



INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD



Precursors

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

2014



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Psychotropic Substances: Statistics for 2013—Assessments of Annual Medical and Scientific Requirements for Substances in Schedules II, III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (E/INCB/2014/3)

Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2014 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (E/INCB/2014/4)

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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The text of the present report is also available on the website of the Board (www.incb.org).



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International Narcotics Control Board for 2014
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and Psychotropic Substances of 1988



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Foreword

20 December 2013 marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the conclusion of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Much progress and many successes have occurred since then, with milestones such as the General Assembly's twentieth special session in 1998 devoted to countering the world drug problem together, the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, and the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016.

It is my pleasure to present the International Narcotics Control Board's 2014 report on precursors, which contains the Board's review and assessment of international precursor control, the challenges ahead and possible solutions.

In terms of regular, established working procedures, international cooperation, facilitated by the Board's communication platforms—Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) for licit trade, and the Precursors Incident Communication System (PICS) for seizures and other incidents involving precursor chemicals—has continued to yield results. When suspicion was established, planned exports were stopped through successful cooperation between the authorities of exporting and importing countries; when seizures were made, proactive officials of the seizing Government immediately alerted their counterparts elsewhere to the details of the seizure, the modus operandi and other relevant information to ensure that they too would be prepared should a similar incident occur in their countries.

However, new challenges have emerged, partly the result of inconsistent implementation of the provisions of the 1988 Convention at the national level and between and within regions, and partly the result of external factors such as the current economic and technological environment, which is very different from that of 25 years ago, when the 1988 Convention was negotiated.

Every year, in its report on precursors, the Board has advocated the need to address solutions to the diversion of precursor chemicals at the international level; the Board has also called for the comprehensive implementation of existing tools, many of which are available to Governments at no cost. The Board's recommendations over the years in both its annual reports and the annual reports on precursors show the numerous actions Governments can and should take to fulfil their shared responsibility.

However, to make precursor control fit for the future and beyond 2019, the target date set in the Political Declaration, efforts need to go further than the mechanistic introduction and implementation of regulatory measures. First and foremost, it has to be accepted that the diversion of precursor chemicals can and does happen at all stages of the distribution chain, regardless of whether or not a country has a manufacturing industry. That is, it has to be accepted that domestic distribution is as much at risk as is international trade. Secondly, each and every Government must take this challenge seriously and accept its responsibility and role in an interconnected world.

On behalf of the Board, I wish to express my sincere hope that the international community will seize the opportunity provided by the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016 to build on

the successes of the last 25 years and further improve the international precursor control system without introducing unnecessary regulatory burdens. The goal is achievable, but because the bar is high, it requires an honest and open discussion and the closest possible cooperation of all Governments.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lochan Naidoo', written in a cursive style.

Lochan Naidoo

President of the International
Narcotics Control Board

Preface

The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 provides that the International Narcotics Control Board shall submit a report annually to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the implementation of article 12 of the Convention and that the Commission shall periodically review the adequacy and propriety of Tables I and II of the Convention.

In addition to its annual report and other technical publications (on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances), the Board has prepared its report on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention in accordance with the following provisions contained in article 23 of the 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 [Economic and Social] 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.

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* The annexes are not included in the printed version of the present report but are available in the CD-ROM version and in the version on the website of the International Narcotics Control Board (www.incb.org).

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Explanatory notes

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the maps in this publication do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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.

Multiple Government sources of data were used to generate the present report, including the information provided each year on form D (information on substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances), notifications via the Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online), the Precursors Incident Communication System (PICS) and other official communications with competent national authorities. Unless otherwise specified, form D data are reported by the calendar year, the cut-off date for reporting being 30 June of the following year. The reporting period for data from the PEN Online system and PICS are from 1 November 2013 to 1 November 2014, unless otherwise specified. In cases in which PEN Online data are used for multiple years, calendar years are used. Additional information was also provided through international and regional partner organizations, as indicated in the report.

Charts and tables that summarize information on the origin of precursor seizures are based only on those form D reports which included a complete breakdown of all precursor seizures by origin.

References to “tons” are to metric tons, unless otherwise stated.

The following abbreviations have been used in the present report:

APAAN	<i>alpha</i> -phenylacetoacetonitrile
GBL	<i>gamma</i> -butyrolactone
GHB	<i>gamma</i> -hydroxybutyric acid
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
MDMA	3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine
3,4-MDP-2-P	3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone
P-2-P	1-phenyl-2-propanone
PEN Online	Pre-Export Notification Online
PICS	Precursors Incident Communication System

Summary

The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) prepared the present report with a view to providing Governments with its analysis of the functioning of the international precursor control regime and its preparedness to meet future challenges. With Timor-Leste having become party to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the number of States that have joined the treaty has risen to 189, the highest level of adherence among the international drug control conventions.

The almost universal adherence, with just nine States that have yet to become party (mostly in Oceania and Africa, in that order), is evidence of the political will to work together globally to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals into illicit channels. The number of 150 States and territories that are registered with the INCB automated online system for the exchange of pre-export notifications through Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) provides further evidence of the willingness of Governments to make the best use of available tools for monitoring trade in precursor chemicals. However, those countries and regions where insufficient use is made of the PEN Online system and other existing tools, such as the invoking of article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the 1988 Convention, which, when invoked, makes the sending of pre-export notifications mandatory, continue to remain weak links in the system and are at risk of being targeted by traffickers.

In March 2014, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in its decision 57/1, decided to follow the recommendation made by the Board to include *alpha*-phenylacetoacetonitrile (APAAN) and its optical isomers in Table I of the 1988 Convention. This brings the number of substances under the control of the 1988 Convention to 24. At the same time, the use of non-scheduled alternatives to APAAN and other substances in Tables I and II remains a continued challenge. In 2014, within the framework of Project Prism and Project Cohesion, INCB requested all Governments to provide information about chemicals found to be used as pre-precursors or alternatives to scheduled substances in the illicit manufacture of drugs. Responses confirmed that there were a number of substances that could be considered to be establishing a new trend rather than constituting a one-time incident. In addition, Governments provided information about some precursors used for the manufacture of new psychoactive substances.

Governments are reacting to these developments by strengthening their national responses and/or engaging proactively in international cooperative efforts. During the reporting period, the Board observed that several countries, such as Afghanistan, China, the Czech Republic and the Philippines, have brought additional non-scheduled chemicals under their national legislation. The European Union prohibited the introduction of consignments of non-scheduled substances into the customs territory of the Union or their departure from it where there is sufficient evidence that those substances are intended for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances.

An area that needs to receive much greater, systematic attention is that of voluntary public-private partnerships and industry cooperation. While the concept is well established in some parts of the world, there is a need for further guidance elsewhere. A workshop conducted by INCB in April 2014, on “Enhancing chemical industry-Government cooperation through partnership”, brought together some 100 industry, regulatory and law enforcement experts from 20 countries. It resulted in a model memorandum of understanding that can be adapted to specific country situations and a guidance document that provides for the practical development and implementation of such agreements.

Enhanced domestic controls and the concept of voluntary industry cooperation are also key concepts in limiting the availability of acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate and other chemicals for use in the illicit manufacture of heroin and cocaine. Operation Eagle Eye confirmed that the control measures applied to domestic trade in and distribution of acetic anhydride lag behind those applied to international trade and that the extent of control over domestic trade and distribution varies significantly from country to country. The same is likely to apply to potassium permanganate: coca-producing countries engage in limited licit international trade in the substance. At the same time, those countries continue to account for the vast majority of reported seizures of that substance. Diversion from domestic distribution channels and illicit manufacture thus appear to be major sources of potassium permanganate for use in cocaine processing.

As international precursor control enters its third decade since the 1988 Convention came into force, it is becoming increasingly clear that the system requires some fine-tuning, in particular at the national level. This applies to legislation, as well as voluntary measures and cooperation with a range of industries at all levels, including but not limited to the manufacturing industry, the refining industry and the distribution and transportation industry. It also applies to the levels of cooperation by Governments with each other and the Board in investigating the points of diversion, *modi operandi* and trafficking organizations behind actual or attempted diversions. In that connection, Governments are reminded that such incidents should be seen not as the end but as the beginning of follow-up investigations involving the competent authorities of all concerned countries. The INCB Precursors Incident Communication System (PICS) is a secure tool to facilitate such communication between relevant Government officials and the launching of joint investigations.

I. Introduction

1. The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988¹ provides for measures to prevent the diversion of chemicals from licit channels for use in the illicit manufacture of drugs. The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) monitors the Governments' control over those precursor chemicals and assists Governments in preventing the diversion of such chemicals into illicit trafficking.

2. The present report has been prepared by the Board pursuant to article 23 of the 1988 Convention and provides an overview of action taken by Governments and INCB since the 2013 report on precursors.² In the light of the importance of the special session of the General Assembly to be held in early 2016,³ chapter II of this report contains the Board's assessment of the effectiveness and challenges of global precursor control for 2019 and beyond, as a contribution to preparations for the special session by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

3. Chapter III provides information on action taken by Governments and the Board pursuant to article 12 of the 1988 Convention, including reporting to the Board, legislation and control measures, a review of the functioning of Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online), and a summary of the activities and results achieved under Project Prism and Project Cohesion, including usage of the Precursors Incident Communication System (PICS).

4. Chapter IV provides a review of legitimate trade in precursor chemicals and major trends in trafficking in, and the illicit use of, those chemicals. It also contains an overview of the most important cases of suspicious and stopped shipments; diversions or attempted diversions; and

seizures of those chemicals. In the light of the focus of the present report on the special session to be held in 2016, chapter IV not only provides an overview of major trends since the Board's last report on precursors but also puts them in the context of longer time frames, with a view to contributing to a better understanding of current challenges.

5. Chapter V provides a summary of salient conclusions and recommendations as a basis for Governments to take the necessary action in order to prevent the diversion of, and trafficking in, precursor chemicals, including non-scheduled chemicals, and their use in illicit manufacture.

6. The annexes to the present report⁴ contain practical information to assist competent national authorities in carrying out their functions, including information on estimated annual legitimate requirements for the import of selected precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants, a list of Governments that require pre-export notifications, information on the use of scheduled substances in illicit drug manufacture and a summary of applicable treaty provisions.

II. Making precursor control fit for 2019 and beyond (a contribution to the special session of the General Assembly in 2016)

7. Each year, in its annual report on precursors, the Board reviews the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. The report, which is mandated under the 1988 Convention, also contains observations and recommendations to address weaknesses identified in national and international precursor control systems. It is submitted to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

8. For the past three years, the report has included thematic chapters that reviewed, in a consolidated manner, the achievements, progress and challenges of international precursor control since the 1988 Convention entered into force on 11 November 1990, and outlined practical action

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

² *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2013 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.14.XI.4).

³ The General Assembly, in its resolution 67/193, decided that a special session be held "to review the progress in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, as well as assess its achievements and challenges in countering the world drug problem, within the framework of the three international drug control conventions and other United Nations instruments".

⁴ The annexes are not included in the printed copies of the present report but are available in the CD-ROM version of the report and in the version on the website of the International Narcotics Control Board (www.incb.org).

to be given priority in different regions to enhance international precursor control.

9. The present thematic chapter continues this series with a view to providing a critical review and strategic outlook of precursor control as a shared responsibility in an economic and technological environment that is quite different from when the 1988 Convention was negotiated and ratified, some 25 years ago. The chapter is aimed at contributing to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs' preparations for the special session of the General Assembly, to be held in early 2016.

A. From 1988 to 1998: the first 10 years and the General Assembly's special session devoted to international efforts to fight drug abuse and drug trafficking

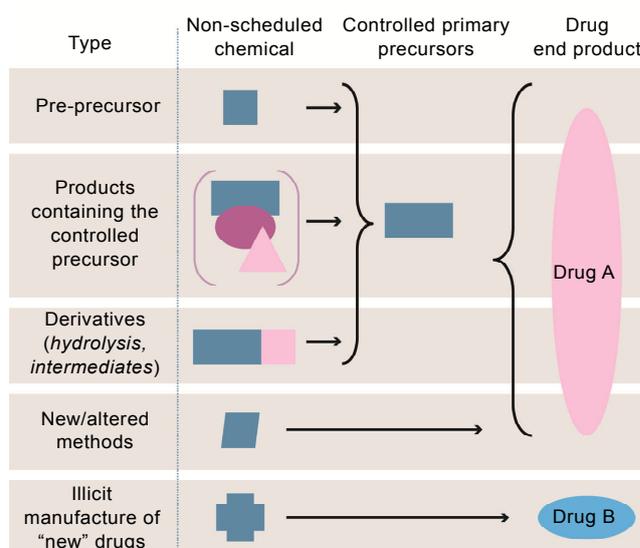
10. Recognizing the difficulty of establishing controls over substances that often have significant and widespread legitimate industrial uses, the 1988 Convention was designed to introduce a system of monitoring aimed at preventing the diversion of the substances concerned into illicit channels without affecting legitimate trade unnecessarily. To that end, attention was focused on international cooperation in matters related to the monitoring of international trade. At the same time, the Convention gives parties significant discretion with respect to the monitoring of the manufacture and distribution of precursor chemicals within their own territory.

11. The tenth anniversary of the adoption of the 1988 Convention fell in the same year as the General Assembly's special session devoted to international efforts to fight drug abuse and drug trafficking, which resulted in the adoption of Assembly resolutions S-20/4 A-E. Resolution S-20/4 B devoted particular attention to the control of precursors, providing a comprehensive account of the problems and necessary actions to prevent precursors from being diverted into illicit channels. The measures adopted included the establishment and/or implementation of national legislation and control systems, improved data collection, international cooperation and information exchange on all aspects of precursor control, including both licit manufacture and trade, and illicit trafficking and diversion. They included a call for more universal international cooperation and uniform action in precursor control, including technical cooperation and the exchange of experiences and best practices in diversion control, and they addressed the issue of pre-precursors and derivatives (i.e., chemicals that may be used as substitutes for those that are more closely monitored), new methods for

processing or manufacture that require substances not currently listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention, and the manufacture of analogues of controlled drugs, which also require as starting materials substances currently not listed in Tables I and II (see figure I).

12. A number of the problems identified in 1998 continue to shape today's precursor control situation, either as global challenges or affecting selected countries or regions.

Figure I. Types of non-scheduled chemicals



B. Situation in 2009

13. In March 2009, participants in the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs identified future priorities and areas requiring further action beyond 2009 and adopted the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem.⁵ The Political Declaration established 2019 as the new target date for States to eliminate or reduce significantly and measurably the world drug problem.

14. The process leading to the adoption of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action included an evaluation of the progress made since 1998 towards meeting the goals and targets of the twentieth special session. With regard to precursors, the evaluation found that major progress had been made in a number of areas:

⁵ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

(a) The development of legislation pertaining to the control of precursor chemicals;

(b) The introduction of a global system for the exchange of pre-export notifications (PEN Online is the automated online form of that system);

(c) The establishment of working procedures for monitoring and identifying suspicious transactions involving precursors.

15. The evaluation also found that results achieved under the INCB-led international operational initiatives Project Cohesion and Project Prism focusing on, respectively, precursors for cocaine and heroin and precursors for amphetamine-type stimulants can be used as a basis for future activities. It was further concluded that encouraging advances had been made in a number of countries receiving technical assistance, as well as in those that established procedures to investigate the diversion of chemicals.

16. Nonetheless, the rate of global implementation was found to be below the target levels in some areas, in particular in establishing codes of conduct in cooperation with the chemical industry, international cooperation in seizing illicit consignments of precursor chemicals and making resources available for technical assistance to other countries. The emerging issues associated with precursor control to which attention should be paid included the use of third countries in attempted diversions and the use of substitute chemicals not currently subject to international control.

International Narcotics Control Board

17. In the report of the International Narcotics Control Board pursuant to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, the Board outlined the actions it had undertaken in the 10-year period since 1998. The report underlined the progress made as a result of several international initiatives launched by the Board to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs. In particular, the system of pre-export notifications was found to have greatly facilitated the detection of numerous diversion attempts. The automated system for such notifications initiated by the Board in 2006 had further promoted the exchange of information on international trade in precursors. An approach towards more universal international cooperation in precursor control had been widely endorsed by Governments and the international community.

18. The observation that diversion from domestic channels and smuggling across borders had become the methods most commonly used by traffickers, and the trend

towards use of non-scheduled substances, were among the key challenges identified by the Board. Specific recommendations to address those challenges were made, including the following:

(a) To address diversion from domestic channels and smuggling across borders, Governments should ensure the following:

(i) Adequate monitoring of the licit manufacture and distribution of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, in addition to controls on international trade, in accordance with article 12, paragraph 8, of the 1988 Convention;

(ii) The provision of information on annual legitimate requirements of precursors used in the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, in accordance with Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 49/3, and regular review of such needs, with the Board being informed of any amendments, when necessary;

(iii) A concerted effort by all Governments to stop the smuggling of acetic anhydride and other substances used in the illicit manufacture of heroin by strengthening controls over the movement of those chemicals within their respective territories;

(b) To address the issue of trafficking organizations seeking out non-scheduled substances, including derivatives specially designed to circumvent existing controls and pharmaceutical preparations containing scheduled substances, Governments should ensure the following:

(i) Use of the updated limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances;

(ii) Establishment of mechanisms for alerting national competent authorities to suspicious transactions involving such substances and the provision to the Board of detailed information on any seizures of non-scheduled precursors;

(iii) Controlling pharmaceutical preparations containing substances scheduled under the 1988 Convention in the same way that the scheduled substances contained in those preparations are controlled.

19. Additionally, considering that precursor control was still far from being implemented universally and to the same degree worldwide, the Board has reiterated in its report pursuant to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly a number of its general recommendations related to accession to and full compliance with the international drug control treaties,

international cooperation and comprehensive and systematic monitoring of international trade. Many of the challenges continue to date, as does the validity of the measures recommended to address them.

C. Situation in 2014

20. In 2014, midway to the 2019 target date established in the Political Declaration to eliminate or significantly and measurably reduce the world drug problem, the high-level segment of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs reviewed the achievements, challenges and priorities for further action. The Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review⁶ issued on that occasion recognized that 15 years after the commitment made at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, notwithstanding the ever-increasing efforts and progress made, the drug problem continued to pose a serious threat to the health, safety and well-being of all humanity, in particular youth.

21. As regards achievements in the control of precursor chemicals, the Joint Ministerial Statement acknowledges the significant progress achieved by Member States in cooperation with relevant international organizations and United Nations bodies, in particular the International Narcotics Control Board, welcomes those joint efforts, supported by the PEN Online system, which has significantly increased the effectiveness of those joint efforts in reducing the diversion of precursors controlled under the 1988 Convention from international trade channels, and calls on Member States that have not yet done so to consider making full use of the PEN Online system. The identified challenges and priorities for action by Member States include the following:

(a) Further strengthening control of precursor chemicals, including through the extensive use of tools prepared by the International Narcotics Control Board, such as PEN Online and PICS, the development of voluntary codes of conduct in cooperation with concerned industries and other relevant companies, and the strengthening of public-private partnerships and enhanced international cooperation;

(b) Working more closely with the International Narcotics Control Board by exchanging information on trafficking in precursor chemicals and other non-scheduled substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, including on new methods for their diversion, as mandated in article 12, paragraph 12, of the 1988 Convention;

⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 8 (E/2014/28), chap. I, sect. C.*

(c) Increased monitoring of trade in non-scheduled substances listed in the Board's limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances;

(d) Adopting the concept of industry as a critical partner in preventing the diversion of precursor chemicals and facilitating the identification of suspicious transactions of non-scheduled substances in order to prevent their use in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

22. In connection with the efforts to counter money-laundering, the Joint Ministerial Statement also called for the establishment of new domestic legislative frameworks or the strengthening of existing ones to criminalize the laundering of money derived from drug trafficking and trafficking in and diversion of precursors.

International Narcotics Control Board

23. The Board supports the analysis and the priorities identified in the Joint Ministerial Statement but considers it vital that any strategic discussion about precursor control take a broader, more conceptual approach to make it fit for 2019 and beyond. The Board's analysis of the global precursor control situation suggests that the key challenges of precursor control today are a result of the following:

(a) The lack of comprehensive and systematic implementation of the provisions of the 1988 Convention and related resolutions;

(b) The emergence of new challenges not comprehensively addressed in the existing legal framework, or that have become increasingly important in a changing world.

24. The Board's 2012 report on precursors provides a comprehensive overview of the various challenges and concrete action to address them.⁷ Additionally, most of the recommendations related to the operation of the international precursor control system, which are available in the Board's past annual reports,⁸ remain valid today. What is more difficult to address are the new challenges that are not addressed or are not adequately addressed by

⁷ *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2012 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the 1988 Convention.*

⁸ *The Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2013; Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2013, and the reports of previous years.*

the existing international framework. The Board considers those to include the following:

(a) Major increases in the sophistication, diversification and scale of illicit manufacturing operations and the sourcing of chemicals;

(b) The emergence of designer precursors made specifically to circumvent controls;

(c) Other global developments not specific to precursor control but with significant implications for it: changes in trade relations, communication and transportation.

25. As a result of these developments, there are virtually no limitations to the range of chemicals and manufacturing methods that could potentially be employed in illicit manufacture, including chemicals and manufacturing methods previously considered not to be usable in illicit settings.

26. The issue of non-scheduled chemicals is not new, and it was as early as 1998 when INCB, in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/29, established the first version of the limited international special surveillance list, a list of substitute chemicals and chemicals that have recently emerged at a global level for which substantial information exists on their use in illicit drug manufacture. The formulation of that list and of the related actions to be taken by national competent authorities and the chemical industry was an important step forward in preventing the diversion of substances that are not listed in Tables I or II of the 1988 Convention but which are frequently used in illicit drug manufacture. The latest edition of the list includes 52 chemicals and, by generic extension, a number of derivatives. Additionally, there have been over the years a number of resolutions by United Nations bodies outlining concrete action to address non-scheduled substances.⁹

27. However, it was only as of 2010 that designer precursors have emerged on a significant scale. Unlike the range of non-scheduled chemicals seen previously, designer precursors are often purpose-made and can be easily converted into a controlled precursor. Such precursors are obtained from sources appearing to be commercial enterprises, operating at the borders of legality, that produce those substances on demand for what—sometimes unbeknown to the producer—are ultimately illicit purposes.

28. A number of other developments are not specific to precursor control but have a growing effect on the existing approach to precursor control, such as the following:

(a) An increase in the number and geographic coverage of trade and customs unions, including the significant growth of free trade zones and free ports, which frequently lack sufficient transparency;

(b) Improved infrastructure, including roads, railways and increased transportation networks;

(c) Internet and technologies for electronic transactions;

(d) A shift from multilateral approaches to unilateral or bilateral ones, and a lack of global cooperation and coordination;

(e) Proliferation of national-level control regimes and the resulting differences in the scope of control.

29. All of the above-mentioned developments have had and continue to have appreciable implications for precursor control, as existing mechanisms and systems were not designed to deal with those developments.

D. Possible solutions

30. Central to addressing the new and emerging challenges is a refocusing of international precursor control placing more emphasis on preventive action (industry cooperation and domestic controls) and law enforcement action (stopping or seizing shipments of chemicals that are known to be or suspected of being used for illicit purposes).

31. Effective industry cooperation would not only allow Governments to better meet their responsibilities under the 1988 Convention with regard to substances in Tables I and II (with regard to suspicious orders and attempted diversions), but it is also one of the most effective measures to address non-scheduled chemicals, including designer precursors that exist in a potentially unlimited number and diversity. **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.** Guidance on industry cooperation is available, such as the Guidelines for a Voluntary Code of Practice for the Chemical Industry,¹⁰ the limited international special surveillance list, and the model memorandum of understanding and

⁹ www.incb.org/incb/en/precursors/resolutions.html.

¹⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XI.17.

explanatory text aimed at assisting the establishment of tailored memorandums of understanding between authorities and industries.¹¹

32. In addition to cooperating with industry, another vital element in addressing the current challenges is an effective system of domestic controls that includes the following: the effective monitoring of manufacture and distribution, including the premises and operators involved in such activities; physical on-site visits to verify the bona fides of all new companies entering business; end user registration, declaration of end use and verification of legitimate end use; cognizance of legitimate requirements and setting realistic limits on the importation of controlled chemicals and of chemicals that could be used in illicit manufacture. While in a number of countries and regions the necessary legislation may not yet be in place, **the Board is concerned that weaknesses 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.** This also includes the application in free trade zones and free ports of the same stringent measures that are applied in other parts of a country's territory.

33. A Government's domestic regulatory system is also a prerequisite for being able to notify importing countries of exports of chemicals prior to their departure. Without information about the domestic market and its actors, Governments may not be in a position to comply with their obligations related to preventing the diversion of precursors as mandated under article 12 of the 1988 Convention.

34. However, industry cooperation and domestic controls are only part of the solution. In order to be effective in chemical diversion control, Governments also need to provide their law enforcement authorities with the legal framework to take appropriate criminal action, where required. The 1988 Convention provides guidance for developing national legislation to that effect for substances in Tables I and II and, in combination with article 13, for non-scheduled chemicals.¹²

¹¹ All tools and documentation are available on the Board's secure web page (www.incb.org/incb/en/precursors/cna.html).

¹² Article 3, paragraph 1 (a)(iv), of the Convention; see also paragraphs 13.1 and 13.4 of the *Commentary on the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XI.5). The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in its resolution 56/13, also recalled the provisions contained in article 13, which could provide a basis for national responses to

35. The Board has previously recommended, for substances in Tables I and II, that more attention needs to be given to the law enforcement component of precursor control. The investigation of seizures, stopped shipments and attempted diversions should be considered the beginning of the process—not the end—in order to identify the sources of diversion and the criminal organizations behind these activities, and to prevent future diversions based on the same or similar *modus operandi*. PICS provides the basis for sharing the relevant operational information and building up cases. PICS also responds to the repeated calls by the Board and in the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action for the early exchange of information on newly emerging and other non-scheduled substances. **Governments are encouraged to make full use of this secure online system to facilitate communication and operational cooperation on precursor incidents.**

III. Action taken by Governments and the International Narcotics Control Board

36. The present chapter provides information on action taken by Governments and the Board since the 2013 report on precursors.

A. Scope of control

37. *alpha*-Phenylacetonitrile (APAAN) is an immediate precursor of 1-phenyl-2-propanone (P-2-P), a substance listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention that is used in the illicit manufacture of both amphetamine and methamphetamine. Concerned by the significant detections and seizures of APAAN, the Board initiated the procedures for the scheduling of the substance in March 2013 and submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs a recommendation that APAAN be scheduled.

38. At its fifty-seventh session, in March 2014, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided unanimously to follow the Board's recommendation and include APAAN and its optical isomers in Table I of the 1988 Convention (Commission decision 57/1). The decision became fully effective on 9 October 2014.

39. In anticipation of the scheduling of APAAN, INCB cooperated with the World Customs Organization to initiate the creation in its harmonized system of a new code number

illicit drug manufacture involving non-scheduled substances.

for the separate identification of APAAN. If there is no objection in the six-month period following the provisional adoption by the World Customs Organization Council of the new code 2926.40 in June 2014, that code will enter into force on 1 January 2017 as part of the next edition of the harmonized system nomenclature (“HS Nomenclature 2017 Edition”).

B. Adherence to the 1988 Convention

40. As at 1 November 2014, the 1988 Convention had been ratified, acceded to or approved by 189 States and formally confirmed by the European Union (extent of competence: article 12). Following the publication of the Board’s 2013 report on precursors, Timor-Leste became a State party to the 1988 Convention, effective 1 September 2014. Among the nine States that have yet to become parties to the 1988 Convention,¹³ five are in Oceania and three are in Africa (see annex I). **The Board calls on the remaining nine States to implement the provisions of article 12 and become parties to the Convention as soon as possible.**

C. Reporting to the Board pursuant to article 12 of the 1988 Convention

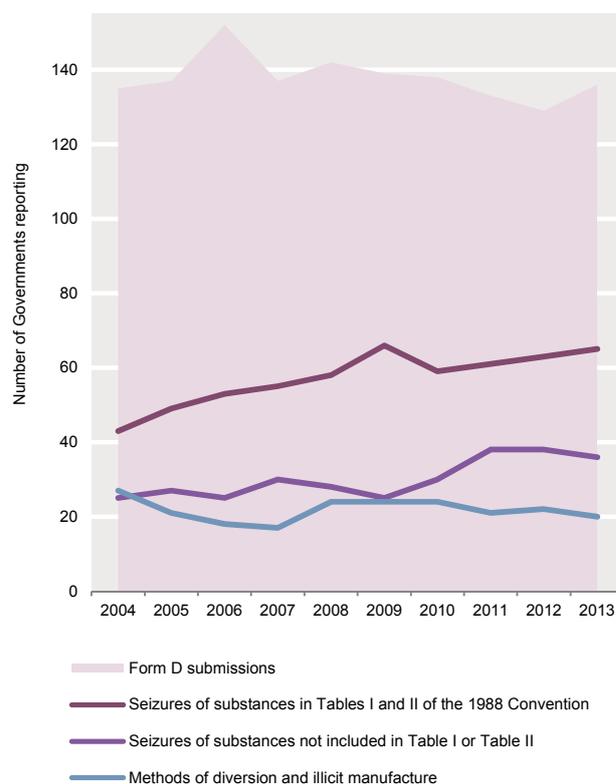
41. As at 1 November 2014, a total of 136 States and territories had submitted the treaty-mandated annual information on substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (form D) for 2013 (see annex VII).

42. Barbados, Mali, Micronesia (Federated States of) and Nepal submitted form D for the first time in five years; Palau submitted form D for the first time ever. However, the Board is concerned that only 51 Governments submitted their forms before 30 June, and the majority of Governments continue to miss the reporting deadline, fail to report altogether, submit blank forms or provide only partial information. That continues to impact the Board’s analysis of regional and global precursor patterns and trends. The Governments that failed to report to the Board for 2013 are listed in table 1. To assist Member States with their reporting requirements, the Board’s revised form D, which includes detailed instructions and examples, has been made available for the 2014 reporting cycle.¹⁴ **The Board urges all States parties to comply with**

their reporting obligations under the 1988 Convention and reminds them to always use the latest version of form D and submit it in a timely manner.

43. Sixty-five Governments reported seizures of substances in Table I or Table II of the 1988 Convention on form D for 2013. (For details on the reported seizures of those substances, by region, see annex VIII.) Thirty-six Governments also reported seizures of substances not in Table I or Table II. However, most of those Governments did not provide details on methods of diversion and illicit manufacture or on stopped shipments (see figure II). Additionally, in several instances, significant seizures of precursor chemicals reported by some Governments in their national reports or in official conference presentations were never reported on the annual form D. **The Board wishes to remind Governments of their obligation to provide on form D complete and comprehensive data on seizures of precursor chemicals, including non-scheduled chemicals, and methods of diversion and illicit manufacture.**

Figure II. Summary of Government replies to form D, 2004-2013



¹³ Equatorial Guinea, Kiribati, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, State of Palestine and Tuvalu.

¹⁴ The latest version of form D is available in all six official languages of the United Nations on the Board’s website (www.incb.org).

Table 1. Governments failing to report as required under article 12, paragraph 12, of the 1988 Convention, 2013

Angola ^a	Fiji	Niger ^a
Antigua and Barbuda ^a	Gabon ^b	Niue
Bahamas ^a	Grenada ^a	Norway
Bahrain	Guinea ^a	Oman
Benin	Guinea-Bissau	Rwanda ^a
Bhutan	Guyana	Saint Kitts and Nevis ^a
Botswana ^a	Iraq	Samoa
Burkina Faso	Kenya	San Marino ^b
Burundi ^b	Lesotho ^a	Sao Tome and Principe
Cabo Verde ^a	Liberia ^a	Seychelles
Cambodia	Libya ^a	Sierra Leone ^a
Cameroon	Malawi	Sudan ^a
Central African Republic	Marshall Islands	Suriname ^a
Comoros ^a	Mauritania	Swaziland ^a
Congo ^a	Mauritius	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Cook Islands	Monaco ^a	Togo
Cuba	Mongolia	Tonga ^a
Djibouti ^a	Mozambique	Vanuatu
Dominica ^a	Namibia	Yemen
Eritrea	Nauru	Zambia ^a

Note: See also annex VII.

^a Government that failed to submit form D for any year during the period 2009-2013.

^b Government that has never submitted form D.

D. Legislation and control measures

44. In accordance with the provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Governments are requested to adopt and implement national control measures to effectively monitor the movement of precursor chemicals. In addition, Governments are also requested to further strengthen existing precursor control measures should any weaknesses be identified.

