 402**
1996	**0**	**1 267**	**140**	**50**	**1**	**0**	**4 600**	**5 455**	**2**	**0**	**1**
1997	**0**	**3 614**	**0**	**0**	**58**	**0**	**1 400**	**11 673**	**50 334**	**0**	**361**
1998	**0**	**70**	**5**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**503**	**30 000**	**100**	**11**
OCEANIA											
Australia											
1994	-	4	-	-	2	5	-	5	1 200	9	1
1995	-	1	-	°	-	-	°	212	-	°	2
1996	-	3	-	-	°	-	°	6	10 050	4	2
1997	-	25	-	-	3	4	-	9	-	°	°
New Zealand											
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-

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*
Total region											
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**
1997	**0**	**25**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**4**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**0**
WORLD TOTAL											
1994	**6**	**23 246**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**5**	**40**	**3 583**	**1 203**	**537**	**37**
1995	**30**	**36 653**	**0**	**0**	**47**	**0**	**1 514**	**1 015**	**48 005**	**20 628**	**2 892**
1996	**0**	**16 431**	**140**	**50**	**1**	**0**	**4 600**	**5 505**	**10 062**	**2 947**	**251**
1997	**0**	**8 134**	**0**	**0**	**61**	**4**	**3 961**	**11 836**	**4 250 334**	**8 808**	**373**
1998	**0**	**8 385**	**5**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**1 552**	**30 000**	**18 735**	**78**

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

** 3,4-MDP-2-P = 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone.

Côte d'Ivoire (19970, Mali (1993-1995) and Norway (1996) have reported seizures of preparations containing ephedrine believed not for use in illicit manufacture.

[a] The exact quantity of the seizures was not specified.

[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.

Table 3b
Seizures of substances in Table II of the 1988 Convention as reported to the Board

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*
AFRICA											
South Africa											
1995	-	50	25	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	225
1996	-	5	-	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	3
1997	5	25	-	25	5	-	-	-	-	3	70
1998	143	-	88	-	50	-	-	-	-	36	20
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**
1997	**5**	**25**	**0**	**25**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**70**
1998	**143**	**0**	**88**	**0**	**50**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**36**	**20**
AMERICAS											
North America											
Canada											
1994	-	179	-	198	170	170	-	*9*	-	1	4
1995	2	31	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	28	10
1998	[a]	[a]	-	[a]	-	-	[a]	-	-	-	[a]
Mexico											
1997	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1 317
1998	°	400	-	-	°	-	1	-	-	666	°
United States of America											
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
1997	23	4 348	-	633	2 834	140	34	-	60 004	667	1 079
1998	20	7 159	-	1 048	5 463	226	18	[a]	7	1 948	1 733

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*
Total subregion											
1994	**195**	**996**	**2**	**991**	**1 330**	**210**	**204**	**37**	**6**	**92**	**317**
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**
1997	**23**	**4 348**	**0**	**633**	**2 837**	**140**	**34**	**0**	**60 004**	**667**	**2 396**
1998	**20**	**7 559**	**0**	**1 048**	**5 463**	**226**	**19**	**0**	**7**	**2 614**	**1 733**
South America											
Argentina											
1994	-	60	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	264	-	173	1 500	-	-	-	-	100	-
Bolivia											
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	-
1998	-	5 727	-	3 275	4 974	-	-	-	39	3 590	-
Brazil											
1994	-	1 849	-	4 346	48	-	-	-	-[a]	2	-
1995	-	1 979	-	1 879	136	-	-	-		-	-
1997	-	-	-	50	9 832	-	-	-	856	4 430	-
1998	5	2	-	609	3	100	-	-	227	55	838
Chile											
1995	-	25 200	-	-	208	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	-	25 955	-	-	7 985	-	-	-	-	2 814	-
1997	-	2	-	°	78	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	3 010	-	1	310	-	-	-	-	2 026	-
Colombia											
1994	4 701	880 910	-	170 931	397 452	1 537 758	-	-	26 916	538 908	212 842
1995	45	694 475	-	280 366	37 313	200 937	-	-	37 940	239 957	204 840
1997	545	1 244 461	-	320 090	421 664	759 637	-	-	111 154	438 687	211 070
1998	25 882	1 448 610	-	155 442	358 761	1 025 466	-	-	126 636	1 403 255	315 347
Ecuador											
1994	-	3 711	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 655	-
1995	-	209 889	-	891	4 194	*19 475*	-	-	-	*829*	-
1996	-	6 799	-	480	1 472	9 951	-	-	-	3 635	55
1997	-	15	-	293	3 305	3 290	-	-	-	3 642	698
1998	-	596	-	-	1 935	17 665	-	-	660	4 399	12 328

