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INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD  
Vienna

**PRECURSORS  
AND CHEMICALS  
FREQUENTLY USED IN THE  
ILLICIT MANUFACTURE  
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS  
AND PSYCHOTROPIC  
SUBSTANCES**

Report of the  
International Narcotics Control Board  
on the implementation of article 12  
of the United Nations Convention  
against Illicit Traffic in  
Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances  
of 1988



UNITED NATIONS

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*Narcotic Drugs: Estimated World Requirements for 1994; Statistics for 1992* (E/INCB/1993/2)

*Psychotropic Substances: Statistics for 1992; Assessments of Medical and Scientific Requirements for Substances in Schedules II, III and IV; Requirement of Import Authorizations for Substances in Schedules III and IV* (E/INCB/1993/3)

*Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (E/INCB/1993/4)

For 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, see the latest editions of the annexes to the statistical forms ("Yellow List", "Green List" and "Red List") also issued by the Board.

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## EXPLANATORY NOTES

The following abbreviations have been used in this report:

CCC	Customs Co-operation Council
CEC	Commission of the European Communities
CICAD	Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission
EEC	European Economic Community
ICPO/Interpol	International Criminal Police Organization
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
LSD	lysergic acid diethylamide
MDA	methylenedioxyamphetamine
MDEA	methylenedioxyethylamphetamine
MDMA	methylenedioxymethamphetamine
MEK	methyl ethyl ketone
OAS	Organization of American States
P-2-P	1-phenyl-2-propanone
UNDCP	United Nations International Drug Control Programme

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.



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## INTRODUCTION

1. Article 12, paragraph 13, of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988<sup>1</sup> provides that the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) "shall report annually to the Commission on the implementation of this article and the Commission shall periodically review the adequacy and propriety of Table I and Table II". In 1991, the Board transmitted its first report<sup>2</sup> under article 12 to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Considering that Governments individually and collectively have since taken, or are planning to take, concrete steps, to put into effect the provisions of article 12 and establish appropriate mechanisms to prevent diversion of precursors,\* the Board finds that the publication of technical information, together with its review of the implementation of that article, would further facilitate such control.

2. In addition to its annual report and other technical publications (*Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances*), the Board has therefore decided to publish its report on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, in accordance with the following provisions contained in article 23 of that 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 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."

3. The present report contains, *inter alia*, a review of efforts being made by Governments to prevent diversion of Tables I and II substances, and of the cooperation of Governments with the Board under article 12. The report also provides technical data relevant for control purposes. Excerpts of the treaty provisions and United Nations resolutions that provide the practical framework for the control of precursors are shown in annexes II and III of this report.

4. Although the number of parties to the 1988 Convention is increasing, and more and more countries and territories are introducing controls to prevent the diversion of precursors, the Board notes with concern that only a limited number of Governments have reported information to it as required under article 12. In addition, because information submitted by Governments was not sufficient to allow any meaningful review, the Board has been compelled to postpone a meeting of its Advisory Expert Group, which had been scheduled to assess the current scope of control under the 1988 Convention, as requested by the Commission.

5. Governments have complained of difficulties in collecting the necessary data. Problems result from the absence of adequate legislative and administrative mechanisms of control, and from

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\*The term "precursor" is used to indicate any of the substances in Table I or Table II of the 1988 Convention, except where the context requires a different expression. Such substances are often described as precursors or essential chemicals, depending on their principal chemical properties. The plenipotentiary conference that adopted the 1988 Convention did not use any one term to describe such substances. Instead, the expression "substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances" was introduced in the Convention. It has become common practice, however, to refer to all such substances simply as "precursors"; although that term is not technically correct, the Board has decided to use it in the present report for the sake of brevity.

insufficient cooperation with industry. The ensuing lack of data makes it difficult for Governments to actually implement monitoring and control measures that are in place.

6. All Governments, parties and non-parties alike, should take the necessary steps to ensure full compliance with, and universal application of, the provisions of article 12. Such steps should include the establishment of legal frameworks, adequate controls (legislative and regulatory) and data collection and reporting systems. Within geographical regions, control measures should be harmonized, so that weak controls in one country do not jeopardize the efforts of others. Countries without adequate controls are being exploited by traffickers in order to divert precursors for illicit purposes. Further efforts are needed to prevent diversion of precursors.

7. Against such a background, the report provides an evaluation of the current situation regarding controls over precursors, and identifies what further actions are needed to prevent the diversion of Tables I and II substances.

# **I. FRAMEWORK FOR PRECURSOR CONTROL AND ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENTS**

## **A. Status of the 1988 Convention and reporting by Governments under article 12**

### **1. Status of the Convention**

8. The 1988 Convention entered into force on 11 November 1990. As of 1 November 1993, it had been ratified, acceded to or approved by 89 States and the European Economic Community (EEC). This represents 47 per cent of the total number of countries in the world. Twenty-two States have become parties since the last report of the Board on the implementation of article 12 was issued.<sup>3</sup> The Board again welcomes this development and wishes to reiterate its request to all States which have not already done so to become parties as soon as possible. The Board notes with satisfaction that some non-parties are taking concrete steps to apply provisionally the measures stipulated under the Convention. It hopes that all Governments, parties and non-parties alike, will put into effect the provisions of article 12 in order to ensure their universal application.

9. Table 1, contained in annex I of this report, shows the parties and non-parties by region. The rates of accession have been as follows: Africa (36 per cent); Americas (69 per cent); Asia (48 per cent); Europe (51 per cent); and Oceania (15 per cent).

### **2. Reporting to the Board under article 12**

10. Under article 12, paragraph 12, of the 1988 Convention, parties are required to submit annually to the Board, in the form and manner provided for by it and on forms made available by it, information on seizures of substances listed in Tables I and II, on substances not included in those Tables but identified as having been used in illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, and on methods of diversion and illicit manufacture. For that purpose, the Board adopted a questionnaire known as Form D, which was transmitted to all Governments for the first time in 1989.

11. In this connection, Governments will recall that the Commission, in its resolution 5 (XXXIV), invites all States that are not yet parties to the Convention to furnish annually to the Board, in a timely manner, the information listed in article 12, paragraph 12.

12. As of 1 November 1993, a total of 86 Governments had submitted Form D for 1992, including the 12 member countries of EEC reporting through the Commission of the European Communities (CEC). This represents 44 per cent of the total of 196 countries and territories requested to supply the information, comparing favourably with the rate of return for previous years.

13. A total of 47 parties of the 1988 Convention had submitted the requested information for 1992. This represents only about half of all the parties, as was the case in previous years. During 1993 the Board sent special communications to those parties that had not submitted the information, requesting them to ensure appropriate coordination between competent authorities, and to take all necessary steps to enable prompt reporting and full compliance with the provisions of the 1988 Convention.

14. The following table provides a summary of the actual data so far submitted by Governments to the Board on Form D. The forms received from other countries and territories did not contain specific information.

## Summary of government replies to Form D

<i>Year or item</i>	<i>Number reporting seizures of substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention</i>	<i>Number providing data on substances not controlled</i>	<i>Number providing data on diversion and illicit manufacture</i>
1989	20	9	12
1990	24	12	11
1991	22	12	14
1992	23	14	11
Total number providing information in any of the years	45	23	27

15. The seizures of substances scheduled under the 1988 Convention, as reported to the Board for the period 1989-1992, are reproduced in table 2 of annex I. To facilitate examination of the data, information is presented by region. An analysis of the data is provided in chapter II below.

16. Only a small number of countries have so far provided information on methods of diversion and illicit drug manufacture. The Board invites Governments to supply further data on stopped or suspended shipments. Information of this type, concerning the results of successful implementation of controls, is helpful to the Board if it is to provide practical advice on how best to establish or enhance systems of control. Additional data regarding illicit laboratory activity might include: specific methods of drug production used; capacities of laboratories seized; and the identities of precursors and other chemicals, and the quantities used.

17. In order to be able to report to the Board the information required under article 12, Governments must first have adequate mechanisms to monitor transactions in Tables I and II substances. This requires appropriate national coordination between administrative services as well as with law enforcement authorities. In addition, adequate legislation and regulations must be put in place. The competent authority for reporting to the Board also needs to be identified, and there must be a data-collection mechanism. Lack of reporting to the Board under article 12 may indicate that adequate controls are not yet in place.

18. The Board continues to review what concrete steps (legislative, administrative or otherwise) Governments are taking to implement article 12 in an effort to prevent diversion of precursors. This is an ongoing process, but while the information at present available to the Board is still limited, the following section provides a preliminary overview of the status of legislation and efforts to implement the provisions of article 12.

### B. Legislative and administrative efforts by Governments

19. The review presented below is made on the basis of the information made available to the Board by Governments. Other countries and territories that have adopted similar measures may not yet have informed the Board about them. In addition, where information is available on legislative and administrative measures applicable to Tables I and II substances, very often specific details have not

yet been communicated to the Board. It is essential that such details are made known to other countries, especially to assist them in identifying and preventing attempted diversions from international trade. The Board requests all Governments to inform it of the specific details of the legislative and administrative actions they are taking.

### 1. Africa

20. In Africa, where 19 countries out of 53 are parties (36 per cent), only six countries have indicated that relevant legislation is in place, and that some control measures are applied to international trade in Tables I and II substances. In five countries, some measures are applied to domestic movement of precursors. Governments in the region should exercise vigilance over the movement of Tables I and II substances before any serious diversion attempts through the region begin to emerge (see chapter II below).

### 2. The Americas

21. In the Americas, 24 countries out of 35 are parties to the 1988 Convention (69 per cent). A total of 21 States, that is, 60 per cent of the countries in the region, and two territories have indicated that they have, or are introducing, relevant legislation. The Board notes with satisfaction that most of the member States of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States (OAS) have now incorporated the OAS Model Regulations to Control Chemical Precursors and Chemical Substances, Machines and Materials<sup>4</sup> into their national legislation. About 40 per cent of all the countries and territories in the region, that is, 18 countries and territories out of 46, have specifically indicated that control measures are applied to international trade in Tables I and II substances.

22. The United States of America applies an individual export authorization system, which includes, *inter alia*, vetting of companies involved in transactions. The system has been in place since 1991, and the Drug Enforcement Administration now routinely advises the Board of cases of suspended shipments. The Board finds such information helpful in assessing generally the impact of controls. On the basis of the experience gained, the Government of the United States is prepared to assist other Governments in verifying the legitimacy of transactions.

