

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD  
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# **PRECURSORS AND CHEMICALS FREQUENTLY USED IN THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES**

**Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for  
1995 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United  
Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic  
Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988**



UNITED NATIONS

## REPORTS PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD IN 1995

The *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995* (E/INCB/1995/1) is supplemented by the following technical reports:

*Narcotic Drugs: Estimated World Requirements for 1996; Statistics for 1994* (E/INCB/1995/2)

*Psychotropic Substances: Statistics for 1994; 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/1995/3)

*Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (E/INCB/1995/4)

The updated lists of substances under international control, comprising narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, are contained in the latest editions of the annexes to the statistical forms ("Yellow List", "Green List" and "Red List"), which are also issued by the Board.

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## Preface

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 Tables I and II".

In addition to its annual report and other technical publications (*Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances*), the Board has 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."

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<sup>1</sup>*Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

## Explanatory notes

The following abbreviations have been used in this report:

EEC	European Economic Community
ICPO/Interpol	International Criminal Police Organization
LSD	lysergic acid diethylamide
MDA	methylenedioxyamphetamine
MDMA	methylenedioxymethamphetamine
3,4-MDP-2-P	3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone
MEK	methyl ethyl ketone
MIBK	methyl isobutyl ketone
P-2-P	1-phenyl-2-propanone
UNDCP	United Nations International Drug Control Programme
WCO	World Customs Organization

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

### A. Overview of the report

1. The present report examines how the recommendations made by the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 1994 on the implementation of article 12<sup>1</sup> of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988<sup>2</sup> have been put into practice by Governments, and highlights some of the major diversions and attempted diversions that have been identified as a result.
2. In the light of the further experience gained in monitoring the licit movement of precursors,\* and building on the recommendations made in the report of the Board for 1994, the present report recommends a series of further actions that should be taken by Governments. Those actions are detailed in chapter I, section D, of the report, and are summarized, together with additional recommendations of the Board to assist Governments in developing precursor controls, in chapter III. All Governments should consider those recommendations and, as necessary, take appropriate steps to implement the measures described.
3. Specifically, the report emphasizes the importance of establishing systems to facilitate cooperation between Governments and with the Board, and highlights the fact that a concerted effort is required by all Governments to prevent traffickers from exploiting as points of diversion those countries and territories where controls currently in place are inadequate. The tools available to assist Governments in establishing effective systems of control are also described in chapter I.
4. In the present report the Board reviews the implementation by Governments of specific provisions of article 12. That review also includes an examination of treaty adherence by Governments and of the cooperation of Governments with the Board under article 12. Despite the actions that have been taken in 1995 and the successes that have followed as a result, the Board remains concerned that, as in previous years, only about half of the Governments requested have reported information as required under that article.
5. Chapter II of the report presents an analysis of the data available to the Board on seizures of, and illicit traffic in, precursors, and on trends in the illicit manufacture of drugs. For the first time, the analysis includes a review of reported seizures of substances not listed in the Tables of the 1988 Convention, to complement the review on seizures of scheduled substances.
6. As in previous reports of the present series, annex I contains technical information relevant for control purposes to support the actions recommended by the Board. Annexes II and III consist of excerpts of the treaty provisions and United Nations resolutions that establish the practical framework for control of precursors. Annex IV provides a comprehensive list of the substances currently scheduled in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention and an outline of their typical uses in the illicit

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\*The term "precursor" is used to indicate any of the substances in Table I or 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 convenience.

manufacture of drugs. Information that may be used to calculate how much of a drug could be manufactured from a given quantity of seized precursor is also included.

## **B. Brief outline of traffic in precursors and trends in illicit drug manufacture**

7. Illicit manufacture of most narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances continues at unprecedented levels. As a consequence, attempts to obtain the precursors used in such illicit manufacture continue also. Diversion of precursors from licit channels is, almost exclusively, the source of the precursors required for the illicit manufacture of drugs.

8. In 1994 the Board reported the discovery of large-scale diversions and attempted diversions of ephedrine, a precursor used in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine, a stimulant that is widely abused in various parts of the world. On the basis of the findings in those cases and the steps taken by the Governments concerned to prevent similar diversions, the Board made specific recommendations, providing full details of a number of practical steps that could, and should, be taken by Governments to prevent diversion.

9. Following the application of those recommendations and the introduction of more strict controls by an increasing number of Governments in exporting, importing and transit countries and territories, suspicious shipments and attempted diversions were identified during 1995, and most of those shipments were stopped. In a few cases, controlled deliveries were undertaken, resulting in the arrest of traffickers and the seizure of precursors. Precursors were also seized during smuggling attempts and at the sites of illicit laboratories.

10. Stopped shipments and seizures have involved large quantities of substances scheduled in both Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention. For example, the total quantity of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine reported seized or stopped during the twelve-month period from September 1994 was sufficient to manufacture the equivalent of up to 6 billion street doses of the stimulant methamphetamine. From the beginning of 1994, the amount of acetic anhydride, a key chemical used for the conversion of morphine to heroin, seized in West and South-West Asia would have been enough to manufacture up to 100 tonnes of heroin. Finally, in a single operation in Colombia in early 1995, solvents sufficient to process almost 15 tonnes of cocaine were seized.

11. As a result of those successes, the methods and routes of diversion used by traffickers have become more visible, confirming that traffickers respond quickly to strengthened controls, and exploit vulnerable points in the international control system. In devising new routes of diversion to avoid those countries where controls have been strengthened, traffickers have targeted countries with weak controls. Further, some groups of traffickers have attempted to obtain alternate precursors that may be used as substitutes for those which are more closely monitored. For example, some traffickers have made attempts to obtain pseudoephedrine as a substitute for ephedrine in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine, and solvents that are not listed in the Tables of the 1988 Convention are being used increasingly in illicit cocaine processing. Those trends have been seen in all regions of the world, irrespective of whether the regions are affected by the illicit manufacture of cocaine, heroin, or psychotropic substances such as methamphetamine. There is still much to learn, however. Details of the sources and routes of diversion of many of the precursors used in the illicit manufacture of drugs still remain largely unknown.

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

12. Section A of the present chapter reviews the status of the 1988 Convention and reporting by Governments.

13. Section B describes the actions taken by Governments as a result of recommendations, made by the Board in its report for 1994 on the implementation of article 12, to control the movement of precursors more effectively. It highlights, in particular, how exporting and importing countries have cooperated in verifying the legitimacy of individual transactions prior to their approval and what efforts were undertaken in connection with notifications of individual exports prior to their shipment.<sup>3</sup>

14. Section C gives practical examples of how such efforts have resulted in the identification of attempted diversions and in stopped shipments and controlled deliveries. It also contains details of major cases of diversions recently uncovered and of the findings and lessons learned from the cases described. Section D outlines further actions that have to be taken by Governments to prevent diversions, on the basis of the findings of the cases mentioned in section C and of the analysis of seizures contained in chapter II of the present report. Section E describes the currently available tools which are essential for effectively monitoring substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and, in particular, for undertaking the actions described in earlier parts of the chapter.