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*
Paraguay											
1994	-	-	-	-	5 375	-	-	-	-	3 206	-
Peru											
1994	-	*1 711*	-	-	*16 053*	-	-	-	240	*41 379*	-
1995	-	*681*	-	*7*	*23 011*	-	-	-	224	*26 485*	-
1996	-	14 085	-	12	4 663	76	-	-	78	46 670	617
1997	-	*17 306*	-	*54*	*5 014*	*889 893*	-	-	156	*31 720*	26
1998	-	57 182	-	1 176	13 876	*274*	-	-	113	24 468	21
Suriname											
1998	-	48 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total subregion											
1994	**4 701**	**927 710**	**0**	**199 711**	**420 500**	**1 537 758**	**0**	**0**	**27 765**	**615 626**	**212 842**
1995	**45**	**938 992**	**0**	**283 143**	**65 389**	**220 412**	**0**	**0**	**38 551**	**274 530**	**204 840**
1996	**0**	**71 385**	**0**	**25 111**	**17 596**	**10 027**	**0**	**0**	**818**	**86 912**	**672**
1997	**545**	**1 261 785**	**0**	**320 487**	**439 892**	**1 652 820**	**0**	**0**	**112 166**	**478 479**	**211 794**
1998	**25 887**	**1 563 392**	**0**	**160 676**	**381 359**	**1 043 505**	**0**	**0**	**127 675**	**1 437 894**	**328 534**
ASIA											
East and South-East Asia											
China[b]											
1995	*22 257*	-	-	*19 150*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	*19 352*	-	-	*15 322*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	*78 247*	-	-	*16 474*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong SAR of China[c]											
1996	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-
1998	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan											
1995	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic											
1996	-	278	-	300	725	-	552	-	-	-	-
Macao											
1998	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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*
Myanmar											
1994	5 413	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995	*3 280*	-	-	636	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	*23 101*	-	-	2 110	580	-	-	-	-	968	-
1997	*11 133*	*1 987*	-	*4 505*	*1 296*	-	-	-	-	*8 701*	-
Philippines											
1996	-	393	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand											
1994	1 150	362	-	224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	60	160	-	1 280	-	-	-	-	-	*30*	-
1998	-	-	-	1	660	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total subregion											
1994	**6 563**	**362**	**0**	**224**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
1995	**25 537**	**0**	**0**	**19 786**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
1996	**42 453**	**671**	**0**	**17 971**	**1 305**	**0**	**562**	**0**	**0**	**968**	**0**
1997	**11 193**	**2 147**	**0**	**5 785**	**1 296**	**0**	**0**	**43**	**0**	**8 731**	**0**
1998	**78 253**	**0**	**0**	**16 475**	**660**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
South Asia											
India											
1994	47 740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995	9 282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	4 627	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	8 311	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal											
1995	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total subregion											
1994	**47 740**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
1995	**9 542**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
1996	**4 627**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
1997	**8 311**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
1998	**25**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
West Asia											
Armenia											
1995	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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*
Azerbaijan											
1994	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan											
1998	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan											
1995	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon											
1995	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan											
1994	2 822	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995	5 495	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	1 927	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	10 011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey											
1994	20 087	130	-	243	163	-	-	-	-	164	-
1995	49 344	184	-	*70*	338	-	-	-	-	176	-
1996	41 295	426	-	255	266	-	-	-	-	277	-
1997	6 637	10	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	-
1998	17 860	-	-	130	74	-	-	-	-	5	-
United Arab Emirates											
1995	38 050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan											
1996	23 335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total subregion											
1994	**22 921**	**130**	**0**	**243**	**163**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**164**	**0**
1995	**92 995**	**184**	**0**	**70**	**338**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**176**	**0**
1996	**66 559**	**426**	**0**	**255**	**266**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**277**	**0**
1997	**6 645**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**
1998	**27 894**	**2**	**0**	**130**	**74**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**0**

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*
EUROPE											
Bulgaria											
1995	423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	5 226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	3 420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	2 880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic											
1995	-	-	-	-	149	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia											
1996	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus											
1996	9 236	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway											
1995	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania											
1995	*292*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	18 520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	4 977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation											
1997	17 123	156 666	-	114 294	243 588	351 026	445	-	200	1 262 760	1 964
1998	69	135 645	-	2	596	283	-	-	420	10 822	10
Slovakia											
1997	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
Ukraine											
1994	[a]	[a]	-	-	[o]	-	-	-	-	[o]	-
1995	-	1 510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	[a]	[a]	-	[a]	[a]	-	-	-	[a]	[a]	[a]
1998	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	[a]	-	-
European Union											
Austria											
1994	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