23. In addition, among those countries that have control measures over international trade, 12 States also have control measures applicable to domestic movement of scheduled substances.

24. It is the understanding of the Board that, in most of the countries in the Americas, effective implementation of their legislation is now required.

### 3. Asia

25. In Asia, where 21 countries out of 44 are parties (nearly 50 per cent), 15 countries and territories have indicated that they have relevant legislation, and have some type of control measures over international trade in at least some of the Tables I and II substances. This represents one third of the total number of Governments in the region. The measures, however, vary from registration systems to specific import and/or export authorizations on the basis of licensing systems.

26. In the case of, for instance, acetic anhydride, the key chemical used in the illicit manufacture of heroin from opium, seven countries in the Asian region have indicated that they have import and/or export authorization systems. In one territory, imports and exports of acetic anhydride are subject to a licensing system. Countries and territories that have adopted specific control measures for

international trade in this substance therefore account for less than 20 per cent of the total number in the region (see chapter II below).

27. Japan amended in 1991 its Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Control Law, among others, to implement fully the provisions of the 1988 Convention. The amendment, put into effect as of 1 July 1992, applies thorough control measures over exports of all the substances listed in Tables I and II of that Convention. Japan is a major exporting country of many such substances. The Board notes with satisfaction that the Government is meticulously implementing those measures, which include, *inter alia*, an individual authorization or approval system in respect of individual shipments, and the requirement for identification of end-users or, in the case of bulk shipments, registration of customer lists.

28. In addition, 11 countries and territories in Asia have indicated that they have control measures applicable to domestic manufacture and/or distribution of Tables I and II substances.

#### 4. Europe

29. In Europe, in addition to EEC, 22 States are parties, accounting for about 50 per cent of the countries in the region. Nearly 60 per cent of the European countries, that is, 26 States, have indicated that they have, or are introducing, relevant legislation.

30. As regards international trade in Tables I and II substances, EEC has introduced a regulation<sup>5</sup> adopted by the Council of Ministers in December 1990, and later amended by a regulation<sup>6</sup> of March 1992 (see also paragraphs 38 and 39). In addition to the EEC member States, seven other countries have indicated that they have some control measures applicable to international trade.

31. EEC has also issued a Council directive,<sup>7</sup> adopted in December 1992 and later amended by a Council directive<sup>8</sup> of June 1993, to control the manufacture of, and trade in, Tables I and II substances within the Community. In addition to the EEC member States, four other European countries have indicated that some measures are applied to domestic movement of those substances.

32. Among the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, Hungary has introduced, *inter alia*, a licensing system and the requirement for the identification of the ultimate consignees, as well as a pre-export notification system. The Board, however, notes with concern that many other countries in Central and Eastern Europe at present have weaknesses in their administrative structures and legislative frameworks.

#### 5. Oceania

33. In Oceania, two countries are parties to the 1988 Convention. In one country, where relevant legislation is in place, the Government monitors the international trade and domestic movement through mandatory and voluntary systems.

#### 6. Required future action

34. In each region considered, despite a number of recent initiatives, there is still a need for greater awareness of the importance of establishing effective control over precursors. This applies to all authorities concerned with control and the chemical industry. Within geographical regions, in particular, control measures should be harmonized so that weak controls in one country do not jeopardize the efforts of neighbouring countries where controls may be more effective. Otherwise, it will seriously limit the effectiveness of regional and global efforts to control the availability of such substances, since weak links at the domestic level will be exploited by those involved in illicit drug production.

## C. Framework for control and recent initiatives

### 1. Framework for control

35. Annex II to the present report shows the relevant treaty provisions for control of precursors. When reviewing the implementation by Governments of the provisions of the 1988 Convention, the Board particularly bears in mind the resolutions adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Economic and Social Council relating to the implementation of that article. In establishing control mechanisms, Governments should revisit those resolutions and pay particular attention to the specific measures proposed. The relevant excerpts of the resolutions are reproduced in annex III to the present report.

36. The Council and Commission resolutions provide a practical framework for control and cooperation especially as they relate to international trade. For instance, the Commission, in its resolution 5 (XXXIV), urges Governments, *inter alia*, to act together by establishing the means to investigate suspicious transactions and developing "secure and effective means of communication whereby States may promptly transmit and receive relevant information on the legitimacy of specific transactions". The Council, furthermore, in its resolution 1992/29, urges Governments, for example, to apply export authorization systems, and invites them to establish possible bilateral agreements or arrangements where appropriate, as well as close cooperation with industry. It also recommends possible application of the controlled delivery technique at the international level, where permitted and appropriate.

37. These elements of the resolutions are often prerequisites for control mechanisms to be successful in preventing diversion of precursors particularly from international trade. With that in mind, the Board continues to examine first the efforts of the exporting and importing countries to put in place control mechanisms. The following brief review is made on the basis of the information available to the Board or the measures which certain exporting and importing countries recently adopted.

### 2. Recent initiatives

38. In Europe, the relevant EEC regulation<sup>5</sup> (see paragraph 30 above) provides, *inter alia*, for a compulsory export authorization system for some of the scheduled substances, and strengthens international cooperation particularly with countries where illicit drug manufacture takes place. While certain chemicals are not subject to the compulsory export authorization system under the EEC regulation, countries may request the application of export authorizations to shipments of those substances directed to them.

39. For that purpose, CEC is approaching the countries affected by the illicit manufacture of cocaine or heroin, as well as the transit countries, to seek agreement for their inclusion in the list of countries to which the export authorization system applies. As of 1 November 1993, a total of 24 countries and territories had been included in the list. The substances concerned are: acetic anhydride, acetone, ethyl ether, hydrochloric acid, methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), potassium permanganate, sulphuric acid and toluene. The list of those countries, together with the substances in question, is reproduced in table 4 of annex I. The Board notes with satisfaction that 10 additional countries have responded positively to the CEC request since the last report under article 12 was issued. The Board trusts that other countries will also wish to consider this possibility.

40. In order for arrangements of this type to work, the Board particularly wishes to re-emphasize the need for the importing countries to identify the competent authorities and communicate their official titles and respective roles relating to controls over imports. Countries should also establish an appropriate mechanism by which such authorities respond promptly to inquiries from the exporting

countries. Without such corresponding efforts of the importing countries, pre-export notifications and export authorizations will not serve to prevent diversions. The Board hopes that, with these mutual arrangements, the exporting countries in EEC in particular will soon fully implement the relevant EEC regulation, and send pre-export notifications and export authorizations routinely in all the cases concerned.

41. In this connection, the Board further wishes to draw the attention of all Governments once again to a similar provision under article 12. Paragraph 10 of that article provides for pre-export notification requirements for Table I substances upon special request to the Secretary-General. The Board notes, however, that to date no country has availed itself of this provision. It hopes that all countries, especially those that are affected by illicit drug manufacture, seriously consider utilizing this treaty mechanism.

42. The Board furthermore understands that CEC is also in the process of concluding an agreement with the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations on the control of precursors. It looks forward to being apprised of the outcome, and hopes that any technical assistance in the control of precursors will be provided in a concerted manner, especially in cooperation with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP).

43. In June 1993, the International Conference on Chemical Operations was organized by the United States Drug Enforcement Administration at Rome in cooperation with the Government of Italy and with the financial support of CEC. The conference was attended by officials of 49 Governments representing law enforcement and regulatory authorities, in addition to representatives of the competent international bodies, including the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC), the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol), CICAD and the Board.

44. The conference drew up "matters for urgent consideration" by Governments. They include: assigning responsibility for chemical investigations to a unit within the appropriate services; developing means of rapid communication with responsible officers in other Governments; establishment of routine procedures to ascertain the legitimacy of transactions, with more stringent measures for shipments to targeted areas; establishing electronic or immediate information links between the import and export licensing authorities and the customs authorities at points of entry and exit; identification of companies involved in transactions, possibly including end-users, and a survey, particularly by countries where illicit drug manufacture takes place, of national needs for selected controlled chemicals; establishing voluntary cooperative relationships with industry, importers and exporters; and assisting the Board in establishing its database by informing INCB of national control measures, competent authorities and new trends and methods of diversion.

45. As most of the chemical-producing and transit countries as well as countries affected by illicit drug manufacture participated in the conference, including those in Central and Eastern Europe, the Board looks forward to the concrete steps that those Governments will be taking following their consideration of the above matters.

#### **D. Tools for control available to Governments**

##### **1. Directory of competent authorities under article 12**

46. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1992/29, invites the Board to publish and maintain a directory listing the names, addresses and telephone and telefacsimile numbers of competent administrative and enforcement authorities and a summary of the regulatory controls that apply in each



State. The Board accordingly instructed its secretariat to further develop and expand the currently available directories.

47. In July 1992, following up his request of October 1991, the Secretary-General called upon all States to transmit the names and addresses of competent authorities responsible for implementing the provisions of article 12. The information submitted on these authorities was published<sup>9</sup> in April 1993 together with the data on other competent national authorities under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,<sup>10</sup> the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971<sup>11</sup> and 1988 Convention. By the date of publication, 67 countries and territories and CEC had communicated the identity of the competent authorities under article 12. Following a reminder sent by the Secretary-General in August 1993, 13 additional Governments had supplied the information as of 1 November 1993. This, however, represents only about 40 per cent of all Governments.

48. In *Africa* about one fourth of the countries, that is, 14 States, have communicated the identity of the competent authorities responsible for implementing article 12.

49. Among the countries and territories in the *Americas*, 18 countries, that is, less than 40 per cent, have identified the competent authorities under article 12. The Board particularly notes with concern that a number of parties in the region have not yet communicated the identity of such competent authorities. They are: Chile, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Suriname.

50. In *Asia*, so far 20 countries in the region, over 40 per cent, have specifically communicated the identity of the competent authorities under article 12. As precursors and other chemicals critical to the manufacture of drugs are produced and traded in the Asian region itself, it will be necessary to establish an appropriate communication network between the competent authorities of the countries and territories concerned to help identify attempted diversions. To that end, further efforts need to be made by those Governments that have not already done so to identify the competent authorities and their specific roles to prevent diversion of precursors.

51. In *Europe*, about 50 per cent of the countries, that is, 23 States, have specifically communicated the identity of such authorities.