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

#### ***1. Status of the 1988 Convention***

15. As of 1 November 1995, the Convention had been ratified, acceded to or approved by a total of 119 States, and formally confirmed by the European Union (extent of competence: article 12). That represented 62 per cent of all countries in the world. Since the report of the Board for 1994 on the implementation of article 12 was issued, 16 States had become parties to the 1988 Convention. However, it was of concern that some major manufacturing and exporting countries were not yet parties to the Convention. The Board wishes to reiterate its request to all those countries to take, as a matter of priority, steps to establish the necessary mechanisms to implement fully the provisions of the 1988 Convention and to become parties thereto as soon as possible.

16. Table 1 of annex I shows the parties and non-parties to the 1988 Convention by region. The rates of accession have been as follows: Africa (57 per cent); America (91 per cent); Asia (54 per cent); Europe (70 per cent); and Oceania (14 per cent).

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

17. Under article 12, paragraph 12, of the 1988 Convention, parties are required to submit annually to the Board data on, *inter alia*, seizures of substances in Tables I and II and information on methods of their diversion. For that purpose, the Board has adopted a questionnaire known as Form D, and transmitted it to all Governments, parties and non-parties alike. Governments will recall that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in its resolution 5 (XXXIV) of 9 May 1991, also invited all States that were not yet parties to the Convention to furnish the Board with the information required.

18. As of 1 November 1995, a total of 115 Governments had submitted Form D for 1994. That represented 55 per cent of the 209 countries and territories requested to provide the information, which was similar to the rate of return in previous years. Sixty-eight per cent of all parties submitted data for 1994. The Board has noted that a certain number of parties did not provide Form D for either 1993 or 1994.

19. The timely provision of information in Form D is an indicator of whether a Government, *inter alia*, has put in place adequate mechanisms to monitor transactions involving substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention and to ensure appropriate coordination and data collection, has adopted relevant legislation, and has clearly defined competencies in the field of precursor control. Lack of reporting may indicate that the framework and systems for adequate control are not in place. It is therefore of concern to the Board that a number of parties continue to fail to submit the requisite data. The Board needs data, as required under article 12, to monitor the implementation of the provisions of the Convention for precursor control and to actively assist the competent authorities in preventing diversion of substances in Tables I and II. In addition, that information is important for the overview and analysis by the Board of trends in seizures of, and illicit traffic in, precursors, as well as in illicit manufacture of drugs.

20. The Board also notes a decrease in the number of Governments that reported seizures of precursors for 1994 (25 countries), as compared with previous years (for example, 37 for 1993). In particular, some countries in western Europe, which had traditionally reported seizures, did not do so for 1994. The reasons for that situation in the region are not evident, since there is no indication that illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs in Europe is decreasing.

21. Details of the submission of information to the Board as required under article 12, paragraph 12, of the 1988 Convention for the years from 1990 to 1994 are reproduced in table 2 of annex I to the present report.

## **B. Specific actions taken by Governments and the Board to prevent diversion**

22. Diversion of chemicals from licit channels into illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is, almost exclusively, the source of the chemicals required for such illicit manufacture. In its report for 1994 on the implementation of article 12, the Board noted the discovery of large-scale diversions and attempted diversions of ephedrine to North America and the steps taken by the Governments concerned to prevent similar diversions.<sup>4</sup> On the basis of its findings in those cases and, in particular, the steps taken by those Governments to prevent further diversions, the Board recommended in its report specific actions to be taken by all Governments to prevent the diversion of precursors into illicit drug manufacture.<sup>5</sup> Those actions may be summarized as follows:

(a) Wherever practicable on a regular basis, but especially where there existed a suspicion of the possible diversion of the substance in question, exporting countries should verify the legitimacy of individual transactions either directly with the authorities of the importing country, or through the Board, before releasing the shipment in question;

(b) Importing countries should respond to inquiries concerning the legitimacy of specific transactions, indicating whether the shipment should be released, or, in case it was not intended for legitimate purposes, whether it should be stopped or sent as a controlled delivery;

(c) Wherever such individual verification is not possible or practicable, exporting countries should share with the importing countries information on exports of precursors through some form of notice of export, preferably prior to shipment;

(d) Importing countries should provide feedback on the ultimate use and legitimacy of the shipments to which they have been alerted by the exporting countries. In case of re-exports, they should provide a notification similar to the one they have received to the next country of destination.

23. Governments increasingly recognize that, as a prerequisite for any of the above-mentioned actions, they need to identify the names and contact addresses of the competent authorities responsible for precursor control, and to share that information with other Governments. They need an established system of data collection to keep track of intended and past exports and imports and of operators dealing with precursors. At the national level, they also need a mechanism to enable all Government agencies concerned with precursor control to share information. Finally, Governments need a legislative basis for the control of substances that are used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, and details of actual control measures applied need to be shared with other Governments.

### *1. Verification of legitimacy of transactions*

24. In its report for 1994 on the implementation of article 12, the Board noted that the Governments of the Czech Republic, Germany and Switzerland, as exporting countries, and of Mexico, as an importing country, had started to institutionalize procedures for the verification of the legitimacy of individual transactions involving ephedrine, through direct contacts between the authorities of the countries concerned.<sup>6</sup> The Board outlined those procedures in its report, and recommended that they be extended to other countries and, to the extent possible, to all substances included in Table I or II of the 1988 Convention.

25. The procedures require that, whenever there is a suspicion that the substance in question might be diverted, the authorities in exporting countries provide their counterparts in importing or transit countries with all relevant details of the planned export before the transaction takes place. They further require that the authorities of the exporting (or re-exporting) country should not authorize exports until the authorities in the importing or transit country have indicated that they have no objection to such exports.

26. The Board welcomes the fact that, on the basis of its recommendations, a number of Governments of exporting countries have taken appropriate action. Austria, Belgium, China, India, Netherlands and United States of America, in addition to the Czech Republic, Germany and Switzerland, have either directly contacted the importing countries to verify the legitimacy of transactions involving precursors, or asked for the assistance of the Board in doing so.

27. The Board appreciates also that some of the Governments concerned have applied the procedures to substances in Table I of the 1988 Convention other than ephedrine, as well as to substances in Table II, all of which are found frequently in international trade.

28. For the procedures to be effective in preventing the diversion of precursors, it is essential that Governments of importing countries and territories should reply in a timely manner to inquiries related to the legitimacy of transactions, as recommended by the Board in its report for 1994. The Board notes that a majority of the Governments that have received such inquiries have responded appropriately. It has been found that when replies were received in a timely manner, and shipments were intended for legitimate purposes, little or no delay of legitimate trade has occurred.