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*
Belgium											
1994	-	32 486	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995	-	400	-	145	325	3 000	-	-	-	38	[a]
1996	3 889	273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark											
1995	55	3	-	13	9	-	-	-	-	11	1
France											
1998	-	3	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	1
Finland											
1994	-	1	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
1995	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
1996	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany											
1994	121	29	100	4	10	-	-	3	°	3	1
1995	55	3	-	13	9	-	-	-	-	11	1
1996	10	89	-	1	42	-	-	-	-	1	4
1997	7	38	-	44	13	°	°	°	°	4	4
1998	-	°	-	507	9	-	-	-	-	9	13
Greece											
1998	3 748	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland											
1995	-	-	-	280	30	-	-	-	-	25	-
Italy											
1994	-	582	-	111	40	-	-	-	-	3	-
1995	-	1 269	-	5 632	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	-	130	-	7 311	1 041	-	-	-	-	407	-
1997	-	*88 831*	-	-	*1*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands											
1994	-	1 385	-	1 360	825	-	-	-	-	1 035	-
1995	-	1 310	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	-	-	-	*54*	*34*	-	-	-	*14*	-
1998	-	428	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	7	-

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*
Spain											
1995	-	288	-	173	13	200	-	-	-	-	10
1996	2	75	-	184	50	-	2	-	-	48	-
1997	-	254	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	5
1998	-	276	-	101	24	-	-	-	4	17	12
Sweden											
1996	-	-	-	4	-	-	9	-	-	1	-
1997	°	2	-	-	163	-	9	-	-	49	1
1998	-	5	-	1	120	-	-	-	-	33	215
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland											
1994	5	3	-	30	30	-	2	-	-	33	1
1995	40	23	20	27	65	-	1	-	-	35	20
1996	20	257	-	25	385	-	20	-	-	200	-
1997	-	-	-	25	20	-	-	-	-	25	10
1998	-	135	-	65	203	-	25	-	1	[a]	5
Total region											
1994	**126**	**34 487**	**100**	**1 506**	**905**	**600**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**1 074**	**5**
1995	**865**	**4 807**	**20**	**6 371**	**599**	**3 200**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**119**	**33**
1996	**36 903**	**824**	**0**	**7 531**	**1 518**	**0**	**31**	**0**	**0**	**657**	**4**
1997	**20 550**	**245 791**	**0**	**114 366**	**243 843**	**351 060**	**454**	**0**	**200**	**1 262 852**	**1 988**
1998	**11 674**	**136 510**	**0**	**683**	**959**	**283**	**25**	**0**	**425**	**10 889**	**256**
OCEANIA											
Australia											
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
1997	206	187	-	454	329	-	°	°	°	114	398
New Zealand											
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Total region											
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**
1997	**206**	**187**	**0**	**454**	**329**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**114**	**398**

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*
WORLD TOTAL											
1994	**83 061**	**963 709**	**102**	**204 134**	**423 049**	**1 538 568**	**522**	**39**	**27 772**	**617 769**	**213 168**
1995	**129 483**	**950 225**	**46**	**311 491**	**69 532**	**223 612**	**934**	**176**	**38 551**	**275 377**	**205 608**
1996	**150 992**	**77 502**	**0**	**51 661**	**24 395**	**10 221**	**846**	**4**	**823**	**89 544**	**1 523**
1997	**47 478**	**1 514 293**	**0**	**441 750**	**688 207**	**2 004 020**	**488**	**43**	**172 370**	**1 750 848**	**216 646**
1998	**143 896**	**1 707 463**	**88**	**179 013**	**388 565**	**1 044 014**	**44**	**0**	**128 107**	**1 451 438**	**330 543**

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

[a]The exact quantity of the seizures was not specified.

[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.

Table 4

Submission of information by Governments on licit trade in, uses of and requirements for substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention

Governments of the countries and territories indicated 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 1995-1998. 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.

Notes: Territories are in italics.
X signifies that relevant information was submitted on Form D.

	1995		*1996*		*1997*		*1998*	
Country or territory	*Trade*	*Uses and/or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/or require-ments*
Afghanistan								
Albania								
Algeria							X	X
Andorra			X	X				
Angola								
Anguilla							X	X
Antigua and Barbuda			X	X	X	X		
Argentina							X	X
Armenia	X		X	X				
Aruba								
Ascension Island	X	X						
Australia	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Austria								
Azerbaijan								
Bahamas								
Bahrain								
Bangladesh								
Barbados							X	X
Belarus	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belgium							X	
Belize								
Benin			X	X	X	X	X	X
Bermuda								
Bhutan								
Bolivia	X		X	X			X	
Bosnia and Herzegovina								
Botswana	X							X
Brazil	X							
British Virgin Islands								
Brunei Darussalam	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bulgaria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burkina Faso								