52. Four countries in *Oceania*, out of 20 countries and territories in the region, have communicated the competent authorities under article 12.

53. As the Board noted in its last report on the implementation of article 12, experience shows that direct contacts, where appropriate, are often the most expeditious means of identifying and stopping suspicious transactions. To promote mutual assistance through such direct contacts, Governments should as a matter of urgency identify the competent authorities and their respective roles in the implementation of article 12. The Board again requests all States that have not yet done so to inform it without delay of the identity of the competent authorities and to provide it with contact addresses.

54. Council resolution 1992/29 also invites the Board to publish and maintain a directory listing a summary of the regulatory controls that apply in each State. The Board notes with concern that very few Governments have advised it of any specific measures applicable in their countries. Furthermore, only a limited number of Governments have responded to a special questionnaire of the Board (see chapter III below), which also covered regulatory controls. The Board again wishes to appeal to all Governments to provide the information so that such a directory can be issued.

55. While specific details are not always available, table 3 of annex I nevertheless shows the countries that have informed the Board that some measures are applied to the importation of some Tables I and II substances.

## **2. Guidelines for use by national authorities in preventing the diversion of precursors and essential chemicals**

56. In its last report, the Board referred to the work being carried out to prepare guidelines for use by national authorities in preventing diversion of precursors and essential chemicals. The working group to prepare the guidelines had been convened by the secretariat of the Board. Experts, serving in their individual capacity, from several countries and competent international bodies,<sup>12</sup> participated in the working group. The guidelines were completed in January 1993 and have been transmitted by UNDCP to all Governments.

57. The guidelines are in the form of a flow chart and check-lists for action by national authorities, and should provide concrete guidance to exporting, importing and transit countries on what information is needed to identify suspicious transactions. They are intended to be general enough to be useful to countries with differing national control systems.

58. The Council, in its resolution 1993/40, urges Governments to consider fully and, where appropriate, to apply the guidelines disseminated by UNDCP. The Board hopes that experience gained by Governments in applying the guidelines would allow amendments to make them more practical.

59. In this connection, the guidelines note that comprehensive international databases are required to assist Governments in considering applications for authorizations to export or import controlled chemicals and to investigate suspicious transactions. The contents of such databases were described in the last report of the Board, which invited Governments to make use of a network consisting of available international databases in verifying the legitimacy of transactions.

60. An increasing number of countries are now seeking the assistance of the Board in investigating the authenticity of proposed transactions involving precursors. Most requests from chemical-exporting countries ask INCB to establish, through the competent authorities of the importing country, whether there is a licit requirement for the precursor in the importing country, whether an importing company is legitimate, and whether the company concerned has complied with all the necessary regulatory and legislative requirements of the importing country.

61. Countries have also approached the Board for information on control measures applying in other countries, for example to establish the legal requirements for importations and, consequently, what documentation might be required before issuing an export authorization. Increased numbers of countries are also reporting to the Board details of suspicious transactions involving precursors that have been identified by their regulatory and administrative authorities. Some of these transactions have been stopped or suspended, others have been allowed to proceed as controlled deliveries.

62. The Board welcomes these initiatives and stands ready to assist, where necessary and to the extent possible, the competent authorities to ascertain legitimacy of transactions. To do this, it will fully exploit its expected role as a gateway for the exchange of information between the international network of precursor databases. The effectiveness of the international databases will, however, depend entirely on the data provided to them by Governments. The Board therefore again requests the competent authorities to submit to it and to the Secretary-General the necessary data under the treaties, and to provide other relevant data, as appropriate, to other competent international bodies.

## II. ANALYSIS OF SEIZURE DATA REPORTED TO THE BOARD ON SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION

63. Available information concerning seizures of precursors worldwide is not comprehensive. Despite the growing number of States that are parties to the 1988 Convention, and the increasing number of countries and territories that have introduced controls to prevent the diversion of precursors, relatively few Governments have reported seizures. Even fewer countries have submitted data for all of the years for which data were requested, that is, 1989 to 1992. The data submitted by Governments are reproduced in table 2 of annex I.

64. The lack of relevant data presents particular difficulties when examining regional trends. It may mean that, *inter alia*, the use or diversion of precursors in a particular region is limited, or it may mean that national authorities have yet to establish systems to collect the required information.

65. Despite these limitations, the following analysis attempts to provide a broad overview of major trends. Wherever necessary, observations and conclusions have been corroborated, to the extent possible, by data obtained from governmental and intergovernmental sources other than the returned Form D.

66. Tables I and II substances and their typical use in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are shown in the figures presented in annex IV.

### A. Overview

67. Over the four years from 1989 to 1992 the most frequently reported seizures of precursors worldwide were those of *ethyl ether*, *acetone*, *ephedrine* and *acetic anhydride*. More recently, *hydrochloric acid* and *sulphuric acid* have also been encountered in increasing numbers. The addition of these two acids to Table II of the Convention during 1992 makes direct comparison of annual statistics difficult. However, available data highlight the widespread use of these substances for the illicit manufacture of all types of drugs. It is also noteworthy that a number of countries are reporting regularly seizures of *1-phenyl-2-propanone* (P-2-P), reflecting the continuing popularity of amphetamine and methamphetamine, the drugs illicitly manufactured using this substance.

68. The least reported substances over the period were the precursors for lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) (*ergometrine*, *ergotamine* and *lysergic acid*) and methaqualone (*N-acetyl-anthranilic acid* and *anthranilic acid*). No reports of seizures of *ergometrine* or *lysergic acid* have ever been made; the United Kingdom and the United States have been the only countries to report seizures of *N-acetylanthranilic acid* and *anthranilic acid*. There have been few reported seizures of the newly scheduled precursors for 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA) and its analogues ("Ecstasy"): *isosafrrole*, *3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone* (3,4-MDP-2-P), *piperonal* and *safrrole*. The relatively small number of reports of seizures concerning all these substances contrasts markedly with the continuing widespread abuse of the drugs they are used to manufacture.

69. The United States and a number of countries of Western Europe, including Germany and the United Kingdom, have reported the stopping of suspicious shipments of precursors, including *acetic anhydride*, *N-acetylanthranilic acid*, *anthranilic acid*, *ephedrine*, *MEK*, *potassium permanganate*, *P-2-P* and *toluene*. In the United States most cases involved exports of solvents to Latin America; in Western Europe a significant proportion of cases involved potential transactions with countries in Central and Eastern Europe.

70. It should be noted that, wherever large seizures of precursors are made, it does not necessarily mean that the countries effecting such seizures have significant problems of illicit drug manufacture. In many cases, for example those involving seizures of *P-2-P* in the Bahamas and Ireland, seizures were effected as the substance was transiting the country.

## B. Regional breakdown

### 1. Africa

71. With the exception of a single small seizure of *ergotamine* in Saint Helena, only *ephedrine* seizures were reported from Africa. The quantities involved do not suggest that the substance was to be used for illicit drug manufacture, but rather for consumption as a stimulant.

72. The lack of seizure data from Africa should not be understood to mean that the continent does not have potential either as a point for chemical diversions or as a source of precursors. The region has been involved in diversions and attempted diversions of scheduled substances. For example, attempts have been made to obtain *solvents* and *acids* for the manufacture of cocaine for shipping from the United States to Nigeria; *safrole* (in the form of sassafras oil) for the manufacture of 3,4-methylenedioxymethylamphetamine (MDMA) has been shipped from Belgium to Nigeria; and ICPO/Interpol has reported the seizure of illicit laboratories manufacturing methaqualone in Kenya in 1992.

73. Africa has not yet experienced problems with precursors such as those seen elsewhere. Nevertheless, available information indicates that, for example, illicit synthesis of methaqualone is increasing, particularly in Eastern and Southern Africa. The necessary precursors are reportedly obtained either locally or from, *inter alia*, Europe. National authorities of the region should not further delay the introduction of control measures to prevent chemical diversions and to minimize illicit drug manufacture in the region. In developing such measures, attention should also be focused particularly on the control of shipments of precursors apparently transiting the continent.

### 2. The Americas

74. The United States has routinely reported seizures of precursors for amphetamine, methamphetamine and MDA and its analogues. All of these precursors are Table I substances. Data are, however, not sufficiently comprehensive to identify any meaningful trends. Despite information that suggests that much of the LSD available worldwide originates from the United States, no seizures of any of the required precursors have ever been reported from that country.

75. No seizures of Table I substances were reported by countries in Central and South America, where seizures of chemicals used for the manufacture of cocaine predominate. Data show a steady decrease in the quantity of *acetone* seized over the four-year period, while at the same time the quantity of *MEK* seized has increased. This observation supports the results of analytical studies which suggest that *acetone* (and *ethyl ether*), previously the most frequently used solvent for the manufacture of cocaine, is being substituted by *MEK*.

76. Subregional trends are also discernible with seizure data related to substances used for the manufacture of cocaine hydrochloride. As seizures of *acetone* and *hydrochloric acid* have decreased in Colombia, they have increased, for example, in Peru. This observation coincides with reports suggesting that increased enforcement activity in Colombia has forced drug manufacturers to move out of that country. It may also be a measure of enhanced chemical controls or increased law enforcement in Peru, also indicated by increased volumes of *sulphuric acid* (used to prepare coca paste

from the coca leaf) reported seized in that country. Reports of seizures in Venezuela of a wide range of solvents used for the preparation of cocaine hydrochloride, including *acetone*, *ethyl ether*, *MEK* and *toluene*, may provide further evidence that some of the activities of drug manufacturers have been displaced from Colombia.

77. Despite evidence of the spread of illicit opium poppy cultivation in the Andean region, and particularly in Colombia, no seizures of *acetic anhydride*, or any other acetylating agents, have been reported by any country in the region. *Acetic anhydride* is a key chemical for the manufacture of heroin from opium.

### 3. Asia

78. In Asia, the only reported seizures of Table I substances were of *ephedrine* and *pseudoephedrine*, used for the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine. From 1989 to 1991 major seizures were reported in Thailand and in the South-East Asian ring of Hong Kong, Philippines and Republic of Korea. Only the Republic of Korea reported significant seizures of *ephedrine* during 1992. Since the problem of methamphetamine abuse in the region continues to worsen, new sources of either *ephedrine* or illicitly manufactured methamphetamine may now be available to drug traffickers. Information suggests that *ephedrine* diverted from China is being used for illicit drug manufacture, and that methamphetamine illicitly manufactured in China has been trafficked in the region. All countries of the region should re-examine their current control measures to ensure that systems are in place that will effectively prevent domestic diversion of precursors.

