
Part 6. Industry Cooperation

| Recommendation | Reference (source) |
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| For detailed section on public-private partnerships and their merits and potentials in preventing the diversion of chemicals, see PRE/2015, Section IV, p. 29-31; PRE/2014, Section IV, p. 29-31. | |
| The Board considers it vital that all Governments increase their efforts to partner with private industries and relevant sectors and explore the full potential of such cooperation to effectively counter the diversion of scheduled and non-scheduled chemicals by improving the reporting and investigation of suspicious orders and inquiries. The principles of counter-diversion activities should become integral components of the concept of corporate industry responsibility, accountability and credibility. | (PRE/2014/P31) (AR/2015/R9) |
| Governments, in cooperation with industry , are encouraged to apply more flexible approaches to identifying suspicious orders and preventing the diversion of new precursor chemicals. Where necessary, legislation should be introduced to allow for the investigation and prosecution of cases where such new chemicals are used in the illicit manufacture of drugs. | (AR/2011/R18) |
| The Board encourages all Governments to partner with relevant industry to closely monitor or control derivatives of controlled substances that readily allow for conversion into the controlled substance in the same way as the controlled substances themselves. | (PRE/2011/P160) |
| The Board would like to emphasize once again the importance of close cooperation with the private sector in order to solicit information about suspicious orders in a timely manner. The Board would also like to remind competent national authorities of the limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances as a tool for use in cooperation with the industries concerned. | (PRE/2014/P160) |
| The Board emphasizes that the monitoring measures associated with the [special surveillance] list should be applied through voluntary cooperation with the chemical industry , with no prescriptive regulatory requirement or sanction, in order to highlight the complementary need for more strict control of the substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention. As in the past, the Board will continue to distribute the limited international special surveillance list directly to competent authorities. | (PRE/2006/P18) |
| The Board calls on all Governments to ensure adequate monitoring of, and exercise vigilance at, all levels of the continuum encompassing manufacture and domestic distribution of, and international trade in , controlled precursor chemicals and to seek cooperation with relevant industries. The Board reminds Governments to consult its Guidelines for a Voluntary Code of Practice for the Chemical Industry , published in 2009. | (PRE/2010/P50) (PRE/2010/P86) |
| A voluntary code of conduct for industries (a code of conduct similar to the one for industries that produce or trade in chemicals) that produce or trade in equipment [used for illicit manufacture of drugs] could be applied. | (PRE/2012/P137) |
| Governments currently confronted with significant illicit manufacture of amphetamine or methamphetamine should | (PRE/2012/P158) |

be aware that traffickers may already be attempting to obtain, through additional sources, large amounts of [...] new chemicals and should proactively monitor those chemicals **through partnerships with industry**.

Governments are reminded once again of the possibility of **traffickers approaching legitimate industry** for customized synthesis of non-scheduled intermediaries and of the **need to alert industry** to that possibility.

(PRE/2016/P108)