Country or territory	1995		1996		1997		1998	
	Trade	Uses and/or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/or require-ments
Burundi								
Cambodia								
Cameroon								
Canada								
Cape Verde								
Cayman Islands			X	X				
Central African Republic								
Chad								
Chile	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
China[a]								
Hong Kong SAR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Christmas Island								
Cocos (Keeling) Islands								
Colombia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Comoros								
Congo								
Cook Islands	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Côte d'Ivoire					X	X		
Croatia								
Cuba								
Cyprus	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Czech Republic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Democratic People's Republic of Korea							X	X
Democratic Republic of the Congo	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Denmark	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Djibouti								
Dominica								
Dominican Republic					X	X		
Ecuador	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Egypt								
El Salvador								
Equatorial Guinea								
Eritrea								
Estonia					X	X	X	X
Ethiopia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Falkland Islands	X	X						
Fjji	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Finland					X	X	X	X
France							X	
French Polynesia								
Gabon								
Gambia								
Georgia			X	X				
Germany							X	

Country or territory	1995		1996		1997		1998	
	Trade	Uses and/or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/or require-ments
Ghana								
Gibraltar								
Greece	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Grenada								
Guatemala					X	X		
Guinea								
Guinea-Bissau								
Guyana								
Haiti								
Honduras								
Hungary	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iceland								
India					X	X	X	X
Indonesia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iraq								
Ireland							X	X
Israel								
Italy			X	X	X	X		
Jamaica	X	X			X	X	X	X
Japan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jordan					X	X		
Kazakhstan			X	X			X	X
Kenya					X	X	X	X
Kiribati					X	X		
Kuwait								
Kyrgyzstan				X	X	X	X	X
Lao People's Democratic Republic			X		X		X	
Latvia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lebanon							X	X
Lesotho								
Liberia								
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya								
Lithuania	X			X		X	X	X
Luxembourg								
Macao					X	X	X	X
Madagascar								
Malawi					X	X		
Malaysia					X	X	X	X
Maldives								
Mali								
Malta	X	X	X	X			X	X
Marshall Islands								
Mauritania								
Mauritius			X	X	X	X		

Country or territory	1995		1996		1997		1998	
	Trade	Uses and/or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/or require-ments
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Micronesia (Federated States of)		X						
Monaco							X	X
Mongolia								
Montserrat								
Morocco	X		X		X	X	X	X
Mozambique								
Myanmar								
Namibia								
Nauru								
Nepal			X	X		X		
Netherlands							X	
Netherlands Antilles	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Caledonia							X	
New Zealand			X				X	
Nicaragua					X	X	X	X
Niger								
Nigeria	X	X			X	X	X	X
Norfolk Island								
Norway			X	X				
Oman	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pakistan								
Palau								
Panama	X							
Papua New Guinea								
Paraguay			X	X				
Peru			X	X			X	X
Philippines	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Poland	X		X	X	X		X	
Portugal					X	X		
Qatar								
Republic of Korea					X	X		
Republic of Moldova							X	X
Romania	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Russian Federation			X	X	X	X	X	X
Rwanda								
Saint Helena								X
Saint Kitts and Nevis					X	X		
Saint Lucia								
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines								
Samoa	X	X						
Sao Tome and Principe								
Saudi Arabia							X	
Senegal							X	X

Country or territory	1995		1996		1997		1998	
	Trade	Uses and/or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/or require-ments
Seychelles	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Sierra Leone								
Singapore	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Slovakia							X	X
Slovenia			X	X	X	X	X	X
Solomon Islands								
Somalia								
South Africa					X		X	
Spain			X		X	X	X	X
Sri Lanka			X		X		X	X
Sudan								
Suriname								
Swaziland								
Sweden			X	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland					X		X	
Syrian Arab Republic								
Tajikistan			X	X			X	X
Thailand					X	X	X	X
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia								
Togo								
Tonga								
Trinidad and Tobago			X		X		X	
Tristan da Cunha	X	X		X				
Tunisia							X	X
Turkey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkmenistan			X	X				
Turks and Caicos Islands	X	X	X	X				
Tuvalu								
Uganda								
Ukraine	X	X	X	X			X	X
United Arab Emirates	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United Republic of Tanzania								
United States of America	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uruguay			X	X				
Uzbekistan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vanuatu								
Venezuela	X							
Viet Nam			X		X	X	X	X
Wallis and Futuna Islands	X	X	X	X			X	X
Yemen								
Yugoslavia								

Country or territory	1995		1996		1997		1998	
	Trade	*Uses and/or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/or require-ments*
Zambia			X					
Zimbabwe	X	X			X	X		
Total submissions	54	44	67	62	71	67	82	71
Total Governments[b]	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210

Notes: [a]For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan Province of China.

[b]Number of Governments requested to provide information.

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 that a pre-export notification for all substances listed in Table II of the 1988 Convention be also sent.