79. Of the Table II substances seized in Asia, significant seizures were reported only for *acetic anhydride* and *ethyl ether*, both used for the manufacture of heroin from opium. The Indian authorities have reported seizures of *acetic anhydride* made on the border between India and Pakistan. In Myanmar, seizures of *acetic anhydride* have increased steadily since 1990; the acetic anhydride seized has reportedly originated mainly from China and India. In Thailand, *acetic anhydride*, again believed smuggled from China, continues to cause control problems for law enforcement officials. The total quantities of acetic anhydride seized in the region reflect only a very small proportion of the volume required to meet the demands of illicit drug manufacturers. Available information indicates that significant seizures of *ethyl ether* have been made in China, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Thailand.

80. The quantity and quality of heroin available to Western European countries from South-West Asia gives no indication that there is any shortage of *acetic anhydride* (or other acetylating agents) in the region. In addition, reports indicate that the level of heroin manufacture in Afghanistan and Pakistan has increased over the last year. This situation may partly explain seizure data from Turkey. The lack of any seizure statistics from Pakistan makes it difficult to assess the continuing effect of controls over *acetic anhydride*. More generally, since the number of Asian countries routinely submitting Form D is low, all Governments of the region that have not already done so are urged to take the necessary steps to ensure prompt reporting to the Board.

81. India continues to be identified as a major source of methaqualone smuggled from Asia to Africa. While it is understood that the precursors required for the manufacture of methaqualone (i.e. *N-acetylanthranilic acid* and *anthranilic acid*) are freely available in India, the Indian authorities have not yet reported any seizures of these substances. Further, no laboratories synthesizing methaqualone have been identified and dismantled. A concerted effort should be made in the region to halt all illegal manufacture and distribution of methaqualone, and to prevent diversion of the relevant precursors. Collaboration with the relevant authorities in Africa will be essential.

#### 4. Europe

82. In Europe, Table I substances were the only ones frequently reported seized; the former Czechoslovakia was the only country outside Western Europe that reported seizures of such substances. Considering the growing evidence of illicit drug manufacture in Central and Eastern Europe, the lack of reporting and/or the lack of effective controls in these countries is of concern to the Board. Appropriate steps should be taken by national administrations to ensure that countries do not become sources of the chemicals required for the illicit manufacture of drugs, or of the drugs themselves.

83. In Western Europe, the only major precursor frequently identified was *P-2-P*, used mainly for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine. However, the relatively small quantities seized, which have fallen steadily since the introduction of strict controls, contrast sharply with the widespread availability of the drug itself. In some countries, for example Poland, the use of *P-2-P* as the main precursor for illicit amphetamine has been replaced in part by use of *phenylacetic acid*, itself a precursor for *P-2-P*. Available information provides no evidence, however, that this trend is common.

84. Despite large seizures of MDA and related drugs (i.e. MDMA and 3,4-methylenedioxyethylamphetamine (MDEA)) in Western Europe, there have been very few reports of seizures of their precursors. Again, the main sources of these substances may be outside the subregion. Relatively free availability of all substances used for the illicit manufacture of drugs appears to be common in Central and Eastern Europe. A number of chemical companies have been identified as being the source of, particularly, precursors for amphetamine and of MDA and its analogues. Chemicals from these sources have been used to manufacture controlled drugs destined for the illicit drug market in Western Europe and Western Asia. In some countries (such as Hungary) legislation has been amended to prevent such use in the future. Appropriate controls need to be put in place in other countries (for example, Bulgaria, Latvia, Slovakia) to prevent recurrence of any similar activities.

85. These activities may signal exploitation by illicit drug manufacturers of weak chemical (and drug) control regimes in many of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. There is need for increased vigilance on the part of administrative, regulatory and law enforcement authorities of the region in controlling the availability of all of the substances currently scheduled in the Tables of the Convention.

86. Of the Table II substances reported seized in Europe the only one of significance was *acetic anhydride*. Since 1989, most seizures have been reported by Turkey, the first country to place the substance under strict control. In 1991, possibly because of a scarcity of acetylating agents in those countries following the introduction of tightened controls in Pakistan, illicit heroin manufacture in Turkey was mainly associated with the processing of morphine originating from Afghanistan and Pakistan. The situation in 1992 is less clear. Although the quantity of *acetic anhydride* seized in Turkey increased steadily from 1989 to a high of more than 25,000 litres in 1991, none was reported seized in 1992. Further, while seizures of *acetone* and *ethyl ether*, two solvents associated with the illicit manufacture of heroin, have been reported by Turkey every year, the quantities seized in 1992 were lower than in previous years.

87. Small quantities of other Table II substances (e.g. *acetone*, *ethyl ether*, *hydrochloric acid*, *sulphuric acid*, *toluene*) were reported seized in a number of countries in Western Europe. These substances are used widely in the manufacture of illicit drugs, particularly for the purification of impure drug products, and for the preparation of drug salts. That such basic chemicals were reported more frequently than the actual precursors for illicitly manufactured psychotropic substances may reflect the nature of seizures at clandestine laboratory sites. Thus, laboratory seizures are more likely to occur towards the end of a drug manufacturing run, when the true precursors have been used up and only the basic chemicals remain.

## 5. Oceania

88. The only seizures of precursors from Oceania were reported by Australia. *Ephedrine* and *P-2-P* were identified.

### **III. ASSESSMENT OF SUBSTANCES FOR POSSIBLE MODIFICATION IN THE SCOPE OF CONTROL**

89. The Commission, in its resolution 5 (XXXIV), invited the Board to assess the present adequacy and propriety of Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention in accordance with the mandate of the Board under article 12, paragraph 4. At the time, any assessment of the substances currently controlled under article 12 had to be deferred to permit the Board to assess new substances proposed for scheduling in time for submission of its special report to the Commission at its thirty-fifth session.<sup>13</sup>

90. In order to carry out its review, the Board scheduled a meeting of its Advisory Expert Group to take place in October 1993, and selected the members of the Expert Group accordingly. The Expert Group was to examine the available information and present all its findings and recommendations for full examination by the Board.

91. To collect the necessary data, the Board prepared a special comprehensive questionnaire, which covered the identification, licit and illicit uses and movements, methods of diversion and national controls of the 22 substances currently scheduled in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention. The questionnaire was sent to all countries and territories in January 1993.

92. In its last report, the Board had hoped that, to enable it to make full assessments as required by the Convention, Governments would respond promptly to the questionnaire and provide data that were as comprehensive as possible. However, through the preparatory work for the Expert Group, conducted in September 1993 with the assistance of independent experts to analyse and consolidate the data made available, the Board regrettably noted that the majority of Governments had not submitted the information requested. As of 1 November 1993, 30 countries and territories and CEC had responded to the special questionnaire. Of these, only 21 countries and territories and CEC had furnished some or all of the data requested.

93. Careful assessment of all replies showed that the data currently available relating to the licit and illicit uses of scheduled substances would not be sufficient to allow any meaningful review of the adequacy and propriety of the Tables of the 1988 Convention as requested by the Commission. The Board was therefore compelled to postpone the meeting of its Expert Group and further defer its assessment.

94. Even where replies were received, in many cases Governments commented on the difficulties encountered in collating the requisite information. The reasons included: reporting systems not being in place; lack of a requirement or of legislative provisions to collect data on the licit or illicit use of substances; the commercial sensitivity of some of the information requested; impracticality of collecting data because of the extensive use of the substances involved.

95. Without the necessary data provided by Governments, the Board is unable to conduct a full assessment as required under the Convention. It is only the Governments that can collect the requisite data. If a lack of legislative requirements for data collection, insufficient cooperation with industry and problems with commercial sensitivity prevent those Governments even from soliciting the necessary data, the Board finds it difficult to see how they would, without such data, actually implement any monitoring and control measures. Close cooperation of the industry is necessary to gather data in some areas. While commercial sensitivity may be often a question, the Board hopes some means will be found, as certain Governments have done, to collect information to show, for instance, major trends. As noted in the above-mentioned questionnaire, the Board will treat such information as confidential where specified.



96. In this connection, the Board wishes to add that the data received on the special questionnaire were also intended for use in a feasibility study requested by the Council. In its resolution 1992/29, the Council invites the Board to consider, in consultation with Governments, the feasibility of compiling and making available to Governments information on the global pattern of trade in scheduled chemicals, bearing in mind the resource implications of such a requirement and the need to protect information of a commercially sensitive nature. That review will not be possible without comprehensive information.

97. The Board highly appreciates the efforts of those Governments that have provided the requested information, and hopes that other Governments will soon be able to do so. The Board further requests the Commission to take appropriate steps to urge Governments to respond to the resolutions it adopted.

#### *Notes*

<sup>1</sup>E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

<sup>2</sup>E/CN.7/1991/21.

<sup>3</sup>E/CN.7/1993/6.

<sup>4</sup>RM/NARCO/doc.18/90 rev.1.

<sup>5</sup>Regulation (EEC) No. 3677/90 of 13 December 1990.

<sup>6</sup>Regulation (EEC) No. 900/92 of 31 March 1992.

<sup>7</sup>Directive 92/109/EEC of 14 December 1992.

<sup>8</sup>Directive 93/46/EEC of 22 June 1993.

<sup>9</sup>*Competent National Authorities Under the International Drug Control Treaties* (ST/NAR.3/1992/1 (E/NA)).

<sup>10</sup>United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

<sup>11</sup>United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

<sup>12</sup>Bolivia, Colombia, France, Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, United States, CCC, CEC, CICAD, ICPO/Interpol and UNDCP.

<sup>13</sup>E/CN.7/1992/2.