29. However, it is of concern to the Board that a number of countries, in particular, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belize, El Salvador and Viet Nam, either have not responded to at least some queries, or have responded only after several reminders. Similarly, some countries such as Guatemala, Mexico and Pakistan, despite having established systems of control, are still encountering difficulties that prevent them from responding routinely and promptly to inquiries. The Board requests those countries and others facing similar problems to inform it of their difficulties and of the steps being taken to resolve them. Without replies indicating that a consignment in question is legitimate or suspicious, exporting countries have been compelled in some cases to allow the export to take place, regardless of the final destination.

30. The fact that a reply is not received may cause particular difficulties in those cases where it is known that the importing country applies controls to the specific substance to be imported because of the dangers of possible diversion. That was the case, for example, when the Belgian authorities asked the authorities of Colombia about the legitimacy of an intended export of 10 tonnes of potassium permanganate, a chemical used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine, to that country. Since no reply was received from the Government of Colombia, the export finally took place after more time-consuming efforts by the Belgian authorities to confirm the legitimacy of the transaction.

31. Even though only a relatively small number of exporting and importing countries are cooperating on a regular basis, either directly or through the Board, the application of the procedures described above for the verification of the legitimacy of transactions involving a broader range of chemicals than in 1994 has resulted in the detection of a number of attempted diversions. Shipments have been stopped or controlled deliveries undertaken. Section C of the present chapter reviews some of the major cases of suspicious shipments or attempted diversion that have been identified.

32. The contacts made to verify the legitimacy of individual transactions have also resulted in identifying transactions that were not authorized in accordance with the legal requirements of the importing countries (see table 4 of annex I). In many such cases, investigations by the authorities of the countries concerned showed this to be an administrative shortcoming, which has since been rectified, rather than an attempt to divert the consignments in question into illicit manufacture.

33. The Board notes that, while aimed primarily at identifying attempted diversions, the contacts made in verifying the legitimacy of transactions have also made authorities aware of existing weaknesses in the knowledge of importers concerning the legal requirements for such imports. More importantly, they have also helped to identify Governments of importing countries and territories that have not yet established a legislative basis that allows them to effectively monitor the movement of the substances concerned, or that have not yet set up procedures to allow expeditious replies to routine queries.

34. Finally, in some cases the application of the procedures described above has played a major role in helping to build up and strengthen systems of control. For example, the Government of Brazil has informed the Board that because of difficulties experienced in relation to queries concerning the legitimacy of individual transactions involving substances in Table I, it has issued a new regulation for the control of such substances that clarifies the obligations of operators dealing in them.

## *2. Pre-export notifications*

35. Since Governments of importing countries are not always aware of shipments of scheduled substances destined to their territories, it is essential for Governments of countries that export precursors to provide some form of pre-export notification to the competent authorities in importing countries for all transactions involving precursors, regardless of suspicions of possible diversions. For



that purpose, the Board recommended in its report for 1994 on the implementation of article 12 that Governments of exporting countries should provide such notifications for all substances included in Table I or II of the 1988 Convention.<sup>7</sup> To the extent possible, the notifications should be sent on a regular basis, even when no formal request has been received from the importing countries. They should, as a minimum, provide information on the substance and the importer in question, and on the approximate date of shipment.

36. The Board notes with appreciation that a number of Governments have taken action in accordance with the above-mentioned recommendation. Table 7 in annex I lists the Governments that already provide pre-export notifications on a regular basis to the competent authorities of importing countries and territories, either as a mechanism institutionalized by the authorities of the exporting countries, or because of a relevant bilateral or multilateral agreement.

37. The Board is also aware that other Governments, for example that of the territory of Hong Kong, have on an ad hoc basis provided pre-export notifications for individual transactions to the competent authorities in importing countries. Experience suggests that Governments which under their current legislative system cannot hold up exports of precursors until the legitimacy of the transaction has been verified are using such an approach to alert Governments of importing countries and territories of suspicious or unusual consignments. While the Board considers it more appropriate that in such circumstances the legitimacy of the transaction should be established prior to the release of the shipment, pre-export notifications sent, as described, at the discretion of the Government may be a first step in the right direction.

38. The Board recommended also in its report for 1994 that importing countries and territories should follow up all information on pre-export notifications received whether under the provisions of article 12, paragraph 10 (a), or through other means. Importing countries and territories should inform the exporting countries whether the shipments in question were intended for legitimate purposes and when they were received, and should alert other Governments, as necessary, where suspicious circumstances are identified. When shipments are destined for re-export, Governments in transit countries should provide relevant information on the shipments to authorities in the next importing country or territory prior to reshipment.<sup>8</sup>

39. The majority of transactions involving precursors are intended for legitimate purposes. Pre-export notifications sent on a regular basis, as well as the follow-up actions taken by the Governments of importing countries and territories upon receipt of such pre-export notifications, confirm that fact. However, the Board notes with appreciation that some of the pre-export notifications have been instrumental in identifying suspicious transactions and attempted diversions, as shown in section C of the present chapter.

40. The Board recommended in its report for 1994 that Governments which experience difficulties in monitoring imports of precursors should invoke article 12, paragraph 10 (a).<sup>9</sup> Once invoked, the provisions of paragraph 10 (a) oblige exporting countries to send pre-export notifications for all transactions involving substances in Table I.

41. Since the Board published its report for 1994, Costa Rica, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and United States have invoked article 12, paragraph 10 (a), as shown in table 6 of annex I to the present report. Table 6 shows further that the Governments of Turkey and the United Arab Emirates have requested that pre-export notifications also be sent for exports destined for their territories involving substances included in Table II of the 1988 Convention. Other Governments should be aware of such action, and, if appropriate, also request pre-export notifications for substances in Table II.

42. The steps outlined in the present section, which have been taken by some Governments to prevent diversions in accordance with the recommendations made by the Board in its report for 1994, and further action required on the basis of practical experience as highlighted below, are reflected in Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/20 of 9 May 1993 (see annex III to the present report).

### **C. Major cases of diversion and attempted diversion**

43. Diversion of substances included in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention continue, as shown in chapter II of the present report. Some of the routes and diversions that have been newly identified may have resulted from tighter controls elsewhere. It is clear that traffickers target countries with weak controls. The cases of recent diversions and attempted diversions brought to the attention of the Board and outlined below reflect those factors. They also reflect the typical methods used by traffickers, for example, the use of complicated shipping routes to prevent authorities from identifying the countries of destination.