Notifying Government	*Substances to which pre-export notification requirement applies*	*Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General*
Argentina[a]	All substances included in Table I, acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate	19 November 1999
Cayman Islands[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	7 September 1998
Brazil	All substances included in Table I, anthranilic acid, phenylacetic acid, piperidine	15 October 1999
Colombia[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	14 October 1998
Costa Rica[a]	All substances included in Table I, acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate	27 September 1999
Ecuador[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	1 August 1996
Latvia	Ephedrine	27 May 1994
Malaysia[a]	All substances included in Table I, acetic anhydride, anthranilic acid, ethyl ether, phenylacetic acid, piperidine and potassium permanganate	21 August 1998
Peru[a]	Ephedrine, ergometrine, ergotamine, lysergic acid, pseudoephedrine; norephedrine;[b] acetic anhydride, acetone, ethyl ether, hydrochloric acid, methyl ethyl ketone, potassium permanganate, sulphuric acid and toluene	27 September 1999
Philippines[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	16 April 1999
Republic of Moldova[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	29 December 1998

Notifying Government	*Substances to which pre-export notification requirement applies*	*Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General*
Saudi Arabia	All substances included in Tables I and II	18 October 1998
South Africa[a]	All substances included in Table I, acetic anhydride, anthranilic acid, potassium permanganate	11 August 1999
Sri Lanka[a]	All substances included in Table I, acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate	19 November 1999
Turkey[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	2 November 1995
United Arab Emirates[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	26 Sepember 1995
United States of America	Ephedrine, pseudoephedrine	2 June 1995

Notes: [a]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 of the 1988 Convention is also required.

[b]The Secretary-General has informed all Governments that, at the request of the notifying Government, a pre-export notification for norephedrine 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.

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

1. The scheduled substances and their use in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances depicted in figures X to XIII 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.

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

Figure X
Illicit manufacture of cocaine and heroin

Scheduled substances, and the approximate quantities required, for the illicit manufacture of 100 kilogrammes of cocaine or heroin hydrochloride