Annex I

TABLES

TABLE 1. PARTIES AND NON-PARTIES TO THE 1988 CONVENTION \*

Continent	Party to the 1988 Convention		Non-Party to the 1988 Convention	
<b>Africa</b>	Burkina Faso (02.06.1992)	Senegal (27.11.1989)	Algeria	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
	Burundi (18.02.1993)	Seychelles (27.02.1992)	Angola	Malawi
	Cameroon (28.10.1991)	Togo (01.08.1990)	Benin	Mali
	Côte d'Ivoire (25.11.1991)	Tunisia (20.09.1990)	Botswana	Mauritius
	Egypt (15.03.1991)	Uganda (20.08.1990)	Cape Verde	Mozambique
	Ghana (10.04.1990)	Zambia (28.05.1993)	Central African Republic	Namibia
	Guinea (27.12.1990)		Chad	Rwanda
	Kenya (19.10.1992)		Comoros	Sao Tome and Principe
	Madagascar (12.03.1991)		Congo	Sierra Leone
	Mauritania (01.07.1993)		Djibouti	Somalia
	Morocco (28.10.1992)		Equatorial Guinea	South Africa
	Niger (10.11.1992)		Eritrea	Sudan
	Nigeria (01.11.1989)		Ethiopia	Swaziland
			Gabon	United Republic of Tanzania
		Gambia	Zaire	
		Guinea-Bissau	Zimbabwe	
		Lesotho		
		Liberia		

No. of  
countries  
53

19

34

Continent	Party to the 1988 Convention		Non-Party to the 1988 Convention	
<b>The Americas</b>	Antigua and Barbuda (05.04.1993)	Brazil (17.07.1991)	Belize	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
	Argentina (10.06.1993)	Canada (05.07.1990)	Colombia	Trinidad and Tobago
	Bahamas (30.01.1989)	Chile (13.03.1990)	Cuba	Uruguay
	Barbados (15.10.1992)	Costa Rica (08.02.1991)	Haiti	
	Bolivia (20.08.1990)	Ecuador (23.03.1990)	Jamaica	
			Panama	
			Saint Kitts and Nevis	
		Saint Lucia		

**TABLE 1. PARTIES AND NON-PARTIES TO THE 1988 CONVENTION \* (continued)**

Continent	Parties of the 1988 Convention		Non-Party of the 1988 Convention	
<b>The Americas</b>	El Salvador (21.05.1993)	Mexico (11.04.1990)		
	Grenada (10.12.1990)	Nicaragua (04.05.1990)		
	Guatemala (28.02.1991)	Paraguay (23.08.1990)		
	Guyana (19.03.1993)	Peru (16.01.1992)		
	Honduras (11.12.1991)	Suriname (28.10.1992)		
	Dominica (30.06.1993)	United States of America (20.02.1990)		
	Dominican Republic (21.09.1993)	Venezuela (16.07.1991)		
<i>No. of countries</i> 35	24		11	
Continent	Party to the 1988 Convention		Non-party to the 1988 Convention	
<b>Asia</b>	Afghanistan (14.02.1992)	Myanmar (11.06.1991)	Brunei Darussalam	Singapore
	Armenia (13.09.1993)	Nepal (24.07.1991)	Cambodia	Tajikistan
	Azerbaijan (22.09.1993)	Oman (15.03.1991)	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Thailand
	Bahrain (07.02.1990)	Pakistan (25.10.1991)	Georgia	Turkmenistan
	Bangladesh (11.10.1990)	Qatar (04.05.1990)	Indonesia	Uzbekistan
	Bhutan (27.08.1990)	Saudi Arabia (09.01.1992)	Iraq	Viet Nam
	China (25.10.1989)	Sri Lanka (06.06.1991)	Israel	Yemen
	India (27.03.1990)	Syrian Arab Republic (03.09.1991)	Kazakhstan	
	Iran (Islamic Republic of) (07.12.1992)	United Arab Emirates (12.04.1990)	Kuwait	
	Japan (12.06.1992)		Kyrgyzstan	
	Jordan (16.04.1990)		Lao People's Democratic Republic	
	Malaysia (11.05.1993)		Lebanon	
			Maldives	
			Mongolia	
			Philippines	
		Republic of Korea		
<i>No. of countries</i> 44	21		23	

**TABLE 1. PARTIES AND NON-PARTIES TO THE 1988 CONVENTION \* (concluded)**

Continent	Party to the 1988 Convention		Non-party to the 1988 Convention	
<b>Europe</b>	Belarus (15.10.1990)	Russian Federation (17.12.1990)	Albania	Republic of Moldova
	Bosnia and Herzegovina (01.09.1993)	Slovak Republic (28.05.1993)	Andorra	San Marino
	Bulgaria (24.09.1992)	Slovenia (06.07.1992)	Austria	Switzerland
	Croatia (26.07.1993)		Belgium	Turkey
	Cyprus (25.05.1990)	Spain (13.08.1990)	Czech Republic	
	Denmark (19.12.1991)	Sweden (22.07.1991)	Estonia	
	France (31.12.1990)	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (13.10.1993)	Finland	
	Greece (28.01.1992)		Germany	
	Italy (31.12.1990)		Holy See	
	Luxembourg (29.04.1992)	Ukraine (28.08.1991)	Hungary	
	Monaco (23.04.1991)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (28.06.1991)	Iceland	
	Netherlands (08.09.1993)		Ireland	
	Portugal (03.12.1991)	Yugoslavia (03.01.1991)	Latvia	
	Romania (21.01.1993)		Lichtenstein	
		Lithuania		
		Malta		
		Norway		
		Poland		
<i>No. of countries</i> 45	23		22	
Continent	Party to the 1988 Convention		Non-party to the 1988 Convention	
<b>Oceania</b>	Australia (10.11.1992)		Kiribati	Samoa
	Fiji (25.03.1993)		Marshall Islands	Solomon Islands
			Micronesia (Federated States of)	Tonga
			Nauru	Tuvalu
			New Zealand	Vanuatu
			Papua New Guinea	
<i>No. of countries</i> 13	2		11	
<i>World Total</i> 190	89		101	

\* The date on which the instruments of ratification or accession were deposited is indicated in parentheses.



## TABLE 2. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD

This table shows information on seizures of the substances included in Tables I or II of the 1988 Convention, furnished to the Board by Governments in accordance with article 12, paragraph 12.

The table includes data on domestic seizures and on seizures effected at the point of entry or exit. It does not include reported seizures of substances where it is known that they were not intended for the illicit manufacture of drugs (for example seizures effected for administrative shortcomings). Stopped shipments are also not included.

### Units of measure and conversion factors

Units of measure are indicated for every substance. Fractions of full units are not listed in the table; the figures are, however, rounded.

For several reasons, quantities of individual substances seized are reported to INCB using different units; one country may report seizures of acetic anhydride in litres, another in kilograms.

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

Seizures of solids reported to INCB in litres have not been converted into kilograms, and are not included in the table, since the actual quantity of substance in solution is not known.

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

Substance	Conversion factor (kilograms to litres) <u>a/</u>
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
safrole	0.912
sulphuric acid (concentrated solution)	0.543
toluene	1.155

a/ derived from density, quoted in *The Merck Index*, Merck and Co., Inc. (Rahway, New Jersey, 1989).

As an example, to convert 1,000 kilograms of methyl ethyl ketone into litres, multiply by 1.242, i.e.  $1000 \times 1.242 = 1,242$  litres.

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, with 4.546 litres to the gallon.

Ephedrine tablets have been assumed to contain 25 milligrams of ephedrine, each.

**In those cases where reported quantities have been converted, the converted figures are listed in the table in *italics*.**

**TABLE 2. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Table I

Region, country or territory	N-acetylanthranilic acid *	Ephedrine	Ergometrine	Ergotamine	Isosafrole *	Lysergic acid	3,4-MDP-2-P * **	1-phenyl-2-propanone	Piperonal *	Pseudoephedrine	Safrole *
Unit	kilograms	kilograms	grams	grams	litres	grams	litres	litres	grams	kilograms	litres
<b>AFRICA</b>											
<i>Côte d'Ivoire</i>											
1989	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1990	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1992	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Guinea</i>											
1989	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1990	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
<i>Saint Helena</i>											
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Senegal</i>											
1989	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1990	-	a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total region</b>											
1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	0	14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	0	°	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



TABLE 2. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD

Table II

Acetic anhydride	Acetone	Anthranilic acid	Ethyl ether	Hydrochloric acid *	Methyl ethyl ketone *	Phenylacetic acid	Piperidine	Potassium permanganate *	Sulphuric acid *	Toluene *	Region, country or territory
litres	litres	kilograms	litres	litres	litres	kilograms	kilograms	kilograms	litres	litres	Unit
<b>Africa</b>											
<i>Côte d'Ivoire</i>											
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1989
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1991
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992
<i>Guinea</i>											
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1989
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1992
<i>Saint Helena</i>											
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1989
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1991
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992
<i>Senegal</i>											
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1989
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1991
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992
<b>Total region</b>											
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1989
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1990
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1991
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1992

TABLE 2. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD

Table I

Region, country or territory	N-acetylanthranilic acid *	Ephedrine	Ergometrine	Ergotamine	Isosafrole *	Lysergic acid	3,4-MDP-2-P * **	1-phenyl-2-propanone	Piperonal *	Pseudoephedrine	Safrole *
Unit	kilograms	kilograms	grams	grams	litres	grams	litres	litres	grams	kilograms	litres
<b>The Americas</b>											
<b>Argentina</b>											
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Aruba</b>											
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
<b>Bahamas</b>											
1989	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1990	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Bolivia</b>											
1989	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1992	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
<b>Brazil</b>											
1989	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Canada</b>											
1989	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1991	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1992	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

TABLE 2. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD

Table II

Acetic anhydride	Acetone	Anthranilic acid	Ethyl ether	Hydrochloric acid *	Methyl ethyl ketone *	Phenylacetic acid	Piperidine	Potassium permanganate *	Sulphuric acid *	Toluene *	Region, country or territory
litres	litres	kilograms	litres	litres	litres	kilograms	kilograms	kilograms	litres	litres	Unit
<b>The Americas</b>											
<i>Argentina</i>											
-	651	-	775	84	-	-	-	-	21	-	1989
-	2634	-	2188	457	-	-	-	-	186	-	1990
-	771	-	884	39	-	-	-	-	51	-	1991
-	349	-	347	60	-	-	-	-	12	-	1992
<i>Aruba</i>											
-	2664900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1989
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1992
<i>Bahamas</i>											
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1989
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992
<i>Bolivia</i>											
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1989
-	19775	-	39385	18499	-	-	-	b)	51305	-	1990
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1991
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1992
<i>Brazil</i>											
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1989
-	2858	-	2444	-	-	-	-	-	1129	-	1990
-	20536	-	5871	360	-	-	-	-	160	-	1991
-	1175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992
<i>Canada</i>											
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1989
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1990
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1991
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1992