45. In August 2013, the Government of the Czech Republic adopted a new precursor law that introduced, among other things, specific measures for red phosphorus, *gamma*-butyrolactone and 1,4-butanediol. Those measures came into effect on 1 July 2014.

46. In September 2013, the Philippines classified *N*-methylephedrine as a dangerous drug, subjecting it to all regulatory and control measures under the drug control legislation of the Philippines. The decision followed the detection of *N*-methylephedrine in a clandestine laboratory in the greater Manila metropolitan area in May 2012, where it was found to have been used in illicit methamphetamine manufacture.

47. In November 2013, Belize amended the second schedule of its Misuse of Drugs Act to include 22 precursor chemicals under international control.

48. In December 2013, the Government of Afghanistan informed the Board of its decision to follow the Board's recommendations and tighten its precursor regulations, including the transfer of phenylacetic acid from category 2 to category 1 and the addition of acetic acid, acetyl chloride, ammonium chloride and calcium carbonate to the national control list.

49. Also in December 2013, the European Union strengthened its precursor legislation, addressing several weaknesses that had been of concern to the Board.¹⁵ Effective 30 December 2013, States members of the European Union were required to do the following:

(a) Register end users of acetic anhydride with the national competent authorities (with an 18-month transitional period) and apply other measures to increase the control of trade in the substance;

(b) Precede the export of pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine by

¹⁵ Regulation (EU) No. 1258/2013 and Regulation (EU) No.1259/2013.

an export authorization and a pre-export notification sent to the competent authorities of the destination country;

(c) Prohibit the introduction of consignments of non-scheduled substances into the customs territory of the Union or their departure from it where there is sufficient evidence that those substances are intended for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances.

50. The amended regulations also made APAAN a category 1 substance in the European Union, effective 30 December 2013.

51. **The Board notes with appreciation the continuing efforts of the authorities of China to effectively prevent the diversion and trafficking of chemicals, including non-scheduled chemicals, destined for the illicit manufacture of drugs.** For example, China rolled out phase 2 of a countrywide electronic precursor control information system in 2013, aimed at facilitating the application, administration and verification of licences for precursor operators and transactions involving precursor chemicals.¹⁶ On 14 May 2014, the Chinese Government scheduled APAAN and 2-bromopropiophenone—a known intermediate in the synthetic manufacture of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine from propiophenone—as first-class controlled precursors, thus requiring import and export permits.

52. In March 2014, the Senate of Liberia passed the Controlled Drug and Substances Act, inter alia, making the import, export, manufacture, distribution, possession and use of precursors and essential chemicals an offence, except when permitted or authorized by law. Measures also extend to the unlicensed manufacture, transport or distribution of equipment that could be used in illicit drug manufacture.

53. The Government of Thailand listed APAAN and its optical isomers as a controlled substance in schedule 4 of the Narcotics Act as of 5 September 2014.

54. Effective 15 September 2014, the Government of France introduced a new internal mechanism to enable the competent authority for article 12 to send pre-export notifications for P-2-P despite the fact that the substance is controlled as a narcotic drug and hence under the purview of another authority. **The Board commends the Government of France for this amendment, which will help to ensure an unbroken chain of monitoring of international trade in P-2-P.**

55. Every year, the Board makes available to competent national authorities updated information on control measures applied by Governments to substances that are

used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. This provides the authorities of exporting and importing countries with relevant information about the systems of authorizations applied by their trading partners to imports and exports of substances in Table I or II of the 1988 Convention, as well as substances under national control, where applicable and where made available to the Board. The information is available on the secure web page of the Board.¹⁷

E. Submission of data on licit trade in, uses of and requirements for precursors

56. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1995/20, requested Governments to provide, on a voluntary and confidential basis, data on their licit trade in, uses of and requirements for substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention. Those data enable the Board to assist Governments in preventing diversions by identifying unusual trade patterns and suspected illicit activity.

57. As at 1 November 2014, 125 States and territories had provided information on licit trade in those substances, and 123 had furnished data on licit uses of and requirements for one or more of those substances (see annex IX), compared with, respectively, 112 and 108 States and territories that had provided such information for the preceding year. **The Board commends those Governments that provide comprehensive and confidential data on trade in substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention and urges all other Governments to provide those data pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/20.**

F. Annual legitimate requirements for imports of precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants

58. To provide the competent authorities of exporting countries with an indication of the legitimate requirements of importing countries and thus prevent diversion attempts, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in its resolution 49/3, requested Member States to provide to the Board annual estimates of their legitimate requirements for imports of four substances frequently used in the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants—3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (3,4-MDP-2-P), pseudoephedrine, ephedrine and P-2-P—and, to the extent

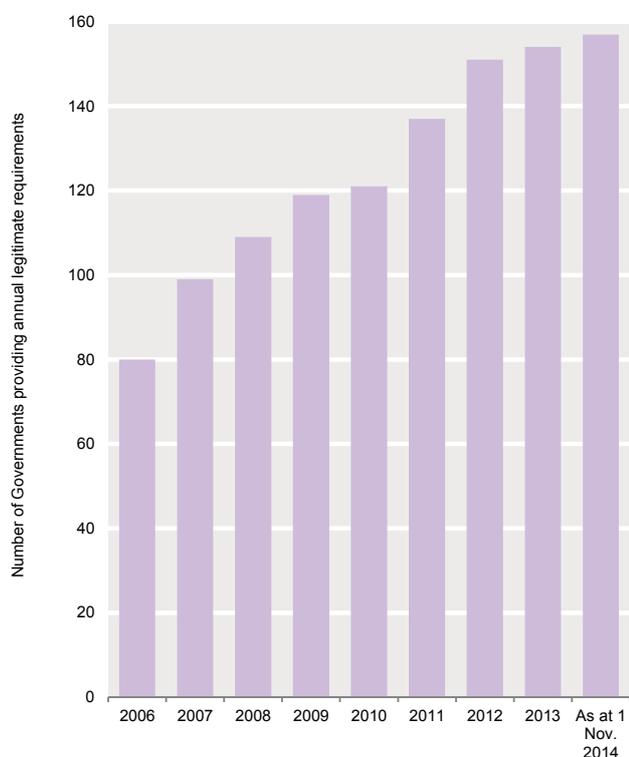
¹⁶ *Annual Report on Drug Control in China*, Office of China National Narcotics Control Commission, 2014.

¹⁷ www.incb.org/incb/en/precursors/information-package.html.

possible, estimated requirements for imports of preparations containing those substances.

59. As at 1 November 2014, 157 Governments had provided estimates for at least one of the above-mentioned substances, an increase of almost 100 per cent since the first publication of such data by the Board in 2006 (see figure III). First-time submissions were made by Nepal, Saudi Arabia and Turkmenistan. The latest estimates submitted by States and territories are provided in annex II, which is regularly updated on the Board's website.

Figure III. Number of Governments providing estimates of annual legitimate requirements, 2006-2014



60. Since the Board's last report on precursors, more than 80 Governments have reconfirmed established annual legitimate requirements or have updated their estimates for at least one of the substances, to reflect changing market conditions as recommended by the Board. Of those, several have substantially revised their requirements downwards. For example, the following countries reduced their estimates, for all ephedrines combined, by 50 per cent or more: Afghanistan; Austria; Bolivia (Plurinational State of); France; Hong Kong, China; Nigeria; Pakistan; United Republic of Tanzania; Uruguay; and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). The Board commends those Governments for their efforts but notes with concern that a significant

number of Governments have not updated their annual legitimate requirements for the last five years.¹⁸

61. The relatively high or significantly increasing annual legitimate requirements for various substances in a number of countries continue to be of concern to the Board. Since its last report, this applies to estimates submitted for the first time by the authorities of Zimbabwe, for 1,000 litres of P-2-P and 1,000 kilograms (kg) of 3,4-MDP-2-P, substances that are traded and used by a relatively small number of countries. The Board also continues to be concerned about relatively high estimates for imports of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in countries in West Asia and has requested the Governments concerned to update, as a matter of urgency, their estimates and to communicate them to the Board without delay. At the same time, the Board notes that a number of Governments imported in actual fact significantly less in a given year than what they had estimated to be their annual legitimate import requirement. To further improve the usefulness of annual legitimate requirements as a practical tool in diversion prevention, **the Board requests all Governments to regularly review their import requirements, as published, amend them as necessary utilizing the most recent market data, and inform the Board of any changes.**

G. Controls over international trade

1. Pre-export notifications

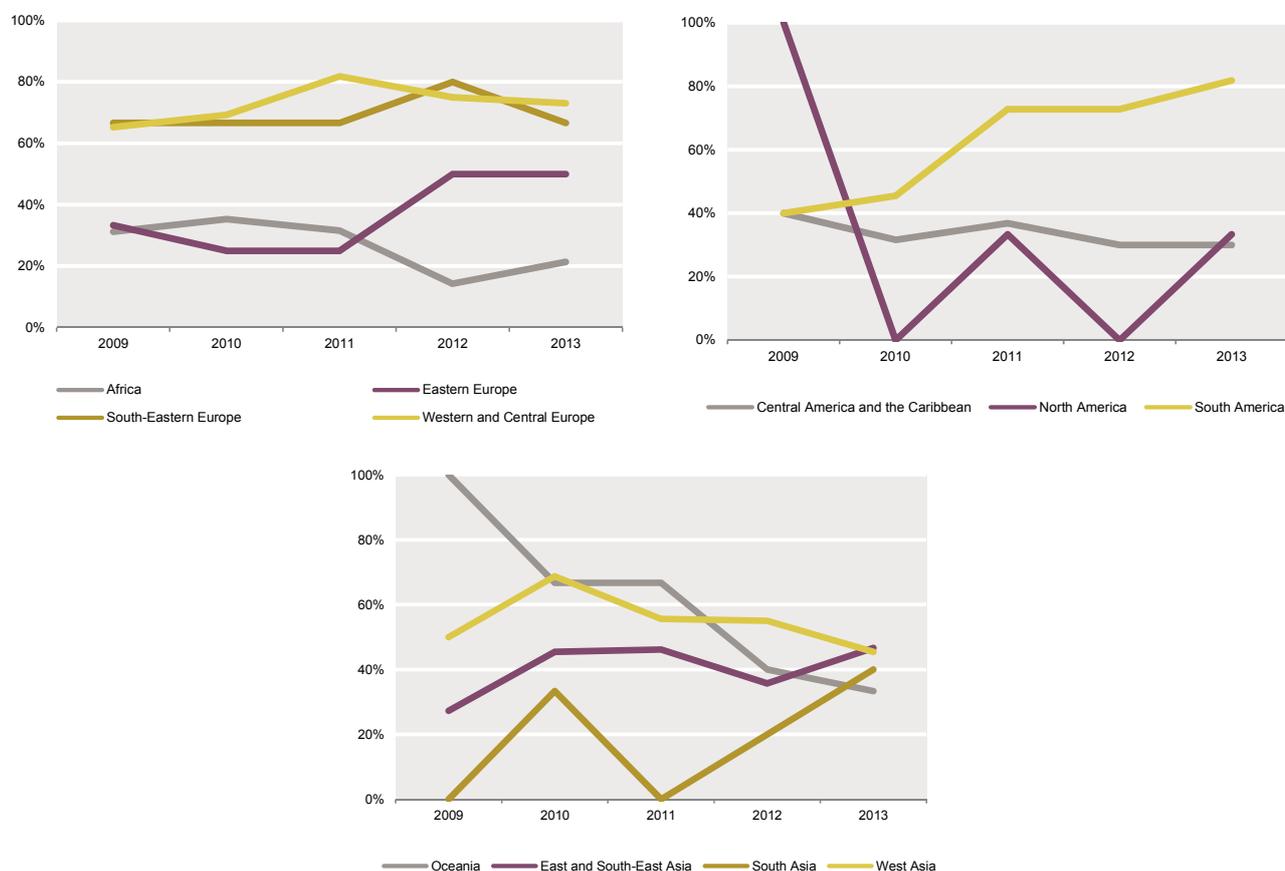
62. The provisions of article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the 1988 Convention provide a fundamental tool for preventing the diversion of precursors from international trade. By invoking article 12, paragraph 10 (a), Governments of importing countries can make it mandatory for exporting countries to inform them of planned exports of precursors, prior to shipping. As at 1 November 2014, 107 States and territories had formally requested to receive pre-export notifications (see map 1 and annex X). Since the Board published its 2013 report on precursors, six more Governments have invoked this article of the 1988 Convention: Nicaragua and Yemen invoked article 12, paragraph 10 (a), for all substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention; Micronesia (Federated States of), New Zealand and Uganda invoked the article for all substances in Tables I and II, as well as for pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine and for safrole-rich oils; and Norway

¹⁸ Azerbaijan; Barbados; Belize; Botswana; Cambodia; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Iceland; Macao, China; Madagascar; Malawi; Monaco; Mozambique; Nicaragua; Papua New Guinea; Portugal; Russian Federation; Solomon Islands; Syrian Arab Republic; and Tajikistan.

64. On average, more than 2,100 pre-export notifications are communicated through the PEN Online system each month. Currently, 150 countries and territories are authorized to access the PEN Online system (see map 1), including 5 additional countries¹⁹ that have registered to use PEN Online since 1 November 2013. Forty-eight countries are still not yet registered with the PEN Online system²⁰ and thus remain vulnerable to the diversion of precursors. Additionally, while 109 importing countries used PEN Online in 2013 to communicate with the authorities of exporting countries, about 40 per cent of

importing countries continue to fail to systematically review incoming pre-export notifications, a rate that varies from year to year and between regions (see figure IV). **The Board urges those States that have not yet done so to register with the PEN Online system. The Board also urges all PEN Online users to make sure that, at a minimum, they review incoming pre-export notifications through the system in a timely manner, thus ensuring that the receipt of the pre-export notifications are acknowledged to the sending authority.**

Figure IV. Percentage of Governments registered with the Pre-Export Notification Online system that systematically reviewed^a incoming pre-export notifications through the system, by region, 2009-2013



^a "Systematic review" is defined as reviewing 90 per cent or more of incoming pre-export notifications.

¹⁹ Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Rwanda and Uzbekistan.

²⁰ Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoros, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia,

Liechtenstein, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritania, Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nauru, Niger, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, South Sudan, Swaziland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

65. The Board has also repeatedly stressed the importance of making active and systematic use of the PEN Online system for every transaction involving precursors, both as sender and recipient of pre-export notifications, and to comply with the deadlines for responses set by the exporting country's authorities. Even though countries are not obliged to respond to pre-export notifications, **the Board continues to remind all importing Governments to use the reply function of the PEN Online system to provide feedback to the authorities of exporting countries. This applies particularly in the event that a transaction appears suspicious, additional time is required for checking its legitimacy, or the exporting authority has specifically requested such feedback.**

66. An analysis of the requests to suspend or stop a shipment indicated that in many cases, the reason was administrative in nature, that is, the importing company was not registered to trade in the substance in question, there was no valid import authorization for the shipment in question, or the permit number/import authorization was not quoted on the pre-export notification, although the importing country had submitted all necessary documentation to the exporting authority beforehand. Requests to suspend or stop a shipment appeared more often to concern Table II substances than Table I substances and may be related to unclear distribution of authorizing powers in countries with more than one authority in charge of precursor control. In cases where the objection is sent after the deadline for responses, the Board works with the authorities of both the exporting country and the importing country to ensure that the necessary steps are taken to suspend delivery of the shipment and/or to launch investigations. **The Board commends Governments of importing countries for utilizing the PEN Online system and encourages those that have not yet made use of the system to do so.**

67. Of the 150 registered PEN Online users, about one third of users sent notifications of exports through the system during 2013. However, the Board is aware that of the remaining 94 countries that have not sent any pre-export notification via the PEN Online system, some continue to export chemicals. For example, according to information provided on form D, the Governments of China and the Republic of Korea—each requiring pre-export notification for shipments of acetic anhydride—reported having received shipments of acetic anhydride from Saudi Arabia in 2013, for the second consecutive year. However, these shipments were not pre-notified via the PEN Online system, making it difficult to monitor the supply chain. **The Board wishes to remind Governments of exporting countries of their obligation under article 12 of the 1988 Convention to provide**

notification regarding exports of chemicals before such exports depart from their territory. Using the PEN Online system is the most efficient and effective way to provide such notification.

68. In this connection, **the Board also wishes to remind Governments that by registering with PEN Online, they do not automatically invoke article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the 1988 Convention.** There are still 50 Governments²¹ that have registered to use PEN Online but have not invoked article 12, including the five countries that recently registered with the PEN Online system (see map 1 above); thus, there is no obligation for exporting countries to notify those PEN Online users prior to shipping scheduled precursor chemicals.

H. Activities and achievements in international precursor control

1. Project Prism and Project Cohesion

69. Project Prism and Project Cohesion, the two international initiatives of the Board focusing on chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of, respectively, heroin and cocaine, and amphetamine-type stimulants, continued to serve as international communication platforms for the monitoring of licit trade in relevant chemicals with a view to preventing diversions and for launching targeted, time-bound operations. Specifically, the reporting period saw the continuation and conclusion of Operation Eagle Eye, which focused on the verification of the legitimacy of domestic trade in, and end use of, acetic anhydride as a means of addressing the prevailing modi operandi used by traffickers of acetic anhydride. Participants in Project Prism and Project Cohesion continued to be alerted to suspicious shipments and actual and attempted diversions of precursors, as well as newly emerging precursors, through special alerts, as well as, on a regular basis, through automated e-mail alert communications via PICS.

²¹ Albania, Andorra, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Eritrea, Georgia, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Suriname, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zambia.

70. A meeting of the INCB Precursor Task Force of Project Prism and Project Cohesion held in Paris in September/October 2014 reviewed in detail the results of Operation Eagle Eye, which was launched in July 2013 for four months (phase 1) and continued until May 2014 (phase 2). Of a total of 42 countries participating²² in the operation, 26 provided information on the domestic movement of acetic anhydride and outcomes of reviewing the legitimacy of domestic commerce in, and end use of, the substance, as well as the bona fides of companies involved (phase 1); 16 countries reported outcomes for phase 2, related to the identification and interdiction of trafficking to Afghanistan, based on the application of dedicated risk profiles.

71. The Operation identified exports of significant amounts of acetic anhydride from Norway and Saudi Arabia to countries in Europe and Asia without mandated pre-export notifications. This is of concern to the Board, since exports of shipments of acetic anhydride that have not been notified through the established system of pre-export notification present a higher risk of diversion, in particular if destined for countries that do not have in place a control system based on individual import permits. Since then, Norway has started to use the PEN Online system to notify States members of the European Union of exports. Phase 2 of the operation did not allow many conclusions due to the low response rate. Relevant details are presented in chapter IV.

72. The Operation confirmed that the control measures applied to domestic trade in and distribution of acetic anhydride lag behind those used in international trade and that the extent of control over domestic trade and distribution varies significantly from country to country. It also demonstrated that the majority of Governments have risk indicators for acetic anhydride, but at the same time they used the opportunity to review them. Some Governments proposed conducting a short-term operation focused on international trade of acetic anhydride following standards established in previous operations and covering a shorter period.

²² Afghanistan, Austria, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China (and Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of China), Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and United States of America.

73. The INCB Precursor Task Force also discussed the outcomes of a survey aimed at gathering information about non-scheduled chemicals that have been encountered for use as pre-precursors or alternatives to scheduled substances in the illicit manufacture of drugs. Feedback was received from 30 participants in Project Prism and Project Cohesion, identifying a total of more than 75 chemicals (see also para. 161 below). Based on the findings, the Task Force discussed options for devising appropriate measures and approaches to better address the issue of non-scheduled chemicals at the global level. To enhance the outreach of intelligence-gathering operations and the representativeness of their findings, **the Board encourages all Governments to actively participate in such operations under Project Prism and Project Cohesion.**

2. Other international initiatives focusing on precursor control

74. In April 2013, China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Thailand launched a two-month joint operation, "Safe Mekong", focusing on drug crimes along the Mekong river and strengthening cooperation between the four countries. In addition to seizing multiple tons of drugs, arms and cash from drug trafficking proceeds, the operation also resulted in the seizure of 260 tons of undisclosed precursor chemicals.²³

75. INCB and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in cooperation with the Government of Thailand, convened a high-level conference in Bangkok on 2-4 December 2013. The conference, entitled "Precursor control in Asia: addressing the challenges", brought together some 100 leading government officials and experts from Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Mexico, Myanmar, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Tajikistan, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, the United States of America, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam and representatives from regional and international organizations. The conference identified ways to combat trafficking in the chemicals used for the illicit manufacture of drugs and in non-scheduled new psychoactive substances. The conference adopted a political declaration²⁴ addressing the challenges of precursor control, as well as the recommendations of the expert meetings,²⁵ with Governments committing to take action.

²³ *Annual Report on Drug Control in China*, Office of China National Narcotics Control Commission, 2014.

²⁴ Precursor Control in Asia: Addressing the Challenges Declaration.

²⁵ Precursor Control in Asia: Addressing the Challenges expert meeting recommendations.

76. The World Customs Organization, member of the INCB Precursors Task Force, conducted Operation Westerlies 2 during a 10-day period, from 6 to 15 December 2013. Approximately 75 customs administrations, 10 regional intelligence liaison offices and the World Customs Organization drug enforcement team participated in the operation, which was aimed at combating illicit trafficking in methamphetamine by air between Africa and Asia, via Europe and the Middle East, through heightened customs controls on passengers departing from, in transit through, and arriving at international airports known for being located on routes used by drug smugglers and members of organized crime syndicates. The operation resulted in the seizure of various drugs and 13 kg of ephedrine.

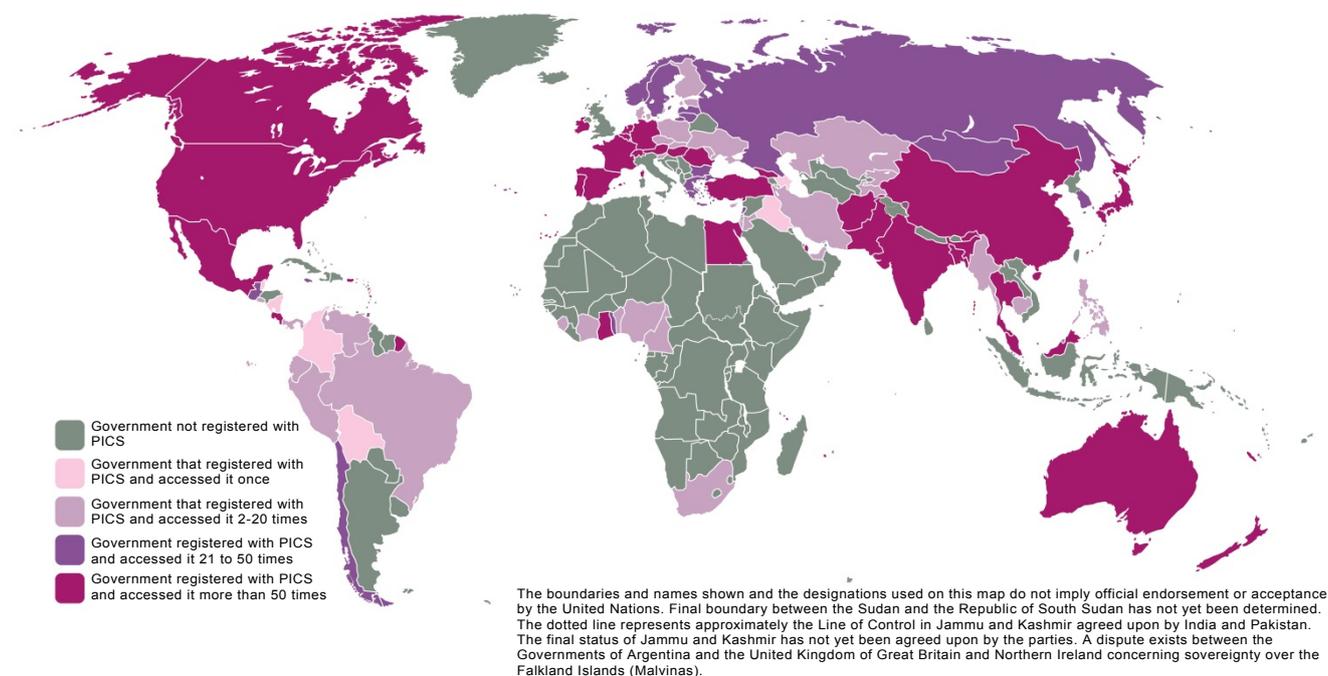
77. On 28-30 April 2014, INCB conducted a workshop on enhancing chemical industry-Government cooperation through partnership, held in Manama. Some 100 industry, regulatory and law enforcement experts from 20 countries participated in the workshop, which resulted in a model memorandum of understanding that can be adapted to

foster cooperation between Governments and the chemical industry, as well as a guidance document that provides for practical development and implementation of such agreements.²⁶ The workshop and the documents developed provide the basis for follow-up activities in the area of voluntary public-private partnerships, industry cooperation and other commercial actors that are involved in the handling of precursor chemicals.

I. Precursors Incident Communication System

78. PICS was launched by the Board in March 2012 and quickly became an indispensable tool for Governments to transmit to relevant national law enforcement and regulatory authorities information about chemical seizures, including non-scheduled chemicals, shipments stopped in transit, suspicious shipments and seizures of clandestine laboratories and equipment. The system effectively facilitates real-time intelligence-sharing and enables bilateral and regional investigations to be launched.

Map 2. Governments registered with and using the Precursors Incident Communication System (As at 1 November 2014)



²⁶ www.incb.org/documents/Publications/PressRelease/PR2014/press_release_300414.pdf.

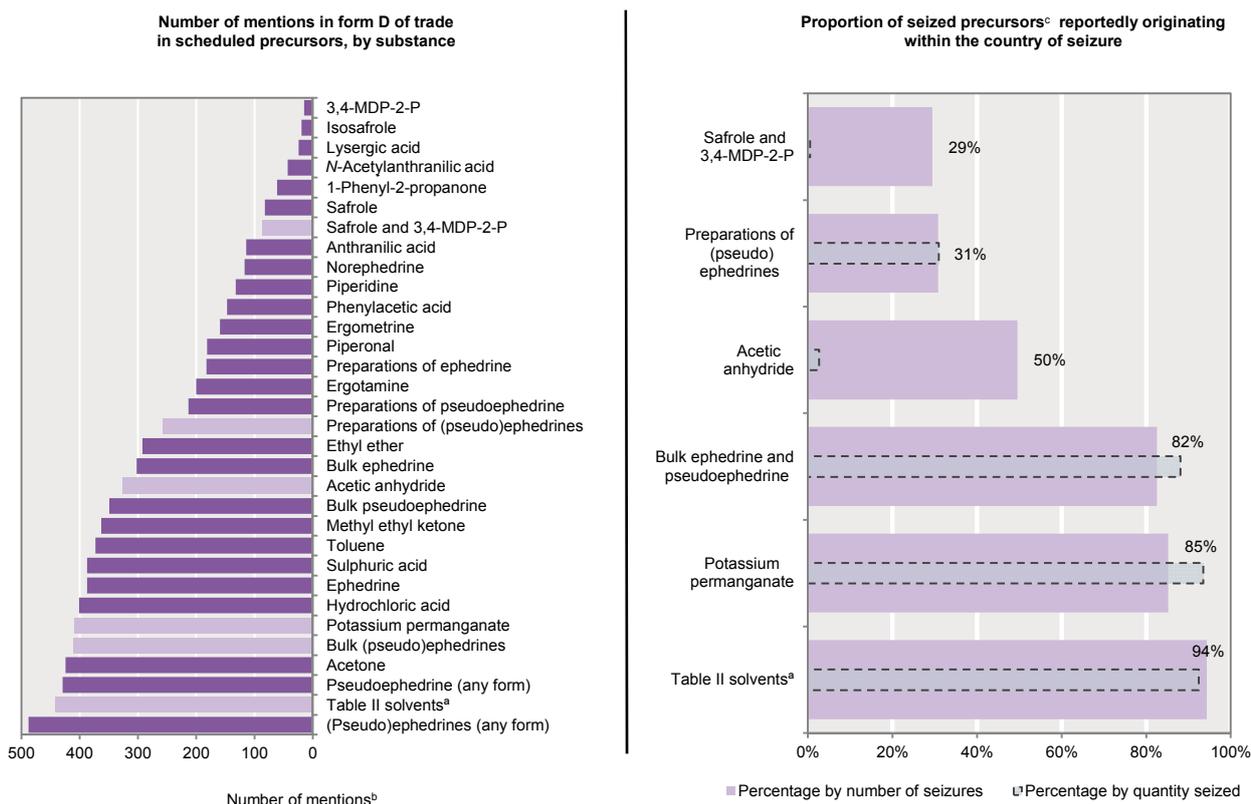
79. As at 1 November 2014, there were nearly 400 registered users, representing almost 200 agencies from 90 countries, and 8 international and regional agencies (see map 2). Almost 1,200 incidents have been communicated since the launch of PICS, involving 84 different countries and territories. Many of the incidents involve chemicals on the limited international special surveillance list and other non-scheduled chemicals, making PICS an essential tool in alerting law enforcement officials to emerging trends. **The Board commends the early and systematic sharing of available operational information via PICS so as to allow the building up of cases and alerting PICS users in other countries about modus operandi and new trends. Governments that have not yet registered PICS focal points for their relevant national authorities involved in precursor control, such as regulatory, law enforcement, customs and drug control agencies, are encouraged to do so without delay.**

IV. Extent of licit trade in precursors and the latest trends in precursor trafficking

80. The present chapter provides not only an overview of major trends and developments in licit trade in and trafficking of precursors, but also a review of major changes over the five-year period starting with the adoption of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action in 2009. As such, it aims to contribute to a better understanding of current challenges and the paradigm shift in the sourcing of precursors since 2009, and of the necessary actions, at the domestic, regional and international levels, which are outlined in chapter II.

81. The present chapter summarizes information on seizures and cases of diversion or attempted diversion from

Figure V. Extent of licit international trade in precursor chemicals compared with local sourcing for illicit purposes, 2009-2013



^a Acetone, ethyl ether, methyl ethyl ketone and toluene.

^b A mention is counted every time a country reports international trade in the substance. If a country reports trade in the same substance in multiple years, each mention is counted separately. In the case of aggregations of different substances (e.g., bulk (raw) ephedrine and bulk (raw) pseudoephedrine), if a given country in a given year reports trade in at least one of those substances, the mention is counted only once for that

^c Countries are requested to report on form D, on an annual basis, total seizures of each precursor and, additionally, a breakdown according to origin. This chart is based only on reports in which a complete breakdown was provided. Only substances for which the availability of data allows for a meaningful analysis are included.

international trade, as well as activities associated with illicit drug manufacture. The data have to be seen in the context of significant year-on-year variations in reported seizure data that occur as a result of inconsistent reporting by Governments and in the light of the fact that seizures of precursors generally reflect the results of large individual seizures and targeted regulatory and law enforcement initiatives, more than is the case for drugs. In addition, seizures of precursors are often the result of cooperation among several countries, and therefore, the occurrence and magnitude of seizures made in a given country should not be misinterpreted or overestimated in assessing that country's role in the overall precursor trafficking situation.

82. Several of the substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention have widespread legitimate uses, and correspondingly large volumes of those substances are traded internationally (for a list of their common uses, see annex XI). The proportion of seized substances in Table I of the 1988 Convention is often small in comparison with international trade in those substances as reported by Governments. Domestic seizures, that is, seizures reported to have originated within the country of seizure and thus occurring outside the international precursor trade

monitoring system, represent a significant proportion of all seizures, ranging between 30 per cent and almost 95 per cent (by number), depending on the specific precursor or group of precursors in question (see figure V). Chemicals traded widely, such as Table II solvents, potassium permanganate and ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in bulk (raw) form tend to be seized more often from domestic markets than are substances whose international trade is more limited, such as safrole and 3,4-MDP-2-P.

83. On a regional basis, with the exception of East and South-East Asia, West Asia and Oceania, the reported origin of the large majority of seizures is within the same country reporting the seizure (see seizures reported as "domestic", in table 2). Seizures made in East and South-East Asia tend to be reported to have originated within that region or, to a lesser extent, from the neighbouring region of South Asia, while seizures made in West Asia are predominantly reported to have originated in that region or, to a lesser extent, in East and South-East Europe. Oceania is the only region where it is reported that a larger proportion of seizures originated in another region (East and South-East Asia).

