INCB TOOLS AND RESOURCES ON PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPP) AND INDUSTRY COOPERATION

Brochure on public-private partnerships: concept and related activities in precursor control

Guidelines for a voluntary code of practice for the chemical industry

Practical notes for implementing the INCB guidelines for a voluntary code of practice for the chemical industry, and a model MoU

ISSL and Precursor Chemical Monographs 2020

Quick guide for development and implementation of a voluntary code of practice for the chemical industry

Global review of categories of industries involved in the manufacture, trade and distribution of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs

National practices related to public-private partnerships (PPP) in the area of drug precursors and non-scheduled chemicals
Brochure on public-private partnerships: Concept and related activities in precursor control

What is it?
Awareness-raising document

Who is it for?
General public, regulatory authorities, law enforcement, other national authorities and industry

When and why use it?
This brochure outlines the main elements of public-private partnerships and their role in balancing effective precursor control with a favourable commercial environment for chemical trade. It also includes a reference to INCB available tools and resources in this area.

How/where to access it?
Publicly available on the INCB website by clicking on this link.

AREAS COVERED IN THE BROCHURE

01 What is a public-private partnership (PPP)?
02 Challenges
  • Traffickers exploiting vulnerabilities in domestic trade and distribution
  • Traffickers moving towards sourcing non-scheduled chemicals
  • Administrative burden of additional mandatory controls
03 Scope of voluntary cooperation, nationally and internationally
04 Mandate and Activities of INCB
05 Available tools
06 PPP and Sustainable Development Goals
Guidelines for a voluntary code of practice for the chemical industry

What is it?
Guidance document

Who is it for?
Regulatory authorities, law enforcement, other relevant national authorities empowered to regulate or enforce controls over precursors and essential chemicals and, through them, relevant industries

When and why use it?
Diversion from licit trade is the most common source of the precursors and other materials used for the manufacture of illicit drugs. Supplementing mandatory controls by introducing a voluntary code of practice for the chemical industry provides governments with an appropriate, flexible, rapid and adequate means of dealing with this ever-changing problem. A code of practice complements existing laws and permits faster responses than legislation can provide. The guidelines provide guidance to governments that have implemented mandatory controls but wish to establish a broader based and more comprehensive approach to chemical control to respond rapidly and flexibly to changes in illicit drug manufacturing activities.

How/where to access it?
Available on the INCB secure portal or on request for use by national authorities

Contents of the Guidelines

Preparation
- Preparation to set up public-private partnerships (PPP)

Implementation
- Role and responsibilities of the Government
- Role and responsibilities of chemical industry
- Further considerations

Addendum
- Guidance related to types and levels of industries and to address trends in the sourcing and use of alternate or substitute chemicals

Annex
- Risk assessment: examples of indicators of suspicious activity
Practical notes for implementing the INCB guidelines for a voluntary code of practice for the chemical industry, and a model MoU

What is it?
Practical guidance document including a template of a model memorandum of understanding (MoU)

Who is it for?
Regulatory authorities, law enforcement, other relevant national authorities empowered to regulate or enforce controls over precursors and essential chemicals and, through them, relevant industries

When and why use it?
The document is intended to supplement the existing INCB guidelines for a voluntary code of practice for the chemical industry. It examines and discusses the main principles that underpin the concept of cooperation with industry in practical terms. The document also contains annexes consisting of a “quick guide” for establishing the public-private partnerships and a model memorandum of understanding.

How/where to access it?
Available on the INCB secure portal or on request for use by national authorities
What is it?
Regularly updated list (ISSL) and reference material (monographs) with technical information on chemicals of concern

Who is it for?
Regulatory authorities, law enforcement, other relevant national authorities empowered to regulate or enforce controls over precursors and essential chemicals and, through them, relevant industries

When and why use it?
The International Special Surveillance List (ISSL) includes a list of over 50 international non-scheduled chemicals, for which substantial information exists of their use in illicit drug manufacture. The Precursor Chemical Monographs include a comprehensive list of synonyms of 95 substances, making the identification of an ever-increasing range of chemicals easier to the users. Most of the chemicals listed in the document are dual-use chemicals, with significant legitimate applications. These resources can be useful in approaching industry towards preventing diversion of these chemicals of concern.