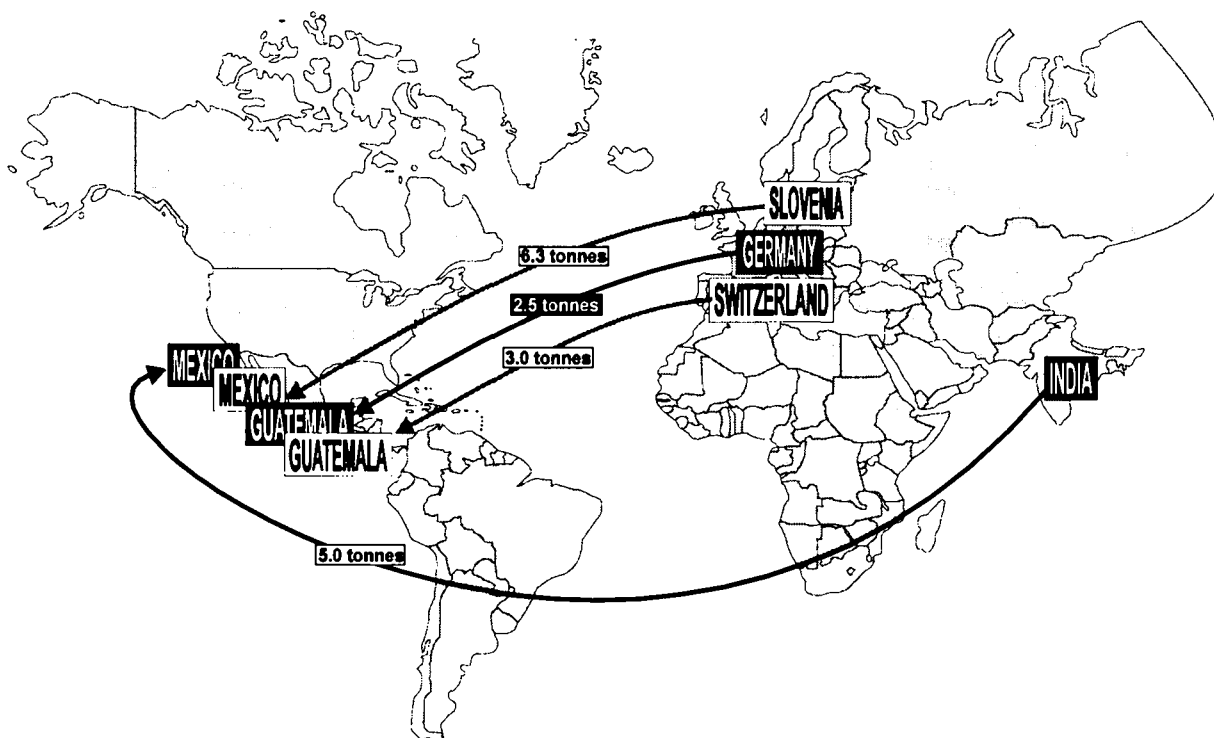
44. Moreover, the cases dealt with underline the need for all Governments to take the steps described in section B above to ensure that diversion attempts are identified. The uncovering of the attempted diversion of acetic anhydride originating in China and destined, after transiting through various countries, for the tribal areas of Pakistan, where it was to be used for the illicit manufacture of heroin (see case 2 below), may serve as an illustration. It was only through the actions taken by all the authorities concerned that the final destination of the shipment was identified and the diversion prevented. The role of the Board in assisting with inquiries in that case gave it a unique vantage point from which to see the actual intended use of the acetic anhydride in question.

45. The above-mentioned case and the other cases reviewed below confirm the central role of the Board in dealing with queries related to the verification of the legitimacy of transactions, in providing the necessary tools for such verification, such as contact addresses of the authorities concerned, and in identifying suspicious circumstances, such as the use of specific points of transit on the basis of information obtained from other sources.

#### ***1. Suspicious shipments and attempted diversions***

46. As a result of measures such as those described in section B above, taken by the authorities of the major manufacturing, exporting and transit countries, a number of suspicious shipments and attempted diversions have come to the attention of the Board. The following paragraphs describe some of the major attempted diversions that have been identified and the unauthorized or otherwise suspicious shipments that have been stopped. Figure I below shows the routes of diversion used in some of those cases. In reviewing the cases, attention is focused on how the measures described in section B have been taken by Governments and used to identify suspicious circumstances or diversion attempts. Subsection 3 below draws attention to relevant findings of all the cases dealt with and, in particular, to weaknesses in the procedures established. Section D contains recommendations on further action to be taken by all Governments, partly as a result of the lessons learned from the cases reviewed.

**Figure I. Some recent cases of diversion or attempted diversion of ephedrine/pseudoephedrine**



*(a) Case 1. Ephedrine and pseudoephedrine shipments to North and Central America: verifying the authenticity of import authorizations*

47. Governments have become increasingly aware of the past diversions and attempted diversions of ephedrine to Mexico, where the substance would have been used for the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine or smuggled into the United States of America. As a result, they have exercised greater vigilance, which has led to the identification of similar cases involving that substance or pseudoephedrine, and to the stopping of a number of shipments. The most important cases are outlined in the following paragraphs.

48. The authorities in European countries that export ephedrine have informed the Board that in late 1994 and early 1995 there was a sharp increase in orders for ephedrine from Guatemala. Orders for ephedrine exports from Germany in 1994 alone exceeded 11 tonnes, whereas exports in previous years had been below 500 kilograms. At about the same time, the Board was informed that ephedrine had been seized in Mexico after having been smuggled into that country from Guatemala. While it was obvious that diversion of ephedrine through Guatemala was occurring, authorities in exporting countries could not directly contact the Government of that country to check whether orders were intended for legitimate purposes, since a competent authority responsible for precursor control had not been identified.

49. In the absence of direct contacts, the Governments of Germany and Switzerland requested the Board to assist in verifying the legitimacy of several transactions involving substances destined for Guatemala. As a result, the import authorizations issued allegedly for two shipments of ephedrine

destined for Guatemala, 2.5 tonnes from Germany and 3 tonnes from Switzerland, were found to have been falsified, and the shipments in question were stopped.

50. The Board sent a mission to Guatemala to discuss compliance with the provisions of article 12 and the actions taken or planned to prevent substances exported to Guatemala through legitimate transactions from ending up in illicit traffic or manufacturing.

51. Because of the numerous diversions and attempted diversions of ephedrine to Mexico, the authorities of India decided not to release exports destined for that country without verification of the legitimacy of such transactions through the Board. The Board uncovered thereafter two cases of attempted diversion of ephedrine to Mexico involving falsified import certificates. An export of 649 kilograms was therefore stopped by the Indian authorities. In the other case, involving an order of 7 tonnes, the authorities of India and Mexico arranged a controlled delivery. A shipment of 2.4 tonnes (out of the 7 tonnes) was allowed to proceed under a controlled delivery via France to Mexico, where it was seized and the persons involved were arrested. The shipment of the remaining 4.6 tonnes was stopped by the Indian authorities.