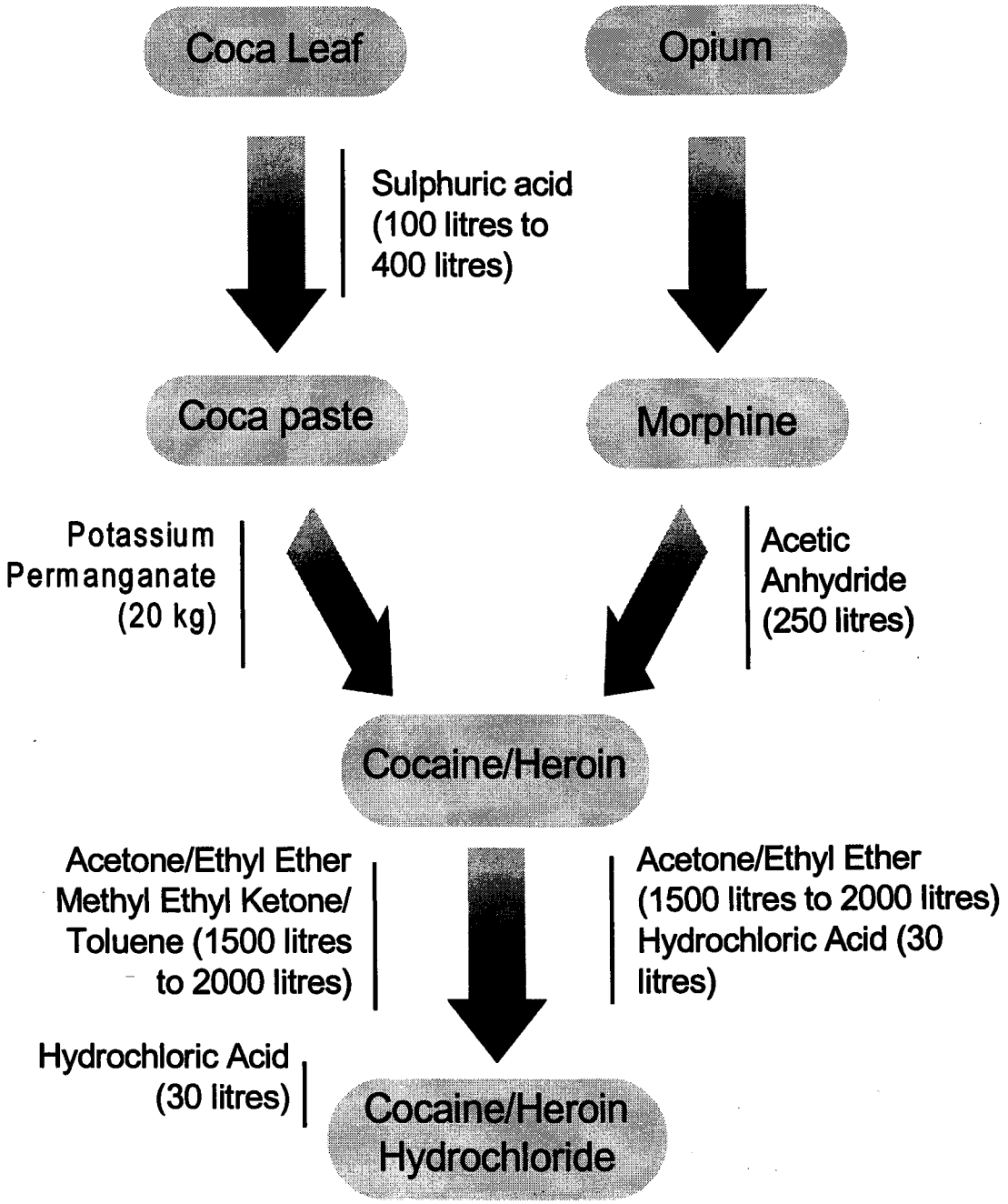


Figure XI
Illicit manufacture of amphetamine and methamphetamine

Scheduled substances, and the approximate quantities required,
for the illicit manufacture of 100 kilogrammes
of amphetamine sulphate and methamphetamine hydrochloride