TABLE 2. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD

Table I

Region, country or territory	N-acetylthranilic acid *	Ephedrine	Ergometrine	Ergotamine	Isosafrole *	Lysergic acid	3,4-MDP-2-P **	1-phenyl-2-propanone	Piperonal *	Pseudoephedrine	Safrole *
Unit	kilograms	kilograms	grams	grams	litres	grams	litres	litres	grams	kilograms	litres
<b>Colombia</b>											
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Ecuador</b>											
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1992	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
<b>Mexico</b>											
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-
1992	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
<b>Paraguay</b>											
1989	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1990	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1991	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Peru</b>											
1989	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>United States of America</b>											
1989	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1990	-	4693	-	-	-	-	a)	561	a)	34	-
1991	-	1156	-	-	9	-	1	748	2400	21	-
1992	f)	2091	-	-	°	-	-	231	-	°	6

**TABLE 2. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Table II

Acetic anhydride	Acetone	Anthranilic acid	Ethyl ether	Hydrochloric acid *	Methyl ethyl ketone *	Phenylacetic acid	Piperidine	Potassium permanganate *	Sulphuric acid *	Toluene *	Region, country or territory
litres	litres	kilograms	litres	litres	litres	kilograms	kilograms	kilograms	litres	litres	Unit
Colombia											
-	3336474	-	2883110	-	-	-	-	172424	536603	-	1989
-	1037065	-	824549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
-	853108	-	1047302	284351	264899	-	-	-	-	-	1991
-	785235	-	514643	127790	191646	-	-	43505	483296	-	1992
Ecuador											
-	47130 c)	-	1160	d)	4080	-	-	-	650	e)	1989
-	75	-	43560	-	17160	-	-	-	10	-	1990
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1991
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1992
Mexico											
4	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1989
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1992
Paraguay											
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1989
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1990
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1991
-	-	-	-	538	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992
Peru											
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1989
-	2410	-	56	-	-	-	-	3659	9872	-	1990
-	4650	-	43366	194	27171	-	-	991	19095	-	1991
-	13589	-	-	1961	-	-	-	2751	53005	-	1992
United States of America											
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1989
1859	2137	-	1580	-	a)	2744	2	a)	-	a)	1990
1563	3772	389	5173	-	26088	1346	2	-	-	1224	1991
1415	2455	°	3320	2374	413	993	16	40	1081	772	1992

**TABLE 2. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Table I

Region, country or territory	N-acetylanthranilic acid *	Ephedrine	Ergometrine	Ergotamine	Isosafrole *	Lysergic acid	3,4-MDP-2-P * **	1-phenyl-2-propanone	Piperonal *	Pseudoephedrine	Safrole *
	Unit kilograms	kilograms	grams	grams	litres	grams	litres	litres	grams	kilograms	litres
<b>Venezuela</b>											
1989	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total region</b>											
1989	0	°	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	0	4693	0	0	0	0	0	561	0	34	0
1991	0	1241	0	0	9	0	1	862	2400	521	0
1992	0	2091	0	0	°	0	0	231	0	°	6
<b>Asia</b>											
<b>Azerbaijan</b>											
1989	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1990	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1991	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1992	-	g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<b>China</b>											
1989	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1992	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
<b>Hong Kong</b>											
1989	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>India</b>											
1989	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1990	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

**TABLE 2. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Table II

Acetic anhydride	Acetone	Anthranilic acid	Ethyl ether	Hydrochloric acid *	Methyl ethyl ketone *	Phenylacetic acid	Piperidine	Potassium permanganate *	Sulphuric acid *	Toluene *	Region, country or territory
litres	litres	kilograms	litres	litres	litres	kilograms	kilograms	kilograms	litres	litres	Unit
											Venezuela
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1989
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1991
-	24	-	113	-	84609	-	-	-	380	2900	1992
											<b>Total region</b>
4	6049155	0	2885045	89	4080	0	0	172424	537274	0	1989
1859	1066954	0	913762	18956	17160	2744	2	3659	62502	0	1990
1563	882837	389	1102596	284944	318158	1346	2	991	19306	1224	1991
1415	802827	°	518423	132723	276668	993	16	46296	537774	3672	1992
											<b>Asia</b>
											Azerbaijan
n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1989
n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1990
n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1991
12	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992
											China
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1989
7390	-	-	1873	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1991
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1992
											<i>Hong Kong</i>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1989
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
15167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992
											India
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1989
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1990
1080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1992

TABLE 2. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD

Table I

Region, country or territory	Unit	N-acetylanthranilic acid *	Ephedrine	Ergometrine	Ergotamine	Isosafrole *	Lysergic acid	3,4-MDP-2-P * **	1-phenyl-2-propanone	Piperonal *	Pseudoephedrine	Safrole *
		kilograms	kilograms	grams	grams	litres	grams	litres	litres	grams	kilograms	litres
Japan												
	1989	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1990	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait												
	1989	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1990	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1991	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1992	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Lao People's Democratic Republic												
	1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia												
	1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1991	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1992	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Myanmar												
	1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan												
	1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1992	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?



**TABLE 2. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Table II

Acetic anhydride	Acetone	Anthranilic acid	Ethyl ether	Hydrochloric acid *	Methyl ethyl ketone *	Phenylacetic acid	Piperidine	Potassium permanganate *	Sulphuric acid *	Toluene *	Region, country or territory
litres	litres	kilograms	litres	litres	litres	kilograms	kilograms	kilograms	litres	litres	Unit
											Japan
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1989
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992
											Kuwait
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1989
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1990
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1991
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1992
											Lao People's Democratic Republic
-	-	-	820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1989
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992
											Malaysia
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1989
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1991
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1992
											Myanmar
500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1989
292	-	-	1634	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
1191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
5169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992
											Pakistan
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1989
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
1785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1992

**TABLE 2. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Table I

Region, country or territory	N-acetylanthranilic acid *	Ephedrine	Ergometrine	Ergotamine	Isosafrole *	Lysergic acid	3,4-MDP-2-P * **	1-phenyl-2-propanone	Piperonal *	Pseudoephedrine	Safrole *
	kilograms	kilograms	grams	grams	litres	grams	litres	litres	grams	kilograms	litres
<b>Philippines</b>											
1989	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Republic of Korea</b>											
1989	-	690	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	-	294	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	267	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Thailand</b>											
1989	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
<b>Total region</b>											
1989	0	706	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0
1990	0	295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	0	337	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	0	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Europe</b>											
<b>Austria</b>											
1989	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1990	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
<b>Czechoslovakia</b>											
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 2. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD

Table II

Acetic anhydride	Acetone	Anthranilic acid	Ethyl ether	Hydrochloric acid *	Methyl ethyl ketone *	Phenylacetic acid	Piperidine	Potassium permanganate *	Sulphuric acid *	Toluene *	Region, country or territory
litres	litres	kilograms	litres	litres	litres	kilograms	kilograms	kilograms	litres	litres	Unit
											Philippines
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1989
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992
											Republic of Korea
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1989
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992
											Thailand
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1989
120	-	-	1408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
-	254	-	684	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1992
											Total region
500	0	0	820	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1989
7803	0	0	4915	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1990
4056	254	0	684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1991
20348	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1992
											Europe
											Austria
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1989
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1992
											Czechoslovakia
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1989
-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992

**TABLE 2. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Table I

<b>Region, country or territory</b>	<b>N-acetylanthranilic acid *</b>	<b>Ephedrine</b>	<b>Ergometrine</b>	<b>Ergotamine</b>	<b>Isosafrole *</b>	<b>Lysergic acid</b>	<b>3,4-MDP-2-P * **</b>	<b>1-phenyl-2-propanone</b>	<b>Piperonal *</b>	<b>Pseudoephedrine</b>	<b>Safrole *</b>
<b>Unit</b>	<b>kilograms</b>	<b>kilograms</b>	<b>grams</b>	<b>grams</b>	<b>litres</b>	<b>grams</b>	<b>litres</b>	<b>litres</b>	<b>grams</b>	<b>kilograms</b>	<b>litres</b>
<b>Norway</b>											
1989	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
1991	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sweden</b>											
1989	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<b>Turkey</b>											
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>European Economic Community h)</b>											
<b>Belgium</b>											
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a)	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
<b>Denmark</b>											
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>France</b>											
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	197	-	-	-
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
1992	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-

**TABLE 2. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Table II

Acetic anhydride	Acetone	Anthranilic acid	Ethyl ether	Hydrochloric acid *	Methyl ethyl ketone *	Phenylacetic acid	Piperidine	Potassium permanganate *	Sulphuric acid *	Toluene *	Region, country or territory
litres	litres	kilograms	litres	litres	litres	kilograms	kilograms	kilograms	litres	litres	Unit
Norway											
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1989
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1991
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992
Sweden											
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1989
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
122	28	-	75	35	-	53	-	2	24	6	1992
Turkey											
785	190	-	282	13	-	-	-	-	45	-	1989
13818	32	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
25344	216	-	218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
-	10	-	65	16	-	-	-	-	10	-	1992
European Economic Community h)											
Belgium											
26	120	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1989
-	a)	-	a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992
Denmark											
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1989
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1990
-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1992
France											
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1989
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
19	200	-	10	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	60	150	1992

TABLE 2. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD

Table I

Region, country or territory	N-acetylanthranilic acid *	Ephedrine	Ergometrine	Ergotamine	Isosafrole *	Lysergic acid	3,4-MDP-2-P * **	1-phenyl-2-propanone	Piperonal *	Pseudoephedrine	Safrole *
Unit	kilograms	kilograms	grams	grams	litres	grams	litres	litres	grams	kilograms	litres
Germany											
1989	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1990	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1991	-	1	-	-	°	-	-	30	-	-	°
1992	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	3680	-	°
Ireland											
1989	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1990	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-
Italy											
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
1990	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands											
1989	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1600	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	492	-	-	-
Spain											
1989	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland											
1989	-	252	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
1990	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1135	-	-	-
1991	-	250	-	-	3	-	-	22	10000	-	-
1992	a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	500	-	°