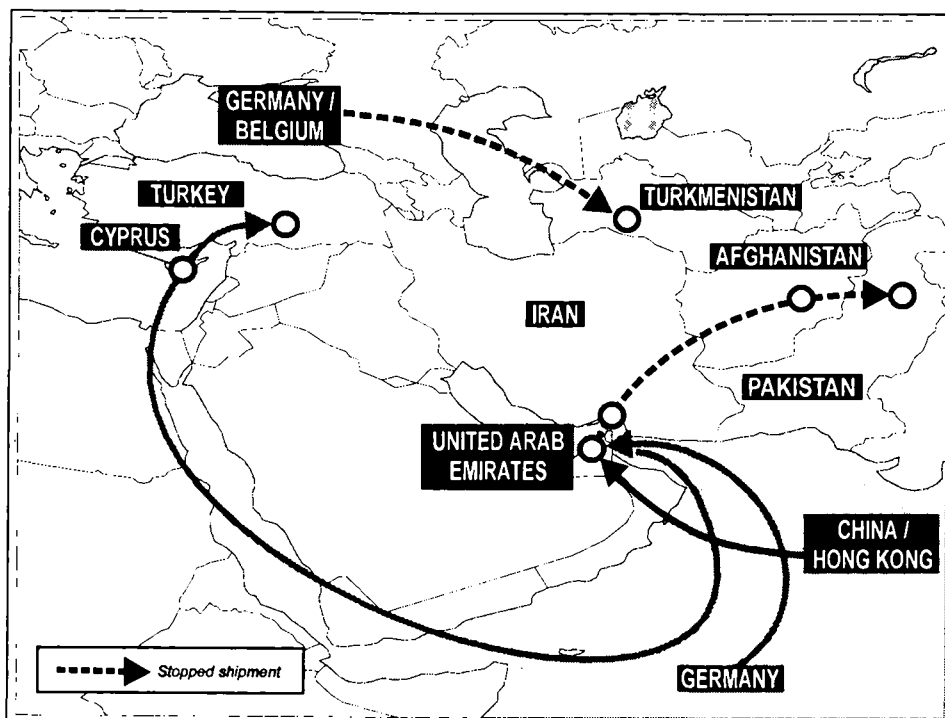
52. India exercises the same level of vigilance over exports of pseudoephedrine as that applied to exports of ephedrine. Accordingly, the Board was requested to assist in verifying the legitimacy of an order placed by a Mexican company for 5 tonnes of pseudoephedrine. Upon inquiries by the Board, the Mexican authorities found that the import authorization had been falsified, and proposed a controlled delivery.

*(b) Case 2. Acetic anhydride from China through Hong Kong, United Arab Emirates, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Afghanistan to Pakistan: successful cooperation among the Governments concerned*

53. In August 1995 the authorities of Hong Kong alerted the Board to two consignments of acetic anhydride, a key chemical used in the illicit manufacture of heroin, of about 40 tonnes being shipped from China through Hong Kong to the United Arab Emirates. Since the United Arab Emirates had been used in the past as a point of diversion of precursors into illicit manufacture (see cases 5 and 6 below), the Board approached the authorities of that country in an attempt to ascertain whether the shipments were intended for legitimate uses, and, in case they were to be re-exported, to identify the countries of final destination.

54. The authorities in the United Arab Emirates subsequently informed the Board that the two consignments of acetic anhydride were to be shipped further on through the Islamic Republic of Iran and Afghanistan to Pakistan (see figure II). Such routing itself raised suspicions, and the Board inquired of the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan whether the legal requirements for such imports had been met, and whether the shipments were intended for legitimate purposes. The authorities of Pakistan found that the final consignee, traced to the tribal area where illicit manufacture of heroin occurred, was suspected of involvement in the manufacture of heroin, and that in the case under consideration there was no possible licit use for the substance. The Government of the United Arab Emirates was asked to stop the shipment.

**Figure II. Recent cases of diversion/attempted diversion of acetic anhydride**



*(c) Case 3. Methyl ethyl ketone from Belgium to Peru: need for cooperation at the national level*

55. In July 1995, the authorities of Belgium asked the Board for assistance in verifying the legitimacy of an intended export to Peru of 13.2 tonnes of methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), a solvent used frequently in the illicit manufacture of cocaine. An intermediary in Peru was importing the substance for another final user in that country. The Belgian authorities had not been able to confirm through direct contacts with the law enforcement authorities of Peru that the consignment was intended for legitimate purposes.

56. The Peruvian regulatory authorities subsequently advised the Board that the final user was an authorized user of MEK, but that the intermediary was not licensed to deal with that substance. The authorities in Peru therefore requested that the consignment be stopped. Since it was unclear why the final user should take the unusual step of resorting to the services of an intermediary, investigation of the case continued.

*(d) Case 4. Acetic anhydride to Turkmenistan: sharing of information on stopped shipments with other Governments and with the Board*

57. In March 1995, the authorities of Germany asked the Board for information about the designated competent authority of Turkmenistan, in order to verify the legitimacy of a proposed export to that country of 36 tonnes of acetic anhydride (see figure II). The import had purportedly been authorized by the Government of Turkmenistan. In the absence of the notification of a competent authority in Turkmenistan, the Board was not able to assist immediately. It was later informed by the German authorities that they had decided to stop the shipment in view of suspicious circumstances concerning the export order and the proposed shipment. Follow-up investigations showed that the import authorization had been falsified.

58. Subsequently, in June 1995, the Belgian authorities asked the Board to assist them in verifying the legitimacy of a similar request, for 17 tonnes of acetic anhydride by the same importing company in Turkmenistan, again allegedly authorized by the Government of Turkmenistan. The Board, through the regional office of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) in Uzbekistan, contacted the authorities in Turkmenistan. It was found that the letter of authorization had been falsified. The shipment was stopped by the Belgian authorities. Investigations in Turkmenistan continued.

## *2. Cases of diversion and routes and methods used*

### *(a) Case 5. Acetic anhydride from Germany through the United Arab Emirates to Turkey*

59. A large-scale diversion of acetic anhydride from Germany through the United Arab Emirates to Turkey was brought to the attention of the Board in 1995 (see figure II). In the second half of 1994 and the first half of 1995 the authorities in Turkey reported the seizure of a total of 16 consignments of acetic anhydride, amounting to 53 tonnes. The packaging showed that the acetic anhydride was of German origin. The consignments had been exported from Germany to the United Arab Emirates, from where they had been smuggled by sea through Cyprus to Turkey.

60. Investigations by the German authorities revealed that the exports had been authorized purportedly for use in the manufacture of insecticides and antiseptics in the United Arab Emirates. The company in the United Arab Emirates had provided the German exporting company with an alleged "end-use declaration", indicating that the substance was not to be resold or used in the manufacture of drugs. The authorities of the United Arab Emirates showed that the company in question had been closed down in 1993. The name of the company was, however, used by a trafficker to obtain the acetic anhydride. The case remained under investigation by the authorities of all the countries concerned.

### *(b) Case 6. Newly identified routes of diversion of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine to North America*

61. As a result of the tightened controls on shipments of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, other routes of diversion have been identified. For example, the repeated transshipment of ephedrine from China and India through the United Arab Emirates to Mexico was uncovered in late 1994. In one case, consignments originating in different manufacturing countries were combined in the United Arab Emirates, prior to onward shipment through Europe. The documents accompanying the consignments did not specify the substances other than as a "pharmaceutical product". Investigations showed that a broker based in the United States was involved.