Table 2. Seizures of precursor chemicals in Tables I and II, by reported origin, 2009-2013

Region of reporting (seizing) country	Reported origin (Percentage)										Number of seizures
	Domestic	Africa	Central and South America and the Caribbean	East and South-East Asia	Eastern and South-Eastern Europe	North America	Oceania	South Asia	Western and Central Europe	West Asia	
Africa	^a	^a	^a	^a	^a	^a	^a	^a	^a	^a	3
Central and South America and the Caribbean	99	–	0	0	–	0	–	0	–	–	1 196
East and South-East Asia	4	–	4	56	–	–	–	36	–	–	75
Eastern and South-Eastern Europe	69	0	–	0	23	0	–	0	6	2	1 555
North America	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	193
Oceania	24	1	0	44	0	17	0	2	10	1	3 112
South Asia	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54
Western and Central Europe	88	–	0	1	1	2	–	3	4	1	693
West Asia	–	–	–	4	22	–	–	–	–	75	213

Notes: Only reports where a consistent breakdown of seizures was given are considered. Since different substances are considered together, the percentage is based on the number of cases, not the total quantity seized. A dash (–) indicates nil, while a small positive value may appear as 0 per cent (since percentages are rounded).

^a Insufficient data.

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

Substances used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamines

84. Many of the precursors that could be used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamines (i.e., amphetamine and methamphetamine) are widely traded internationally. During the reporting period, the authorities of 43 exporting countries used the PEN Online system to report almost 6,400 transactions involving shipments of substances in Table I of the 1988 Convention that are precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants, including one shipment of APAAN.

1. Ephedrine and pseudoephedrine

Licit trade

85. During the reporting period, exporting countries sent more than 5,000 pre-export notifications through the PEN Online system for shipments of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, in bulk and in the form of pharmaceutical preparations. The notifications were for a total of more than 1,030 tons of pseudoephedrine and 130 tons of ephedrine. The ephedrine and pseudoephedrine shipments originated in 41 exporting countries and territories and were destined for 161 importing countries and territories.

86. After a protracted period, during which very few attempts at diversion from international licit trade were detected, a number of cases observed during the reporting period indicate that traffickers are still trying to source ephedrines through licit trade channels.

87. Several such shipments originated in India. In one shipment, 30 kg of pseudoephedrine were to be exported to Honduras, a country that has prohibited the importation of the substance since January 2009. After objecting through the PEN Online system, Honduras received from India all relevant documents to support their investigations.

88. In a similar case, Zimbabwe objected through PEN Online to a shipment of 75 kg of pseudoephedrine originating in India. The result of the investigation in Zimbabwe confirmed that the importer had not applied for an import authorization for the substance nor was authorized to trade in it. Another shipment originating in India, consisting of 150 kg of ephedrine intended for Uganda, was not allowed to proceed as Ugandan authorities clarified that no import authorization had been requested or issued. In both cases, India provided the relevant

documentation to the authorities in Zimbabwe and Uganda to support their investigations. **The Board reminds competent authorities to be aware that the names of legitimate companies may be misused by traffickers to source the substances for the illicit manufacture of drugs.**

89. The Democratic Republic of the Congo also received a pre-export notification for a shipment of 100 kg of ephedrine originating in India. As the company had not been known to have imported precursor chemicals previously, the Board requested the local law enforcement authorities to confirm the legitimacy of the company and of the order. According to the Congolese police, the given address was that of a warehouse in which no pharmaceuticals were being manufactured. The investigations are still ongoing.

90. In recent years, Egypt has become a major trader of pharmaceutical preparations, mainly destined for countries in Africa, but also in West Asia. In January 2014, Egypt sent a pre-export notification to Iraq for two consignments of pharmaceutical preparations containing pseudoephedrine amounting to 311 kg. The Iraqi authorities requested the shipments to be stopped, informing that no import authorizations had been issued for the company.

91. Another suspicious shipment involved 84 kg of pseudoephedrine in the form of a pharmaceutical preparation from Belgium to Kuwait. The Kuwaiti authorities informed the Board that the importing company had not ordered the substance. Since the European Union started using the PEN Online system to send pre-export notification of shipments of pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine, an increasing number of shipments are being stopped through the system by importing countries on the basis of missing import authorizations.

92. Switzerland sent pre-export notification of an export of 125 kg of pseudoephedrine to Paraguay. After objecting to the consignment through PEN Online, the competent authorities of Paraguay informed the Board that the company was registered but not licensed to use the substance. The shipment was subsequently stopped.

93. In May 2014, a Canadian exporting company requested authorization to export ephedrine to Spain. The Canadian authorities sought support from INCB to establish contact with Spain in order to verify the legitimacy of the order. Spanish authorities provided the information that the importing company had links with another company that had been prosecuted in 2011 because of its involvement in illicit activities, namely the import of ephedrine from China and Canada for re-export to an unknown company in Morocco that allegedly was to repackage the substance, mislabel the containers and

misdeclare it at customs, to be re-exported to the Americas. The authorities of both countries are still conducting their investigations.

94. Viet Nam requested to stop a shipment of 500 kg of pseudoephedrine hydrochloride from Singapore. The notification to stop the shipment was sent through the PEN Online system.

Trafficking

95. Of the various precursors, seizures of ephedrines are arguably the most widespread: over the period 2004-2013, a total of 78 countries and territories registered seizures of ephedrine and/or pseudoephedrine (in bulk (raw) or in the form of a pharmaceutical preparation), of which 55 countries and territories made such seizures at least once in the period 2004-2008 and 71 countries and territories made seizures at least once from 2009 onwards. Among the latter group, the authorities of 18 of those countries and territories made such seizures in 2009 or later for the first time on record. Most countries reporting seizures of pseudoephedrine also reported ephedrine seizures. On the other hand, it was not unusual for countries to report seizures of ephedrine but not of pseudoephedrine (see figure VI). However, it cannot be excluded that the latter pattern simply reflects a tendency to indiscriminately categorize seizures of both substances as seizures of ephedrine.

96. In terms of both the number of reporting countries and the total quantities seized, seizures of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine peaked in 2009 (see figure VII), coinciding with special international operations focusing on those substances, and have remained significantly lower since that year.

97. North America and East and South-East Asia have long been the most prominent regions in terms of seizures of ephedrines. Over the period 2004-2008, these two regions together accounted for 90 per cent of global seizures of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in bulk (raw), and North America alone accounted for more than two thirds of the total. Over the period 2009-2013, seizures of bulk ephedrines were more dispersed, with almost 40 per cent of the total quantity reported being seized outside those two regions. In relative terms, since 2009, seizures of ephedrines in bulk have shifted slightly from North America to the neighbouring regions of Central America and the Caribbean and South America and increased in other regions not previously associated with significant illicit methamphetamine manufacture or abuse, including South Asia and West Asia. Nevertheless, over the period 2009-2013, North America still accounted for over one third of seizures of ephedrines in bulk.

Figure VI. Number of countries and territories with recorded seizures of ephedrines, 2004-2013

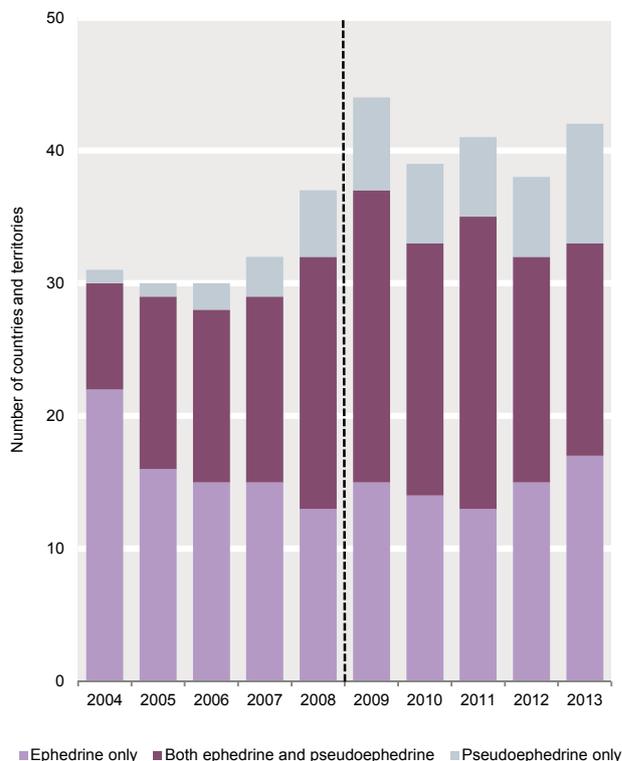
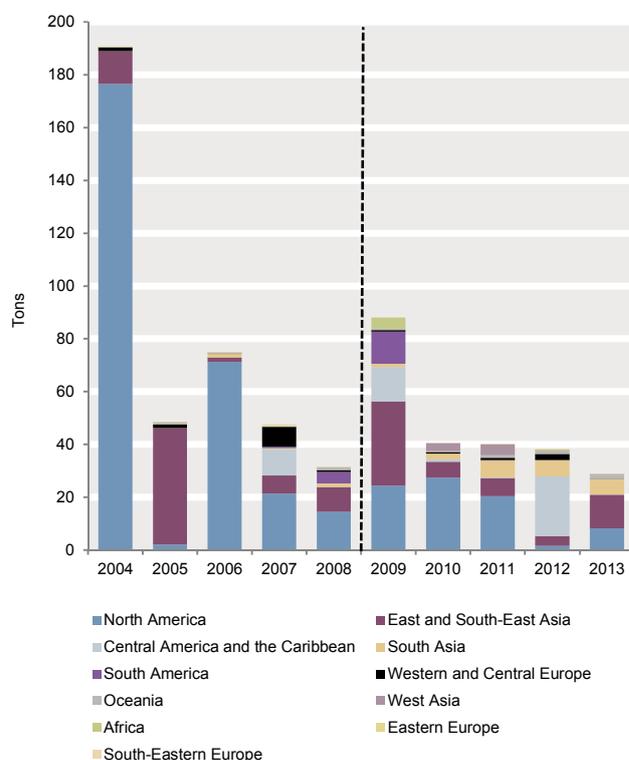


Figure VII. Global seizures of bulk (raw) ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, by region, 2004-2013



98. Ephedrine and pseudoephedrine are also widely seized in the form of pharmaceutical preparations. The average quantity²⁷ of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine preparations reported to have been seized annually over the period 2009-2013 was more than five-fold the average level over 2006-2008.²⁸

99. In the case of both preparations and substances in bulk, since 2009 there appears to have been an increased tendency to source ephedrines for illicit purposes locally rather than from other countries; among seizures in the period 2009-2013, the proportion of seizures that were identified by the reporting country as originating in its own territory increased from previous years, reaching 31 per cent in the case of preparations (up from 10 per cent prior to 2009) and 88 per cent in the case of substances in bulk (up from 75 per cent in the period 2004-2008). That may reflect an increased effectiveness in curtailing cross-border diversion.

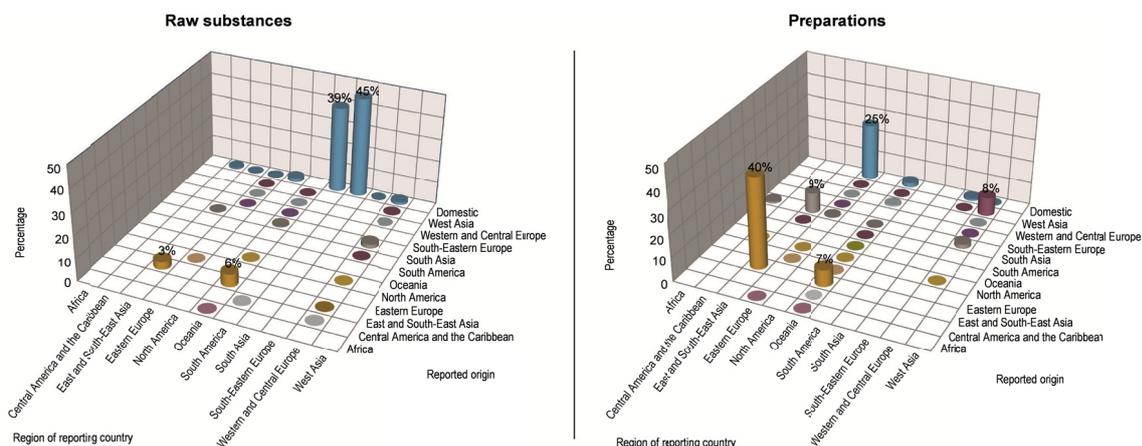
100. Even so, the available data suggest that the sourcing of preparations containing ephedrines for illicit purposes continues to be of a more international nature than sourcing of the bulk substances (see figure VIII); over the period 2009-2013, more than two thirds of seizures of preparations (by quantity) could be traced to a country other than the reporting

country. Nevertheless, even these seizures exhibited a shift towards more localized patterns: more precisely, from interregional to intraregional patterns. Based on total weight seized, prior to 2009, most such cases involved preparations that had been sourced from another region (notably seizures made in Oceania originating in East and South-East Asia), while in the period 2009-2013, the majority of seizures of ephedrines originating in another country were sourced from within the same region (notably between different countries within East and South-East Asia).

101. In 2013, 33 countries and territories reported seizures of ephedrine on form D, of which 21 reported seizures of ephedrine in bulk and 17 of ephedrine preparations. Pseudoephedrine seizures were reported by 25 countries and territories, including 15 reporting seizures of pseudoephedrine in bulk and 14 reporting seizures of pseudoephedrine preparations.

102. Globally, seizures of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine amounted to 43 tons, in addition to 1 million tablets of unknown net content. Seizures amounting to 1 ton or more were reported by 7 countries: Australia, China, India, Mexico, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States.

Figure VIII. Breakdown of seizures of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, 2009-2013, by region of reporting country and origin (when specified), bulk (raw) substances versus preparations



²⁷ Based only on instances where the available information allows for conversion into weight.

²⁸ Collection of data on seizures of pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine only started as of the 2006 reporting cycle, pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 49/3.

103. China reported seizures of 11 tons of bulk (raw) ephedrine, 5.7 tons of ephedrine preparations and 908 kg of bulk (raw) pseudoephedrine in 2013. In December 2013, a major operation was launched by the Chinese authorities in the village of Boshe, Lufeng, in Guangdong province, which led to the seizure of more than 3 tons of methamphetamine and about 100 tons of undisclosed chemicals. The key starting material for the manufacture of ephedrine was found to have been 2-bromopropiophenone, a substance that came under national control as of 12 May 2014.
104. Acting on a tip-off, authorities of the Philippines seized almost 250 kg of ephedrine in unlabelled plastic bags from a vehicle in Parañaque City. The origin or point of diversion of the substance is unknown.
105. During the reporting period, there was an increasing number of diversions or attempted diversions of ephedrines with connections to companies in West Africa. Since November 2013, three incidents involving ephedrine in Nigeria were communicated through PICS. In particular, in September 2014, 250 kg of ephedrine hydrochloride was legitimately imported into Nigeria from India by a company whose owner then proceeded to successfully divert 27 kg and attempted to sell a further 25 kg to a prospective buyer. The investigation resulted in the seizure of the remaining 223 kg of ephedrine. Nigeria also reported the seizure of additional illicit methamphetamine laboratories in 2014, bringing the total number of illicit laboratories and associated facilities known to have been dismantled in that country to seven.
106. In 2013, the Board received several letters from a company in Guinea-Bissau attempting to establish a new annual legitimate requirement for pseudoephedrine, to increase it from nil to 6,000 kg. Subsequent investigations confirmed that the company was registered but that there was no licit requirement for pseudoephedrine in the country and that no import authorization had been issued to the company. The Board alerted the main exporters of this substance—China and India—to that development and requested them not to export the substance without confirming the legitimacy of the order. A subsequent seizure of 300 kg of pseudoephedrine in Latvia in March 2014 was linked to the same company in Guinea-Bissau. The Latvian authorities initiated a formal investigation and have provided initial information to the Board. A Project Prism alert was issued informing all participants of this development.
107. In January 2014, the authorities of the United Kingdom suspended a shipment of 250 kg of ephedrine hydrochloride at the request of the competent authorities of Liberia. Another incident involved a barrel of 25 kg of ephedrine which went missing from a consignment sent from Denmark to Ghana, for which investigations are ongoing.
108. Aside from the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine, attempts to divert ephedrines in West Africa may also be intended for sale as medications on the illicit market. Côte d'Ivoire reported on its form D the seizure of about 1.3 kg of pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine from street vendors that sell those preparations without marketing approval. They are reportedly smuggled into Côte d'Ivoire by land from countries in the subregion.
109. The situation with precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants in the Islamic Republic of Iran continues to be unclear, with insufficient information provided to the Board to assess the situation. Despite the Board's concerns about relatively high estimated annual legitimate requirements, figures have remained unchanged since 2010. At the same time, the country continues to be affected by significant levels of abuse, trafficking and illicit manufacture of methamphetamine. In 2013, Iranian authorities dismantled 445 small-scale laboratories and seized almost 3.7 tons of methamphetamine, an increase on both counts compared with 2012. There are indications from chemical analysis conducted with the country that ephedrine or pseudoephedrine are typically used as the starting material²⁹ for illicit methamphetamine manufacture in that country.
110. The continued accessibility of pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine to traffickers in South-East Asia is evidenced by seizures of such preparations. Myanmar, for example, reported in its form D to have seized more than 3.5 tons of pharmaceutical preparations containing pseudoephedrine and more than 130 kg of ephedrine preparations, reportedly originating in India and Thailand. Thailand reported seizing almost 300,000 pseudoephedrine tablets concealed in vehicles in Mae Sot district of Tak province, bordering Myanmar. All tablets were alleged to have originated in Turkey, similar to what occurred in the 2012 reporting cycle, when about the same number of tablets were reported to have originated in that country. Overall, however, 2013 marks the third consecutive year of decline, from more than 58 million tablets seized in 2010 to just under 300,000 tablets, a development that may be linked to stricter domestic controls following major irregularities reported in the Board's 2012 report on precursors.
111. Hong Kong, China, reported seizing 27 kg and almost 660,000 tablets containing pseudoephedrine, as well as similar amounts (by weight) of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in bulk (raw) form. Many reported seizures of ephedrine and

²⁹ Ali Reza Khajeamiri and others, "Determination of impurities in illicit methamphetamine samples seized in Iran", *Forensic Science International*, vol. 217, Nos. 1-3 (April 2013), pp. 204-206.

pseudoephedrine bulk materials were made in outbound air consignments, mostly destined for Australia; some of the consignments were transiting through Hong Kong, China, from other points in China or India; one shipment was destined for Malaysia and one for New Zealand. In contrast, seizures of pharmaceutical preparations were made from the luggage of incoming air passengers, often from or via Doha; in addition, three seizures of pseudoephedrine preparations were made from the luggage of incoming and outgoing passengers at control points between Hong Kong, China, and other points in China.

112. Germany reported the seizure in 2013 of an incoming shipment from Pakistan of ephedrine tablets via air freight; similarly, the authorities of the United Kingdom reported seizing pseudoephedrine preparations originating in Pakistan.

113. Authorities in New Zealand reported a significant increase in seizures of pharmaceutical preparations containing pseudoephedrine, in comparison with previous years. Trafficking of such preparations, primarily in the form of ContacNT, continues to originate mostly in China, using as consignees residential addresses falsely claimed to belong to legitimate New Zealand companies. Large importations are increasingly common, and offenders apparently have no difficulty accessing those chemicals, as reflected in the fact that there is no discernible decline in the methamphetamine market. Authorities consider the use of the Pacific Ocean by organized criminal groups to move illicit drugs and precursors to be of high risk to New Zealand. Other chemicals and reagents needed for the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine appear to be sourced by means of various domestic diversion methods, including theft.

114. Although the presence of methamphetamine has now been detected in the illicit drug markets of several European countries, the Czech Republic remains the most prominent in the region in terms of illicit manufacture. Authorities of the Czech Republic reported the dismantling of 261 illicit methamphetamine laboratories in 2013. Most of them were small in scale, capable of producing up to 50 grams of methamphetamine in one batch. The chemicals found in these laboratories included non-scheduled chemicals such as red phosphorus, iodine, hydriodic acid, formic acid, as well as the Table II substances hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid and toluene, all of which are assumed to have been sourced domestically.

115. Czech customs authorities reported seizing, in 70 instances occurring during 2013, almost 115,000 tablets containing pseudoephedrine that were smuggled into the country from Poland by land to be used in small-scale laboratories manufacturing methamphetamine for subsequent export (locally known as "crystal"). Ephedrine and pseudoephedrine have been used for many years in the illicit

manufacture of methamphetamine for domestic consumption as well as cross-border trafficking to neighbouring Austria, Germany and Slovakia. The Czech authorities have now observed a significant increase in the sophistication and the capacity of clandestine methamphetamine laboratories, often run by Vietnamese organized criminal groups. While pseudoephedrine hydrochloride used to be mostly extracted from domestically available pharmaceutical preparations, a change in legislation in 2009 limiting the amount that could be purchased at once to 900 milligrams (mg) resulted in a significant reduction in the misuse of such domestically diverted preparations. Now, most pharmaceutical preparations are smuggled into the country from abroad, mostly from Germany, Poland and Slovakia, and occasionally from Bulgaria and Turkey. Bulgarian authorities communicated through PICS several such incidents involving pharmaceutical preparations, which had often originated in Turkey. In some cases, tablets were removed from their original packaging and trafficked packed loose in nylon bags. Unlike Czech domestic products, pharmaceutical preparations smuggled into the Czech Republic often contain more than 30 mg (and up to 120 mg) of pseudoephedrine hydrochloride in one dosage unit (tablet).

116. In 2013, illicit methamphetamine manufacture was also identified in Bulgaria and Germany. Bulgaria reported dismantling 35 methamphetamine laboratories, often found on private premises and manufacturing methamphetamine for local distribution. German authorities dismantled five small-scale laboratories manufacturing methamphetamine from pharmaceutical preparations containing pseudoephedrine, a decrease compared with previous years. The laboratories were located in south-eastern federal states of Germany, neighbouring the Czech Republic. The pharmaceutical preparations were obtained in pharmacies in Germany.

2. Norephedrine and ephedra

Licit trade

117. International trade in norephedrine, a substance that can be used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine, is low compared with trade in other precursors. During the reporting period, 10 countries sent notifications of exports of norephedrine to 29 importing countries, involving a total amount of 52 tons of norephedrine. The *Ephedra* plant is the natural source of ephedrine, both for legitimate manufacture as well as for use in illicit laboratories. The Board has on several occasions alerted Governments to the possible illicit use of ephedra and advised them to remain vigilant in that regard, but as the plant material is not under international control, there is no requirement to pre-notify exports of ephedra or ephedra-based products.

Trafficking

118. Although both norephedrine and ephedra have been found in illicit drug laboratories, such occurrences are unusual, accounting for a very small proportion of the substances found in such laboratories.

119. Seizures of norephedrine remain small and restricted to a small number of countries in comparison with other precursors used for the manufacture of amphetamine. Nevertheless, seizures of the substance appear to have become more frequent over the past decade. Over the period 2004-2013, 17 countries and territories registered seizures of norephedrine, of which only seven made such seizures prior to 2009. In 2013, only two countries reported norephedrine seizures—Australia and Ukraine—and the quantities involved did not exceed 1 kg.

120. The latest seizures of ephedra reported via form D relate to 2011. However, Chinese authorities reported a continuously worsening situation with regard to ephedra, despite the strengthening of regulations concerning the *Ephedra* plant, which made the harvesting or purchase of the plant for drug manufacture a criminal offence.³⁰

3. 1-Phenyl-2-propanone and phenylacetic acid

121. P-2-P is an immediate precursor in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine and methamphetamine and can itself be synthesized from phenylacetic acid. Non-scheduled esters of phenylacetic acid as well as other pre-precursors may be used to substitute for P-2-P and phenylacetic acid in illicit manufacture (see annex IV).

Licit trade

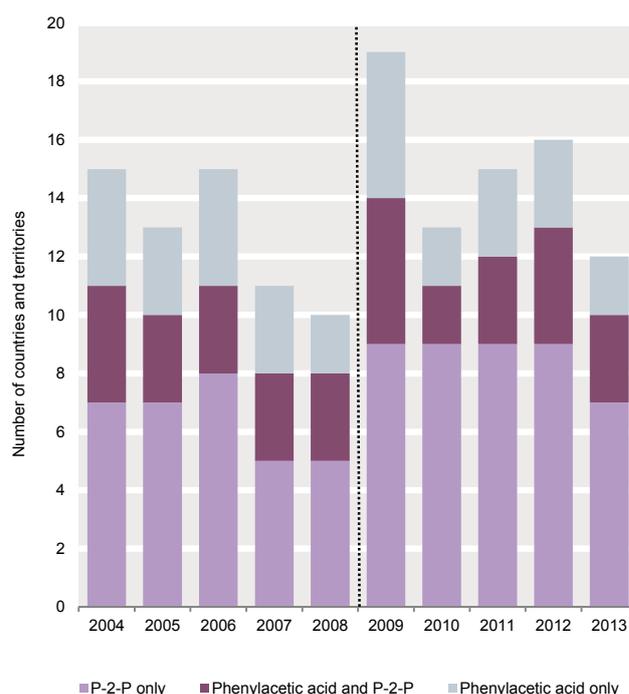
122. International trade in P-2-P is limited, with three quarters of Governments reporting that they had no requirements for P-2-P or had prohibited its import. During the reporting period, seven exporting countries sent pre-export notifications for 24 planned exports of P-2-P, amounting to almost 34,000 litres, via the PEN Online system to 12 importing countries. By contrast, licit trade in phenylacetic acid, an immediate precursor for P-2-P, is far more significant in terms of both the number of countries involved and the amounts traded. During the reporting period, 12 exporting countries sent, through the PEN Online system, 480 pre-export notifications for planned shipments of phenylacetic acid amounting to 1,000 tons, to 43 importing countries.

123. A planned shipment of a significant amount of P-2-P (9,850 litres) from India to the Syrian Arab Republic was stopped by the Indian authorities at the request—through PEN Online—of the importing country's authorities.

Trafficking

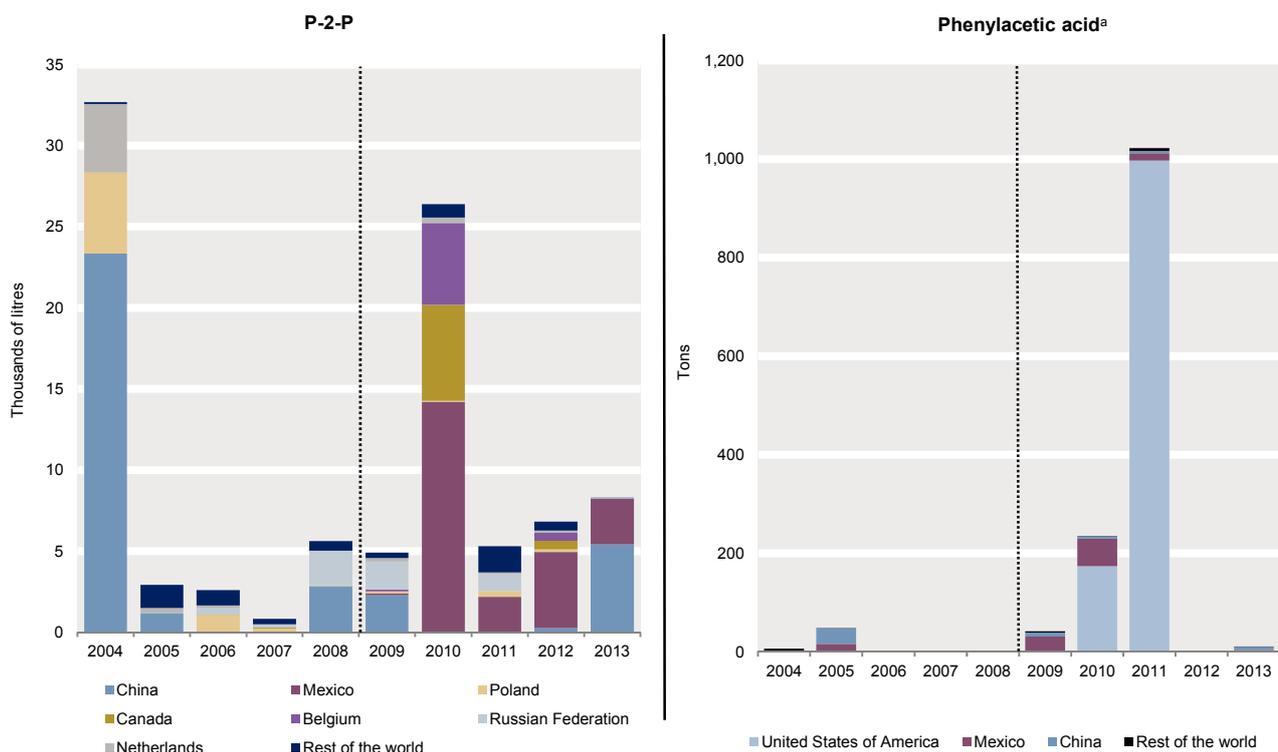
124. In some parts of the world, P-2-P-based methods have virtually replaced the use of ephedrine as the main starting materials for the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine. In addition, P-2-P has long been used in Europe for the manufacture of amphetamine. P-2-P itself has also increasingly been synthesized from phenylacetic acid (also a Table I substance) and from various non-scheduled chemicals, including the esters of phenylacetic acid and APAAN (see paras. 144-155).

Figure IX. Number of countries and territories with recorded seizures of phenylacetic acid and 1-phenyl-2-propanone (P-2-P), 2004-2013



³⁰ *Annual Report on Drug Control in China*, Office of China National Narcotics Control Commission, 2014, p. 53.

Figure X. Global seizures of 1-phenyl-2-propanone (P-2-P) and phenylacetic acid, 2004-2013



^a Seizures of phenylacetic acid may include esters and salts of phenylacetic acid.

125. However, seizures of P-2-P and phenylacetic acid remain less widespread than those of ephedrines. In the period 2004-2013, a total of 35 countries and territories registered seizures of P-2-P or phenylacetic acid, of which 28 countries and territories made such seizures at least once in the period 2009-2013. Among them, seven countries³¹ made seizures of these substances for the first time on record in 2009 or later.

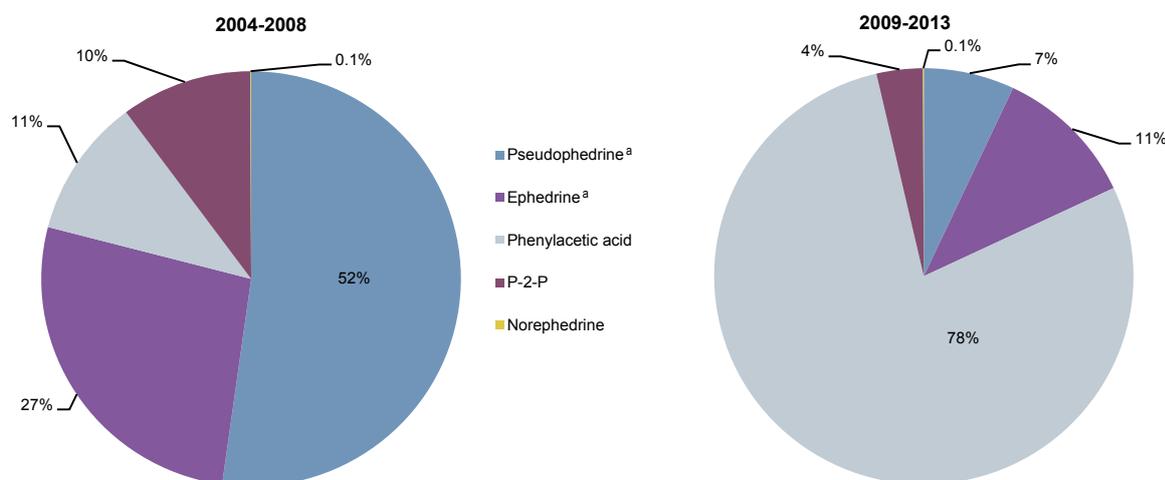
126. In terms of seized quantities, seven countries together accounted for 93 per cent of all seizures of P-2-P in the period 2004-2013 (China, Mexico, Poland, Canada, Belgium, the Russian Federation and the Netherlands, in that order). Seizures of phenylacetic acid, in spite of the larger volume of licit trade in that substance, were even more localized than for P-2-P, with three countries (notably, the United States, followed by Mexico and China) accounting for 99 per cent of all seizures of phenylacetic acid over the same period

127. Seizures of these substances were especially high around 2010-2011, a direct result of the increased focus on phenylacetic acid and its derivatives under Operation

Phenylacetic Acid and Its Derivatives (Operation PAAD).³² In particular, the quantity of phenylacetic acid seized in the period 2009-2011 corresponds to approximately three quarters of all seizures of scheduled precursors used in the manufacture of amphetamines in the period 2009-2013. This corroborates the results of forensic profiling of samples of methamphetamine seized in the United States, which have long provided strong evidence of the use of P-2-P-based methods.