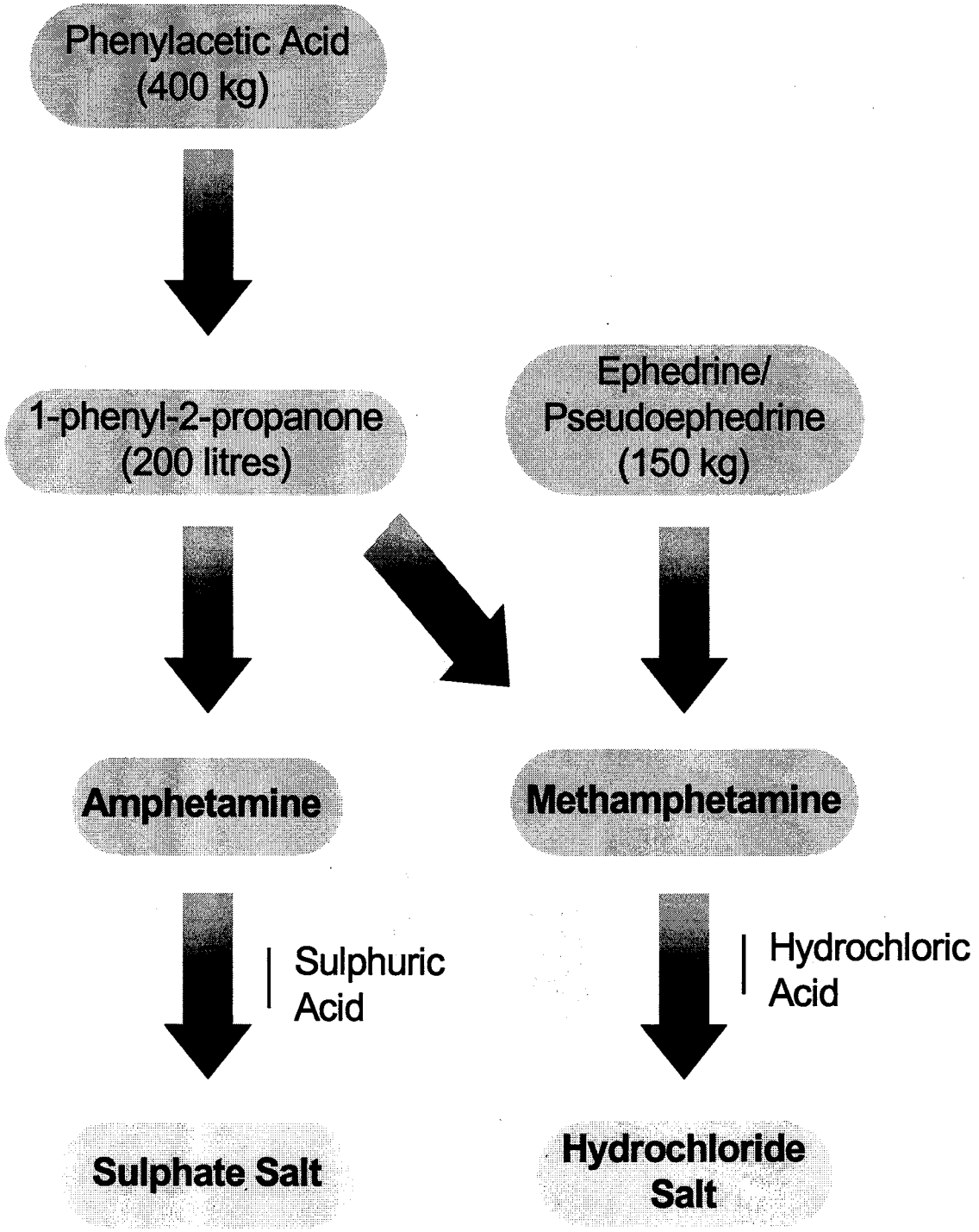
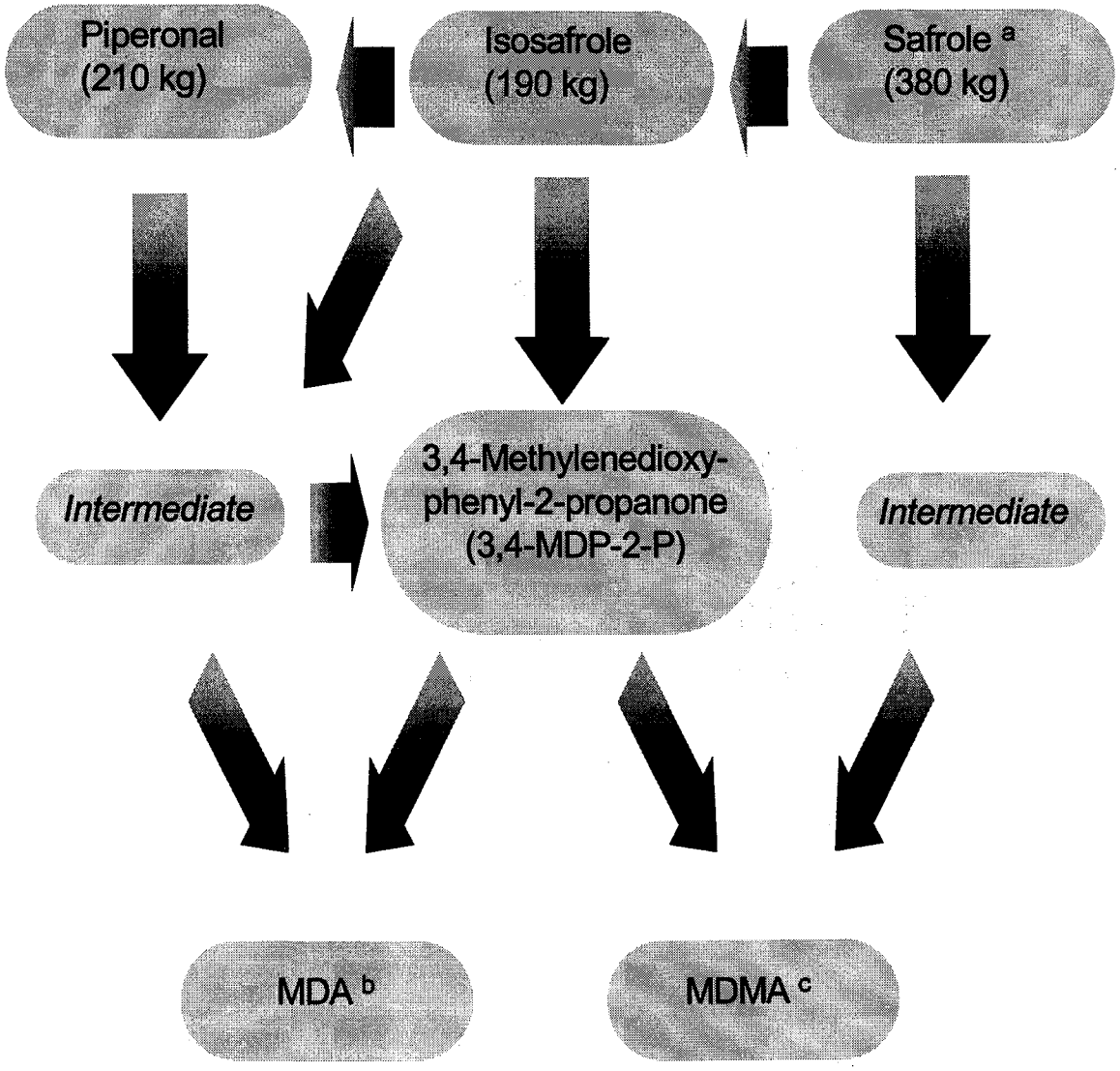


Figure XII
Illicit manufacture of MDMA and related drugs

Scheduled substances, and the approximate quantities required,
for the manufacture of 100 litres of 3,4-MDP-2-P