62. Because of the repeated involvement of brokers located in the United Arab Emirates in diversions and attempted diversions of precursors, the Board sent a mission to that country to discuss what actions had been taken, or were planned, to prevent legitimate shipments to it from ending up in illicit manufacture.

63. A complex diversion route for ephedrine, involving many intermediaries in various countries, was also identified. A Slovene company purchased ephedrine (originating in China and the Czech Republic) from different intermediaries in Denmark and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and exported it, after mislabelling, to a fictitious company in Mexico. In a number of shipments a total of 6.3 tonnes of ephedrine were diverted to Mexico. Investigations related to the case were continued in other countries, namely Austria, Pakistan and Ukraine, through which the ephedrine was said to have been shipped, as well as in Switzerland, where a company had allegedly arranged the transaction. The authorities of all the countries concerned indicated that the companies

identified did not exist. It should be emphasized that the diversion was uncovered because of the pre-export notifications sent by the Government of the Czech Republic and subsequent inquiries undertaken by the authorities of Denmark and the United Kingdom.

*(c) Case 7. Diversions and attempted diversions of ephedrine tablets destined to countries in Africa*

64. As part of the routine investigation by a number of exporting countries (such as India) of the legitimacy of transactions involving ephedrine, the Board has assisted in uncovering a number of diversions and attempted diversions of ephedrine tablets to countries in Africa, including Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. While in recent years, pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine have been diverted in some countries, notably the United States, for use in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine, shipments of ephedrine to Africa were probably intended for use as a stimulant. In most of the cases, investigations showed that falsified import certificates had been used by the drug traffickers.

**3. Lessons learned**

65. The preceding review of cases shows that application of the minimum steps outlined in section B above has resulted in the successful identification of suspicious shipments and attempted diversions. Further, cooperation by all the Governments concerned, those of the countries of export, transit and final destination alike, has stopped attempted diversions.

66. The Board appreciates such cooperation, which has led both to the detection of diversions and to the subsequent determination of the methods and routes used. Moreover, it is aware of the uncovering of additional cases of diversion, as shown in chapter II of the present report. The methods of diversion used in those cases are applicable to all substances, and are the same as those described above or those mentioned in the report of the Board for 1994.<sup>10</sup>

67. All the cases show that traffickers quickly move to new routes, using countries with weak or no control systems in place. Diversions start with licit exports, and are routed through third countries to disguise the final destinations. Traffickers use falsified documents, mislabel shipments, and operate through fictitious companies both to place the orders and to arrange for the payments. The cases once again confirm the use of brokers and free trade zones as one of the common methods employed by traffickers.

68. The actions taken by Governments, albeit limited, have already had an impact on the illicit manufacture of drugs. In the case of ephedrine, for example, concerted international efforts have caused difficulties for traffickers in obtaining the ephedrine required for the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine in North America. The authorities of the United States have noted that as a consequence, traffickers target pseudoephedrine rather than ephedrine as a precursor in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine. Such a development has also been confirmed by the latest data on international trade made available to the Board and, more importantly, by suspicious orders (see case I above).

69. Seizures and stopped shipments of acetic anhydride intended for illicit manufacture in western Asia remain small when compared with the illicit needs in the region. However, despite the few cases known to the Board, new routes of diversion have already been identified. It is the firm belief of the Board that the steps taken, if undertaken more frequently and systematically, would result in a shortage in the supply of acetic anhydride available for the illicit manufacture of drugs.

70. From the weaknesses revealed in the cases reviewed above it may be inferred that Governments need to take concrete steps to establish the necessary mechanisms and standard operating procedures

to ensure the cooperation of the different agencies involved in precursor control, as noted in section B above. Such cooperation is essential, since replies concerning the verification of transactions must be sent in a timely manner. The need for expeditious replies underlines the importance of contact addresses in the importing country, without which authorities in exporting countries cannot contact the Governments of importing countries directly.

71. The cases show the advantages of using, in addition to direct contacts, information available to other Governments or to relevant international bodies. Finally, they confirm the importance of sharing information on stopped shipments with other Governments and with the Board, in order to counter attempts by traffickers to move to another source country once an export order has been stopped.

#### **D. Further actions required by Governments to prevent diversion and achieve more effective control of precursors**

##### *1. Legislative and administrative machinery*

72. The actions taken by Governments to prevent diversion, outlined in section A above, and the success of those actions in identifying attempted diversions and stopping shipments, described in section C, are only possible if Governments have established an adequate legal basis for control, and put in place working mechanisms and operating procedures to prevent diversions.

73. The Board therefore wishes to re-emphasize that accession to the 1988 Convention is not alone sufficient for effective control. All States that have become parties thereto are reminded that they should take all necessary steps, as referred to in section B above, to allow them to comply fully with the provisions of that Convention. The Board notes with concern that a majority of countries, particularly those in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Central America and central and eastern Europe, while having acceded to the 1988 Convention, have still not adopted adequate legislation. The Board is confident that such legislation will be introduced in the near future, particularly in those countries and regions already known to have been affected by domestic illicit manufacture of drugs or by the trafficking in precursors. In South America, while most countries have adopted relevant legislation, many have not adequately implemented the controls in place. With or without legislation in place, if precursor controls are to be fully effective, all Governments should establish mechanisms to enable them to identify suspicious transactions and cases of diversion and attempted diversion.

74. In that connection, the Board recalls Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/20 of 24 July 1995 on measures to strengthen international cooperation to prevent diversion of substances listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention and used in the illicit manufacture of stimulants and other psychotropic substances. The Board notes with appreciation that the resolution fully takes into account its proposals on specific actions that should be taken by Governments if controls are to be effective in preventing diversion of precursors.

75. A number of specific issues, referred to below, are addressed in that resolution.

##### *(a) Pre-export notification*

76. The Board, in its report for 1994 on the implementation of article 12, requested Governments of importing countries to invoke article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the 1988 Convention in order to obtain advance notice of any shipment of substances. At the same time, the Board requested Governments of exporting countries to provide such pre-export notification to the importing country, even when the importing countries have not yet formally invoked that provision. Similarly, the Council, in its



resolution 1995/20, urged Governments to take such action. Governments are also advised that they may request similar pre-export notifications for substances in Table II, as some countries have already done. The Board will assist in alerting other countries to such requests.

*(b) Verifying the legitimacy of transactions*

77. The Board, in its report for 1994, emphasized the need for both importing and exporting countries to verify the legitimacy of transactions, and to provide the necessary feedback to each other.

78. The Council, in its resolution 1995/20, likewise requested that "the Government of an importing country, upon receipt of any form of pre-export notification from the exporting country, should undertake, through its regulatory authorities and in cooperation with the law enforcement authorities, an investigation of the legitimacy of the transaction, and, with the possible assistance of the Board, convey information thereon to the exporting country". It also urged "exporting Governments at the same time to conduct their own investigation in questionable cases and to seek information and views from the Board, international organizations and Governments as appropriate, in as much as additional facts establishing suspicion may be available to them".