**TABLE 2. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Table II

Acetic anhydride	Acetone	Anthranilic acid	Ethyl ether	Hydrochloric acid *	Methyl ethyl ketone *	Phenylacetic acid	Piperidine	Potassium permanganate *	Sulphuric acid *	Toluene *	Region, country or territory
litres	litres	kilograms	litres	litres	litres	kilograms	kilograms	kilograms	litres	litres	Unit
											Germany
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1989
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1990
2	28	-	25	55	-	-	-	°	11	1	1991
1	77	-	117	-	-	°	2	-	18	45	1992
											Ireland
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1989
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992
											Italy
-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1989
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1990
-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
-	1	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	°	-	1992
											Netherlands
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1989
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992
											Spain
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1989
-	6	-	22	23	1680	-	-	-	64	-	1990
-	103	-	157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
9	20	-	32	10	-	-	-	3	11	-	1992
											United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
3315	1	-	1686	30	-	°	-	-	1	200	1989
-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	1990
1	a)	-	a)	-	-	a)	-	-	-	-	1991
30	-	-	5	28	16	67	-	-	57	-	1992

**TABLE 2. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Table I

Region, country or territory	N-acetylanthranilic acid *	Ephedrine	Ergometrine	Ergotamine	Isosafrole *	Lysergic acid	3,4-MDP-2-P * **	1-phenyl-2-propanone	Piperonal *	Pseudoephedrine	Safrole *
Unit	kilograms	kilograms	grams	grams	litres	grams	litres	litres	grams	kilograms	litres
<b>Total region</b>											
1989	0	253	0	0	3	0	2	198	0	0	3
1990	0	97	0	0	0	0	0	1147	0	0	0
1991	0	251	0	0	3	0	0	1663	10000	0	75
1992	0	3	0	0	0	0	200	574	4180	0	1
<b>Oceania</b>											
Australia											
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-
1990	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
<b>Total region</b>											
1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	0
1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>World Total</b>											
1989	0	959	0	0	3	0	2	598	0	200	3
1990	0	5098	0	1	0	0	0	1758	0	34	0
1991	0	1829	0	0	12	0	1	2525	12400	521	75
1992	0	2363	0	0	°	0	200	805	4180	1	7

- \* Included in Table I or Table II in 1992.
- \*\* 3,4-MDP-2-P = 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone.
- a) The exact quantity of the seizure was not specified.
- b) A solution of 3,725 litres containing an unknown amount of potassium permanganate was seized.
- c) In addition, another seizure of 674 litres of acetone was reported by a different authority.
- d) A seizure of 59 litres of hydrochloric acid was reported by a different authority.
- e) A seizure of 76 litres of toluene was reported by a different authority.
- f) A solution containing an unknown amount of N-acetylanthranilic acid was seized.
- g) A solution of 1.5 litres containing an unknown amount of ephedrine was seized.
- h) Data for 1989 and 1990, as well as those for Spain for 1991, were provided by individual countries. All other figures were provided through the Commission of the European Communities.



**TABLE 2. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Table II

Acetic anhydride	Acetone	Anthranilic acid	Ethyl ether	Hydrochloric acid *	Methyl ethyl ketone *	Phenylacetic acid	Piperidine	Potassium permanganate *	Sulphuric acid *	Toluene *	Region, country or territory
litres	litres	kilograms	litres	litres	litres	kilograms	kilograms	kilograms	litres	litres	Unit
<b>Total region</b>											
4126	311	0	1974	43	0	°	0	0	46	200	1989
13818	50	0	92	24	1680	26	0	0	66	0	1990
25366	549	0	430	126	0	0	0	°	11	1	1991
175	136	0	295	247	16	120	2	5	191	201	1992
<b>Oceania</b>											
Australia											
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1989
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1992
<b>Total region</b>											
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1989
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1990
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1991
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1992
<b>World Total</b>											
4629	6049466	0	2887839	134	4080	°	0	172424	537320	200	1989
23480	1067004	0	918769	18980	18840	2770	2	3659	62568	0	1990
30985	883640	389	1103710	285069	318158	1346	2	991	19317	1225	1991
21938	803563	0	518718	132970	276684	1113	18	46301	537965	3873	1992

**Notes:**

- signifies nil (the report did not include data on seizures of this particular substance for this particular year).
- ? signifies that a statistical report was not furnished.
- ° signifies less than the smallest unit of measurement shown for that substance (for example, less than 1 kilogram).
- n.a. signifies not applicable.

**TABLE 3. CONTROL MEASURES APPLIED BY IMPORTING COUNTRIES TO SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION**

Table I

Country or territory	N-acetylanthranilic acid *	Ephedrine	Ergometrine	Ergotamine	Isosafrole *	Lysergic acid	3,4-MDP-2-P *	1-phenyl-2-propanone	Piperonal *	Pseudoephedrine	Safrole *
Argentina	x		x	x				x			
Aruba											
Australia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bahamas	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Barbados		x	x	x		x		x		x	
Bolivia											
Brazil											
Burkina Faso	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Canada		x	x	x		x		x		x	
Colombia											
Costa Rica	x	x	x	x				x		x	
Czech Republic		x									
Ecuador	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Egypt		x									
European Economic Community **	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Gambia		p						p			
Hong Kong		x	x	x						x	
Hungary	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Indonesia											
Iran (Is. Rep. of)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Japan		x						x		x	
Kenya		x								x	
Lao P D Rep.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nepal		x	x	x				x		x	
Nigeria		x	x	x		x		x		x	
Pakistan											
Paraguay		x						x			
Peru											
Philippines		x								x	
Poland								x			
Rep. of Korea		x	x	x		x				x	
Russian Fed.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Saudi Arabia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Singapore		x								x	
Thailand		x	x	x						x	
Turkey	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
United States of America	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Venezuela											

\* Included in Table I or Table II in 1992.

\*\* Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and United Kingdom.

**TABLE 3. CONTROL MEASURES APPLIED BY IMPORTING COUNTRIES TO SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION**

Table II

Acetic anhydride	Acetone	Anthranilic acid	Ethyl ether	Hydrochloric acid *	Methyl ethyl ketone *	Phenylacetic acid	Piperidine	Potassium permanganate *	Sulphuric acid *	Toluene *	Country or territory
		X				X	X				Argentina
	X										Aruba
X		X				X	X				Australia
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Bahamas
X	X	X	X			X	X				Barbados
X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	Bolivia
X	X		X								Brazil
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Burkina Faso
											Canada
X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	Colombia
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	Costa Rica
											Czech Republic
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Ecuador
X											Egypt
											European Economic Community **
p		p	p								Gambia
X											Hong Kong
		X				X	X				Hungary
X											Indonesia
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Iran (Is. Rep. of)
						X					Japan
											Kenya
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Lao P D Rep.
											Nepal
X	X	X	X			X	X				Nigeria
X	X										Pakistan
	X			X			X				Paraguay
	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	Peru
											Philippines
X											Poland
											Rep. of Korea
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Russian Fed.
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Saudi Arabia
											Singapore
X	X			X	X				X	X	Thailand
X											Turkey
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	United States of America
	X		X	X					X		Venezuela

**Notes:**

p = import of the substance is prohibited.

x = the importer needs a licence, or an individual import authorization must be obtained prior to every import.

" " = the Board is not aware of any relevant regulation.

**TABLE 4. COUNTRIES AND SUBSTANCES FOR WHICH AUTHORIZATIONS ARE REQUIRED FOR INDIVIDUAL EXPORTS FROM COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY \***

Country or territory	Acetic anhydride	Acetone	Ethyl ether	Hydrochloric acid **	Methyl ethyl ketone **	Potassium permanganate **	Sulphuric acid **	Toluene **	Country or territory
Argentina		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Argentina
Bolivia		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Bolivia
Brazil		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Brazil
Chile		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Chile
Colombia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Colombia
Costa Rica		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Costa Rica
Ecuador		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Ecuador
El Salvador		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	El Salvador
Guatemala	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Guatemala
Honduras		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Honduras
<i>Hong Kong</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	<i>Hong Kong</i>
India	X								India
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	X	X	X	X					Iran (Islamic Rep. of)
Lebanon	X	X	X	X					Lebanon
Malaysia	X								Malaysia
Myanmar	X	X	X	X					Myanmar
Panama		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Panama
Paraguay		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Paraguay
Peru		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Peru
Singapore	X	X	X	X					Singapore
Syrian Arab Republic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Thailand
Turkey	X	X	X	X					Turkey
Uruguay		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Uruguay

\* Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and United Kingdom.

\*\* Included in 1992 in Table II of the 1988 Convention.

*Annex II*

**TREATY PROVISIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES FREQUENTLY  
USED IN THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND  
PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES**

Article 2, paragraph 8, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 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."

Article 2, paragraph 9, of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, 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."

Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 contains provisions for the following:

- (a) General obligation for parties to take measures to prevent diversion of the substances listed in Table I and Table II and to cooperate with each other to that end (paragraph 1);
- (b) Mechanism for amending the scope of control (paragraphs 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 (paragraph 8);
- (d) Obligation to monitor international trade 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 (paragraph 9);
- (e) Mechanism for advance notice of exports of substances in Table I, upon special request (paragraph 10);
- (f) Confidentiality of information (paragraph 11);
- (g) Reporting by parties to the Board (paragraph 12);
- (h) Report of the Board to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (paragraph 13);
- (i) Non-applicability of the provisions of article 12 to certain preparations (paragraph 14).