³¹ Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Philippines, Serbia and Syrian Arab Republic.

³² See *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2011 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.12.XI.4).

Figure XI. Distribution of seized amphetamines precursors, periods 2004-2008 and 2009-2013

Note: In order to meaningfully compare the share of different substances, quantities are given equal weight whenever they yield the same approximate amount of amphetamine or methamphetamine.

^a Bulk and preparations.

128. Ten countries and territories reported seizures of P-2-P on form D in 2013, and five reported seizures of phenylacetic acid. The seized quantities of both substances were by far the largest in two countries: China and Mexico. After some years with none or just a couple hundred litres of seizures of P-2-P, China reported having seized in 2013 almost 5,500 litres of P-2-P and more than 6.5 tons of phenylacetic acid. Mexico reported seizures of 2,800 litres of P-2-P and 3,320 kg of phenylacetic acid. Bulgaria and Myanmar reported the next largest amounts of phenylacetic acid seizures: 97 kg and 95 kg, respectively. No other country reported seizures in excess of 50 litres of P-2-P or 50 kg of phenylacetic acid. The large quantity of P-2-P seized in China was linked to an investigation that detected an attempt to deliver P-2-P to Spain.

129. In the United States, which has a large market for methamphetamine largely supplied through trafficking across the border from Mexico, drug profiling data have indicated that, starting around 2010, the majority of methamphetamine seized in that country has been manufactured using P-2-P-based methods. By mid-2014, more than 95 per cent of the methamphetamine seized in the United States was being manufactured using P-2-P-based methods.

130. Although reports confirming the use of P-2-P-based methods in the illicit manufacture of amphetamines have so far largely been confined to North and Central America and Europe, indications have recently emerged of possible P-2-P-based manufacture, or attempts at such manufacture, outside those regions.

131. In China, the quantity of phenylacetic acid seized in 2013 was linked to the arrest of a suspect who was in the process of setting up a clandestine laboratory. In India, more than 20 litres of P-2-P were seized from a clandestine laboratory in March 2014. In a separate incident in India, almost 60 litres of P-2-P (as well as other chemicals) were seized, in May 2014, in conjunction with a seizure of 3.35 kg of methamphetamine. However, seizures of P-2-P in India were in addition to, not in place of, seizures of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. During the first seven months of 2014, India destroyed five facilities manufacturing amphetamine-type stimulants, from which 155 kg of amphetamine and 162 kg of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine (as well as other substances) were seized.³³

132. Further indications that methamphetamine manufactured using P-2-P-based methods is spreading emerge from the drug profiling data of Australia, where the proportion of the analysed methamphetamine samples seized at the border that were manufactured using P-2-P-based methods increased from about 6 per cent in 2010 to more than 25 per cent in the first six months of 2013. As the inverse of that trend, the proportion of analysed border seizures that were classified as having been manufactured using ephedrine or pseudoephedrine decreased from more than 80 per cent to less than 75 per cent during the same period. Consignments seized as they reach the Australian border continue to have numerous countries of departure, notably countries of South-East Asia and North America. A move away from methods based on the use of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine towards P-2-P-based methods was also seen from methamphetamine

³³ Narcotics Control Bureau India (Drug Situation Report and National Drug Enforcement Statistics, July 2014).

samples seized domestically in Australia in the period 2010-2013, albeit still at low levels.³⁴

Substances used in the illicit manufacture of 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine and its analogues

1. 3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone and piperonal

133. 3,4-MDP-2-P is an immediate precursor in the illicit manufacture of 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDMA) and other “ecstasy”-type substances and can itself be manufactured from piperonal, safrole or isosafrole (see annex IV). Several non-scheduled derivatives of 3,4-MDP-2-P have increasingly been available in recent years, most of which also require piperonal in their manufacture.

Licit trade

134. The licit trade in 3,4-MDP-2-P is small and limited to just a few countries. Only four Governments report a legitimate need for the import of 3,4-MDP-2-P of more than 1 kg per year (see annex II). In the reporting period, no pre-export notification for a shipment of 3,4-MDP-2-P was sent through the PEN Online system. The international trade situation for piperonal is quite different. Sixteen exporting countries used the PEN Online system to send pre-export

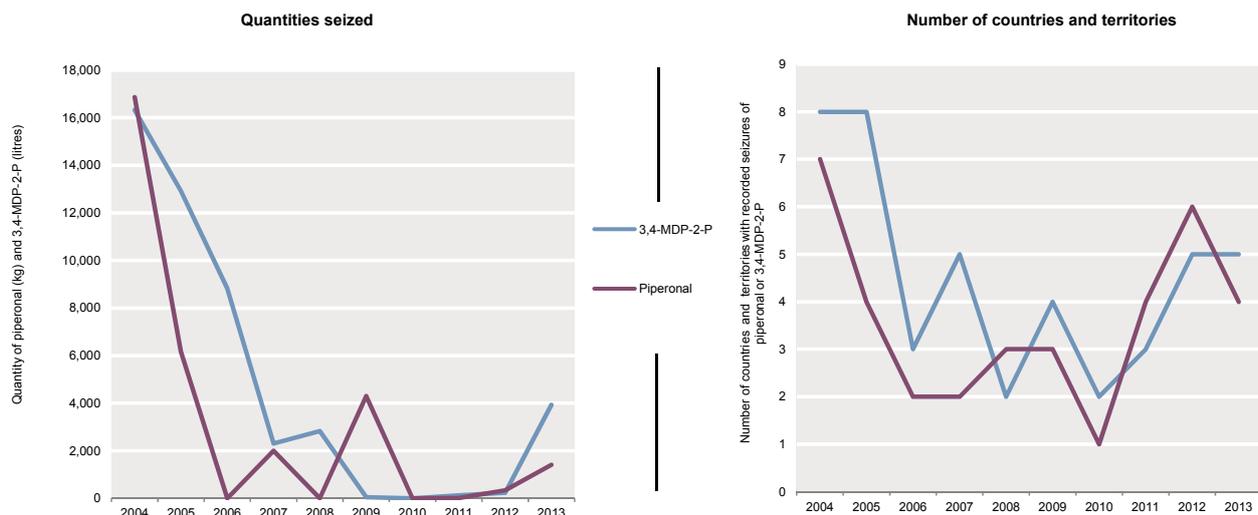
notifications for 627 shipments totalling almost 2,400 tons to 49 importing countries during the reporting period.

Trafficking

135. In the period 2004-2013, 31 countries and territories registered seizures of 3,4-MDP-2-P or piperonal, of which 22 countries and territories made such seizures at least once in the period 2009-2013, including 7 countries (Austria, Belarus, Nicaragua, Philippines, Portugal, Serbia and Slovenia) that in that period made their first recorded seizure of those substances.

136. Seizure data for 3,4-MDP-2-P recently made available corroborate earlier evidence pointing to a rebound in the availability of that substance, following an apparent shortage around 2010. Despite the fact that piperonal could in principle serve as an alternative to 3,4-MDP-2-P as a starting point for the manufacture of MDMA, seizures of 3,4-MDP-2-P and piperonal followed quite similar trends in terms of both the number of countries reporting such seizures and the quantities seized. One possible explanation could be that the illicit supply of 3,4-MDP-2-P was itself dependent on the supply, licit or otherwise, of the more widely traded piperonal, which can be used to synthesize 3,4-MDP-2-P. Alternatively, given the challenges that some of the emerging derivatives of 3,4-MDP-2-P, namely salts of 3,4-MDP-2-P methyl glycidic acid, may pose regarding their identification, a proportion of such seizures may have been incorrectly identified as mixtures of 3,4-MDP-2-P and piperonal.

Figure XII. Global seizures of 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (3,4-MDP-2-P) and piperonal, 2004-2013



137. Five countries (Austria, Belgium, China, Netherlands and Slovenia) reported seizures of 3,4-MDP-2-P on form D for the 2013 reporting cycle, and four countries (Australia, Hungary, Romania and Spain) reported seizures of piperonal,

³⁴ Australian Crime Commission, *Illicit Drug Data Report 2012-13*.

amounting to a total of 3,930 litres of 3,4-MDP-2-P and 1,400 kg of piperonal.

138. Belgium and Slovenia reported the largest quantities of 3,4-MDP-2-P seized in 2013. Belgium made three seizures amounting to more than 2,700 litres, of which two, accounting for almost the entire amount, were reported to have originated in China. Slovenian authorities reported a seizure of more than 900 litres of 3,4-MDP-2-P; details communicated via PICS indicate that the confiscation was made at the port of Koper and that the substance was seized from a container in transit from China to the Netherlands.

139. With regard to piperonal, Spain reported six seizures of the substance in 2013, accounting for almost the entire aggregate quantity reported for this reporting period. In May 2014, Spanish authorities seized two laboratories manufacturing synthetic drugs, including one manufacturing MDMA (commonly known as “ecstasy”). In March 2013, small amounts of MDMA had already been seized from another laboratory in Spain manufacturing amphetamine. However, there is no evidence to link these laboratories directly to the seizures of piperonal.

2. Safrole, safrole-rich oils and isosafrole

Licit trade

140. During the reporting period, pre-export notifications were sent via PEN Online for 29 shipments of safrole, including in the form of safrole-rich oils, with a total volume

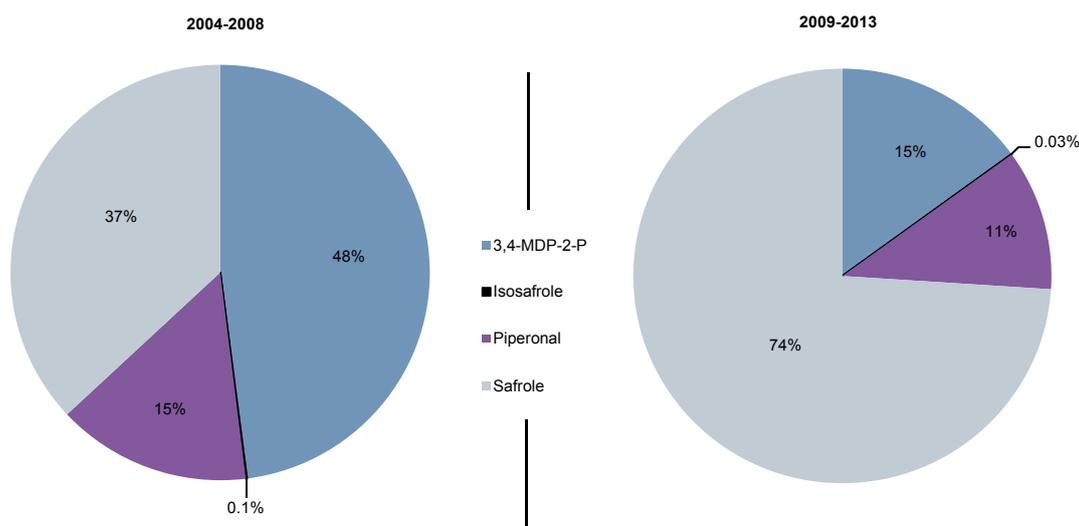
of slightly over 4,500 litres, being sent from six exporting countries to twelve importing countries. That is about the same international trade situation as in 2012 and 2013, but represents a significant decline from just two years ago. Trade in isosafrole is even more limited, with only one shipment of 1 litre of isosafrole having been notified via PEN Online during the reporting period.

Trafficking

141. Over the period 2004-2013, 24 countries and territories made seizures of safrole or isosafrole, of which 14 made such seizures at least once over the period 2009-2013, including 5 countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico and New Zealand), which registered such seizures for the first time in 2009 or later. The quantities of seized isosafrole, an intermediate in the synthesis of MDMA from safrole, were consistently negligible compared with the quantities of safrole seized. Although some countries in South-East Asia, notably Indonesia and Malaysia, have been associated with illicit MDMA manufacture in the past, the recent emergence of safrole seizures in the region is also linked to shipments intended for countries outside the region.

142. Both the number of countries and territories registering seizures of safrole and the quantity seized rose abruptly in 2011; large quantities were also seized in 2013. The quantity of safrole seized in the period 2009-2013 comprised almost three quarters of all seizures of scheduled precursors used in the manufacture of MDMA in that period.

Figure XIII. Distribution of seized precursors of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA, commonly known as “ecstasy”), 2004-2008 versus 2009-2013



Note: In order to meaningfully compare the share of different substances, quantities are given equal weight whenever they yield the same approximate amount of MDMA.

143. Despite the apparent rebound in the availability of 3,4-MDP-2-P, use of safrole may not have receded. Five countries (Australia, Indonesia, Lithuania, Netherlands and United States) reported seizures of safrole or safrole-rich oils on form D for the 2013 reporting period, amounting to a total of more than 14,000 litres. The largest quantity by far was seized by the Netherlands (13,800 litres), which was also the only country to report seizures of isosafrole (10 litres). Seizures reported on form D were largely confirmations of seizures that had been communicated at the time of their occurrence through PICS and also included seizures of safrole in the form of safrole-rich oils carried out by authorities in Indonesia, with links to Australia and the United States. Seizures of safrole and safrole-rich oils continued to be communicated through PICS in 2014, including one seizure of 150 litres of brown camphor oil in Australia. **The Board commends those PICS users that communicate relevant incidents of precursor chemicals through the system to alert their counterparts of relevant trafficking cases, modi operandi and emerging trends, and encourages countries that do not yet have access to the system to register as soon as possible.**

Use of non-scheduled substances and other trends in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants

1. Pre-precursors for amphetamine and methamphetamine

144. APAAN seizures continued to be made in Europe, with almost 5.4 tons reported seized in seven instances in Belgium, including 5.12 tons reported to have originated in China; more than 1 ton in Estonia and about 180 kg in Lithuania. Four and a half tons of APAAN were reported to have been seized from a storage place in Germany; the substance seized had originated in China and was intended to be sent to the Netherlands. German authorities also reported several large-scale shipments from China that transited Germany en route to neighbouring countries. However, due to the lack of relevant legislation in 2013, German customs authorities were not able to seize the consignments and were thus only able to inform their counterparts in the destination countries. That changed in 2014, after APAAN became a controlled chemical in the States members of the European Union,³⁵ when 5 tons of APAAN were reported to have been seized from a container

at the seaport of Hamburg that had been misdeclared to the customs authorities.

145. The largest seizures worldwide in 2013 continued to be made by the authorities of the Netherlands, totalling more than 36 tons in 54 incidents. Romanian customs authorities reported seizing 600 kg from China en route to the Netherlands, while 25 kg were seized at a local residence and were also allegedly destined for the Netherlands. Poland reported the dismantling of a clandestine laboratory in which APAAN was converted into P-2-P and 1,400 litres of that precursor were recovered. A small amount of APAAN was also reported seized in France. In March 2014, Bulgaria communicated via PICS the seizure of almost 1 ton of APAAN, misdeclared as soluble dyes, found on a truck entering Bulgaria from Turkey.

146. Chinese authorities, in cooperation with counterparts in countries concerned, reported having prevented the export of seven shipments totalling almost 13.5 tons of APAAN in 2013,³⁶ despite the chemical not having been under national control until May 2014. For 2014, information on APAAN incidents communicated via PICS suggests that an increasing number of seizures of APAAN now appear to be made in illicit laboratories, possibly of previously acquired stocks.

147. Esters of phenylacetic acid also continue to be seized. Belize reported the seizure in 2013 of a consignment consisting of more than 800 litres of ethyl phenylacetate and more than 625 litres of acetic anhydride (which is required in the conversion of the esters into P-2-P), as well as other unidentified chemicals, indicating that following the peak in seizures under Operation PAAD in 2011, pre-precursors for phenylacetic acid and P-2-P continue to be trafficked into the Central American region.

148. Similarly, authorities in Mexico—where derivatives of phenylacetic acid have been under national control since November 2009—reported having seized, in 2013, 520 kg and more than 12,000 litres of ethyl phenylacetate and almost 8 tons of 2-phenylacetamide (a pre-precursor of phenylacetic acid that has already been monitored as part of Operation PAAD). Mexico also reported seizures of almost 3.5 tons of tartaric acid, a chemical required to purify methamphetamine that is manufactured using P-2-P-based methods to reach potency levels similar to those obtained when starting from ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. In 2013, seizures reported by Mexican authorities were all made in clandestine laboratories and none were made at the border, suggesting that those chemicals were already stocked in the country and/or are diverted from domestic distribution channels.

³⁵ As of 30 December 2013, APAAN has been a controlled chemical in the States members of the European Union, and the substance has been under international control since 9 October 2014.

³⁶ *Annual Report on Drug Control in China*, Office of China National Narcotics Control Commission, 2014.

149. Seizures of esters of phenylacetic acid also continued to be communicated via PICS in 2014. Authorities in Mexico seized more than 10 tons and 20,000 litres of ethyl phenylacetate in two seizures. Both seizures were made in the interior of Mexico—one amount buried in the area of a farm and the other seized from a truck on an interior road—and not at border crossings, as had often been the case in the past.

150. With respect to other non-scheduled chemicals, German authorities dismantled a trafficking organization that had ordered, by means of a front company, larger amounts of formamide and sulphuric acid in Germany and APAAN in China for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine base in the Netherlands and the final conversion of the base into amphetamine sulphate in Germany. German authorities also dismantled four illicit small-scale “kitchen” laboratories manufacturing amphetamine and/or methamphetamine from benzaldehyde and nitroethane. The chemicals were allegedly sourced from regional chemical traders as such or in the form of common commercial products, from which they were extracted. Small amounts of benzaldehyde and nitroethane were also reported seized from illicit amphetamine laboratories in the Russian Federation; the reported source of the chemicals was India.

151. During the routine control of a car, German authorities seized 4 kg of chloropseudoephedrine, an intermediate in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine. Investigations into the case are ongoing; Czech and Dutch authorities have also since reported seizures of the substance.

152. Small quantities (less than 500 grams) of 1-phenyl-2-nitropropene, an intermediate in the manufacture of amphetamine and, via P-2-P, also of methamphetamine were reported seized in the Netherlands. Similarly, 3-oxo-2-phenylbutanamide, another intermediate in the manufacture of P-2-P, was also seized in the Netherlands, totalling 75 kg. The Netherlands also seized sizeable amounts of chemicals that suggest the continued employment of the reductive amination method for the manufacture of amphetamine. The same chemicals, formamide (almost 850 kg) and formic acid (10 litres), were also reported seized in Poland. Twenty-two tons of formic acid were also seized in Peru but no further details were provided.

153. Internationally non-controlled chemicals seized in China included more than 280 kg of 2-bromopropiophenone, a known intermediate in the manufacture of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine and a class 1 controlled precursor in China starting in May 2014, as well as almost 15 tons of thionyl chloride, a chemical required in a manufacturing method for methamphetamine commonly seen in South-East Asia. Thionyl chloride is listed on the limited international special surveillance list.

154. The authorities of the United States reported a number of chemicals that suggest various manufacturing methods based on ephedrine or pseudoephedrine. Reagents used in various illicit manufacturing methods for amphetamine and methamphetamine were also reported to have been seized by several countries, including red phosphorus, iodine, hydriodic acid and hypophosphorous acid. They are assumed to have been sourced domestically as several of them are widely available for different household purposes.

155. As incidents involving non-scheduled chemicals continue to occur, the Board wishes to emphasize once again the importance of early communication of suspicions or concerns about a shipment or even an order, even if the substances are not scheduled nationally. Such communications alert the authorities of other countries about the modus operandi used, thus allowing a case to be built and/or action to be taken against similar shipments in the future. In addition, early communication about a new substance not previously encountered in a jurisdiction may help to establish or confirm emerging trends and contribute to the development of countermeasures. Governments are reminded that it is important to communicate via PICS incidents involving chemicals that are not currently under international control and to use form D each year to provide aggregated data on seizures of precursor chemicals.

2. Methylamine

156. Methylamine is a key chemical in a number of illicit methods for manufacturing drugs such as methamphetamine and MDMA, ephedrine and several non-scheduled new psychoactive substances, especially of the synthetic cathinone family. Methylamine incidents were reported by several countries in 2013: 46 tons were seized in the container port of Antwerp, Belgium, reported to have originated in China and transited Guatemala. Germany reported two cases in which nationals of the Netherlands tried to source a total of 1.16 tons of methylamine from German chemical companies; in both cases the substance was not delivered. Seizures amounting to more than 1,000 kg or 1,000 litres were also reported by the Netherlands and Mexico. The amounts reported seized in Mexico represent a significant decline from the amounts reported seized a few years ago. It also appears that most of the seizures were in the interior of the country, in illicit laboratories, and not seizures made at the border, suggesting local smuggling or local availability of stocks. Small methylamine seizures were also reported by the authorities of Malaysia and the United States. Seizures of methylamine continued to be communicated via PICS in 2014.

3. Pre-precursors for 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDMA) and related "ecstasy"-type drugs

157. Derivatives of 3,4-MDP-2-P methyl glycidic acid continued to be seized in Europe in 2013, including the methyl ester and the sodium salt of the substance. Shipments were typically destined for the Netherlands, often transiting several European countries. Seizures of one or more of those derivatives were reported on form D by Germany, the Netherlands, Romania and Slovakia; some of the seizures were made in the framework of controlled deliveries often involving law enforcement agencies from several countries. For example, almost 1.2 tons were seized in Slovakia as part of a controlled delivery of a shipment sent from Romania that transited Hungary. A subsequent search of a warehouse provided indications that the total amount could have been more than 8 tons; the alleged origin was China and the final destination was the Netherlands.

158. In October 2013, Chinese authorities stopped a consignment of 1.5 tons of 3,4-MDP-2-P methyl glycidate to a company in Spain after two earlier shipments amounting to 3,000 kg had allegedly been delivered. Subsequent international investigations involved seven countries: Bulgaria, China, Latvia, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland and Ukraine. It is suspected that the same Spanish company was also involved in the importation of APAAN in order to export it once again to different European countries; the two proprietors of the company were from Belgium and the Netherlands.

159. Seizures of those substances continued in 2014, with incidents involving 4 tons communicated via PICS. Some of those seizures were the results of investigations that had started almost a year earlier, based on information shared by the Chinese authorities about shipments from a Chinese company that is being investigated for illicit activities related to controlled drugs and new psychoactive substances.

160. Chinese authorities also sought the Board's assistance in relation to a case in which a Ukrainian company had tried to source a large amount of a related non-scheduled chemical on a regular basis. Ukrainian authorities subsequently reported that the company did not exist and that the address given was fictitious. As demonstrated by that case, **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.**

161. In 2014, the Board conducted a survey about non-scheduled chemicals for use in illicit drug manufacture. Helional, an unusual precursor of MDA and possibly MDMA, was mentioned by several Governments. In May 2014, Dutch authorities communicated a seizure of 800 litres of helional via PICS, from a clandestine warehouse; more than 500 kg of APAAN were also seized in that incident.

B. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine

1. Potassium permanganate

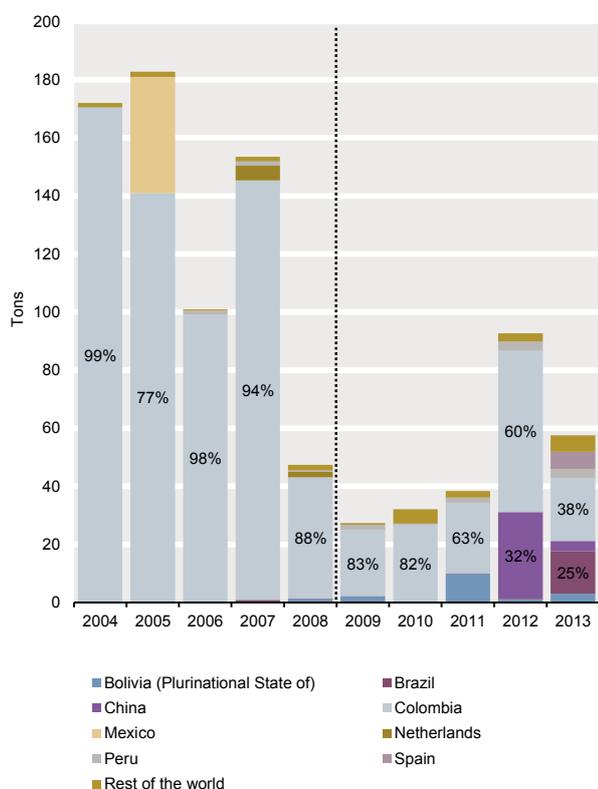
162. Potassium permanganate is an oxidizing agent used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine. Based on estimates of cocaine manufacture, a minimum of 180 tons of the substance are required annually in illicit cocaine manufacture in coca-producing countries. Potassium permanganate is also one of the most commonly internationally traded substances in Table I of the 1988 Convention. However, coca-producing countries are involved in only a limited proportion of that trade. At the same time, and despite the fact that alternatives to potassium permanganate are available, a significant proportion of global seizures of potassium permanganate continue to be reported by those countries (see figure XIV below). Diversion from domestic distribution channels and subsequent smuggling into illicit channels, as well as illicit manufacture of potassium permanganate, are known to occur.

Licit trade

163. During the reporting period, 1,630 shipments of potassium permanganate, totalling 27,500 tons, were reported through the PEN Online system. Thirty-one countries sent notification of planned exports of potassium permanganate to 123 countries. The three coca-producing countries in South America—Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia and Peru—continue to engage in low levels of international trade in potassium permanganate, accounting for less than 1 per cent of the global imports for which notification was sent through the PEN Online system.

Trafficking

164. Over the period 2004-2013, a total of 44 countries and territories reported seizures of potassium permanganate, of which 31 made such seizures at least once in the period 2009-2013. Eight countries that made seizures of potassium permanganate in the period 2009-2013 were doing so for the first time on record: Canada, Chad, France, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, and Slovenia.

Figure XIV. Global seizures of potassium permanganate, 2004-2013

165. Global potassium permanganate seizures have always been dominated by seizures made in Colombia. However, overall seizure levels have been significantly lower in the past five years compared to the period prior to 2009. At the same time, recent seizures have been reported by an increasingly diverse number of countries.

166. In 2013, 17 countries and territories reported seizures of potassium permanganate, amounting to a total of 58 tons. Seizures in excess of 1 ton were reported by eight countries: Colombia (22 tons), Brazil (15 tons), Spain (5.9 tons), Paraguay (3.7 tons), China (3.5 tons), Plurinational State of Bolivia (3.1 tons), Peru (2.8 tons) and Qatar (1.6 tons). Eighty per cent of global seizures of potassium permanganate were made in countries in South America, including the three coca-producing countries: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia and Peru.

167. Colombia has traditionally also reported seizures of potassium permanganate in the form of solutions, often seized at illicit processing sites. Colombian authorities have indicated that this trend continued in 2013. However, they did not provide the amount of potassium permanganate seized in that form as laboratory analysis of the seizures was ongoing. Colombia also continued to detect and dismantle laboratories manufacturing potassium permanganate. However, with only

three such detections in 2013, there has been a significant decrease from previous years.

168. The results of forensic profiling of cocaine samples from cocaine seizures in the United States indicate that the use of oxidizers such as potassium permanganate in illicit cocaine processing reached an all-time high in 2013, after more than 10 years of continuous increase. The proportion of cocaine found to be highly oxidized exceeded 95 per cent in 2013.³⁷

169. In recent years, other countries have also reported seizing significant quantities of potassium permanganate. The quantities seized in Bolivia (Plurinational State of) in 2011 and 2013 and in Peru in 2011 and 2013 were the highest for those countries since 1990. In February 2014, Peruvian police seized an unspecified amount of potassium permanganate from a clandestine laboratory in the Ucayali region manufacturing cocaine, found along with coca leaf (800 kg) and cocaine (8 kg), as well as other chemicals, including sulphuric acid and calcium hydroxide.

170. The quantity of potassium permanganate seized in Brazil in 2013 was the highest annual amount on record for that country, equivalent to one quarter of the global total for that year. However, Brazilian authorities pointed out that seizures made in the course of monitoring trade establishments, some of which may have had irregular dealings in controlled substances, were not necessarily all linked to trafficking or illicit cocaine manufacture.

171. The Board was made aware of a seizure of potassium permanganate from a truck on a highway connecting Paraguay to Bolivia (Plurinational State of) in January 2014. The truck was also carrying other chemicals (including acetone, hydrochloric acid and sulphuric acid) concealed in a load of manioc starch. The driver did not have authorization to transport the controlled substances; investigations also revealed a likely previous consignment to the same consignee in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Plurinational State of Bolivia. The labels on the seized barrels indicated that Brazil was the origin of the potassium permanganate. Further inquiries by the Board suggested that the substance was legitimately exported from Brazil to Paraguay where it was subsequently diverted. The case is being followed up with the Paraguayan authorities.

172. Over the period 2004-2011, China reported seizures of potassium permanganate only sporadically and of small quantities. However, China reported seizing unusually large quantities of potassium permanganate in 2012 (29.9 tons—the largest amount on record for the country) and 2013 (3.5 tons), but provided no details relating to this development. There are no indications, however, that the seized potassium

³⁷ United States Drug Enforcement Administration Special Testing Laboratory, Cocaine Signature Program, 2013 and previous years.

permanganate was intended for onward smuggling for use in illicit cocaine processing.

173. Following the detection of a small plantation of coca bush in Panama in 2013, another plantation was discovered in September 2014 in south-west Mexico, close to the border with Guatemala—the first such instance outside South America or Central America and the Caribbean known to the Board. **The Board wishes to reiterate its warning to countries in the region about the increasing number of incidents involving illicit cocaine manufacture in the region and the need to increase efforts to counter the illicit manufacture of that drug before it takes root.**

2. Use of non-scheduled substances and other trends in the illicit manufacture of cocaine

174. Seizures reported by coca-producing countries of most of the acids and solvents in Table II of the 1988 Convention have fluctuated significantly in recent years, but overall, there was a long-term decrease over the past decade. That is partly attributable to the fact that solvents are increasingly being recycled and reused several times but also due to changes in illicit processing practices. Specifically, an increase in the direct use of alcoholic hydrochloric acid, without any additional solvent, significantly reduces solvent requirements. Forensic analysis of seized cocaine originating in Colombia during 2013 suggests that more illicit cocaine hydrochloride laboratories are using significantly reduced amounts of the required solvents for processing, reflected in a majority of samples (52 per cent) that had been processed without mixing the hydrochloric acid with any solvent prior to adding it to the solvent/cocaine base mixture. The proportion of such samples is up from 35 per cent in 2009.³⁸

175. Twenty-seven countries and territories reported on form D seizures of Table II solvents in 2013. The Plurinational State of Bolivia reported seizures of more than 220,000 litres of solvents used in the last step of crystallization of cocaine hydrochloride, including almost 150,000 litres of acetate solvents, indicating use of processing methods seen in Colombian-run laboratories. Bolivian authorities also reported multi-ton seizures of those solvents, known to be used in the extraction of cocaine from coca leaves, as well as chemicals used in various steps of cocaine processing.

176. Colombia reported seizures of a variety of chemicals used in the processing of cocaine that are controlled domestically but not internationally. They included solvents both for the extraction of cocaine base from coca leaves and for the conversion of base into hydrochloride, including almost 7,000 litres of acetate solvents (ethyl and isopropyl acetate). Seizures in 2013 in Colombia also included

manganese dioxide, a precursor used for the illicit manufacture of potassium permanganate, with seizures totalling more than 2 tons in 10 incidents, as well as almost 62 tons of calcium chloride, a drying agent used as part of the process of solvent recycling. Finally, Colombia also reported seizures of more than 50 tons of sodium metabisulfite, a reducing agent used as part of the reoxidation step of cocaine base to homogenize the oxidation level of cocaine base from different sources prior to its oxidation with potassium permanganate.

177. A seizure of 25 kg of sodium metabisulfite was reported by the authorities of Ecuador. The substance, in addition to quantities of methyl ethyl ketone, activated carbon, hydrochloric and sulphuric acid and several other chemicals, was seized from two clandestine laboratories engaged in the purification/refining of coca paste that was smuggled into the country from other countries of the region, in particular Peru. Incidents involving sodium metabisulfite continued in 2014, with three incidents communicated via PICS: two incidents in Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and one in Honduras.