How/where to access it?
Available in English and Chinese on the INCB secure portal or on request for use by national authorities

OVERVIEW OF ISSL AND PRECURSORS MONOGRAPHS

ISSL

- Regulators, reagents and other chemicals
- Synonyms and description of the substance
- Extended definitions and groups of chemically related substances
- List of recommended actions to be taken by industry and Governments
- Provisions of the three drug control conventions and relevant resolutions

Precursor Chemical Monographs

- Illicit applications and other chemicals the substance can be used with
- Legitimate applications of the substance
- Chemical properties of the substance
- Extended definitions and groups of chemically related substances
- List of recommended actions to be taken by industry and Governments
- Provisions of the three drug control conventions and relevant resolutions

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Quick guide for development and implementation of a voluntary code of practice for the chemical industry

What is it?
Short, practical guidance document

Who is it for?
Regulatory authorities, law enforcement, other relevant national authorities empowered to regulate or enforce controls over precursors and essential chemicals and, through them, relevant industries

When and why use it?
This quick guide highlights in a short and in easy-to-read format the main steps that the competent national authorities should take when establishing or further enhancing the cooperation with industry. More details regarding the respective steps can be found in the Guidelines for a voluntary code of practice for the chemical industry and in the Practical Notes.

How/where to access it?
Available on the INCB secure portal or on request for use by national authorities

OVERVIEW OF THE STEPS A COMPETENT NATIONAL AUTHORITY SHOULD CONSIDER

Liaises with other government stakeholder agencies
Collates data mapping relevant national industries
Drafts terms of the memorandum of understanding
Develops content for a draft voluntary code of practice
Engages chemical industry associations
Formalizes commitment to the partnership
Establishes contact with chemical companies that are not members of trade bodies
Collates data mapping relevant national industries
Global review of categories of industries involved in the manufacture, trade and distribution of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs

What is it?
Awareness-raising and guidance document

Who is it for?
Regulatory authorities, law enforcement, other relevant national authorities empowered to regulate or enforce controls over precursors and essential chemicals and, through them, relevant industries

When and why use it?
The document highlights the peculiarities of the different categories of industry and aims at contributing to an understanding of the range of industries that might – often unknowingly – be targeted by traffickers to obtain chemicals for illicit drug manufacture. It is intended to raise the awareness of Governments and guide them when mapping their national industry landscapes and sensitizing the industries concerned.

How/where to access it?
Available on the INCB secure portal or on request for use by national authorities

INDUSTRIES COVERED IN THE GLOBAL REVIEW

- Petrochemical industry
- Large-scale producers of commodity chemicals
- Pharmaceutical industry
- Active pharmaceutical ingredients producers
- Producers of fine and specialty chemicals*
- Research and development service providers
- Toll manufacturers and contract manufacturers
- Laboratory chemicals suppliers
- Chemical distributors
- Exporters and importers
- Industrial parks and industrial estates

* Fine and specialty chemical industry is a term that covers many sub-categories of industries, such as flavours/fragrances, mining, paper industries
**National practices related to public-private partnerships (PPP) in the area of drug precursors and non-scheduled chemicals**

**What is it?**
Awareness-raising document/resource for learning purposes

**Who is it for?**
Regulatory authorities, law enforcement, other relevant national authorities empowered to regulate or enforce controls over precursors and essential chemicals and, through them, relevant industries

**When and why use it?**
The document is intended to assist Governments that seek concrete and practical guidance on how to develop or further expand their cooperation with industry. It contains examples of various national practices and case studies, as provided by the respective Governments, to illustrate how cooperation with the chemical industry has been established and implemented in different national contexts. It also provides a summary of the key findings of a global survey carried out by INCB in 2021.

**How/where to access it?**
Available on the [INCB secure portal](#) or on request for use by national authorities

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**KEY FACTORS ENABLING EFFECTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE PPP**

- Commitment from the Government and industry
- Creating win-win partnerships based on mutual respect and trust
- Having a single point of contact
- Involvement of the relevant industry associations
- Tailoring public-private partnerships to the national context
- Seeing relationship-building as a continuum
- Sharing and learning from experiences
- Availability of industry-specific guidance materials

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