79. As proposed in the resolution, the Board, for its part, always stands ready, through its secretariat, to assist those Governments on a regular basis even with its limited resources. Such assistance would obviously require appropriate additional resources, which thus far, however, have not been forthcoming.

*(c) Stopping shipments and controlled deliveries*

80. In its resolution 1995/20, the Council requested "Governments, where there is sufficient evidence that a substance may be diverted into illicit channels, to stop the shipments or, where circumstances warrant, to cooperate in controlled deliveries of suspicious shipments in special circumstances" (see also details of individual cases in section C above, and paragraph 201, in particular).

*(d) Brokers*

81. Cases of diversion dealt with in the present report shed light on the role of intermediaries in diversion attempts. In its resolution 1995/20, the council urged "Governments to exercise, as a matter of urgency, increased vigilance over the activities of brokers handling substances in Table I of the 1988 Convention, in view of the special role that some of them play in the diversion of such substances, and to subject them to licensing or other effective control measures as necessary". The Board, in consultation with the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe, convened in May 1995 a meeting of experts to review the issue of intermediaries dealing with precursors and psychotropic substances and to consider concrete measures to effectively control the operations of intermediaries.

82. The conclusions and recommendations of that meeting re-emphasized some of the general prerequisites for effective chemical control as contained in resolution 1995/20. The main report of the Board for 1995<sup>11</sup> reproduces the recommendations of the meeting covering the general control of precursors and psychotropic substances, which were based on the principle that any proposals for further action should not hinder licit trade. The major recommendations for controlling intermediaries may be summarized as follows:

(a) Governments should apply to intermediaries the same control requirements as are applied to other operators handling or using precursors. In particular, intermediaries should be subject to

registration or licensing requirements, where appropriate; should be required to keep appropriate records; and should face regulatory and penal sanctions if they are found to be facilitating diversions;

(b) Applications for export authorizations should identify any intermediaries associated with a given transaction involving precursors, as well as the owner of the consignment, and should specify the final destination of that consignment.

*(e) Free ports and zones*

83. Cases of diversion reviewed in the present report frequently involved shipments through free ports and free trade zones. Article 18 of the 1988 Convention provides that parties shall apply measures in the free trade zones and in free ports that are no less stringent than those applied in other parts of their territories. In addition, the Council, in its resolution 1995/20, urged Governments to ensure that shipments entering or leaving free ports, free zones and bonded warehouses, be subject to the controls necessary to safeguard against diversion.

*(f) Information to the Board*

84. The Board welcomes the initiative taken by the Commission and endorsed by the Council, whereby Governments are requested to provide to the Board data that are necessary to monitor the movement of precursors. In its resolution 1995/20, the council urged "Governments, subject to the provisions of national legislation on confidentiality and data protection, to inform the Board on a regular basis, upon request of the Board and in the form and manner provided for by it, of the quantities of substances in Table I of the 1988 Convention that they have imported, exported or transshipped, and encourages them to estimate their annual licit needs". The Board has revised the questionnaire that it sends to Governments to facilitate submission of such data, and will directly contact the authorities in the major countries through which precursor transactions take place.

*(g) Provision of information on manufacturers to the Secretary-General*

85. In that connection, the Council, in its resolution 1995/20, also requested "all Governments to provide the Secretary-General, subject to the provisions of national legislation on confidentiality and data protection, with names and addresses of the manufacturers, within their countries, of substances in Table I of the 1988 Convention". The Board has been informed that a number of countries have already started to provide such information, and hopes that other countries will soon follow suit.

*(h) Conferences on stimulants*

86. The Board further welcomes the initiative taken by the Council in its resolution 1995/20, whereby the Secretary-General is requested, with the assistance of the Executive Director of UNDCP and in consultation with the Board, to convene expert meetings in 1995 and 1996 of regulatory and law enforcement authorities of interested Governments, in order to discuss countermeasures against illicit manufacture of and trafficking in psychotropic substances, particularly stimulants, and the illicit use of their precursors. A similar request was made to undertake a thorough study on stimulants and the use of their precursors in the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in drugs.

87. At the time of preparation of the present report, the first expert meeting, scheduled to take place in February 1996, had not yet been held. The Board is pleased to note that preparation of both the meeting and the study is proceeding well, and it looks forward to concrete results from the work thus undertaken.

## 2. *Special issues*

### (a) *Cooperation between competent authorities*

88. As described above in chapter I, sections B and C, the experience gained in seeking to contact Governments to verify the legitimacy of transactions or to deliver pre-export notifications has again brought home the importance of sharing details regarding competent authorities with other Governments through the Board. Many States, particularly in Africa, America and Oceania, have not yet identified the competent authorities responsible for the implementation of article 12.

89. Even in some of those countries where competent authorities have been identified and control measures have reportedly been put into place, there appear to be inadequate working mechanisms to respond to queries concerning the legitimacy of exports destined to those countries. Exporting countries continue to inform the Board of problems experienced in attempting to obtain replies from some Governments, even after repeated reminders. All Governments, but particularly those with which difficulties have been encountered, for example, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico and many countries in Africa, should ensure that the necessary systems are in place to respond promptly to such queries.

90. As working mechanisms have been developed in western Europe, some countries, such as Belgium, have used the SCENT communication system of the European Union to alert their counterparts in Europe to, and inform the Board of, suspicious attempts to obtain precursors. The Board encourages all countries of the European Union to do likewise, so that traffickers who have failed to obtain chemicals in one country do not succeed in another. For the same reason, the Board requests the Commission of the European Communities to share such information with Governments outside the region, wherever necessary through the Board.

### (b) *Legislative control*

#### (i) *Domestic distribution*

91. Even though some countries have already taken specific steps to strengthen controls, weaknesses in those controls may still exist. The Board is concerned that in a number of countries, further regulation of manufacture and domestic distribution is required to prevent internal diversion of chemicals.

92. In view of the methamphetamine problem in East Asia, the authorities of China have taken positive steps in recent years to strengthen controls over, *inter alia*, ephedrine, in particular exports of that substance. Nevertheless, the Board requests the Government of China to consider how it might further improve controls over the manufacture and domestic distribution of ephedrine, which is diverted for use in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine in that country and elsewhere, and of acetic anhydride, which is smuggled into Myanmar for use in the illicit manufacture of heroin.

93. Despite major successes in activities to control chemicals in some other countries, similar problems may also exist. In Colombia, for example, it has been reported that a large proportion of the chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine are diverted from domestic distribution. The Government of Colombia is requested therefore to focus attention on that issue when reviewing its existing controls. In that connection, the Governments of Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and neighbouring chemical-exporting countries may also wish to consider how enforcement efforts in their countries might be further enhanced to prevent the widespread smuggling activities arising from domestic diversions.