178. Significant amounts of non-scheduled chemicals that could be used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine were also reported by Peruvian authorities, including almost 10 tons of ammonia, 43 tons of urea, almost 620 tons of calcium hydroxide and 370 tons of calcium oxide. Other large-scale seizures in Peru involved solvents.

179. Incidents involving Table II solvents and acids and non-scheduled chemicals used for illicit cocaine processing have also been communicated through PICS.

C. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of heroin

1. Acetic anhydride

180. Acetic anhydride is used to convert morphine, extracted from opium poppy, into heroin. It is also required in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine or amphetamine in instances when P-2-P is illicitly derived from phenylacetic acid or phenylacetic acid esters (see annex IV). Each year, 400,000-1.1 million litres of acetic anhydride are used to illicitly manufacture heroin. Seizures of acetic anhydride in Mexico and neighbouring countries appear to be largely related to the use of P-2-P in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine. However, the increased seizures of acetic anhydride may also be attributed to increased heroin manufacture, as levels of illicit opium poppy cultivation are increasing in the country, and Mexico is currently a major source country for heroin in the Americas. The Board has estimated that less than 17 per

³⁸ Ibid.

cent of the acetic anhydride diverted for use in illicit heroin manufacture is seized each year.³⁹

Licit trade

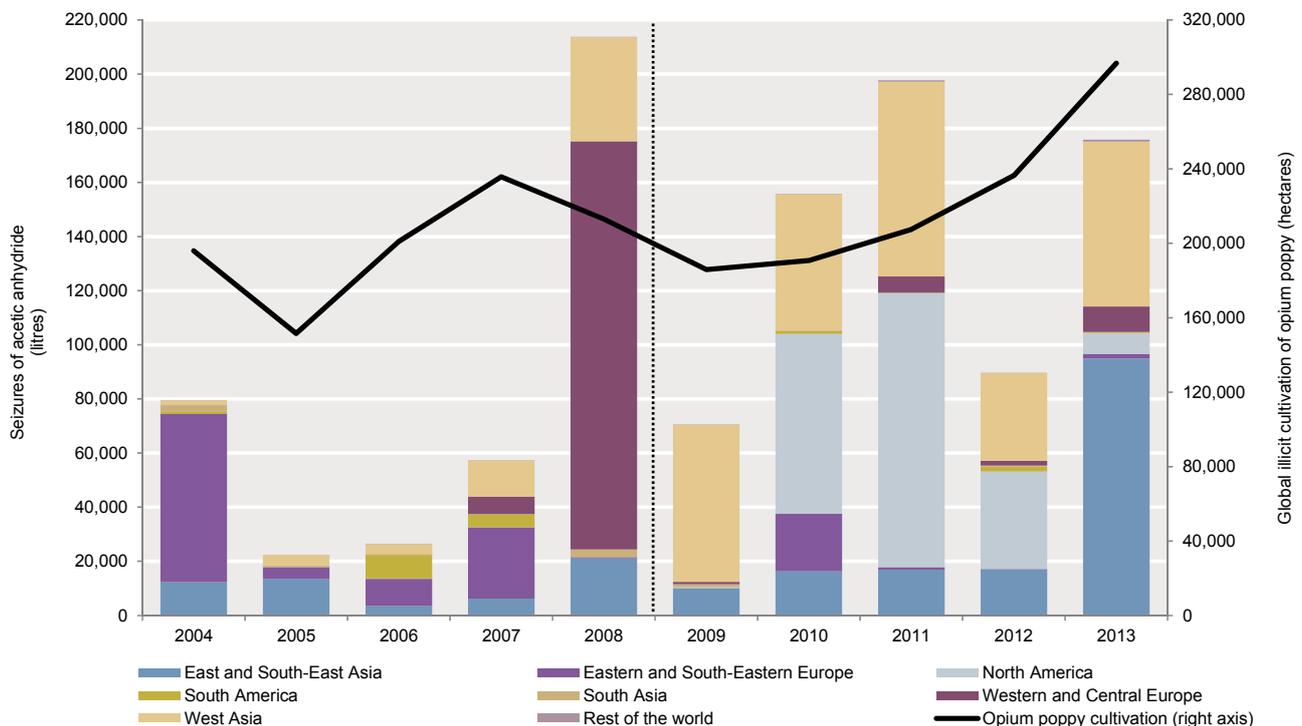
181. Acetic anhydride is one of the most frequently traded substances in Table I of the 1988 Convention. During the reporting period, authorities of 28 exporting countries and territories used the PEN Online system to provide over 1,523 pre-export notifications for shipments of acetic anhydride. The shipments were destined for 86 importing countries and territories and involved a total of 364 million litres of acetic anhydride.

182. The Board has previously expressed concern about insufficient and inconsistent information about the magnitude and patterns of legitimate trade in acetic anhydride.⁴⁰ Operation Eagle Eye (see paras. 69-70 above) has shed some light on the situation in participating countries. However, the Board continues to believe that the licit domestic trade in various countries is the primary source of the acetic anhydride that is diverted and subsequently smuggled into Afghanistan.

To address existing weaknesses, the Board re-emphasizes its view that authorities ensure that all companies manufacturing acetic anhydride on their territory are registered and included in the required reporting regardless of whether they manufacture the substance for their own use or for trade, because any level of manufacture, as well as any level of trade, constitutes a potential source of diversion. Governments of countries in which acetic anhydride and other scheduled substances are manufactured should report accurate, complete and up-to-date details of such manufacture through the established communication channels.⁴¹

183. In July 2014, a shipment of 2,200 litres of acetic anhydride sent from Spain to Iraq was stopped after it was confirmed that no import authorization had been issued by the competent national authority of Iraq. The Iraqi authorities informed the Board that the alleged importer was unknown to the Ministry of Health and was not authorized to import that substance. The modus operandi was very similar to previous cases involving Spain as a supplier.

Figure XV. Global seizures of acetic anhydride, by region, and illicit cultivation of opium poppy, 2004-2013



³⁹ *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2012*, para. 106.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 109.

⁴¹ Annual report questionnaire.

184. Between 2008 and 2013, pre-export notifications for some 890,000 litres of acetic anhydride in 39 shipments were communicated to Iraq. Of those, 21 shipments amounting to 214,000 litres were confirmed by the Iraqi authorities. Seventeen shipments (664,000 litres) were either stopped or suspended in the exporting countries, namely China, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Spain, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States. Investigations indicated that several importing companies were fictitious, and the legitimacy of importing companies still has to be confirmed by the competent authorities in Iraq. Another conclusion is that traffickers have been misusing the name of a legitimate company in Iraq to source the substance. Joint investigations are being carried out by exporting, transiting and importing countries to identify the points of diversion.

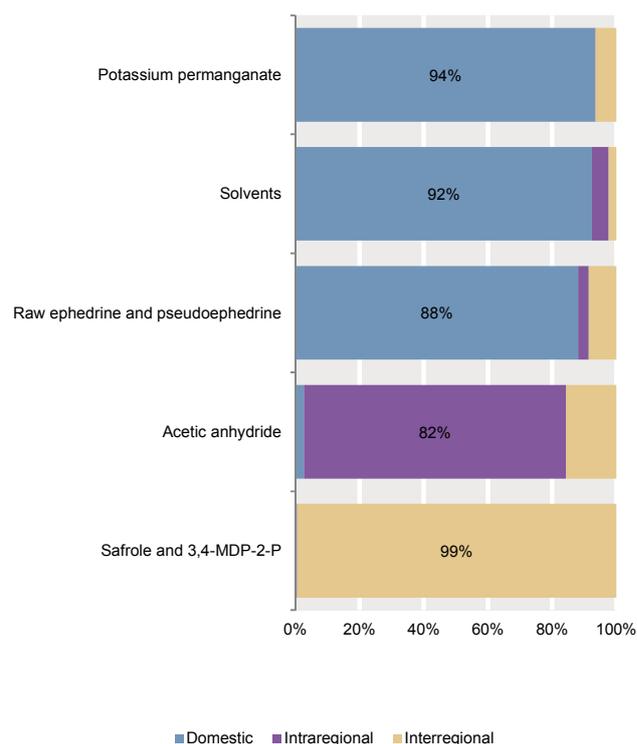
Trafficking

185. Based on available data, since 2009, global seizures of acetic anhydride were, on average, significantly higher than in the previous five-year period. However, that might be attributable to some extent to the improved coverage of reporting by countries through form D. While cultivation of opium poppy and illicit heroin manufacture, which generate much of the illicit demand for acetic anhydride, are concentrated in West Asia, South-East Asia and Latin America, significant seizures of acetic anhydride continue to be made outside those regions, reflecting the complexity of diversion patterns and smuggling routes, as well as the fact that acetic anhydride is also used in the illicit manufacture of P-2-P and, subsequently, methamphetamine from non-scheduled pre-precursors. Nevertheless, significant quantities are seized in Afghanistan and surrounding countries. Since 2009, West Asia has consistently accounted for approximately one third or more of global acetic anhydride seizures.

186. The comparison of the two five-year periods also illustrates a decline in the relative proportion of seizures made in Europe and an increase in the proportion of seizures in North America (see figure XV), likely related to the shift towards the use of non-scheduled esters of phenylacetic acid in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine. Seizures in East and South-East Asia have been at comparable levels over the 10-year period, with the exception of 2013, when seizures in China were five times the amount of previous years. Based on the available data provided in form D on the origin of seized precursors (i.e., the last traceable country) for the period 2009-2013, approximately half of seizure cases of acetic anhydride were reported to have originated in the same country where the seizure was made, placing acetic anhydride in line with other precursors, especially in view of the correspondence with the extent of international licit trade (see figure V above). However, in terms of quantity seized, such seizures accounted

for only a small proportion of the total. The vast majority of seized acetic anhydride was traced by the reporting Governments to other countries within the same region, a statistic largely due to seizure amounts in West Asia (see figure XVI), possibly reflecting the importance of cross-border smuggling of large consignments in the region.

Figure XVI. Breakdown of seizures, by weight or volume, of selected precursors by type of reported origin, 2009-2013 (Percentage)



187. Nineteen countries and territories used form D to report seizures of acetic anhydride for 2013. Seizures during the year amounted to 176,000 litres. Since November 2013, nine incidents involving acetic anhydride were communicated via PICS (some of which related to seizures that may have already been included in the aggregate totals for 2013).

188. In 2013, countries in Western and Central Europe reported (in aggregate) the largest amount of acetic anhydride seizures since 2008. While this was mainly due to the quantity seized by Spain (9,497 litres), small quantities were also seized by Austria (for the first time since 2008), Estonia (for the first time since 2007) and Poland (which had seized a significant quantity, 1,755 litres, in 2012). Spain also seized one laboratory manufacturing heroin hydrochloride during 2013, as well as two sites where equipment or chemicals used in connection with heroin manufacture were stored. In addition, Spanish authorities dismantled a second laboratory in February 2014,

seizing 27.3 kg of morphine and 8.5 kg of heroin, together with reagents such as sodium carbonate and calcium hydroxide (in addition to acetic anhydride). Turkey reported seizures of 14,672 litres of acetic anhydride in 2013, the vast majority of which was seized in a single case of cross-border smuggling by land; the substance had been diverted in Hungary.

189. In West Asia, seizures of acetic anhydride reached almost 61,000 litres in 2013. Afghanistan reported 20 seizures of acetic anhydride in 2013, amounting to a total of 14,200 litres. Of those seizures, 17 cases were reported to have originated in the Islamic Republic of Iran and 3 in Pakistan. Pakistan reported seizures of 15,480 litres in 2013, of which 15,000 litres were seized in one case in Islamabad.

190. Acetic anhydride continues to be used extensively in the manufacture of heroin in Afghanistan. Depending on the perceived quality of the product, the average price of acetic anhydride on the illicit market in the country varied between \$106 and \$258 over the first 10 months of 2014—overall, significantly lower than in the peak years of 2008-2010 (see figure XVII). Those prices suggest that the accessibility of this substance for illicit purposes is now greater than in those peak years. Nevertheless, the higher price for acetic anhydride in Afghanistan compared with the international licit market confirms that illicit demand for acetic anhydride in Afghanistan remains strong.

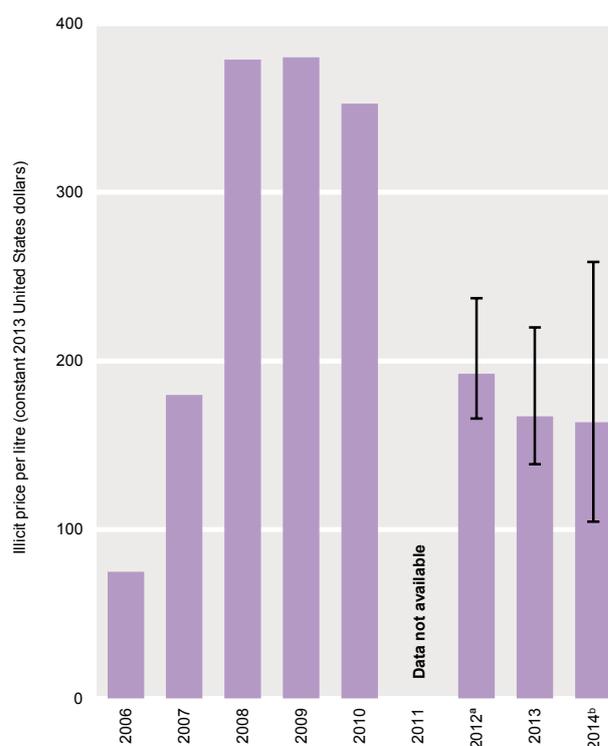
191. In June 2013, Iranian authorities seized a consignment of 16,500 litres of acetic anhydride at a checkpoint at the border with Afghanistan,⁴² presumably the intended final destination. The consignment was traced to China. The Chinese and Iranian Governments subsequently cooperated in the exchange of information and engaged in discussions to combat the diversion of and trafficking in precursors. China reported seizures of almost 95,000 litres of acetic anhydride in 2013, more than five times the level reported in each of the three preceding years. This includes, among other seizures, a large quantity seized in the course of an investigation into acetic anhydride trafficking destined for West Asia, presumably intended for heroin manufacture.

192. Acetic anhydride is also seized in connection with the manufacture of methamphetamine. In May 2014, authorities in Guatemala seized 27,064 litres of acetic anhydride, together with other chemicals which suggest a connection with methamphetamine manufacture. Acetic anhydride seizures in Mexico fell from 35,000 litres in 2012 to 7,600 litres in 2013.

193. Aside from countries mentioned above, seizures of acetic anhydride in 2013 were also reported by Ukraine (1,664 litres), Belize (660 litres), Brazil (249 litres), India

(242 litres), the Russian Federation (8 litres), Canada (4 litres) and Peru, New Zealand and Armenia (less than 1 litre each).

Figure XVII. Price of acetic anhydride on the black market in Afghanistan, 2006-2014
(Constant 2013 United States dollars)



Notes: Values represent unweighted average of all samples. Error bars represent the average illicit price range based on perceived quality of the acetic anhydride, which were collected and reported beginning as of March 2012.

^a Data for 2012 are for the period from March to December.

^b Data for 2014 are for the period from January to October.

2. Use of non-scheduled substances and other trends in the illicit manufacture of heroin

194. Aside from Afghanistan, current estimates by UNODC indicate that Myanmar is the country with the second largest area under illicit cultivation of opium poppy and the second largest production of opium. In spite of the fact that much of that opium is processed into morphine and, subsequently, heroin, there is little evidence of recent acetic anhydride seizures made in connection with heroin manufacture. However, in 2013, Thailand made three seizures of sodium carbonate, totalling 1,160 kg, seized in areas near the border with Myanmar. In 2012, Thailand seized 2,840 kg of the same substance, also close to the border with Myanmar.

195. Glacial acetic acid is not under international control but is included in the INCB limited international special

⁴² Islamic Republic of Iran, Drug Control Headquarters, *Drug Control in 2013*, pp. 34, 39-40.

surveillance list because of its possible direct use in heroin laboratories and as a cover load to conceal contraband acetic anhydride. In the framework of Operation Eagle Eye, the Afghan authorities confirmed that acetic acid was found to be used in heroin laboratories in their country, mixed at various ratios with acetic anhydride. In 2013, jerry cans labelled as acetic acid were found during an investigation related to a seizure of another non-scheduled substance in Afghanistan. In December 2013, the Government of Afghanistan added acetic acid, as well as acetyl chloride, ammonium chloride and calcium carbonate to national control.

196. Ammonium chloride is a non-scheduled substance commonly used as part of the extraction of morphine from opium. In recent years, reports of ammonium chloride seizures have become more frequent. With regard to the 2013 reporting cycle, two countries reported on form D seizures of ammonium chloride: Afghanistan (almost 5.8 tons) and Mexico (more than 520 kg). Mexico also reported seizures of acetic acid (470 litres).

D. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of other narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

1. Ergot alkaloids and lysergic acid

Licit trade

197. Ergot alkaloids (ergometrine and ergotamine and their salts) are used in the treatment of migraines and as an oxytocic in obstetrics, but there is comparatively limited international trade in those substances. During the reporting period, 17 countries sent pre-export notifications for 337 exports of ergot alkaloids, totalling 145 kg, to 53 importing countries. In addition, there were three shipments of lysergic acid, totalling 0.5 kg.

Trafficking

198. In the period 2004-2013, seizures of ergot alkaloids were recorded in nine countries and territories. Among them, three countries—Australia, China and Spain—reported seizures of ergotamine on form D for 2013. In addition, Australia seized a very small quantity of ergometrine—the only country to report seizures of this substance in 2013. In all instances, the quantities seized were below 1 kg.

199. Limited quantities of lysergic acid seizures (none in excess of 1 kg) were recorded in seven countries and territories in the period 2004-2013. With respect to the 2013 reporting cycle, only two countries reported such seizures. Following an unusually large quantity (in relative terms) seized in 2012, Australian authorities reported a comparable

quantity (523 grams) seized in 2013, in a total of 249 cases: the lysergic acid originated in Canada (156 cases), the Netherlands (50 cases) and Spain (43 cases). The only other country to report seizures of lysergic acid in 2013 was the Russian Federation (83 grams).

2. N-Acetylanthranilic acid and anthranilic acid

Licit trade

200. N-Acetylanthranilic acid and anthranilic acid can be used in the illicit manufacture of methaqualone, a sedative-hypnotic with a history of illicit use particularly in parts of Africa. During the reporting period, two exporting countries sent pre-export notification for two shipments of N-acetylanthranilic acid, totalling slightly more than 1 kg, to two importing countries. In addition, there were 277 shipments of anthranilic acid totalling 1,120 tons during the reporting period.

Trafficking

201. Reports of seizures of N-acetylanthranilic acid or anthranilic acid, which have always been infrequent, have become increasingly sporadic since 2009. In the period 2004-2013, a total of 15 countries and territories reported seizures of either of those substances; among them, 10 countries and territories made such seizures at least once in the period 2004-2008, and only 6 of them in the period 2009-2013. China reported to have seized a very large quantity—almost 500 tons—of anthranilic acid in 2013; the only other reports on form D of seizures of either of those substances in 2013 were of 6.5 litres of N-acetylanthranilic acid seized in Qatar and of a small quantity (less than 1 kg) of N-acetylanthranilic acid seized in Poland.

202. In June 2014, an alleged large-scale methaqualone laboratory was dismantled in the greater Durban area in South Africa. The Board understands that anthranilic acid, possibly diverted from local sources, was found at the site. No further information was provided, and investigations are ongoing. Illicit methaqualone manufacture, locally known as Mandrax, has been reported by South Africa in the past.

E. Substances used in the manufacture of non-scheduled substances of abuse

203. Governments have used form D also to report seizures of a variety of chemicals that can be used in the manufacture of non-scheduled substances of abuse, including new psychoactive substances. In addition to reports about chemicals used in the synthesis of new psychoactive

substances, reported seizures mostly concerned *gamma*-butyrolactone (GBL) and precursors of ketamine.⁴³

204. GBL is abused as such, but it is also used as a precursor in the illicit manufacture of *gamma*-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB). Seizures of GBL were reported in 2013, mostly by European countries, namely Belgium (5.5 litres), Estonia (81 litres in 13 incidents, allegedly originating in the Netherlands and Poland), Finland (more than 360 litres in 40 incidents), Greece (more than 1,600 litres, 1 seizure), Hungary (6.3 litres), Latvia (5.6 litres in 5 seizures) and Sweden (55 litres in 3 incidents). The Netherlands reported the largest seizures: almost 50,000 litres in six incidents. GBL laboratories were reported by the Russian Federation, with seizures of the substance amounting to more than 400 kg. Outside Europe, only the United States reported having seized GBL: a total of 285 litres. Australia reported having seized almost 9 kg of 1,4-butanediol, another precursor of GHB. In addition, GBL seizures continued to be communicated via PICS in 2014; the amounts were usually small, with the exception of the Netherlands, which communicated a seizure of 1,000 litres in February 2014.

205. China continued to report seizures of an immediate precursor of ketamine, known by its common name: “hydroxylimine”. In 2013, nearly 8 tons of that chemical were reported seized, almost double the amount reported seized in 2012. “Hydroxylimine” has been under national control in China since mid-2008.

206. Malaysia reported a seizure of *N*-isopropylbenzylamine, which may be used to cut crystalline methamphetamine (“ice”) as it looks very similar to the drug.

V. Conclusions

207. The Board’s reports on precursors are aimed at providing Governments with a comprehensive overview and analysis of the precursor control situation worldwide, together with observations and recommendations to prevent the diversion of chemicals into illicit trafficking and address the latest challenges. The present chapter builds on the Board’s analysis in chapter II aiming to inform Governments and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in their preparations for the special session of the General Assembly in 2016.

208. The enforcement of laws on precursors is an important complement as the existing control system, namely its regulatory component, has a limited ability to deal with series of chemically related substances and with substances without legitimate use and/or trade: the approach to scheduling is on a

substance-by-substance basis. That is, it requires the listing of individual substances by name; and the concept of diversion control, grounded in preventing the diversion from licit into illicit channels through monitoring national and international trade, requires that substances have at least some legitimate use and there is trade in them. Since increasingly often, neither of those conditions is met by the designer precursors, derivatives and intermediates that have recently emerged, it has become important to consider approaches that allow intervention in case of suspicion, without requiring the application of all regulatory control measures that might overburden authorities and industry alike. Concepts such as that known as “immediate precursors”, or the reversal of the burden of proof, which are concepts that are to some extent also being discussed in connection with new psychoactive substances, would allow for the necessary refocusing of controls.

209. Moreover, approaches that no longer rely on the naming of individual substances would also prepare the international precursor control system for the challenges soon to arrive in connection with the precursors of new psychoactive substances. While some of these chemicals are critical for entire series of related new psychoactive substances, other chemicals are quite specific for individual new psychoactive substances and often have a range of legitimate applications and/or significant trade volumes. Applying the control measures of the 1988 Convention would overburden the system in a similar manner as is currently observed in relation to the new psychoactive substances end-products and their scheduling under the international drug conventions.

210. Solutions have been identified, and practical tools are available. However, it is a matter of political will to accept that diversion can, and does, happen at all stages of the distribution chain and that there is a shared responsibility to ensure that domestic control systems, which represent individual building blocks of an interdependent global precursor control system, are fit for their purpose. This includes all countries in which chemicals are either manufactured, domestically distributed, used, imported, exported, re-exported and countries through which those chemicals transit: in other words, virtually every country around the globe. It is also a matter of political will to balance the free movement of goods and control considerations. Above all, the ultimate goal of precursor control remains effective diversion prevention, while seizures are, in fact, only indicators of known diversions that have been successful.

211. The Board hopes that the special session of the General Assembly to be held in 2016 will provide the opportunity to achieve the necessary consensus, at the highest level, to make international precursor control fit for 2019 and beyond, and the Board expresses its willingness to fully take part in that endeavour.

⁴³ GBL and 1,4-butanediol were reviewed by the World Health Organization Expert Committee on Drug Dependence in June 2014, for possible international control.

Glossary

In the present report, the following terms and definitions have been used:

diversion:	transfer of substances from licit to illicit channels
industrial-scale illicit laboratory:	laboratory manufacturing amphetamine-type stimulants that uses oversized equipment and/or glassware that is either custom-made or purchased from industrial processing sources; produces significant amounts of drugs in very short periods of time, the amount being limited only by the need for access to precursors and other essential chemicals in adequate quantities and for the logistics and manpower to handle large amounts of drugs and chemicals; a typical manufacture cycle for amphetamine-type stimulants would yield 50 kg or more of the substance
monitored delivery:	a technique similar to a controlled delivery but which can occur in countries where no national legislation exists for controlled deliveries, where the substance is not internationally controlled or in cases where agreement to take part in a controlled delivery could not be reached by all involved competent national authorities in the time frame allotted
pharmaceutical formulation:	mixture, typically a solid, prior to its formulation into a finished dosage form, that contains precursors present in such a way that they can be used or recovered by readily applicable means
pharmaceutical preparation:	preparation for therapeutic (human or veterinary) use in its finished dosage form that contains precursors present in such a way that they can be used or recovered by readily applicable means; may be presented in their retail packaging or in bulk
seizure:	prohibiting the transfer, conversion, disposition or movement of property or assuming custody or control of property on the basis of an order issued by a court or a competent authority; may be temporary or permanent (i.e., confiscation); different national legal systems may use different terms
stopped shipment:	shipment permanently withheld because reasonable grounds exist to believe that it may constitute an attempted diversion, as a result of administrative problems or because of other grounds for concern or suspicion
suspended shipment:	shipment temporarily withheld because of administrative inconsistencies or other grounds for concern or suspicion, for which clarification of the veracity of the order and resolution of technical issues are required before the shipment may be released
suspicious order (or suspicious transaction):	order (or transaction) of questionable, dishonest or unusual character or condition, for which there is reason to believe that a substance in Table I or II of the 1988 Convention, which is being imported or exported or is transiting, is destined for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances

Annexes*

*The annexes are not included in the printed version of the present report but they are available in the CD-ROM version and in the version on the website of the International Narcotics Control Board (www.incb.org).

Annex I

Parties and non-parties to the 1988 Convention, by region, as at 1 November 2014

Note: The date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited is indicated in parentheses.

<i>Region</i>	<i>Party to the 1988 Convention</i>		<i>Non-party to the 1988 Convention</i>
Africa	Algeria (9 May 1995)	Eritrea (30 January 2002)	Equatorial Guinea
			Somalia
	Angola (26 October 2005)	Ethiopia (11 October 1994)	South Sudan
	Benin (23 May 1997)	Gabon (10 July 2006)	
	Botswana (13 August 1996)	Gambia (23 April 1996)	
	Burkina Faso (2 June 1992)	Ghana (10 April 1990)	
	Burundi (18 February 1993)	Guinea (27 December 1990)	
	Cabo Verde (8 May 1995)	Guinea-Bissau (27 October 1995)	
	Cameroon (28 October 1991)	Kenya (19 October 1992)	
	Central African Republic (15 October 2001)	Lesotho (28 March 1995)	
	Chad (9 June 1995)	Liberia (16 September 2005)	
	Comoros (1 March 2000)	Libya (22 July 1996)	
	Congo (3 March 2004)	Madagascar (12 March 1991)	
	Côte d'Ivoire (25 November 1991)	Malawi (12 October 1995)	
	Democratic Republic of the Congo (28 October 2005)	Mali (31 October 1995)	
	Djibouti (22 February 2001)	Mauritania (1 July 1993)	
	Egypt (15 March 1991)	Mauritius (6 March 2001)	

PRECURSORS

<i>Region</i>	<i>Party to the 1988 Convention</i>	<i>Non-party to the 1988 Convention</i>
	Morocco (28 October 1992)	South Africa (14 December 1998)
	Mozambique (8 June 1998)	Sudan (19 November 1993)
	Namibia (6 March 2009)	Swaziland (8 October 1995)
	Niger (10 November 1992)	Togo (1 August 1990)
	Nigeria (1 November 1989)	Tunisia (20 September 1990)
	Rwanda (13 May 2002)	Uganda (20 August 1990)
	Sao Tome and Principe (20 June 1996)	United Republic of Tanzania (17 April 1996)
	Senegal (27 November 1989)	Zambia (28 May 1993)
	Seychelles (27 February 1992)	Zimbabwe (30 July 1993)
	Sierra Leone (6 June 1994)	
<hr/>		
<i>Regional total</i>		
54	51	3
Americas	Antigua and Barbuda (5 April 1993)	Chile (13 March 1990)
	Argentina (10 June 1993)	Colombia (10 June 1994)
	Bahamas (30 January 1989)	Costa Rica (8 February 1991)
	Barbados (15 October 1992)	Cuba (12 June 1996)
	Belize (24 July 1996)	Dominica (30 June 1993)
	Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (20 August 1990)	Dominican Republic (21 September 1993)
	Brazil (17 July 1991)	Ecuador (23 March 1990)
	Canada (5 July 1990)	El Salvador (21 May 1993)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Party to the 1988 Convention</i>	<i>Non-party to the 1988 Convention</i>
	Grenada (10 December 1990)	Peru (16 January 1992)
	Guatemala (28 February 1991)	Saint Kitts and Nevis (19 April 1995)
	Guyana (19 March 1993)	Saint Lucia (21 August 1995)
	Haiti (18 September 1995)	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (17 May 1994)
	Honduras (11 December 1991)	Suriname (28 October 1992)
	Jamaica (29 December 1995)	Trinidad and Tobago (17 February 1995)
	Mexico (11 April 1990)	United States of America (20 February 1990)
	Nicaragua (4 May 1990)	Uruguay (10 March 1995)
	Panama (13 January 1994)	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (16 July 1991)
	Paraguay (23 August 1990)	
<i>Regional total</i>	35	0
Asia	Afghanistan (14 February 1992)	China (25 October 1989)
	Armenia (13 September 1993)	Democratic People's Republic of Korea (19 March 2007)
	Azerbaijan (22 September 1993)	Georgia (8 January 1998)
	Bahrain (7 February 1990)	India (27 March 1990)
	Bangladesh (11 October 1990)	Indonesia (23 February 1999)
	Bhutan (27 August 1990)	Iran (Islamic Republic of) (7 December 1992)
	Brunei Darussalam (12 November 1993)	Iraq (22 July 1998)
	Cambodia (2 April 2005)	Israel (20 March 2002)
		State of Palestine

PRECURSORS

<i>Region</i>	<i>Party to the 1988 Convention</i>	<i>Non-party to the 1988 Convention</i>
	Japan (12 June 1992)	Qatar (4 May 1990)
	Jordan (16 April 1990)	Republic of Korea (28 December 1998)
	Kazakhstan (29 April 1997)	Saudi Arabia (9 January 1992)
	Kuwait (3 November 2000)	Singapore (23 October 1997)
	Kyrgyzstan (7 October 1994)	Sri Lanka (6 June 1991)
	Lao People's Democratic Republic (1 October 2004)	Syrian Arab Republic (3 September 1991)
	Lebanon (11 March 1996)	Tajikistan (6 May 1996)
	Malaysia (11 May 1993)	Thailand (3 May 2002)
	Maldives (7 September 2000)	Timor-Leste (3 June 2014)
	Mongolia (25 June 2003)	Turkey (2 April 1996)
	Myanmar (11 June 1991)	Turkmenistan (21 February 1996)
	Nepal (24 July 1991)	United Arab Emirates (12 April 1990)
	Oman (15 March 1991)	Uzbekistan (24 August 1995)
	Pakistan (25 October 1991)	Viet Nam (4 November 1997)
	Philippines (7 June 1996)	Yemen (25 March 1996)
<hr/>		
<i>Regional total</i>	47	1
Europe	Albania (27 July 2001)	Belgium ^a (25 October 1995)
	Andorra (23 July 1999)	Bosnia and Herzegovina (1 September 1993)
	Austria ^a (11 July 1997)	Bulgaria ^a (24 September 1992)
	Belarus (15 October 1990)	Croatia ^a (26 July 1993)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Party to the 1988 Convention</i>	<i>Non-party to the 1988 Convention</i>
Cyprus ^a (25 May 1990)	Monaco (23 April 1991)	
Czech Republic ^b (30 December 1993)	Montenegro (3 June 2006)	
Denmark ^a (19 December 1991)	Netherlands ^a (8 September 1993)	
Estonia ^a (12 July 2000)	Norway (14 November 1994)	
Finland ^a (15 February 1994)	Poland ^a (26 May 1994)	
France ^a (31 December 1990)	Portugal ^a (3 December 1991)	
Germany ^a (30 November 1993)	Republic of Moldova (15 February 1995)	
Greece ^a (28 January 1992)	Romania ^a (21 January 1993)	
Holy See (25 January 2012)	Russian Federation (17 December 1990)	
Hungary ^a (15 November 1996)	San Marino (10 October 2000)	
Iceland (2 September 1997)	Serbia (3 January 1991)	
Ireland ^a (3 September 1996)	Slovakia ^b (28 May 1993)	
Italy ^a (31 December 1990)	Slovenia ^a (6 July 1992)	
Latvia ^a (25 February 1994)	Spain ^a (13 August 1990)	
Liechtenstein (9 March 2007)	Sweden ^a (22 July 1991)	
Lithuania ^a (8 June 1998)	Switzerland (14 September 2005)	
Luxembourg ^a (29 April 1992)	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (13 October 1993)	
Malta ^a (28 February 1996)	Ukraine (28 August 1991)	

PRECURSORS

<i>Region</i>	<i>Party to the 1988 Convention</i>		<i>Non-party to the 1988 Convention</i>
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ^a (28 June 1991)	European Union ^b (31 December 1990)	
<i>Regional total</i>	46	46	0
Oceania	Australia (16 November 1992)	New Zealand (16 December 1998)	Kiribati
	Cook Islands (22 February 2005)	Niue (16 July 2012)	Palau
	Fiji (25 March 1993)	Samoa (19 August 2005)	Papua New Guinea
	Marshall Islands (5 November 2010)	Tonga (29 April 1996)	Solomon Islands
	Micronesia (Federated States of) (6 July 2004)	Vanuatu (26 January 2006)	Tuvalu
	Nauru (12 July 2012)		
<i>Regional total</i>	16	11	5
<i>World total</i>	198	189	9

^a State member of the European Union.

