

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 *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XI.4).
- ³ This information is requested on a voluntary basis in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/20 of 24 June 1995, which, inter alia:
- “Urges Governments ... to inform the Board on a regular basis ... of the quantities of substances listed in Table I of the Convention that they have imported, exported or trans-shipped, and encourages them to estimate their annual licit needs” (para. 8);
- “Requests the Board ... to collect information pursuant to paragraph 8 above, and to further develop and strengthen its database in order to assist Governments in preventing diversion of substances listed in Table I of the Convention” (para. 9);
- “Encourages Governments to consider strengthening, where necessary, the working mechanisms established to prevent diversion of substances listed in Table II of the Convention, as described in the present resolution” (para. 13).
- ⁴ In its resolution 5 (XXXIV) of 9 May 1991, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs also 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 of 28 July 1999, 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”.
- ⁵ *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.3), paras. 75-84.
- ⁶ *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000 ...*, paras. 64-70.
- ⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 36.
- ⁸ The competent authorities of the following countries and territories participate in Operation Purple: Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Hong Kong SAR of China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Germany, India, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela.
- ⁹ A detailed description of how Operation Purple developed, its activities and the results achieved during phase I are presented in the report of the Board for 1999 on the implementation of article 12. The activities undertaken during the initial stages of phase II are presented in the report of the Board for 2000 on the implementation of article 12. The objectives of the operation, the procedural details and its results can further be found in the report prepared by the steering committee on phase I.
- ¹⁰ The Governments of the following countries and territories were participating in Operation Topaz: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Hong Kong SAR of China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Mexico, Myanmar, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States and Uzbekistan.
- ¹¹ In comparison, for Operation Purple, a total of 542 pre-export notifications involving nearly 20,000 tons of *potassium permanganate* was received from 1 January 2001 to 1 November 2001.
- ¹² The meeting was attended by the competent authorities of Canada, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Hong Kong SAR of China, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as the European Commission and the secretariat of the Board.
- ¹³ Germany also reported dismantling, in 2001, the largest illicit MDMA laboratory in that country. The German authorities noted that, as the law enforcement activities of the authorities of the Netherlands had been tightened, traffickers, unable to secure premises for such laboratories, were forced to move their operations into a neighbouring country.

- ¹⁴ *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000 ...*, para. 87.
- ¹⁵ Ibid, para. 94.
- ¹⁶ Ibid, para. 80.
- ¹⁷ Traffickers had attempted to divert ephedrine through Guatemala from Europe in 1995 as reported in *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1996 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.XI.4), para. 109.
- ¹⁸ *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000 ...*, para. 113.
- ¹⁹ Ibid., para. 115.
- ²⁰ Ibid., para. 124.
- ²¹ This project was initiated by the customs authorities of Germany and continues under the auspices of the World Customs Organization.