

C) Measures to prevent diversion from domestic distribution channels

The Board calls upon all parties to the 1988 Convention, in particular major trading countries, **to effectively monitor the domestic manufacture, trade, distribution and end-use** of precursor chemicals.

(PRE/2010/P85)

The Board draws the attention of all parties to the **need to adequately monitor domestic manufacture and distribution** in order to **identify suspicious orders** and prevent diversion, in accordance with **article 12, paragraph 8**, of the 1988 Convention.

(PRE/2009/P102)
(PRE/2015/P135) (PRE/2008/P57)
(PRE/2008/P92) (AR/2007/R16)
(AR/2006/R22)

The Board is concerned that **weaknesses in precursors control are most often the result of a lack of effective implementation of existing legislation**. All Governments are therefore urged to **review the effectiveness of their domestic chemical control systems** and work on closing any gaps in those systems and making them fit for their purpose.

(PRE/2014/P32) (AR/2015/R9)
(PRE/2013/P148)
(PRE/2012/P152) (AR/2009/R36)

In order to be effective, they (parties to the Convention) should, pursuant to **paragraph 8 (b) of article 12**: (a) **control all persons and enterprises** engaged in the manufacture and distribution of such substances; (b) **control under licence the establishment and premises in which such manufacture or distribution may take place**; (c) require that **licencees obtain a permit** for conducting the aforesaid operations; and (d) **prevent the accumulation of such substances** in the possession of manufacturers and distributors, in excess of the quantities required for the normal conduct of business and the prevailing market conditions. In accordance with its mandate under article 12, paragraph 8 (a), the **Board reviews controls in States parties to the Convention to ascertain whether they have taken the measures necessary to implement the provisions of the Convention**.

(PRE/2006/P34)

The Board urges Governments to **focus domestic control efforts on the beginning of the chemical supply chain, starting with the verification of the bona fides of all new companies entering business**.

(PRE/2011/P151)

Declaration of end-use and an understanding of the legitimate requirements for precursor chemicals by registered companies are among the **key control measures** that can assist Governments in preventing diversions.

(AR/2012/R10)

To address the challenges of the future, Governments should **review precursor-related information-sharing and practical working mechanisms between concerned regulatory and law enforcement agencies**. They should ensure that there are neither gaps nor overlaps in responsibility that might be exploited by organizations trafficking in precursors.

(PRE/2012/P133)

States parties are reminded that pursuant to **article 18 of the 1988 Convention**, they are obliged to apply control measures in **free trade zones and free ports** that are no less stringent than those applied in other parts of their territories.

(PRE/2016/P210) (AR/2006/R12)

As in other regions, the scenario of **criminals continually setting up illicit laboratories** is well documented and,

(PRE/2005/P35)

within the scope of existing legislation, authorities should make efforts to prevent such recurring activities .	
The creation of common internal markets may present some difficulties regarding control that competent national authorities should be aware of and effectively address.	(PRE/2012/P134)
The Board calls upon all Governments to evaluate the efficiency of their control measures applied to domestic trade in acetic anhydride and to adopt further measures as deemed necessary to prevent such diversions.	(AR/2010/R31) (PRE/2009/P79) (PRE/2009/P92) (PRE/2006/P114)
The Board encourages Governments of all trading countries to strengthen their efforts to verify , to the extent possible, the legitimacy of the end-use of acetic anhydride in their countries.	(PRE/2009/P90) (PRE/2006/P114)
INCB therefore encourages Governments to consider the registration of all companies that are in any way involved in acetic anhydride manufacture, trade, distribution or end use. INCB wishes once more to encourage Governments of countries in which acetic anhydride and other scheduled substances are manufactured to report accurate, complete and up-to-date details of such manufacture in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/20.	(PRE/2015/P142) (PRE/2014/P182) (PRE/2013/P108) (PRE/2012/P109)
The Board wishes to remind national competent authorities that in cases of isolated imports of large amounts of acetic anhydride by unknown companies located in countries that in the past imported minor amounts of the substance, the claims of the importer that the substance will be used for “domestic consumption or distribution” should not be regarded as sufficient proof of their legitimacy without further investigations into the matter.	(PRE/2010/P80)
The Board notes that the seizures of acetic anhydride in the countries bordering Afghanistan have been negligible. The Board therefore urges the Governments of countries in Asia to strengthen controls over the movement of the substance within their territory and to assist the Government of Afghanistan in intercepting consignments of acetic anhydride that are smuggled into its territory. A concerted effort by all Governments is necessary to stop the smuggling of acetic anhydride and of other substances used in the illicit manufacture of heroin into countries in the region, particularly Afghanistan .	(PRE/2007/P78) (PRE/2006/P121) (PRE/2005/P66) (PRE/2001/P86)
The Board notes the efforts of the European Union to strengthen the efficiency of precursor-control mechanisms applied in the region and wishes to encourage the European Commission and member States of the European Union to take further measures to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals from their territories for illicit drug manufacture.	(PRE/2010/P76) (PRE/2010/P89)
Control measures applied to internal trade in the European Union appear to be insufficient to prevent the diversion of the substance (acetic anhydride). The Board encourages the European Commission and States members of the European Union to introduce appropriate remedial measures.	(PRE/2009/P95) (PRE/2009/P110) (PRE/2008/P82)
The Board, in view of continuing diversions and attempted diversions of controlled precursor chemicals in the countries of the European Union, expects the European Commission to introduce as soon as possible an appropriate monitoring and control mechanism over imports and exports of controlled chemicals.	(PRE/2004/P41)
The Board urges Governments to continue to strengthen their domestic control mechanisms with regard to	(PRE/2011/P55) (PRE/2010/P15)

precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants .	(PRE/2010/P55) (PRE/2009/P6) (PRE/2007/P57)
Governments are urged to ensure that the distribution and consumption of those two substances (acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate) at the national level are properly controlled, in accordance with article 12, paragraph 8 , of the 1988 Convention.	(PRE/2006/P137)
As the origin of seized potassium permanganate is often not known, the Board encourages all Governments to undertake backtracking investigations into such seizures where possible. The Board urges States in [Central and South America] to enhance their controls over the distribution of potassium permanganate at the national level .	(PRE/2007/P69) (PRE/2006/P102)
The Board strongly recommends that the Government of Bangladesh should review and strengthen domestic control measures for precursors without delay.	(PRE/2012/P50)
The Government of Brazil is vigilant as regards imports of the substance and during 2004-2005 requested that two shipments of potassium permanganate be stopped. Similar vigilance as regards domestic distribution channels should ensure that diversions are not occurring from that market.	(PRE/2005/P49)
The Board calls upon [States in South East Asia] urgently to review their controls over [potassium permanganate] and to introduce appropriate mechanisms to ensure that it is not diverted from licit trade within their countries.	(PRE/2001/P42)