^b Extent of competence: article 12.

Annex II

Annual legitimate requirements for ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone and 1-phenyl-2-propanone, substances frequently used in the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants

1. In its resolution 49/3, entitled “Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs”, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

(a) Requested Member States to provide to the International Narcotics Control Board annual estimates of their legitimate requirements for 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (3,4-MDP-2-P), pseudoephedrine, ephedrine and 1-phenyl-2-propanone (P-2-P) and, to the extent possible, estimated requirements for imports of preparations containing those substances that could be easily used or recovered by readily applicable means;

(b) Requested the Board to provide those estimates to Member States in such a manner as to ensure that such information was used only for drug control purposes;

(c) Invited Member States to report to the Board on the feasibility and usefulness of preparing, reporting and using estimates of legitimate requirements for the precursor chemicals and preparations referred to above in preventing diversion.

2. Pursuant to that resolution, the Board formally invited Governments to prepare estimates of their legitimate requirements for those substances. Those estimates, as reported by Governments, were published, for the first time, in March 2007.

3. The table below reflects the latest data reported by Governments on those four precursor chemicals (and their preparations, as relevant). It is expected that those data will provide the competent authorities of exporting countries with at least an indication of the legitimate requirements of importing countries, thus preventing diversion attempts. Governments are invited to review their requirements as published, amend them as necessary and inform the Board of any required change. The data are current as at 1 November 2014; for updates, see www.incb.org/documents/PRECURSORS/ANNUAL-LICIT-REQUIREMENTS/INCB_ALR_WEB.pdf.

PRECURSORS

Annual legitimate requirements as reported by Governments for imports of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, 1-phenyl-2-propanone and their preparations, as at 1 November 2014 (Kilograms)

<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>Ephedrine</i>	<i>Ephedrine preparations</i>	<i>Pseudoephedrine</i>	<i>Pseudoephedrine preparations</i>	<i>3,4-MDP-2-P^a</i>	<i>P-2-P^b</i>
Afghanistan	50	0	3 000	0	0	0
Albania	3	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	1		17 000		0	0
Argentina	27		13 329		0	0
Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ascension Island</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	3	13	6 110	1 720	0	1
Austria	105	15	1	1	0	1
Azerbaijan	20		10		0	0
Bahrain	0	0			0	
Bangladesh	200		49 021	0	0 ⁱ	
Barbados	200		200	58	0 ⁱ	
Belarus	0	25	25	20	0	0
Belgium	300	200	9 000	8 000	5	5
Belize			P	P	0 ⁱ	
Benin	2		8	10	0 ⁱ	
Bhutan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	41	1	1 066	1 373	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8	2	1 000	845	0	0
Botswana	300				0 ⁱ	
Brazil	900 ^c		18 000 ^c		0	1
Brunei Darussalam	0	2	0	158	0	0
Bulgaria	200	400	25	0	0	0
Cambodia	200	50	300	900	0 ⁱ	
Cameroon	25				0 ⁱ	
Canada	1 330	5	27 900		0	1
Chile	94	200	8 424	950	0	0
China	60 000		200 000		0 ⁱ	
<i>Hong Kong SAR of China</i>	3 050	0	8 255	0	0	0
<i>Macao SAR of China</i>	1	10	1	159	0	0
<i>Christmas Island</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Cocos (Keeling) Islands</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0 ^d	1 802 ^e	1 858 ^d	P	0	0
Cook Islands	0	0	0	1	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	523	39	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	30	1	25	500	0	0
Croatia	30	0	0	0	0	0
Cuba	200			6	0 ⁱ	

<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>Ephedrine</i>	<i>Ephedrine preparations</i>	<i>Pseudoephedrine</i>	<i>Pseudoephedrine preparations</i>	<i>3,4-MDP-2-P^a</i>	<i>P-2-P^b</i>
<i>Curaçao</i>	0		0		0	0
Cyprus		0	550		0 ⁱ	
Czech Republic	600	8	1 200	600	0	1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	300	1 200	0	0	5	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	300	10	720	900	0 ⁱ	
Denmark					0	0
Dominican Republic	75	5	200	250	0	0
Ecuador	20	6	900	2 500	0	0
Egypt	4 000	0	50 000	2 500	0	0
El Salvador	P(6) ^f	P(0) ^f	P	P	0	0
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	5	5	0	350	0 ⁱ	0
<i>Falkland Islands (Malvinas)</i>		1		1	0 ⁱ	
<i>Faroe Islands</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	6	70	0	600	0 ⁱ	0
France	2 000	10	20 000	500	0	0
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	10	25	2	15	0 ⁱ	
Germany	1 000		8 000		1	8
Ghana	4 800	300	3 200	200	0	0
Greece	1 000		1 000		0	0
<i>Greenland</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0		P	P	0	0
Guinea	36				0 ⁱ	
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guyana	120	50	120	30	0	0
Haiti	200	1	350		0	0
Honduras	P	P(1) ^e	P	P	0	0
Hungary	650		1		0	1 800
Iceland	1		0	0	0 ⁱ	
India	2 200	112 729	333 585	1 092	0	0
Indonesia	10 000		52 000	805	0 ⁱ	0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	50	1	55 000	10	6	51
Iraq	3 000	100	14 000	10 000	0	P ^h
Ireland	1	1	1	585	0	0
Israel	1	30	16	1 971	0 ⁱ	
Italy	1 000	0	7 500	18 000	0	600
Jamaica	50	150	400	300	0	0
Japan	1 000		12 000		0 ⁱ	
Jordan	50		15 000		0 ⁱ	P
Kazakhstan	0		0		0	0
Kenya	2 500		3 000		0 ⁱ	

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<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>Ephedrine</i>	<i>Ephedrine preparations</i>	<i>Pseudoephedrine</i>	<i>Pseudoephedrine preparations</i>	<i>3,4-MDP-2-P^a</i>	<i>P-2-P^b</i>
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	100	0	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	0	1 000	130	0	0
Latvia	25	27	41	383	0	0
Lebanon	26	5	240	700	0	0
Lithuania	1	1	0	600	1	0
Luxembourg	1	0	0	0	0	0
Madagascar	702	180	150		0 ⁱ	
Malawi	1 000				0 ⁱ	
Malaysia	40	25	5 001	3 500	0	2
Maldives	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta		220	220		0	0
Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	P(500) ^f	P ^f	P	P	0	0
Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	3				0 ⁱ	
Montenegro	0	1	0	80	0	0
<i>Montserrat</i>	0	1	0	1	0	0
Morocco	41	0	2 179	0	0	0
Mozambique	3				0 ⁱ	
Myanmar	2	0	0	0	0	0
Namibia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nepal		1	6 500		0 ⁱ	
Netherlands	200	0		0	0	0
New Zealand	50	0	800		0	3
Nicaragua	P ^g	P ^g	P	P	0 ⁱ	
Nigeria	9 650	500	5 823	15 000	0	0
<i>Norfolk Island</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	225	0	1	0	0	0
Pakistan	3 300		29 500	500	0 ⁱ	
Panama	5	2	400	650	0 ⁱ	
Papua New Guinea	1		200		0	0
Paraguay	0	0	2 500	0	0	0
Peru	54		2 524	1 078	0 ⁱ	
Philippines	120	0	120	0	0	0
Poland	110	0	4 150	0	1	5
Portugal			15		0 ⁱ	
Qatar	0	0	0	80	0	0
Republic of Korea	23 316		62 901		1	1
Republic of Moldova	0	450	0	450	0	0
Romania	192		6 600		0	0
Russian Federation	1 500				0 ⁱ	
<i>Saint Helena</i>	0	1	0	1	0	0

<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>Ephedrine</i>	<i>Ephedrine preparations</i>	<i>Pseudoephedrine</i>	<i>Pseudoephedrine preparations</i>	<i>3,4-MDP-2-P^a</i>	<i>P-2-P^b</i>
Saint Lucia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0		0		0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1		18 485		0 ⁱ	0
Senegal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia	25	0	1 265	0	0	1
Singapore	12 269	4	63 037	3 416	1	1
Slovakia	3	7	1	1	0	0
Slovenia	9		250		0	0
Solomon Islands	0	1	0	1	0	0
South Africa	13 900	0	10 444	10 816	0	0
Spain	186		8 474		0	98
Sri Lanka		0		0	0	0
Sweden	188	170	1	30	1	13
Switzerland	3 300		85 000		1	700
Syrian Arab Republic	1 000		50 000		0 ⁱ	
Tajikistan	38				0 ⁱ	
Thailand	53	0	101	0	0 ⁱ	0
Trinidad and Tobago					0 ⁱ	0
<i>Tristan da Cunha</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	1	25	4 000	0	0	0
Turkey	374	0	25 357	4 942	1	1
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uganda	150	35	2 500	400	0	0
Ukraine	235	109	0	1 408	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0		3 000	2 499	0	0
United Kingdom	64 448	1 011	25 460	1 683	8	1
United Republic of Tanzania	100	100	2 000	100	0 ⁱ	
United States of America	19 300		246 000		0	64 294
Uruguay	6	0	0	1	0	0
Uzbekistan	1		15		0 ⁱ	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	80		3 000		0 ⁱ	
Yemen	75	75	3 000	2 000	0 ⁱ	
Zambia	50	25	50	100	0 ⁱ	
Zimbabwe	150	150	150	50	1 000	1 000

Notes: The names of territories, departments and special administrative regions are in italics.

A blank field signifies that no requirement was indicated or that data were not submitted for the substance in question.

A zero (0) signifies that the country or territory currently has no licit requirement for the substance.

The letter "P" signifies that importation of the substance is prohibited.

Reported quantities of less than 1 kg have been rounded up and are reflected as 1 kg.

^a 3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone.

^b 1-Phenyl-2-propanone.

- ^c Including the licit requirements for pharmaceutical preparations containing the substance.
- ^d The required amount of ephedrine is to be used for the manufacture of injectable ephedrine sulphate solution. The required amount of pseudoephedrine is to be used exclusively for the manufacture of medicines for export.
- ^e In the form of injectable ephedrine sulfate solution.
- ^f Imports of the substance and preparations containing the substance are prohibited, with the exception of the imports of injectable ephedrine preparations and ephedrine as a prime raw material for the manufacture of such ephedrine preparations. Pre-export notification is required for each individual import.
- ^g Imports of the substance and preparations containing the substance are prohibited, with the exception of the imports of injectable ephedrine preparations and ephedrine as a prime raw material for the manufacture of such ephedrine preparations. Such export requires an import permit.
- ^h Including products containing P-2-P.
- ⁱ The Board is currently unaware of any legitimate need for the importation of this substance into the country.

Annex III

Substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention

Table I

Acetic anhydride
 N-Acetylthranilic acid
 Ephedrine
 Ergometrine
 Ergotamine
 Isosafrole
 Lysergic acid
 3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone
 Norephedrine
 Phenylacetic acid^b
alpha-Phenylacetoacetonitrile (APAAN)^c
 1-Phenyl-2-propanone
 Piperonal
 Potassium permanganate
 Pseudoephedrine
 Safrole

The salts of the substances listed in this Table whenever the existence of such salts is possible.

Table II

Acetone
 Anthranilic acid
 Ethyl ether
 Hydrochloric acid^a
 Methyl ethyl ketone
 Piperidine
 Sulphuric acid^a
 Toluene

The salts of the substances listed in this Table whenever the existence of such salts is possible.

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

^b Transferred from Table II to Table I, effective 17 January 2011.

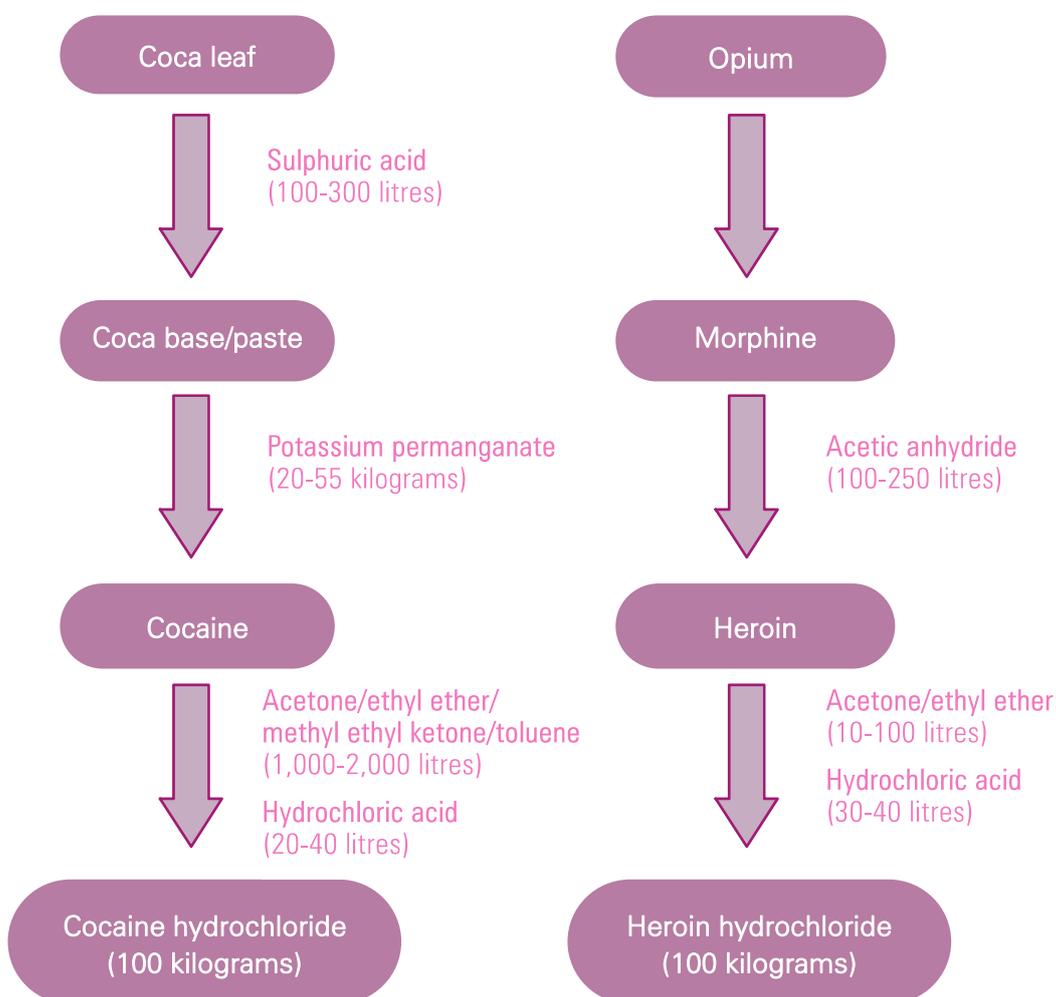
^c Included in Table I, effective 9 October 2014.

Annex IV

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

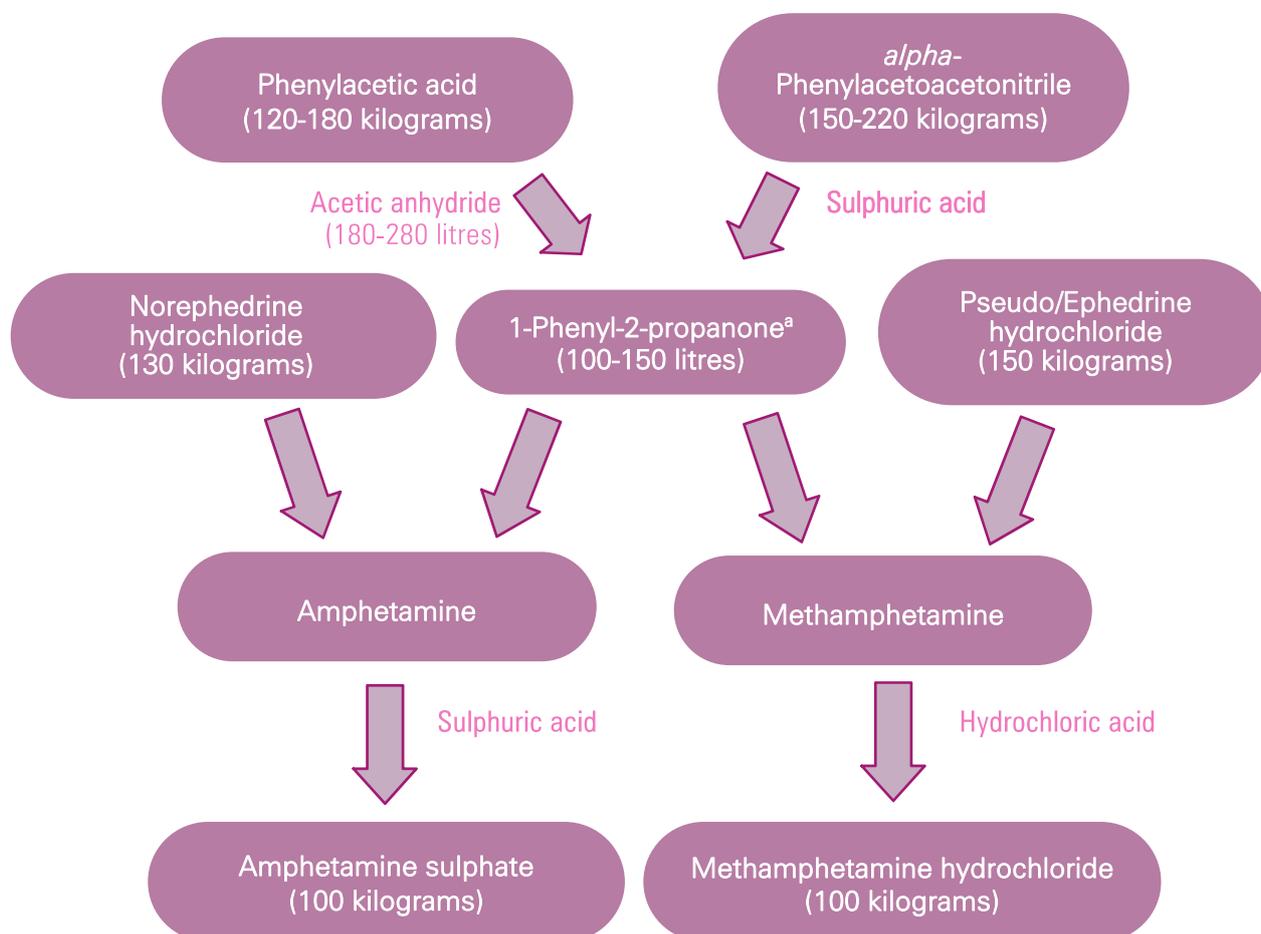
Figures A.I-A.IV below depict the use of scheduled substances in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The approximate quantities provided are based on common manufacturing methods. Other manufacturing methods using scheduled substances—or even non-scheduled substances instead of or in addition to scheduled substances—may also be encountered, depending on the geographical location.

Figure A.I. Illicit manufacture of cocaine and heroin: scheduled substances and the approximate quantities thereof required for the illicit manufacture of 100 kilograms of cocaine or heroin hydrochloride



Note: The extraction of cocaine from 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 have been used at all stages of drug manufacture.

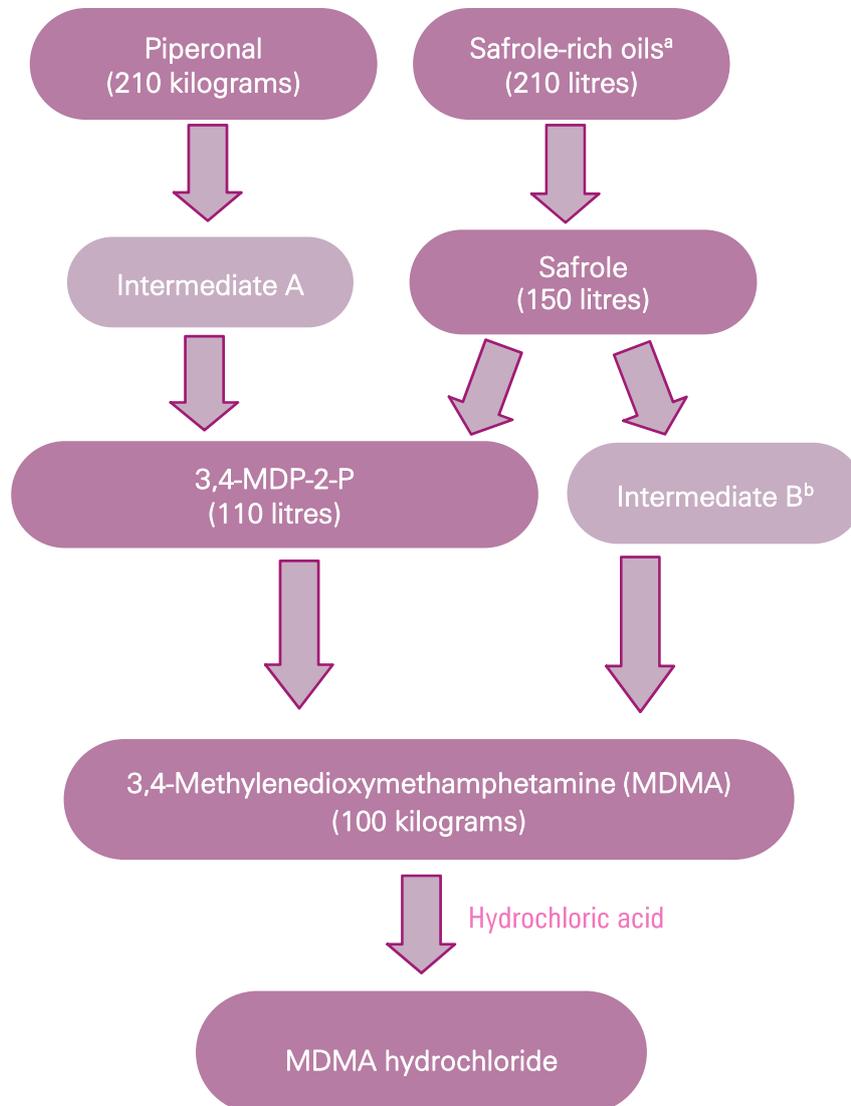
Figure A.II. Illicit manufacture of amphetamine and methamphetamine: scheduled substances and the approximate quantities thereof required for the illicit manufacture of 100 kilograms of amphetamine sulphate and methamphetamine hydrochloride



Note: Methcathinone, a less commonly encountered amphetamine-type stimulant, can be manufactured from pseudo/ephedrine hydrochloride, requiring the same approximate quantities as methamphetamine to yield 100 kilograms of hydrochloride salt.

^a Methods based on 1-phenyl-2-propanone result in racemic d,l-meth/amphetamine while methods based on ephedrine, pseudoephedrine or norephedrine result in *d*-meth/amphetamine.

Figure A.III. Illicit manufacture of 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDMA) and related drugs: scheduled substances and the approximate quantities thereof required for the illicit manufacture of 100 kilograms of MDMA

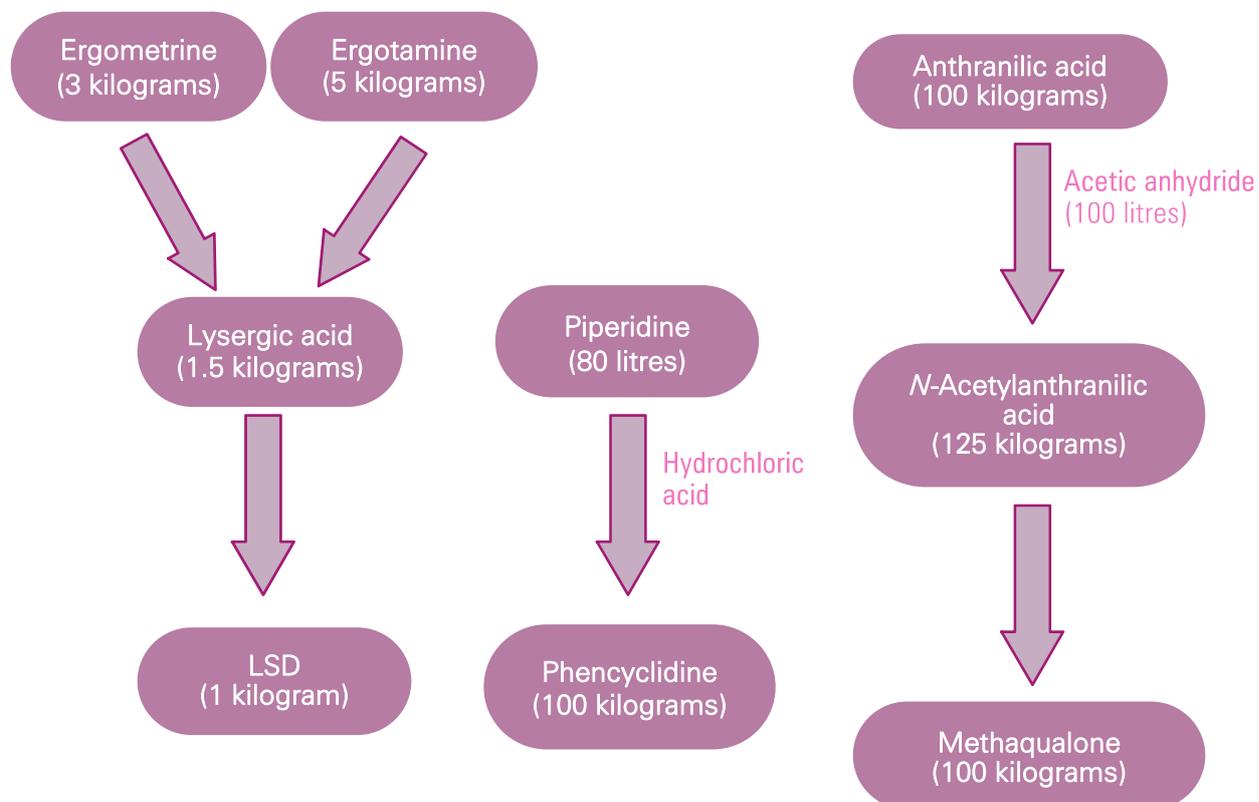


Note: Isosafrole, another precursor of MDMA under international control, is not included in this scheme, as it is not commonly encountered as a starting material; it is an intermediate in a modification of methods for manufacturing MDMA from safrole, requiring approximately 300 litres of safrole to manufacture 100 kilograms of MDMA.

^a Assuming the safrole-rich oils have a safrole content of 75 per cent or higher.

^b The manufacture of 100 kilograms of MDMA via intermediate B would require 200 litres of safrole.

Figure A.IV. Illicit manufacture of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), methaqualone and phencyclidine: scheduled substances and the approximate quantities thereof required for the illicit manufacture of 1 kilogram of LSD and 100 kilograms of methaqualone and phencyclidine



Annex V

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 as amended by the 1972 Protocol^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^c contains provisions for the following:

(a) General obligation for parties to take measures to prevent diversion of the substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention and to cooperate with each other to that end (para. 1);

(b) Mechanism for amending the scope of control (paras. 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 in Tables I and II (para. 8);

(d) Obligation to monitor international trade in order 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 (para. 9);

(e) Mechanism for advance notice of exports of substances in Table I, upon request (para. 10);

(f) Confidentiality of information (para. 11);

(g) Reporting by parties to the International Narcotics Control Board (para. 12);

(h) Report of the Board to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (para. 13);

(i) Non-applicability of the provisions of article 12 to certain preparations (para. 14).

^a United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

^b *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

^c *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

Annex VI

Regional groupings

Reference is made throughout the present report to various geographical regions, which are defined as follows:

Africa: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe;

Central America and the Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago;

North America: Canada, Mexico and United States of America;

South America: Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

East and South-East Asia: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam;

South Asia: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka;

West Asia: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, State of Palestine, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Yemen;

Eastern Europe: Belarus, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation and Ukraine;

South-Eastern Europe: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia;

Western and Central Europe: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

Oceania: Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

Annex VII

Submission of information by Governments pursuant to article 12 of the 1988 Convention (form D) for the years 2009-2013

Notes: The names of non-metropolitan territories and special administrative regions 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.

Entries for parties to the 1988 Convention (and for the years that they have been parties) are shaded.

