Contents

Foreword	rage iii
Preface	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	notesxi
Chapter	
I.	Introduction
II.	Action taken by Governments and the International Narcotics Control Board
	A. Scope of control
	B. Adherence to the 1988 Convention
	C. Reporting to the Board pursuant to article 12 of the 1988 Convention
	D. Legislation and control measures
	E. Submission of data on licit trade in, uses of and requirements for precursors
	F. Annual legitimate requirements for imports of precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants
	G. Pre-export notifications and utilization of the Pre-Export Notification Online system
	H. Activities and achievements in international precursor control
III.	Extent of licit trade in precursors and the latest trends in precursor trafficking
	A. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants
	B. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine
	C. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of heroin
	D. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of other narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
	E. Solvents and acids used in the illicit manufacture of various narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
	F. Substances not in Table I or Table II of the 1988 Convention that are used in the illicit manufacture of other narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances or substances of abuse not under international control
IV.	Internet-facilitated trade in precursors
Glossary	
Annexes*	
I.	Parties and non-parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, by region, as at 1 November 2017
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
III.	Substances in Table I and Table II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988
IV.	Use of scheduled substances in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

^{*} The annexes are not included in the printed version of the present report but are available on the website of the International Narcotics Control Board (www.incb.org).

V.	Treaty provisions for the control of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
VI.	Regional groupings.
VII.	Submission of information by Governments pursuant to article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (form D) for the period 2012–2016
VIII.	Seizures of substances in Table I and Table II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, as reported to the International Narcotics Control Board, 2012–2016
IX.	Submission of information by Governments on licit trade in, uses of and requirements for substances in Table I and Table II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 for the years 2012–2016
X.	Governments that have requested pre-export notifications pursuant to article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988
XI.	Licit uses of the substances in Table I and Table II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988
Figures	
I.	Form D submissions by States parties to the 1988 Convention, by date of submission, 2012–2016
II.	Annual legitimate requirements for combined bulk and pharmaceutical preparations containing pseudoephedrine for selected countries in West Asia, 2013 and 2017
III.	Governments having invoked article 12, subparagraph 10 (a), of the 1988 Convention, by region (as at 1 November 2017)
IV.	Number of pre-export notifications received and viewed, by region, 1 November 2016–1 November 2017
V.	Imports and estimated annual legitimate requirements for imports of pseudoephedrine reported by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic on form D, 2007–2016
VI.	References to substances in the Precursors Incident Communication System, selected substances, 2012–2017
VII.	Seizures of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine reported by Governments on form D, 2012–2016
VIII.	Seizures of pseudoephedrine (raw material and preparations) reported by Myanmar on form D and to the Fortieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, 2012–2016
IX.	Seizures of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine and their preparations reported by Governments of European countries on form D, 2012–2016
X.	Seizures of P-2-P reported by Governments on form D, 2012–2016
XI.	Incidents involving APAAN and APAA, its non-scheduled substitute, communicated through the Precursors Incident Communication System
XII.	Seizures of 3,4-MDP-2-P and non-scheduled 3,4-MDP-2-P substitute chemicals reported on form D, 2012–2016
XIII.	Seizures of methylamine reported by Governments on form D, 2012–2016
XIV.	Seizures of potassium permanganate reported by Governments on form D, 2012–2016
XV.	Seizures of sodium hypochlorite reported by Governments on form D, 2012–2016

XVI.	Proportion of sodium metabisulfite seizures reported by Governments on form D, 2012–2016
XVII.	Seizures of acetic anhydride reported by Governments of countries in West Asia and by the Government of China on form D, 2012–2016
XVIII.	Seizures of ergotamine and lysergic acid reported by Governments on form D, 2012–2016
XIX.	Seizures of solvents (acetone, ethyl ether, methyl ethyl ketone and toluene) and acids (hydrochloric and sulphuric acid) reported by Governments on form D, 2012–2016
Box	
	Challenges related to the use of annual legitimate requirements as a precursor control tool
Table	
	States parties failing to report as required under article 12, paragraph 12, of the 1988 Convention, 2016.