*Annex III*

**RESOLUTIONS OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS AND THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL RELEVANT TO IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 12 BY GOVERNMENTS**

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in its resolution 5 (XXXIV) of 9 May 1991:

*"Urges* source, transit and receiving States to act together but also independently, particularly with regard to specific activities originating in their territories, by establishing measures whereby the legitimacy of chemical shipments may be determined and those found to be suspicious may be investigated, communicating with each other concerning such shipments and taking the action necessary to prohibit such shipments where there is sufficient evidence that they may be diverted into the illicit traffic" (paragraph 5);

*"Urges* all States involved in the international commerce of chemicals commonly used in the illicit production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, particularly those listed in Tables I and II of the Convention, to support the development of secure and effective means of communication whereby States may promptly transmit and receive relevant information on the legitimacy of specific transactions" (paragraph 6);

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1992/29 of 30 July 1992:

*"Underlines* the importance of applying suitable regulatory measures, in accordance with the provisions of article 18 of the 1988 Convention, to every stage of the receipt, storage, handling, processing and delivery of precursor and essential chemicals in free ports and free trade zones and in other sensitive areas such as bonded warehouses" (paragraph 2);

*"Invites* all chemical-manufacturing States to monitor routinely the export trade in precursor and essential chemicals in a way that will enable them to identify changes in export patterns that suggest the diversion of such chemicals into illicit channels" (paragraph 4);

*"Invites* States in which precursor and essential chemicals are manufactured and States in regions in which narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are illicitly manufactured to establish close cooperation in order to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals into illicit channels and, if necessary, on a regional basis, to consider the establishment of bilateral agreements or arrangements where appropriate" (paragraph 5);

*"Urges* States that export chemicals essential to the illicit production of heroin and cocaine, namely acetic anhydride, acetone, ethyl ether, hydrochloric acid, MEK, potassium permanganate, sulphuric acid and toluene, to establish suitable mechanisms to detect and prevent their diversion and illicit trafficking and, where there is a risk of diversion of or illicit trafficking in those substances, to ensure that:

- (a) Exporters of those essential chemicals are identified;
- (b) Exporters of those essential chemicals are required to keep detailed records of all export transactions, including details of ultimate consignees, and to make these available for inspection by the competent authorities;

(c) An export authorization is required in respect of any consignments of commercial quantities of those essential chemicals to any State that has been identified as being concerned by the illicit manufacture of heroin or cocaine on its territory or as sensitive as regards the possible diversion of essential chemicals, taking into account the relevant reports of the International Narcotics Control Board, the Customs Cooperation Council and the International Criminal Police Organization;

(d) Applicants for export authorizations are required to provide full details of ultimate consignees and transport arrangements;

(e) The competent authorities, in considering applications for export authorizations, take reasonable steps to verify the legitimacy of transactions, in consultation, where appropriate, with their counterparts in importing countries" (paragraph 6);

*"Recommends* that, if permitted by the basic principles of their legal systems, States should strengthen law enforcement cooperation by applying the technique of controlled delivery at the international level in appropriate circumstances to suspect consignments of precursor and essential chemicals" (paragraph 7);

*"Invites* Governments to establish close cooperation with the chemical industry with a view to identifying suspicious transactions of precursor and essential chemicals and, where appropriate, to encourage the industry to establish codes of conduct to complement and enhance compliance with regulatory requirements" (paragraph 16).

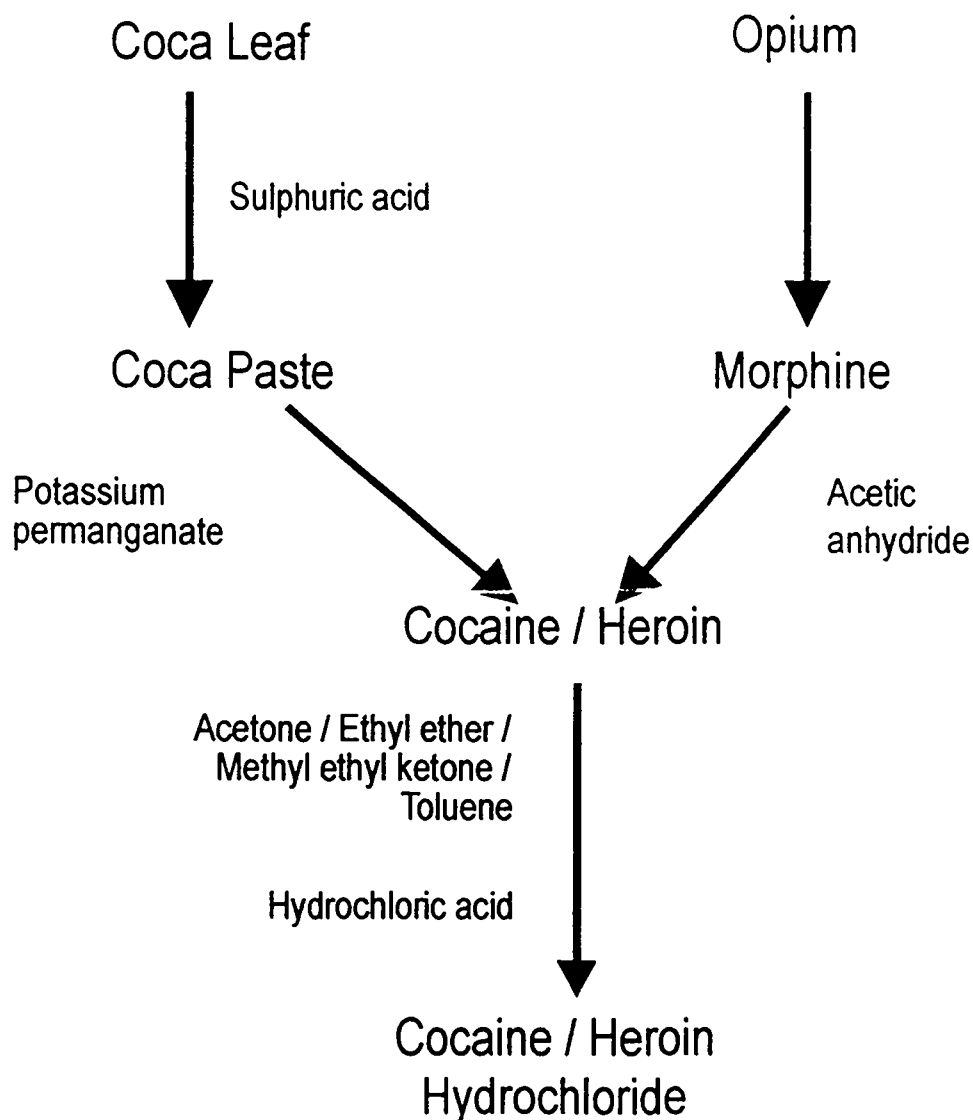
The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1993/40:

*"Calls upon* all Governments, which were invited by the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1992/29, to establish effective measures to implement article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, to take fully into consideration the recommendations contained in the final report of the Chemical Action Task Force" (paragraph 1);

*"Urges* Governments to consider fully and, where appropriate, to apply the guidelines disseminated by the Programme, which have been prepared for use by national authorities in preventing the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals" (paragraph 9).

TABLES I AND II SUBSTANCES AND THEIR TYPICAL USE IN  
THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS  
AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES\*

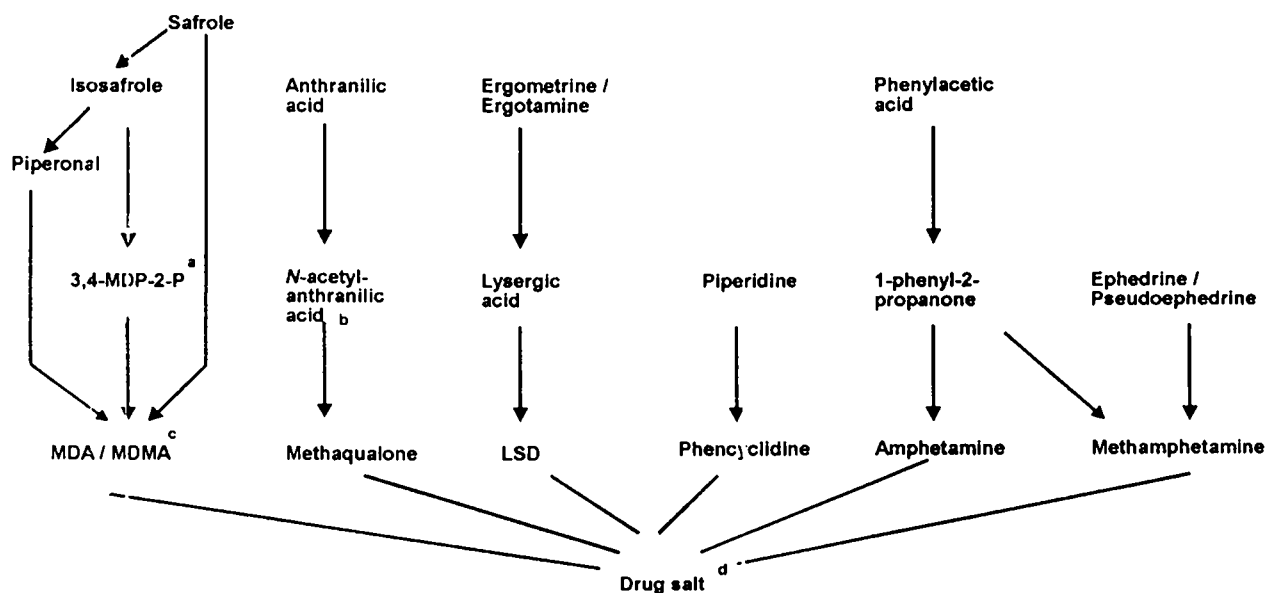
Figure I. Manufacture of cocaine and heroin



\*The scheduled substances and their use in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances depicted in this outline represent classic production and manufacturing methods. The extraction of cocaine from the 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 has been used at all stages of drug production.



Figure II. Manufacture of psychotropic substances



a) 3,4-MDP-2-P=3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone

b) Anthranilic acid is converted to N-acetyl-anthranilic acid using acetic anhydride.

c) MDA = 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine; MDMA = 3,4-methylenedioxymethylamphetamine

d) The manufacture of drug salts requires solvents such as acetone or ethyl ether and acids such as hydrochloric acid or sulphuric acid.



The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) consists of 13 members who serve in their personal capacities and not as government representatives. Its main responsibilities under the drug control treaties are to endeavour, in cooperation with Governments: (a) to limit the cultivation, production, manufacture and utilization of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to the amounts necessary for medical and scientific purposes; (b) to ensure that the quantities of those substances necessary for legitimate purposes are available; and (c) to prevent the illicit cultivation, production, manufacture of, trafficking in and use of those substances. Moreover, with the entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the Board has specific responsibilities related to the control of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

In the discharge of its responsibilities, INCB:

(a) Administers an estimates system for narcotic drugs and a voluntary assessment system for psychotropic substances, and monitors international trade in drugs through the 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 diversion of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and assesses such substances for possible change 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 necessary remedial measures;

(d) Maintains a permanent dialogue with Governments to assist them in complying with their obligations under the international drug control treaties, and recommends, where appropriate, that technical or financial assistance be provided to this end.

INCB meets at least twice a year. It publishes an annual Report on its work, supplemented by three detailed technical reports, including the annual report of the Board to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention.

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