<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
Afghanistan	X	X	X	X	X
Albania	X	X	X	X	X
Algeria	X	X	X	X	X
Andorra	X	X	X	X	X
Angola					
<i>Anguilla^a</i>					X
Antigua and Barbuda					
Argentina	X	X	X	X	X
Armenia	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Aruba^a</i>					
<i>Ascension Island</i>	X	X	X	X	
Australia	X	X	X	X	X
Austria ^b	X	X	X	X	X
Azerbaijan	X	X	X	X	X
Bahamas					
Bahrain	X	X			
Bangladesh	X	X	X	X	X
Barbados					X
Belarus	X	X	X	X	X
Belgium ^b	X	X	X	X	X
Belize	X				X
Benin	X	X	X	X	
<i>Bermuda^a</i>					
Bhutan		X	X	X	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	X	X	X	X	X
Bosnia and Herzegovina	X	X	X	X	X
Botswana					
Brazil	X	X	X	X	X
<i>British Virgin Islands^a</i>					
Brunei Darussalam	X	X	X	X	X
Bulgaria	X	X	X	X	X
Burkina Faso			X		
Burundi					
Cabo Verde					
Cambodia	X	X	X	X	
Cameroon	X	X	X	X	
Canada	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Cayman Islands^a</i>				X	
Central African Republic	X				
Chad	X				X

Country or territory	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Chile	X	X	X	X	X
China	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Hong Kong SAR of China</i>	X	X		X	X
<i>Macao SAR of China</i>	X	X		X	X
<i>Christmas Island^a</i>	X	X	X		X
<i>Cocos (Keeling) Islands^a</i>	X	X	X		X
Colombia	X	X	X	X	X
Comoros					
Congo					
Cook Islands		X	X		
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	X
Côte d'Ivoire	X	X	X	X	X
Croatia ^b	X	X	X	X	X
Cuba	X	X	X		
<i>Curaçao^c</i>		X	X	X	X
Cyprus ^b	X	X	X	X	X
Czech Republic ^b	X	X	X	X	X
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	X	X	X	X	X
Democratic Republic of the Congo	X	X	X	X	X
Denmark ^b	X	X	X	X	X
Djibouti					
Dominica					
Dominican Republic	X	X			X
Ecuador	X	X	X	X	X
Egypt	X	X	X	X	X
El Salvador	X	X	X	X	X
Equatorial Guinea					
Eritrea	X	X	X	X	
Estonia ^b	X	X	X	X	X
Ethiopia	X		X	X	X
<i>Falkland Islands (Malvinas)</i>	X	X	X	X	X
Fiji			X		
Finland ^b	X	X	X	X	X
France ^b	X	X	X	X	X
<i>French Polynesia^a</i>					
Gabon					
Gambia		X	X		X
Georgia	X	X	X	X	X
Germany ^b	X	X	X	X	X
Ghana	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Gibraltar</i>					
Greece ^b	X	X	X	X	X
Grenada					
Guatemala	X	X	X	X	X
Guinea					
Guinea-Bissau				X	
Guyana	X	X			
Haiti	X	X	X		X
Holy See					
Honduras			X	X	X

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<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
Hungary ^b	X	X	X	X	X
Iceland	X	X	X	X	X
India	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia		X	X	X	X
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	X	X			X
Iraq	X	X	X		
Ireland ^b	X	X	X	X	X
Israel	X	X	X	X	X
Italy ^b	X	X	X	X	X
Jamaica	X	X			X
Japan	X	X	X	X	X
Jordan	X	X	X	X	X
Kazakhstan	X	X	X	X	X
Kenya	X	X			
Kiribati					
Kuwait				X	X
Kyrgyzstan	X	X	X	X	X
Lao People's Democratic Republic	X	X	X	X	X
Latvia ^b	X	X	X	X	X
Lebanon	X	X	X	X	X
Lesotho					
Liberia					
Libya					
Liechtenstein					
Lithuania ^b	X	X	X	X	X
Luxembourg ^b	X	X	X	X	X
Madagascar	X	X			X
Malawi	X				
Malaysia	X	X	X	X	X
Maldives	X	X	X	X	X
Mali					X
Malta ^b	X	X	X	X	X
Marshall Islands					
Mauritania	X				
Mauritius		X	X	X	
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X
Micronesia (Federated States of)					X
Monaco					
Mongolia				X	
Montenegro	X	X	X	X	X
Montserrat ^a		X		X	X
Morocco	X	X	X	X	X
Mozambique		X			
Myanmar	X	X	X	X	X
Namibia		X			
Nauru					
Nepal					X
Netherlands ^b	X	X	X	X	X
New Caledonia ^a	X	X	X	X	X
New Zealand	X	X	X	X	X

<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
Nicaragua	X	X	X	X	X
Niger					
Nigeria			X	X	X
Niue					
<i>Norfolk Island^d</i>	X	X	X		X
Norway	X	X		X	
Oman	X				
Pakistan	X	X	X	X	X
Palau					X
Panama	X	X	X	X	X
Papua New Guinea					
Paraguay	X	X	X		X
Peru	X	X	X	X	X
Philippines	X	X	X	X	X
Poland ^b	X	X	X	X	X
Portugal ^b	X	X	X	X	X
Qatar			X		X
Republic of Korea	X	X	X	X	X
Republic of Moldova	X	X	X	X	X
Romania ^b	X	X	X	X	X
Russian Federation	X	X	X	X	X
Rwanda					
<i>Saint Helena</i>	X		X		
Saint Kitts and Nevis					
Saint Lucia	X	X	X	X	X
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines				X	X
Samoa	X	X	X	X	
San Marino					
Sao Tome and Principe	X		X		
Saudi Arabia	X	X	X	X	X
Senegal	X	X			X
Serbia	X	X	X	X	X
Seychelles			X	X	
Sierra Leone					
Singapore	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Sint Maarten^c</i>					
Slovakia ^b	X	X	X	X	X
Slovenia ^b	X	X	X	X	X
Solomon Islands					
Somalia					
South Africa	X				X
South Sudan ^e					
Spain ^b	X	X	X	X	X
Sri Lanka	X	X	X	X	X
Sudan					
Suriname					
Swaziland					
Sweden ^b	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland	X	X	X	X	X
Syrian Arab Republic	X	X		X	X
Tajikistan	X	X	X	X	X

PRECURSORS

<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
Thailand	X	X	X	X	X
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		X			
Timor-Leste					
Togo				X	
Tonga					
Trinidad and Tobago	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Tristan da Cunha</i>					
Tunisia	X	X	X	X	X
Turkey	X	X	X	X	X
Turkmenistan	X		X	X	X
<i>Turks and Caicos Islands^a</i>					
Tuvalu			X	X	
Uganda	X	X	X	X	X
Ukraine	X	X	X	X	X
United Arab Emirates	X	X	X	X	X
United Kingdom ^b	X	X	X	X	X
United Republic of Tanzania	X	X	X	X	X
United States of America	X	X	X	X	X
Uruguay	X	X	X	X	X
Uzbekistan	X	X	X	X	X
Vanuatu			X		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	X	X	X	X	X
Viet Nam	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Wallis and Futuna Islands^a</i>					
Yemen	X	X	X	X	
Zambia					
Zimbabwe	X	X			X
Total number of Governments that submitted form D^f	140	139	134	130	136
Total number of Governments requested to provide information	213	213	213	213	213

^a Territorial application of the 1988 Convention has been confirmed by the authorities concerned.

^b State member of the European Union.

^c The Netherlands Antilles was dissolved on 10 October 2010, resulting in two new constituent entities, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. The authorities of Curaçao submitted form D for 2010 for the former Netherlands Antilles.

^d Information was provided by Australia.

^e By its resolution 65/308 of 14 July 2011, the General Assembly decided to admit South Sudan to membership in the United Nations.

^f In addition, the European Commission submitted form D for the years 2009-2013.

Annex VIII

Seizures of substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention, as reported to the International Narcotics Control Board, 2009-2013

1. Tables A.1 and A.2 below show information on seizures of the substances included in Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, furnished to the International Narcotics Control Board by Governments in accordance with article 12, paragraph 12, of the Convention.

2. The tables include data on domestic seizures and on seizures effected at points of entry or exit. They do not include reported seizures of substances where it is known that the substances were not intended for the illicit manufacture of drugs (for example, seizures effected on administrative grounds or seizures of ephedrine/pseudoephedrine preparations to be used as stimulants). Stopped shipments are also not included. The information may include data submitted by Governments through means other than form D; in such cases, the sources are duly noted.

Units of measure and conversion factors

3. Units of measure are indicated for every substance. As fractions of full units are not listed in the tables, figures are rounded as necessary.

4. For a variety of reasons, individual quantities of some substances seized are reported to the Board using different units; for instance, one country may report seizures of acetic anhydride in litres, another in kilograms.

5. To enable a proper comparison of collected information, it is important that all data be 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.

6. Seizures of solids reported to the Board in litres have not been converted into kilograms and are not included in the tables, as the actual quantity of substance in solution is not known.

7. For seizures of liquids, quantities reported in kilograms have been converted into litres using the following factors:

<i>Substance</i>	<i>Conversion factor (kilograms to litres)^a</i>
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
Piperidine	1.160
Safrole	0.912
Sulphuric acid (concentrated solution)	0.543
Toluene	1.155

^a Derived from density (*The Merck Index* (Rahway, New Jersey, Merck, 1989)).

8. As an example, to convert 1,000 kilograms of methyl ethyl ketone into litres, multiply by 1.242, i.e. $1,000 \times 1.242 = 1,242$ litres.
9. 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 is used, with 4.546 litres to the gallon.
10. If reported quantities have been converted, the converted figures are listed in the tables in italics.
11. The names of territories appear in italics.
12. A dash (-) signifies that the report did not include data on seizures of the particular substance in the reporting year.
13. A degree symbol (°) signifies less than the smallest unit of measurement shown for that substance (for example, less than 1 kilogram).
14. Discrepancies may exist between the regional total seizure figures and the world total figures because the actual quantities seized were rounded to whole numbers.

Table A.1. Seizures of substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention as reported to the International Narcotics Control Board, 2009-2013

Country or territory, by region Year	Acetic anhydride (litres)	N-Acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (phenylpropanolamine) (kilograms)	Phenylacetic acid ^a (kilograms)	Piperonal (kilograms)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
Africa																	
Côte d'Ivoire																	
2009	-	-	-	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	b	-
2012	-	-	-	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria																	
2009	-	-	4 200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	-	-	461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe																	
2013	-	-	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional total																	
2009	0	0	4 200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	0	0	461	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Country or territory, by region	Acetic anhydride (litres)	N-Acetylthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (phenylpropanolamine) (kilograms)	Phenylacetic acid ^a (kilograms)	Piperonal (kilograms)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
Year																	
Americas																	
Central America and the Caribbean																	
Belize																	
2013	660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica																	
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-
Dominican Republic																	
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	4	238 ^b	-
El Salvador																	
2010	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	o	-
Guatemala																	
2009	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 946	b	-
2010	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	989	b	-
2011	512	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	95	-	-
Honduras																	
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-
2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 565	-	-
2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Nicaragua																	
2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-

Country or territory, by region	Acetic anhydride (litres)	N-Acetylthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (phenylpropanolamine) (kilograms)	Phenylacetic acid ^a (kilograms)	Piperonal (kilograms)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
Year																	
Panama																	
2009	-	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional total																	
2009	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	250	0	0	12 950	238	0
2010	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 003	0	0
2011	512	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	95	41	0
2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	52	0	0	22 565	0	0
2013	660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	1	0	0
North America																	
Canada																	
2009	-	-	357	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154	-	80
2010	-	-	676	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 924	-	-	-	16	°	-	-
2011	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	7	122	-	-	-	-	1	11	-	65
2012	-	-	686	-	-	20	-	°	-	526	°	-	-	5	309	-	2 025
2013	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Mexico																	
2009	440	-	879	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	-	30 654	4 289	-	2 681	-	-
2010	4 821	-	5 337	-	2 000	-	-	-	-	14 203	25	56 080	-	-	3 912	-	-
2011	76 625	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 184	-	14 370	°	-	313	-	2 371
2012	35 040	-	-	-	-	1 630	-	-	-	4 699	-	1 188	3	35	62	-	-
2013	7 597	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 796	-	3 324	-	-	7 197	-	-
United States of America																	
2009	5	-	14 107	-	-	-	-	110	-	38	1	°	-	13	6 209	^b	20

Country or territory, by region	Acetic anhydride (litres)	N-Acetylthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (phenylpropanolamine) (kilograms)	Phenylacetic acid ^a (kilograms)	Piperonal (kilograms)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
Year																	
2010	61 647	–	6 450	–	–	620	°	–	–	114	23	173 578	–	24	11 011	^b	1
2011	24 713	–	17 520 ^c	33 566 ^c	–	820	–	3	–	200	°	997 330	–	224	2 502	^b	2 281
2012	859	–	270	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	314	–	152	241	°	1
2013	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 029	–	10
Regional total																	
2009	445	0	15 343	0	0	0	0	110	0	157	1	30 654	4 289	13	9 044	0	100
2010	66 468	0	12 463	0	2 000	620	0	0	0	20 241	48	229 658	0	40	14 923	0	1
2011	101 338	0	17 535	33 566	0	820	0	10	122	2 384	0	1 011 700	0	225	2 826	0	4 717
2012	35 899	0	956	0	0	1 650	0	3	0	5 225	0	1 502	3	192	612	0	2 026
2013	7 601	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 796	0	3 324	0	0	8 228	0	10
South America																	
Argentina																	
2009	–	–	10 440	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	–	–	–
2011	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	250	–	–
2012	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
2013	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)^d																	
2009	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 097	–	–	–
2011	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9 914	°	°	–
2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	964	–	–	–
2013	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 058	–	–	–
Brazil																	
2009	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	47	–	–
2010	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	217	–	–	–

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetic anhydride (litres)	N-Acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (phenylpropanolamine) (kilograms)	Phenylacetic acid ^a (kilograms)	Piperonal (kilograms)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
	2011	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	232	-	41	-
	2012	1 878	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	278	-	-	-
	2013	249	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 621	-	-	-
Chile	2009	-	-	1 187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	2009	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 793	220	-	-
	2010	1 006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26 442	-	-	-
	2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 044	-	-	-
	2012	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55 677	-	-	-
	2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 873	-	-	-
Ecuador	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	-	-	-
	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	589	-	-	-
	2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	-	-	-	233	-	-	-
Paraguay	2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 705	-	-	-
Peru	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 774	-	-	-
	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	517	-	-	-
	2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 997	-	-	-
	2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 093	-	-	-
	2013	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 787	-	-	-

Country or territory, by region	Acetic anhydride (litres)	N-Acetylthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (phenylpropanolamine) (kilograms)	Phenylacetic acid ^a (kilograms)	Piperonal (kilograms)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
Year																	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)																	
2009	-	-	336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-	-	-	78 360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	3	-
2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 447	-	-	-
Regional total																	
2009	8	0	11 964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27 200	267	0	0
2010	1 006	0	0	0	0	78 360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27 765	0	0	0
2011	53	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	220	0	0	0	36 532	250	44	0
2012	1 889	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62 461	0	0	0
2013	250	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46 046	0	0	0
Asia																	
East and South-East Asia																	
Cambodia																	
2011	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2 058
China^a																	
2009	926	-	28 120	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 275	-	8 570	10	55	380	-	-
2010	16 346	-	4 310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 670	-	-	1 270	-	-
2011	16 946	-	4 210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 520	-	-	1 170	-	-
2012	17 131	-	3 210	2 428	-	-	-	-	-	259	-	30	-	29 927	-	902	-
2013	94 948	-	11 103	5 718	-	449	-	-	18	5 434	-	6 552	-	3 521	908	-	-
Hong Kong SAR of China																	
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	-
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	660	-	-	-	-	°	-	-

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetic anhydride (litres)	N-Acetylthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (phenylpropanolamine) (kilograms)	Phenylacetic acid ^a (kilograms)	Piperonal (kilograms)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)	
	2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	^b	-	
	2013	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	27 ^b	-	
<i>Macao SAR of China</i>																			
	2012	-	-	-	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Indonesia</i>																			
	2011	-	-	-	^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
	2012	-	-	4	^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2013	-	-	^o	^o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	257
<i>Japan</i>																			
	2009	8 424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2013	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Lao People's Democratic Republic</i>																			
	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 665 ^b	-
	2013	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Malaysia</i>																			
	2010	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
	2011	-	-	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	903	-	7 675
	2012	-	-	-	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
	2013	-	-	66	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	-
<i>Myanmar</i>																			
	2009	700	-	-	1 646	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 272	-	-

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetic anhydride (litres)	N-Acetylthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (phenylpropanolamine) (kilograms)	Phenylacetic acid ^a (kilograms)	Piperonal (kilograms)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)	
	2010	14	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	766	-	
	2013	-	-	-	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	3 581	-	
Philippines																			
	2009	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	°	-	-	
	2010	-	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2011	-	-	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	°	-	-	
	2012	-	-	378	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	273	-	1	-	-	3	-	
	2013	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	609	-	-	
Republic of Korea																			
	2009	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Singapore																			
	2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	-	
Thailand																			
	2009	-	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	b	
	2011	-	-	3	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^b	-	
	2012	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	b	-	
Viet Nam																			
	2013	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	
Regional total																			
	2009	10 063	0	28 129	1 646	0	0	0	0	0	2 276	0	8 570	10	63	3 656	4 672	0	
	2010	16 360	13	4 313	33	0	0	0	0	0	660	2	4 670	0	0	1 275	766	0	

Country or territory, by region	Acetic anhydride (litres)	N-Acetylthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (phenylpropanolamine) (kilograms)	Phenylacetic acid ^a (kilograms)	Piperonal (kilograms)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
Year																	
2011	16 946	0	4 431	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 520	0	0	2 079	196	9 733
2012	17 131	0	3 609	2 686	0	0	0	0	212	259	277	30	1	29 927	41	902	0
2013	94 948	0	11 211	5 950	0	449	0	0	18	5 434	0	6 647	0	3 521	1 551	3 718	257

South Asia

India

2009	1 038	–	1 064	1 244	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	180	–	–
2010	81	–	1 848	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	359	–	–
2011	–	–	6 308	104	–	–	–	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	118	676	–
2012	336	–	559	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	5 691	236	–
2013	242	–	707	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5 098	–	–

Regional total

2009	1 038	0	1 064	1 244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
2010	81	0	1 848	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	359	0	0
2011	0	0	6 308	104	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	676	0
2012	336	0	559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	5 691	236	0
2013	242	0	707	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 098	0	0

West Asia

Afghanistan

2009	36 618	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2010	23 260	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2011	68 245	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2012	31 451	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2013	14 212	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetic anhydride (litres)	N-Acetylthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (phenylpropanolamine) (kilograms)	Phenylacetic acid ^a (kilograms)	Piperonal (kilograms)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)	
Armenia																			
	2009	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2010	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2011	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2012	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2013	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)																			
	2010	-	-	2 738 ^f	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2011	-	-	3 809 ^f	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2013	16 501 ^g	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan																			
	2009	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
	2010	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 285	-	-	-	-
	2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	°	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan																			
	2012	792	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon																			
	2009	-	-	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2010	-	-	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2012	-	-	6	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2013	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan																			
	2009	4 405	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetic anhydride (litres)	N-Acetylthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (phenylpropanolamine) (kilograms)	Phenylacetic acid ^a (kilograms)	Piperonal (kilograms)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)	
	2010	16 178	-	265	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2011	43	-	295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 250	-	-	-	
	2012	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2013	15 480	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Qatar																			
	2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 600	-	-	-	
Syrian Arab Republic																			
	2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	498	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Turkey ^h																			
	2009	13 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	11 104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2011	3 706	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2012	177	-	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2013	14 672	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
United Arab Emirates																			
	2009	4 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Uzbekistan																			
	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	°	-	-	-	
	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	626	-	-	-	
	2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	
	2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	-	-	-	

Country or territory, by region	Acetic anhydride (litres)	N-Acetylthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (phenylpropanolamine) (kilograms)	Phenylacetic acid ^a (kilograms)	Piperonal (kilograms)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
Regional total																	
2009	58 027	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
2010	50 560	0	3 003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 911	0	0	0
2011	71 995	0	4 104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 253	0	0	0
2012	32 501	0	6	20	0	0	0	0	0	498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013	60 865	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 760	0	0	0
Europe																	
States not members of the European Union																	
Belarus																	
2009	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
2010	–	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	16	°	–
2011	°	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–
2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–
2013	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–
Republic of Moldova																	
2013	–	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway																	
2009	–	–	°	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2010	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2012	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russian Federation																	
2009	32	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1 731	–	–	–	4	°	–	–
2010	15	–	°	–	–	–	–	102	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–	–
2011	820	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 060	–	–	–	–	3	–	–

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetic anhydride (litres)	N-Acetylthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (phenylpropanolamine) (kilograms)	Phenylacetic acid ^a (kilograms)	Piperonal (kilograms)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)	
	2012	5	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2013	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	83	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Serbia																			
	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 900	-	-	-	-	-	
	2012	-	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	°	-	-	-	-	
Ukraine																			
	2009	19	-	°	1	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	41	1	1	-	
	2010	43	-	8	°	-	-	-	-	-	°	-	-	-	386	17	3	-	
	2011	31	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	°	-	-	396	2	2	-	
	2012	52	-	-	°	-	°	-	-	-	°	°	-	-	101	°	-	-	
	2013	1 664	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	°	-	-	225	-	2 991	-	
States members of the European Union																			
Austria																			
	2009	-	-	-	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
	2013	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Belgium																			
	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	503	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2013	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2 781	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bulgaria																			
	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetic anhydride (litres)	N-Acetylthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (phenylpropanolamine) (kilograms)	Phenylacetic acid ^a (kilograms)	Piperonal (kilograms)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)	
	2010	21 111	-	^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2011	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	545	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2012	42	-	^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	^b	-	
	2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	108	-	
Croatia																			
	2013	-	-	-	^o	-	-	-	-	-	^o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Czech Republic																			
	2009	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	^o	-	
	2010	-	-	7	^o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	^o	-	
	2011	-	-	4	^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	
	2012	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	16	-	
	2013	-	-	^o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	25	-	
Estonia																			
	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	^o	-	-	
	2010	-	-	-	^o	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2013	^o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	^o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finland																			
	2009	-	-	-	^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	^o	-	-	-	
	2010	-	-	-	^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2011	-	-	-	^b	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2012	-	-	-	^b	-	-	-	-	-	^o	-	-	-	-	-	^o	-	
	2013	-	-	^o	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetic anhydride (litres)	N-Acetylthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (phenylpropanolamine) (kilograms)	Phenylacetic acid ^a (kilograms)	Piperonal (kilograms)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)	
France																			
	2009	-	-	263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	40	-	-	
	2010	-	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	°	-	-	
	2011	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2012	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
	2013	-	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	°	-	-	
Germany																			
	2009	56	-	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	26	-	1	-	78	-	
	2010	12	-	46	^b	-	-	°	-	-	-	°	2	-	°	°	° ^b	°	
	2011	3	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	°	6 000	-	-	3	° ^b	-	
	2012	-	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	°	-	-	-	
	2013	-	-	1	^b	-	-	-	-	-	°	-	-	-	1	-	^b	-	
Greece																			
	2012	-	-	^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2013	-	-	^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hungary																			
	2009	-	-	2	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	-	-	°	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	°	-	7	-	
	2011	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	°	-	-	-	
	2012	33	-	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	
Ireland																			
	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	-	-	-	^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetic anhydride (litres)	N-Acetylthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (phenylpropanolamine) (kilograms)	Phenylacetic acid ^a (kilograms)	Piperonal (kilograms)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
	2011	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	449	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	2011	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	929
	2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	600	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
	2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	332	-	-	-	-
	2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Luxembourg	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	-
	2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-
Netherlands	2009	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	40	207	165	-	-	-	25	382 ^b	20
	2010	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	334	-	-	-	-	-	8	85
	2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	105
	2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	123	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
	2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	112	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	13 825
Poland	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2011	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	290	-	-
	2012	1 755	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	-	116	-	-	-	-	-

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetic anhydride (litres)	N-Acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (phenylpropanolamine) (kilograms)	Phenylacetic acid ^a (kilograms)	Piperonal (kilograms)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
	2013	°	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	°	-	-
Portugal																		
	2009	-	-	-	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2013	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	°	-	-
Romania																		
	2009	-	-	-	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Slovakia																		
	2009	800	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	b	-
	2010	-	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	°	b	-
	2011	6 020	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	°	b	-
	2012	-	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	°	-	-
	2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	°	b	-
Slovenia																		
	2012	-	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2013	-	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	912	-	-	-	-	°	-	-	-
Spain																		
	2009	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	°	-	-	-
	2010	-	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	2012	11	-	1 500	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-
	2013	9 497	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 400	5 926	-	-	-

Country or territory, by region	Acetic anhydride (litres)	N-Acetylthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (phenylpropanolamine) (kilograms)	Phenylacetic acid ^a (kilograms)	Piperonal (kilograms)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
Year																	
Sweden																	
2009	-	-	°	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	-	-	°	1 ^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	°	-	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom																	
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	5
2010	-	-	1	^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	-	-	500	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
2012	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	^b	-
Regional total																	
2009	912	0	526	12	0	0	0	301	40	2 483	165	2 181	0	46	67	517	954
2010	21 181	0	562	2	0	0	0	102	2	5 493	1	2	0	390	36	95	85
2011	6 895	0	529	11	0	0	0	449	1	2 708	0	6 000	10	397	304	2	106
2012	1 898	1	1 504	2	0	0	10	0	3	836	0	116	332	121	803	16	0
2013	11 171	1	15	653	0	1	10	83	3 910	61	0	97	1 405	6 239	64	3 125	13 838
Oceania																	
Australia																	
2009	1	-	77	6	-	-	5	°	°	6	-	°	-	-	417	388	14
2010	-	-	46	51	-	100	1	4	°	9	11	-	°	-	303	366	47
2011	6	-	261	5	-	4	°	-	1	-	1	10	°	-	724	723	2 565
2012	2	-	520	-	-	-	°	691	°	-	2	°	°	-	770	2	1
2013	-	-	1 253	-	-	207	-	523	-	1	1	°	°	-	629	-	11

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetic anhydride (litres)	N-Acetylthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (phenylpropanolamine) (kilograms)	Phenylacetic acid ^a (kilograms)	Piperonal (kilograms)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine preparations (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)	
Fiji																			
	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	-	
	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	
New Zealand																			
	2009	7	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	
	2010	°	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	925	35	
	2011	°	-	-	96 ^a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	°	-	608 ^b	-	
	2012	°	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	°	-	426 ^b	1	
	2013	°	-	-	3 ^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	691 ^b	-	
Regional total																			
	2009	8	0	77	49	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	417	498	14	
	2010	0	0	46	75	0	100	1	4	0	9	11	0	0	1	303	1 309	82	
	2011	6	0	261	101	0	4	0	0	1	0	1	10	0	0	724	1 331	2 565	
	2012	2	0	520	5	0	0	0	691	0	0	2	0	0	0	770	428	2	
	2013	0	0	1 253	3	0	207	0	523	0	1	1	0	0	0	629	691	11	
World total																			
	2009	70 501	0	61 308	2 951	0	0	5	411	40	4 923	196	41 655	4 299	27 325	26 581	5 926	1 068	
	2010	155 656	13	22 262	110	2 000	79 080	1	106	2	26 403	62	234 329	0	32 107	17 900	2 170	169	
	2011	197 744	0	33 326	33 797	0	824	0	521	124	5 312	2	1 022 231	10	38 406	6 398	2 291	17 122	
	2012	89 657	1	7 624	2 714	0	1 650	10	694	228	6 818	286	1 700	336	92 702	30 481	1 583	2 028	
	2013	175 739	1	13 256	6 721	0	657	10	606	3 927	8 292	23	10 068	1 405	57 566	15 571	7 534	14 115	

^a Transferred to Table I of the 1988 Convention in January 2011.

^b Seizures of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine reported to the Board in consumption units (such as tablets and doses) have not been converted into

kilograms, as the actual quantity of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine is not known. The following countries have reported seizures of preparations containing ephedrine and/or pseudoephedrine quantified in terms of consumption units:

		<i>Ephedrine preparations</i>	<i>Pseudoephedrine preparations</i>
	<i>Year</i>	<i>(units)</i>	<i>(units)</i>
Austria	2009	400	-
Bulgaria	2010	4 252	-
	2012	50 000	3 660
China	2009	33 892	-
<i>Hong Kong SAR</i>	2013	-	656 271
Côte d'Ivoire	2011	23 962	-
	2012	80 820	-
Czech Republic	2009	-	42 444
	2010	15 000	326 941
	2011	2 570	872 703
Dominican Republic	2009	-	993 520
Finland	2009	4 058	-
	2010	10 075	-
	2011	6 107	-
	2012	6 359	-
Germany	2010	170	462
	2011	-	1 890
	2013	4 034	78
Greece	2010	2	-
	2011	8	-
Guatemala	2009	-	409 215
	2010	-	1 470 015
Indonesia	2011	3 000	-
	2012	53	-
Ireland	2010	2 200	-
New Zealand	2011	123 431	34 833
	2012	-	3 630
	2013	6 956	5 073
Portugal	2009	37	-
Romania	2009	120	-
Slovakia	2009	-	1 207
	2010	-	336
	2011	-	1 734
	2013	-	16 128
Sweden	2012	60 976	-
Thailand	2010	-	33 376 072
	2011	-	10 240 820
	2012	-	2 011 100
	2013	-	302 630

	<i>Year</i>	<i>Ephedrine preparations (units)</i>	<i>Pseudoephedrine preparations (units)</i>
United Kingdom	2010	–	1 000
	2010	432 300	–
	2011	288 000	–
United States	2009	33 748	147 136
	2010	2 574	2 309 242
	2011	–	4 003 371

^c Figures reported for the United States for 2011 may inadvertently include sizeable seizures of *Sida cordifolia* and/or *Ephedra* plant extracts and are thus not comparable with figures for previous years.

^d Organization of American States, Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), *Bolivia: Evaluation of Progress in Drug Control, 2007-2009* (Washington, D.C., 2010).

^e For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China and the Macao Special Administrative Region of China.

^f Based on data on seizures of precursors reported annually since 2010 by the Anti-Narcotic Police in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

^g Statistics from the 2013 *Drug Control Report* issued by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

^h Turkish National Police, Anti-Smuggling and Organized Crime Department, *Turkish Report of Anti-Smuggling and Organized Crime: 2011* (Ankara, 2012).

Table A.2. Seizures of substances in Table II of the 1988 Convention as reported to the International Narcotics Control Board, 2009-2013

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetone (litres)	Anthraniilic acid (kilograms)	Ethyl ether (litres)	Hydrochloric acid (litres)	Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)	Piperidine (litres)	Sulphuric acid (litres)	Toluene (litres)
Africa									
Nigeria	2011	400	–	–	–	–	–	25	200
Regional total									
	2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	400	0	0	0	0	0	25	200
	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central America and the Caribbean									
Guatemala	2011	–	–	–	8 707	–	–	212	–
Honduras	2011	–	–	–	a	–	–	–	–
Regional total									
	2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	8 707	0	0	212	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetone (litres)	Anthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ethyl ether (litres)	Hydrochloric acid (litres)	Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)	Piperidine (litres)	Sulphuric acid (litres)	Toluene (litres)
North America									
Canada									
	2009	1 023	–	–	175	–	–	4	1 024
	2010	172	–	–	267	4	–	55	423
	2011	371	–	49	274	4	°	201	1 825
	2012	2 786	–	°	855	4	18	24	1 718
	2013	569	–	–	48	–	–	2	981
Mexico									
	2009	13 242	–	8	7 681	–	–	2 230	13 502
	2010	7 776	–	47	10 244	370	–	2 927	21 451
	2011	23 262	–	219	78 125	–	–	1 652	49 410
	2012	10 669	–	14	29 310	64	–	3 171	26 243
	2013	6 901	–	28 001	14 207	94	–	439	12 333
United States of America									
	2009	7 060	–	205	8 152	14	39	7 087	6 432
	2010	55 390	–	25 258	69 940	15	90	28 387	1 305
	2011	71 142	–	115	109 602	29	11	1 231 111	262
	2012	10 594	–	60	206	3	189	125	12
	2013	2 457	–	18	1 681	11	57	1 930	102
Regional total									
	2009	21 325	0	213	16 008	14	39	9 321	20 958
	2010	63 338	0	25 305	80 451	389	90	31 369	23 179
	2011	94 775	0	383	188 001	33	11	1 232 964	51 497
	2012	24 049	0	74	30 371	71	207	3 320	27 973
	2013	9 926	0	28 019	15 936	105	57	2 371	13 415

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetone (litres)	Anthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ethyl ether (litres)	Hydrochloric acid (litres)	Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)	Piperidine (litres)	Sulphuric acid (litres)	Toluene (litres)
South America									
Argentina									
	2009	504	–	271	589	12	–	442	–
	2010	214	–	237	163	–	–	17	1
	2011	245	–	182	96	2	–	16	–
	2012	311	–	131	52	53	–	26	–
	2013	2 768	–	104	165	3	–	202	–
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)									
	2009 ^b	67 199	–	–	11 008	221	–	62 276	349
	2011	51 663	–	87	9 307	176	–	201 621	5 590
	2012	59 711	–	7 120	5 873	680	–	72 034	6 349
	2013	99 315	–	–	24 839	57	–	67 929	140
Brazil									
	2009	84 520	–	1 336	17 797	30	4	1 947	185
	2010	956	–	–	22 381	6 714	–	1 834	6 748
	2011	954	–	128	7 211	96	–	4 747	49
	2012	1 606	–	466	91 697	3 308	–	28 271	3 742
	2013	2 491	–	58	5 948	–	–	698	–
Chile									
	2009	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 185	–
	2010	1 600	–	–	–	–	–	2 223	–
	2011	–	–	–	19	–	–	93	–
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
	2013	2	–	–	144	–	–	63 610	–

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Acetone (litres)</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ethyl ether (litres)</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)</i>	<i>Piperidine (litres)</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Toluene (litres)</i>
Colombia									
	2009	1 381 411	–	5 034	191 926	38 849	–	249 441	2 914
	2010	688 224	–	6 455	187 914	44 160	–	631 247	66 060
	2011	463 883	–	1 541	96 660	–	–	201 812	42 044
	2012	739 247	–	25 295	76 290	1 419	–	163 242	33 792
	2013	482 063	–	2 286	144 686	3 406	–	1 060 578	765
Ecuador									
	2009	2 285	–	–	3 984	15 356	–	1 378	–
	2010	4 320	–	–	2 286	10 774	–	1 473	–
	2011	–	–	–	931	2 400	–	3 954	–
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	771	–
	2013	–	–	–	104	1 420	–	1 625	–
Paraguay									
	2009	632	–	–	–	–	–	5 160	–
	2011	4 500	–	5	833	–	–	5 229	2 650
	2013	–	–	–	2 019	–	–	6 960	–
Peru									
	2009	18 580	–	–	72 601	–	–	77 257	–
	2010	31 139	–	–	172 807	–	–	31 367	–
	2011	32 456	–	45	145 850	310	–	28 505	1 919
	2012	70 024	–	–	87 695	–	–	29 777	100
	2013	86 313	–	128	73 200	157	–	87 675	–
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)									
	2011	15 858	–	–	25 781	1 140	–	30 284	1 200
	2012	39 331	–	–	28 605	–	–	87 470	427