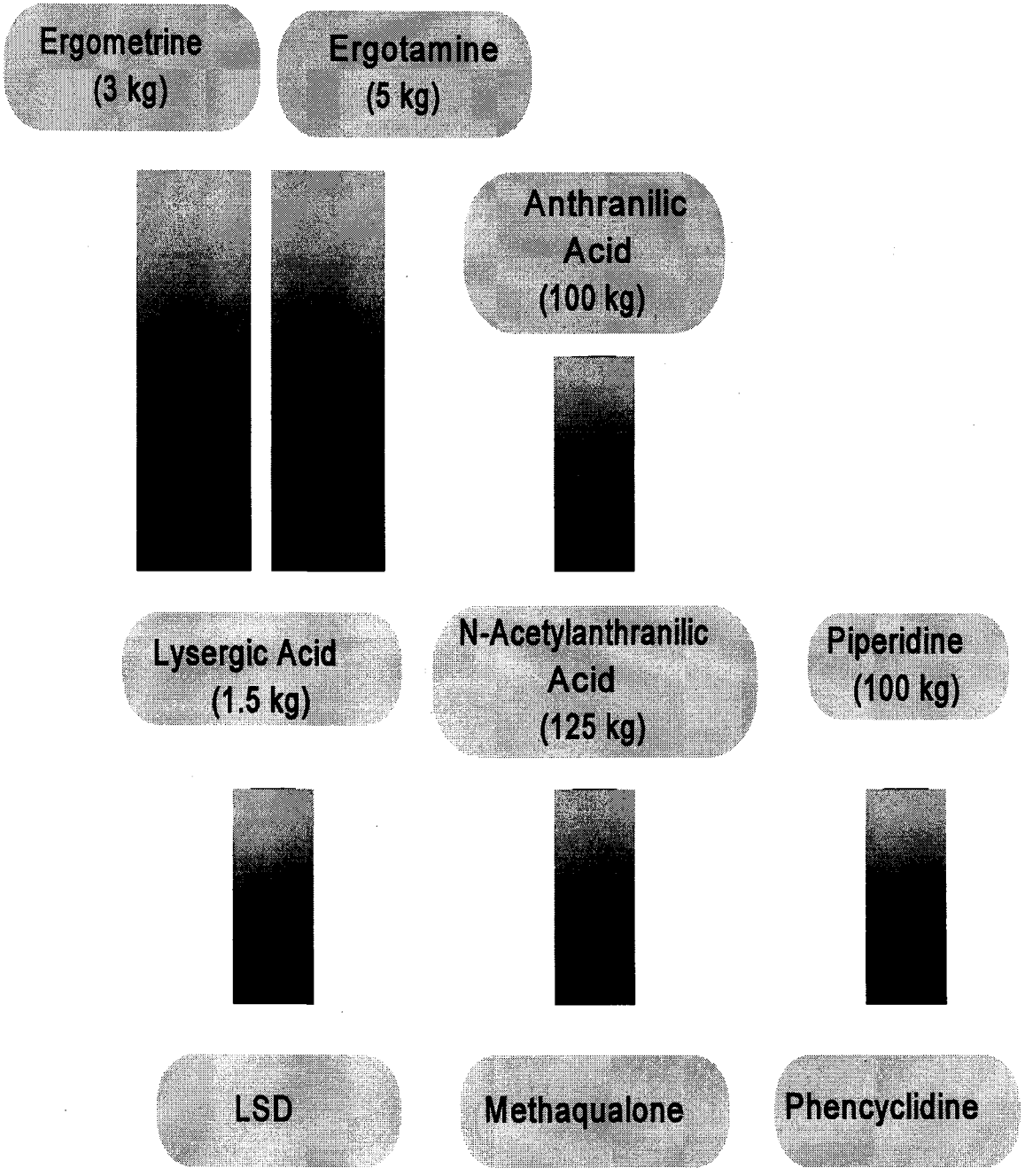


Notes: Approximately 250 litres of 3,4-MDP-2-P are required to manufacture 100 kilograms of MDA hydrochloride; 125 litres of 3,4-MDP-2-P are required to manufacture 100 kilograms of MDMA or MDEA (3,4-methylenedioxyethylamphetamine).

[a]Including safrole in the form of sassafras oil.
[b]MDA=3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine.
[c]MDMA=3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine.

Figure XIII
Illicit manufacture of LSD, methaqualone and phencyclidine

Scheduled substances, and the approximate quantities required,
for the illicit manufacture of 1 kilogramme of LSD, and 100 kilogrammes
of methaqualone and phencyclidine



C. Comparative significance of seizures of scheduled substances

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

3. 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 scheduled substance.

Street doses of drugs manufactured illicitly using scheduled substances

Narcotic drug or psychotropic substance	*Street dose*[a]	*Scheduled substance*	*Approximate number of street doses of drugs manufactured using 1 kilogram (or 1 litre) of scheduled substance*
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

Notes: [a]Doses may vary depending, *inter alia*, on the route of administration (by mouth, injection, inhalation etc.) and on the frequency of drug use.

[b]For illicit manufacture of MDA. The numbers of street doses of MDMA or MDEA that could be manufactured are approximately twice the figures given.

4. 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 kilograms of methamphetamine. That quantity of drug is equivalent to a maximum of about 70,000 street doses.

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

6. 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: [a]United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[b]Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

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 1961 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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