Country or territory, by region	Acetone (litres)	Anthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ethyl ether (litres)	Hydrochloric acid (litres)	Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)	Piperidine (litres)	Sulphuric acid (litres)	Toluene (litres)
Year								
Regional total								
2009	1 487 932	0	6 641	286 897	54 247	4	336 810	3 099
2010	726 453	0	6 692	385 551	61 648	0	668 161	72 809
2011	569 559	0	1 988	286 688	4 124	0	476 261	53 452
2012	910 230	0	33 012	290 212	5 460	0	381 596	44 410
2013	672 952	0	2 577	251 104	5 043	0	1 289 277	905
East and South-East Asia								
<i>China^c</i>								
2009	31 522	–	25 147	151 298	871	–	89 448	18 099
2010	31 966	–	16 572	141 918	1 403	–	219 388	–
2011	21 474	–	17 980	150 165	1 391	–	23 024	–
2012	31 953	–	15 770	166 825	1 217	–	18 479	13 900
2013	351 870	490 302	12 204	1 627 816	1 906	2	1 297 043	221 026
<i>Hong Kong SAR of China</i>								
2010	–	–	–	570	–	–	–	–
<i>Indonesia</i>								
2011	2	–	–	10	–	–	1	3
2012	2	–	–	6	–	–	5	–
2013	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Malaysia</i>								
2010	130	–	–	120	–	–	5	725
2011	800	–	45	800	–	–	–	950
2012	460	–	–	300	–	–	100	150
2013	85	–	9	219	–	–	–	25

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Acetone (litres)</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ethyl ether (litres)</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)</i>	<i>Piperidine (litres)</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Toluene (litres)</i>
Myanmar									
	2009	8 227	–	1 707	2 378	–	–	–	–
	2010	1 202	–	–	–	–	–	2 000	–
	2013	–	–	600	145	–	–	924	–
Philippines									
	2009	132	–	7	39	–	–	–	3
	2010	55	–	–	105	–	–	–	300
	2011	21	–	°	11	–	–	1	31 313
	2012	6 436	–	5	1 646	25	–	3 080	17 941
	2013	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–
Thailand									
	2011	1	–	–	°	–	–	163	1
	2012	300	–	–	–	–	–	–	450
	2013	–	–	–	450	–	–	–	–
Regional total									
	2009	39 881	0	26 861	153 715	871	0	89 448	18 102
	2010	33 353	0	16 572	142 713	1 403	0	221 393	1 025
	2011	22 298	0	18 025	150 986	1 391	0	23 189	32 267
	2012	39 151	0	15 775	168 777	1 242	0	21 664	32 441
	2013	351 956	490 302	12 813	1 628 630	1 906	2	1 297 977	221 051
South Asia									
Bangladesh									
	2009	–	–	–	–	17 624	–	–	7
	2010	120	–	–	–	22 767	–	–	6

Country or territory, by region	Acetone (litres)	Anthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ethyl ether (litres)	Hydrochloric acid (litres)	Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)	Piperidine (litres)	Sulphuric acid (litres)	Toluene (litres)
Year								
Maldives								
2009	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
2010	–	–	–	–	–	–	7 331 ^d	–
2011	–	–	–	14	–	–	5	–
Regional total								
2009	0	0	0	0	17 627	0	0	7
2010	120	0	0	0	22 767	0	7 331	6
2011	0	0	0	14	0	0	5	0
2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Asia								
Afghanistan								
2009	–	–	–	6 150	–	–	–	–
2010	–	–	–	5 286	–	–	–	–
2011	–	–	–	120	–	–	–	–
2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 764	–
2013	174	–	–	4 705	–	–	–	–
Armenia								
2009	°	–	–	°	–	–	°	–
2011	°	–	–	°	–	–	°	–
2012	–	–	–	°	–	–	–	–
2013	–	–	°	°	–	–	–	–
Kazakhstan								
2009	71	–	–	156	–	–	1 530	–
2010	245	–	–	51 794	–	–	–	–
2011	78	–	–	10 707	–	–	698	–

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Acetone (litres)</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ethyl ether (litres)</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)</i>	<i>Piperidine (litres)</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Toluene (litres)</i>
	2012	1	–	–	1 600	–	–	913	–
Kyrgyzstan									
	2010	–	–	–	–	–	–	94	–
	2012	–	–	–	98	–	–	3 703	–
	2013	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 386	–
Lebanon									
	2009	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
	2010	–	–	°	°	–	–	–	–
	2011	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–
	2012	13	–	2 358	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan									
	2009	–	–	–	8 220	–	–	–	–
	2010	–	–	–	7 110	–	–	–	–
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	326	–
	2013	–	–	–	925	–	–	326	–
Qatar									
	2013	565	–	–	407 363	–	–	443 814	597
Tajikistan									
	2011	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 803	–
	2012	–	–	–	–	14	–	1	–
Turkey									
	2011	3	–	–	–	–	–	°	–

Country or territory, by region	Acetone (litres)	Anthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ethyl ether (litres)	Hydrochloric acid (litres)	Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)	Piperidine (litres)	Sulphuric acid (litres)	Toluene (litres)
Year								
Uzbekistan								
2009	–	–	–	–	–	–	300	–
2011	274	–	–	40	–	–	2 540	–
Regional total								
2009	73	0	3	14 526	0	0	1 830	0
2010	245	0	0	64 190	0	0	94	0
2011	355	0	0	10 867	0	0	10 041	0
2012	14	0	2 358	1 698	14	0	8 707	0
2013	739	0	0	412 993	0	0	448 526	597
Europe								
States not members of the European Union								
Belarus								
2009	17	–	3	1	1	–	5	1
2010	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
2013	–	–	–	–	–	–	10 751	–
Bosnia and Herzegovina								
2010	–	–	–	–	–	–	550	–
Russian Federation								
2009	1 252	–	109	1 088	–	–	247	239
2010	555	–	7	846	–	–	54	118
2011	–	–	–	48	–	–	66	–
2012	–	–	–	26	–	–	91 433	–
2013	–	–	–	5	–	–	15	–

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Acetone (litres)</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ethyl ether (litres)</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)</i>	<i>Piperidine (litres)</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Toluene (litres)</i>
Serbia									
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
Ukraine									
	2009	574	–	–	2 113	966	–	4 700	5 227
	2010	20 726	–	°	111 221	131	–	112 410	26 235
	2011	1 821	–	555	24 608	1 706	–	281 755	4 245
	2012	10 324	–	9 216	2 211	720	–	3 302	20 089
	2013	1 163	–	–	3 053	–	–	631	602
States members of the European Union									
Austria									
	2009	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3
	2010	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	16
	2011	°	–	1	°	–	–	2	–
	2012	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	1
	2013	3	–	°	9	–	–	–	6
Belgium									
	2009	1 165	–	–	50	–	–	–	–
	2010	–	–	–	1 016	–	–	100	–
	2011	602	–	–	839	–	–	3 733	–
	2012	52	–	–	735	–	–	30	–
Bulgaria									
	2010	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–
	2011	–	–	3	34	–	–	20	–
	2012	5	–	2	2	–	–	10	–
	2013	–	–	–	9	–	–	2	12

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetone (litres)	Anthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ethyl ether (litres)	Hydrochloric acid (litres)	Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)	Piperidine (litres)	Sulphuric acid (litres)	Toluene (litres)
Czech Republic									
	2009	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
Estonia									
	2009	°	–	2	–	–	–	7	–
	2010	8	–	–	°	–	–	7	8
	2011	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	10
	2012	–	–	5	–	–	–	27	–
	2013	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Finland									
	2011	6	–	–	23	–	–	1	1
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
France									
	2009	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 656
	2012	–	–	1	–	3 019	–	1	1
Germany									
	2009	10	–	7	64	–	–	128	322
	2010	31	–	2	25	–	–	12	19
	2011	17	–	5	77	63	–	8	9
	2012	94	–	97	717	–	–	71	1 164
	2013	12	–	°	15	1	–	48	20
Hungary									
	2009	°	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	2010	15	–	2	–	–	–	1	20
	2011	37	–	7	11	–	–	4	6
	2012	35	–	7	11	–	–	–	–

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Acetone (litres)</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ethyl ether (litres)</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)</i>	<i>Piperidine (litres)</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Toluene (litres)</i>
	2013	75	–	2	–	–	–	°	–
Latvia	2012	81	–	°	24	–	–	12	–
Lithuania	2009	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	2009	720	–	5	701	–	–	182	–
	2010	1 434	–	–	6 178	375	–	522	942
	2011	6 485	–	–	8 429	–	–	12 404	–
	2012	1 245	–	–	4 567	–	–	2 020	–
	2013	–	–	–	19 988	–	–	8 165	1
Poland	2010	–	–	–	–	–	–	61	–
	2011	58	–	4	45	–	–	58	103
	2012	285	–	–	3 575	–	–	148	15
	2013	–	–	–	40	–	–	1 436	–
Portugal	2012	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2013	3	–	–	2	–	–	1	–
Romania	2012	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Slovakia	2009	1	–	–	13	–	–	1	36

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetone (litres)	Anthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ethyl ether (litres)	Hydrochloric acid (litres)	Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)	Piperidine (litres)	Sulphuric acid (litres)	Toluene (litres)
	2010	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	32
	2011	3	–	–	13	–	–	–	28
	2012	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	20
	2013	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	6
Spain									
	2009	3 705	–	74	207	256	–	93	42
	2010	442	–	66	55	43	–	35	4
	2011	1	–	°	1	1	–	1	°
	2012	425	–	287	990	123	50	30	33
	2013	1 190	–	297	490	2 197	–	1 086 979	11 511 987
Sweden									
	2011	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom									
	2010	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	2012	–	–	21	–	385	–	–	–
	2013	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–
Regional total									
	2009	7 451	0	200	4 238	1 223	0	5 364	10 543
	2010	23 211	0	77	119 357	551	0	113 752	27 394
	2011	9 030	0	575	34 128	1 770	0	298 055	4 402
	2012	12 550	0	9 636	12 860	4 265	50	97 087	21 343
	2013	2 446	0	299	23 620	2 198	0	1 108 049	11 512 634
Oceania									
Australia									
	2009	2 027	–	–	40	–	–	43	–

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetone (litres)	Anthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ethyl ether (litres)	Hydrochloric acid (litres)	Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)	Piperidine (litres)	Sulphuric acid (litres)	Toluene (litres)
	2010	54	–	30	214	°	–	278	25
	2011	51	–	1	88	–	–	9	14
	2012	130	–	–	112	16	–	62	83
New Zealand									
	2009	172	–	3	232	–	–	83	321
	2010	200	–	6	752	134	–	244	1 434
	2011	203	–	–	308	26	–	28	476
	2012	93	–	–	137	–	–	10	682
	2013	108	–	–	263	13	–	74	835
Regional total									
	2009	2 199	0	3	272	0	0	126	321
	2010	254	0	36	966	134	0	522	1 459
	2011	254	0	1	396	26	0	37	490
	2012	223	0	0	249	16	0	72	765
	2013	108	0	0	263	13	0	74	835
World total									
	2009	1 626 060	0	33 920	486 664	74 203	43	505 172	53 379
	2010	846 973	0	48 683	793 226	86 894	90	1 042 622	125 873
	2011	696 666	0	20 970	679 785	7 343	12	2 040 787	142 307
	2012	986 216	0	60 854	504 165	11 069	257	512 447	126 932
	2013	1 038 127	490 302	43 708	2 332 545	9 264	59	4 146 274	11 749 436

^a The exact quantity of the seizures was not specified.

^b Organization of American States, Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission, *Bolivia: Evaluation of Progress in Drug Control, 2007-2009* (Washington, D.C., 2010).

^c For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China and the Macao Special Administrative Region of China.

^d Reported on form B: annual estimates of requirements of narcotic drugs, manufacture of synthetic drugs, opium production and cultivation of the opium poppy for purposes other than opium production.

Annex IX

Submission of information by Governments on licit trade in, uses of and requirements for substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention for the years 2009-2013

Governments of the countries and territories indicated have provided information on licit trade in, uses of and requirements for substances in Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 on form D for the years 2009-2013. 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: The names of non-metropolitan territories and special administrative regions are in italics.

"X" signifies that relevant information was submitted on form D.

Country or territory	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Trade	Uses and/or requirements								
Afghanistan	X	X					X	X	X	X
Albania	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Algeria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Andorra							X	X	X	X
Angola										
<i>Anguilla</i>										
Antigua and Barbuda										
Argentina	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Armenia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Aruba</i>										
<i>Ascension Island</i>										
Australia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Austria ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Azerbaijan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bahamas										
Bahrain		X	X							
Bangladesh	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Barbados									X	X
Belarus	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belgium ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belize	X								X	X
Benin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
<i>Bermuda</i>										
Bhutan			X	X	X	X	X	X		
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Country or territory	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Trade	Uses and/or requirements								
Bosnia and Herzegovina	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Botswana										
Brazil	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
<i>British Virgin Islands</i>										
Brunei Darussalam	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bulgaria ^a	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Burkina Faso					X	X				
Burundi										
Cabo Verde										
Cambodia	X	X	X	X			X			
Cameroon					X		X	X		
Canada	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Cayman Islands</i>										
Central African Republic										
Chad										
Chile	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
China	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Hong Kong SAR of China</i>	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
<i>Macao SAR of China</i>	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
<i>Christmas Island</i>					X	X			X	
<i>Cocos (Keeling) Islands</i>										
Colombia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Comoros										
Congo										
Cook Islands					X	X				
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Côte d'Ivoire	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Croatia ^a	X		X		X		X	X	X	X
Cuba	X	X	X	X	X	X				
<i>Curaçao</i> ^b			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cyprus ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Czech Republic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	X	X		X		X		X		X
Democratic Republic of the Congo	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Denmark ^a	X		X		X		X	X	X	
Djibouti										
Dominica										
Dominican Republic	X	X	X	X					X	X

PRECURSORS

Country or territory	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Trade	Uses and/or requirements								
Ecuador	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Egypt	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
El Salvador	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Equatorial Guinea										
Eritrea	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Estonia ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Ethiopia	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fiji					X	X				
Finland ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
France ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
French Polynesia										
Gabon										
Gambia									X	X
Georgia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Germany ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ghana	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gibraltar										
Greece ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Grenada										
Guatemala	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Guinea										
Guinea-Bissau										
Guyana	X	X		X						
Haiti	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Holy See										
Honduras					X	X	X	X	X	X
Hungary ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iceland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
India	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	X	X	X	X					X	X
Iraq	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Ireland ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Israel	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Italy ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jamaica	X	X	X	X					X	X
Japan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jordan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Country or territory	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Trade	Uses and/or requirements								
Kazakhstan	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Kenya	X	X	X	X						
Kiribati										
Kuwait							X	X	X	X
Kyrgyzstan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lao People's Democratic Republic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Latvia ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lebanon	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lesotho										
Liberia					X					
Libya										
Liechtenstein ^c										
Lithuania ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Luxembourg ^a	X	X	X							
Madagascar	X	X	X	X					X	X
Malawi										
Malaysia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maldives			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mali									X	X
Malta ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Marshall Islands										
Mauritania										
Mauritius			X	X	X	X	X	X		
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Micronesia (Federated States of)									X	X
Monaco										
Mongolia	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	
Montenegro	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Montserrat				X			X	X	X	X
Morocco	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mozambique			X	X						
Myanmar	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Namibia										
Nauru										
Nepal									X	X
Netherlands ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Caledonia										
New Zealand	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

PRECURSORS

Country or territory	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Trade	Uses and/or requirements								
Nicaragua	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Niger										
Nigeria					X	X	X	X	X	X
Niue										
Norfolk Island										
Norway	X	X	X	X			X	X		
Oman	X									
Pakistan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Palau										
Panama	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Papua New Guinea										
Paraguay	X	X	X		X	X				
Peru	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Philippines	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Poland ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Portugal ^a	X	X	X		X		X		X	X
Qatar					X	X			X	X
Republic of Korea	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Republic of Moldova	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Romania ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Russian Federation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rwanda										
Saint Helena	X	X			X	X				
Saint Kitts and Nevis										
Saint Lucia							X	X	X	X
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines							X	X	X	X
Samoa							X	X		
San Marino										
Sao Tome and Principe										
Saudi Arabia	X	X	X		X		X		X	X
Senegal	X	X	X						X	X
Serbia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Seychelles					X	X	X	X		
Sierra Leone										
Singapore	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sint Maarten ^b										
Slovakia ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Slovenia ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Country or territory	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Trade	Uses and/or requirements								
Solomon Islands										
Somalia										
South Africa	X	X							X	X
South Sudan ^d										
Spain ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sri Lanka	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Sudan										
Suriname										
Swaziland										
Sweden ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Syrian Arab Republic	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Tajikistan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Thailand	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia			X	X						
Timor-Leste										
Togo							X	X		
Tonga										
Trinidad and Tobago	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Tristan da Cunha</i>										
Tunisia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkmenistan							X	X	X	X
<i>Turks and Caicos Islands</i>										
Tuvalu					X	X				
Uganda	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ukraine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
United Arab Emirates	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United Kingdom ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
United Republic of Tanzania	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United States of America	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uruguay	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uzbekistan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vanuatu					X	X				
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Viet Nam	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Wallis and Futuna Islands</i>										
Yemen	X		X		X	X	X	X		

PRECURSORS

<i>Country or territory</i>	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	<i>Trade</i>	<i>Uses and/or requirements</i>								
Zambia										
Zimbabwe	X	X	X	X		X			X	X
Total number of Governments that submitted form D	124	118	123	115	120	114	120	120	125	123
Total number of Governments requested to provide information	212	212	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213

^a State member of the European Union.

^b The Netherlands Antilles was dissolved on 10 October 2010, resulting in two new constituent entities, Curaçao and Sint Maarten.

^c The Government of Switzerland includes on form D licit trade data for Liechtenstein.

^d By its resolution 65/308 of 14 July 2011, the General Assembly decided to admit South Sudan to membership in the United Nations.

Annex X

Governments that have requested pre-export notifications pursuant to article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the 1988 Convention

1. Governments of all 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 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 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.”

2. Governments that have requested pre-export notifications under the above provisions are listed in the table below in alphabetical order, followed by the substance (or substances) to which the provisions apply and the date of notification of the request transmitted by the Secretary-General to Governments.

3. 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 sent as well.

<i>Notifying Government</i>	<i>Substances to which the pre-export notification requirement applies</i>	<i>Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General</i>
Afghanistan ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	13 July 2010
Algeria ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	10 October 2013
Antigua and Barbuda ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	5 May 2000
Argentina	All substances included in Table I	19 November 1999
Armenia ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II ^{b,c}	4 July 2013
Australia ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	12 February 2010
Austria	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
Azerbaijan ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	21 January 2011
Barbados ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II ^{b,c}	24 October 2013
Belarus ^e	Acetic anhydride, ephedrine, potassium permanganate and pseudoephedrine	12 October 2000
Belgium	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
Benin ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	4 February 2000

PRECURSORS

<i>Notifying Government</i>	<i>Substances to which the pre-export notification requirement applies</i>	<i>Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General</i>
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) ^a	Acetic anhydride, acetone, ethyl ether, hydrochloric acid, potassium permanganate and sulphuric acid	12 November 2001
Brazil ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	15 October 1999 and 15 December 1999
Bulgaria	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
Canada ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	31 October 2005
Cayman Islands ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	7 September 1998
Chile ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	19 October 2012
China	Acetic anhydride	20 October 2000
<i>Hong Kong SAR of China^a</i>	All substances included in Tables I and II	28 December 2012
<i>Macao SAR of China^a</i>	All substances included in Tables I and II	28 December 2012
Colombia ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	14 October 1998
Costa Rica ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	27 September 1999
Côte d'Ivoire ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	26 June 2013
Croatia	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
Cyprus	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
Czech Republic	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
Denmark	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
<i>Faroe Islands</i>	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
<i>Greenland</i>	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
Dominican Republic ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	11 September 2002
Ecuador ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	1 August 1996
Egypt ^a	All substances included in Table I and acetone	3 December 2004
El Salvador ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	29 July 2010
Estonia	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
Ethiopia ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	17 December 1999
European Union (on behalf of all its States members) ^f	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
Finland	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
France	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
<i>French Guyana</i>	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
<i>French Polynesia</i>	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
<i>Martinique</i>	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
<i>Mayotte</i>	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
<i>New Caledonia</i>	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
<i>Reunion</i>	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
<i>Saint Pierre and Miquelon</i>	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
<i>Wallis and Futuna Islands</i>	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
Germany	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
Ghana ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	26 February 2010
Greece	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
Haiti ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	20 June 2002
Hungary	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
India ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	23 March 2000

<i>Notifying Government</i>	<i>Substances to which the pre-export notification requirement applies</i>	<i>Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General</i>
Indonesia ^a	Acetic anhydride, <i>N</i> -acetylthranilic acid, anthranilic acid, ephedrine, ergometrine, ergotamine, isosafrole, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, phenylacetic acid, 1-phenyl-2-propanone, piperonal, pseudoephedrine and safrole	18 February 2000
Iraq ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II ^{b,c}	31 July 2013
Ireland	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
Italy	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
Jamaica	All substances included in Table I ^{b,c}	4 July 2013
Japan	All substances included in Table I	17 December 1999
Jordan ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	15 December 1999
Kazakhstan ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	15 August 2003
Kenya ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II ^{b,c}	10 October 2013
Kyrgyzstan ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II ^{b,c}	21 October 2013
Latvia	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
Lebanon ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	14 June 2002
Libya ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II ^{b,c}	21 August 2013
Lithuania	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
Luxembourg	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
Madagascar ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	31 March 2003
Malaysia ^a	All substances included in Table I, ^b anthranilic acid, ethyl ether and piperidine	21 August 1998
Maldives ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	6 April 2005
Malta	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
Mexico ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	6 April 2005
Micronesia (Federal States of) ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II ^{b,c}	11 February 2014
Netherlands	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
New Zealand ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II ^{b,c}	3 April 2014
Nicaragua ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	8 January 2014
Nigeria ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	28 February 2000
Norway ^a	All substances included in Table I, ^c anthranilic acid, ethyl ether, piperidine	17 December 2013
Oman ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	16 April 2007
Pakistan ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	12 November 2001 and 6 March 2013
Panama	Ephedrine, ergometrine, ergotamine, norephedrine and pseudoephedrine	14 August 2013
Paraguay ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	3 February 2000
Peru ^a	Acetic anhydride, acetone, ephedrine, ergometrine, ergotamine, ethyl ether, hydrochloric acid, lysergic acid, methyl ethyl ketone, norephedrine, potassium permanganate, pseudoephedrine, sulphuric acid and toluene	27 September 1999
Philippines ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	16 April 1999
Poland	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
Portugal	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
Qatar ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II ^{b,c}	16 July 2013
Republic of Korea ^a	All substances included in Table I and acetone	3 June 2008

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<i>Notifying Government</i>	<i>Substances to which the pre-export notification requirement applies</i>	<i>Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General</i>
Republic of Moldova ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II ^{b,c}	29 December 1998 and 8 November 2013
Romania	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
Russian Federation ^a	Acetic anhydride, ephedrine, ergometrine, ergotamine, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, norephedrine, phenylacetic acid, 1-phenyl-2-propanone, potassium permanganate, pseudoephedrine and all substances included in Table II	21 February 2000
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	All substances included in Tables I and II ^{b,c}	16 July 2013
Saudi Arabia ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	18 October 1998
Sierra Leone ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II ^{b,c}	5 July 2013
Singapore	All substances included in Table I	5 May 2000
Slovakia	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
Slovenia	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
South Africa ^a	All substances included in Table I and anthranilic acid	11 August 1999
Spain	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
Sri Lanka	All substances included in Table I	19 November 1999
Sweden	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
Switzerland	All substances included in Table I	25 March 2013
Syrian Arab Republic ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	24 October 2013
Tajikistan ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	7 February 2000
Thailand ^a	All substances included in Table I (except potassium permanganate) and anthranilic acid ^b	18 October 2010
Togo ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	6 August 2013
Tonga ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II ^{b,c}	4 July 2013
Trinidad and Tobago ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II ^{b,c}	15 August 2013
Turkey ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	2 November 1995
Uganda ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II ^{b,c}	6 May 2014
United Arab Emirates ^a	All substances included in Tables I ^b and II	26 September 1995
United Kingdom	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000 ^d
United Republic of Tanzania ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	10 December 2002
United States of America	Acetic anhydride, ephedrine and pseudoephedrine	2 June 1995 and 19 January 2001
<i>American Samoa</i>	Acetic anhydride, ephedrine and pseudoephedrine	2 June 1995 and 19 January 2001
<i>Guam</i>	Acetic anhydride, ephedrine and pseudoephedrine	2 June 1995 and 19 January 2001
<i>Northern Mariana Islands</i>	Acetic anhydride, ephedrine and pseudoephedrine	2 June 1995 and 19 January 2001
<i>Puerto Rico</i>	Acetic anhydride, ephedrine and pseudoephedrine	2 June 1995 and 19 January 2001
<i>United States Virgin Islands</i>	Acetic anhydride, ephedrine and pseudoephedrine	2 June 1995 and 19 January 2001
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	27 March 2000
Yemen ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	6 May 2014
Zimbabwe ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II ^{b,c}	4 July 2013

Notes: The names of territories are in italics. Territories not subject to a separate request for pre-export notification are listed under the country concerned.

^a The Secretary-General has informed all Governments of the request of the notifying Government to receive a pre-export notification for some or all substances listed in Table II of the 1988 Convention as well.

^b Government requested to receive pre-export notifications for pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine as well.

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- ^c Government requested to receive pre-export notifications for safrole-rich oils as well.
- ^d On 19 May 2000, the Secretary-General communicated to Governments the request by the European Commission, on behalf of the States members of the European Union, to receive pre-export notifications for the indicated substances.
- ^e Not yet notified by the Secretary-General as, in a subsequent communication, the Government of Belarus requested the Secretary-General to suspend such notification until a national mechanism to receive and process pre-export notifications is established.
- ^f Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Annex XI

Licit uses of the substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention

Knowledge of the most common licit uses of substances in Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, including the processes and end products in which the substances may be used, is essential to the verification of the legitimacy of orders or shipments. The most common licit uses of those substances reported to the International Narcotics Control Board are as follows:

<i>Substance</i>	<i>Licit uses</i>
Acetic anhydride	Acetylating and dehydrating agent used in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries for the manufacture of cellulose acetate, for textile sizing agents and cold bleaching activators, for polishing metals and for the production of brake fluids, dyes and explosives
Acetone	Common solvent in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries; used in the production of lubricating oils and as an intermediate in the manufacture of chloroform and in the manufacture of plastics, paints, varnishes and cosmetics
<i>N</i> -Acetylanthranilic acid	Used in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, plastics and fine chemicals
Anthranilic acid	Chemical intermediate used in the manufacture of dyes, pharmaceuticals and perfumes; also used in the preparation of bird and insect repellents
Ephedrine	Used in the manufacture of bronchodilators (cough medicines)
Ergometrine	Used in the treatment of migraine and as an oxytocic in obstetrics
Ergotamine	Used in the treatment of migraine and as an oxytocic in obstetrics
Ethyl ether	Commonly used solvent in chemical laboratories and in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries; mainly used as an extractant for fats, oils, waxes and resins; also used for the manufacture of munitions, plastics and perfumes and, in medicine, as a general anaesthetic
Hydrochloric acid	Used in the production of chlorides and hydrochlorides, for the neutralization of basic systems and as a catalyst and solvent in organic synthesis
Isosafrole	Used in the manufacture of piperonal; to modify "oriental perfumes"; to strengthen soap perfumes; in small quantities, together with methyl salicylate, in root beer and sarsaparilla flavours; and as a pesticide
Lysergic acid	Used in organic synthesis
3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone	Used in the manufacture of piperonal and other perfume components
Methyl ethyl ketone	Common solvent; used in the manufacture of coatings, solvents, degreasing agents, lacquers, resins and smokeless powders
Norephedrine	Used in the manufacture of nasal decongestants and appetite suppressants

<i>Substance</i>	<i>Licit uses</i>
Phenylacetic acid	Used in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries for the manufacture of phenylacetate esters, amphetamine and some derivatives; also used for the synthesis of penicillins and in fragrance applications and cleaning solutions
<i>alpha</i> -Phenylacetoacetonitrile	None, except—in small amounts—for research, development and laboratory analytical purposes
1-Phenyl-2-propanone	Used in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries for the manufacture of amphetamine, methamphetamine and some derivatives; also used for the synthesis of propylhexedrine
Piperidine	Commonly used solvent and reagent in chemical laboratories and in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries; also used in the manufacture of rubber products and plastics
Piperonal	Used in perfumery, in cherry and vanilla flavours, in organic synthesis and as a component for mosquito repellent
Potassium permanganate	Important reagent in analytical and synthetic organic chemistry; used in bleaching applications, disinfectants, antibacterials and antifungal agents and in water purification
Pseudoephedrine	Used in the manufacture of bronchodilators and nasal decongestants
Safrole	Used in perfumery, for example in the manufacture of piperonal, and for denaturing fats in soap manufacture
Sulphuric acid	Used in the production of sulphates; as an acidic oxidizer; as a dehydrating and purifying agent; for the neutralization of alkaline solutions; as a catalyst in organic synthesis; in the manufacture of fertilizers, explosives, dyestuffs and paper; and as a component of drain and metal cleaners, anti-rust compounds and automobile battery fluids
Toluene	Industrial solvent; used in the manufacture of explosives, dyes, coatings and other organic substances and as a gasoline additive

About the International Narcotics Control Board

The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) is an independent and quasi-judicial control organ, established by treaty, for monitoring 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.

Composition

INCB consists of 13 members who are elected by the Economic and Social Council and who serve in their personal capacity, not as Government representatives. Three members with medical, pharmacological or pharmaceutical experience are elected from a list of persons nominated by the World Health Organization (WHO) and 10 members are elected from a list of persons nominated by Governments. Members of the Board are persons who, by their competence, impartiality and disinterestedness, command general confidence. The Council, in consultation with INCB, makes all arrangements necessary to ensure the full technical independence of the Board in carrying out its functions. INCB has a secretariat that assists it in the exercise of its treaty-related functions. The INCB secretariat is an administrative entity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, but it reports solely to the Board on matters of substance. INCB closely collaborates with the Office in the framework of arrangements approved by the Council in its resolution 1991/48. INCB also cooperates with other international bodies concerned with drug control, including not only the Council and its Commission on Narcotic Drugs, but also the relevant specialized agencies of the United Nations, particularly WHO. It also cooperates with bodies outside the United Nations system, especially the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the World Customs Organization.

Functions

The functions of INCB are laid down in the following treaties: the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1954 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, INCB deals with the following:

(a) As regards the licit manufacture of, trade in and use of drugs, INCB 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. INCB 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 of, trafficking in and use of drugs, INCB identifies weaknesses in national and international control systems and contributes to correcting such situations. INCB 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, INCB:

(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.

INCB 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, INCB 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 INCB to recommend to parties that they stop importing drugs from a defaulting country, exporting drugs to it or both. In all cases, INCB acts in close cooperation with Governments.

INCB assists national administrations in meeting their obligations under the conventions. To that end, it proposes and participates in regional training seminars and programmes for drug control administrators.

Reports

The international drug control treaties require INCB to prepare an annual report on its work. The annual report contains an analysis of the drug control situation worldwide so that Governments are kept aware of existing and potential situations that may endanger the objectives of the international drug control treaties. INCB draws the attention of Governments to gaps and weaknesses in national control and in treaty compliance; it also makes suggestions and recommendations for improvements at both the national and international levels. The annual report is based on information provided by Governments to INCB, United Nations entities and other organizations. It also uses information provided through other international organizations, such as INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization, as well as regional organizations.

The annual report of INCB is supplemented by detailed technical reports. They contain data on the licit movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances required for medical and scientific purposes, together with an analysis of those data by INCB. Those data are required for the proper functioning of the system of control over the licit movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including preventing their diversion to illicit channels. Moreover, under the provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, INCB reports annually to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the implementation of that article. That report, which gives an account of the results of the monitoring of precursors and of the chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, is also published as a supplement to the annual report.





INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) is the independent monitoring body for the implementation of United Nations international drug control conventions. It was established in 1968 in accordance with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961. It had predecessors under the former drug control treaties as far back as the time of the League of Nations.

Based on its activities, INCB publishes an annual report that is submitted to the United Nations Economic and Social Council through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The report provides a comprehensive survey of the drug control situation in various parts of the world. As an impartial body, INCB tries to identify and predict dangerous trends and suggests necessary measures to be taken.

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