94. The Board is confident that all the Governments concerned will be able to take the steps described above to strengthen precursor controls at both national and regional levels.

*(ii) International trade*

95. In connection with the diversion or attempted diversion of precursors being transshipped through countries or regions, the Board notes that national legislation does not always allow for adequate control of such trade. Of particular concern to the Board is the fact that in western Europe the regulation of the Economic European Community (EEC) covering the control of international trade in precursors focuses largely on the control of exports of those substances to countries outside the European Union. As noted in section C above, shipments of precursors subsequently found to have been diverted have been sent through western Europe. While exports from the region are adequately covered in the EEC regulation, the Board shares the concern of some member States of the European Union that it may be difficult to effectively control imports into the region. The Board requests the Commission of the European Communities to consult with the member States of the European Union on what steps might be undertaken to allow for more effective monitoring of such imports, and to take whatever actions it deems necessary to that end.

96. At the same time, the Board is aware that not all major exporting countries in the European Union have yet introduced mechanisms and procedures, as recommended by the Board, to verify the legitimacy of exports destined to countries outside the European Union, or to provide pre-export notifications on a regular basis. The Board therefore requests the Commission of the European Communities to take immediate steps to encourage the development of such systems by individual member States, and to coordinate the implementation of those systems at the national level.

*(c) Transit goods*

97. As has been implied in chapter I, sections B and C, of the present report, practical systems of control could be introduced in all countries and territories. A high volume of trade should not be used as an excuse by Governments for not putting in place effective systems of control. Concrete steps have already been taken by Governments of countries and territories with a high volume of imports, exports or goods in transit, or in which goods in transit may be more difficult to monitor because of the use of free trade zones and free ports. For example, since the Board issued its report for 1994 on the implementation of article 12, a new law has been passed in Hong Kong for the control of substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention, and some of the control mechanisms necessary for implementation of that legislation, which will come fully into force in 1996, are already being applied. Because of the diversion and attempted diversion of precursors through its territory, the Government of the United Arab Emirates has issued a new administrative regulation establishing a requirement for individual import and export certificates for all scheduled substances. The Government of that country has also requested pre-export notifications for substances in Table I under the provisions of article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the 1988 Convention, and has extended that request to cover also substances in Table II.

98. However, it is of concern to the Board that some other countries and territories through which precursors are transshipped, and which may be used therefore as a stage for diversions, may not yet have introduced adequate controls. In view of the potential for diversion through such countries and territories, they should do so as a matter of urgency. To facilitate the process, the Governments concerned might wish to examine the steps already taken to enhance control systems by other Governments, confronted with similar problems of control, in the same geographic region, and consider adopting similar approaches to preventing diversions.

## **E. Tools of control available to Governments**

### ***1. Commentary and model legislation***

#### ***(a) Commentary***

99. The Board welcomes the preparation by UNDCP of a commentary on the 1988 Convention as requested by Council resolution 1993/42 of 27 July 1993. That commentary provides a detailed explanation of all substantive provisions of the Convention, complementing those already available for the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961<sup>12</sup> and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.<sup>13</sup>

100. However, the new commentary differs markedly from those published for the 1961 and 1971 Conventions in so far as, with particular reference to precursor control, it offers guidance for translating the provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention into practical steps that should be taken by Governments to prevent diversions. The Board believes that such an approach will be of particular value to those Governments which need to develop new, or strengthen existing, controls, as described elsewhere in the present report, to ensure that they are able fully to meet all the requirements of the 1988 Convention.

101. To put such advice into its proper context, the commentary also intends to provide an outline of the principles of, and prerequisites for, effective control of precursors and the basic legislative requirements for such control. It further provides, *inter alia*, general background information on article 12, explaining the origins and development of precursor controls, and a brief description of the types of substances under control.

#### ***(b) Model legislation***

102. The Board has been informed of the preparation by UNDCP of model legislation for the control of precursors and materials and equipment used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in accordance with Council resolution 1992/29 of 30 July 1992.

103. The Board welcomes such a development, as the new model legislation provides a comprehensive framework within which it will be possible to develop the working systems that are known to be essential for effective precursor control. In combination with the new commentary described above, the model legislation should prove indispensable to Governments that have yet to establish a legislative framework for chemical control, or that wish to strengthen their existing legislation in that field. Those Governments should examine the model legislation carefully, and consider amending their current laws, where necessary, to incorporate all the provisions contained therein.

### ***2. Directory of competent authorities under article 12 of the 1988 Convention***

104. As mentioned in chapter I, section B, of the present report, direct contacts are the most expeditious means of identifying and stopping suspicious transactions. Identification of the competent authorities in importing countries and the provision of details concerning their addresses are essential for that purpose. Such information is also needed by exporting countries to provide pre-export notifications, as recommended in section A above. To facilitate contacts, the Board maintains a directory listing the names, addresses and telephone and telefacsimile numbers of the competent administrative and law enforcement authorities.

105. To that end, Governments should as a matter of urgency identify the competent authorities and their respective roles in the implementation of article 12, and provide the Board with that information together with contact addresses, as requested in three communications of the Secretary-General sent to all Governments in accordance with Council resolution 1992/29.

106. As of 1 November 1995, the Governments of 115 countries and five territories, or 56 per cent of a world total of 213, had provided the information requested. In addition, the Commission of the European Communities has identified itself as being responsible for legislative matters and coordination between individual member States of the European Union. The new and updated information will be included in the 1995 issue of the publication containing, *inter alia*, the directory on competent authorities under article 12 of the 1988 Convention.<sup>14</sup>

107. The table below, containing a regional breakdown of countries and territories that have identified competent authorities responsible for implementing article 12, shows, in particular, that many Governments in Africa and Oceania have not yet identified those competent authorities.

#### Summary of government replies relating to competent authorities

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of countries and territories within the region</i>	<i>Number of Governments that identified the competent authorities responsible for implementing article 12</i>	<i>Percentage per region of Governments that identified competent authorities</i>
Africa	54	25	46
America	46	26	57
Asia	48	30	63
Europe	44	34	77
Oceania	<u>21</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>24</u>
Total	213	120	56

108. The directory of competent authorities has been found to be particularly useful for exporting countries to verify, through direct contact with the importing country, that exports to other countries are intended for licit purposes. It is therefore of concern to the Board that a number of exporting countries have experienced difficulties in seeking to contact the authorities of importing countries. Governments are reminded that they should inform the Board of any changes in the addresses of competent authorities to ensure that the directory fully serves its purpose.

109. In that connection, the Board notes with appreciation that some exporting countries, notably Belgium, are submitting modifications or additions to the directory on the basis of information available to them through their contacts. The Board invites all exporting countries to share their contact addresses with it.

110. To alert exporting countries to possible changes in contact addresses, the Board is making arrangements to provide them with updated lists of competent authorities on a regular basis. All Governments in need of regular updates of the directory are invited to contact the Board. It is further

planned that the publication on competent national authorities will be part of the external database of UNDCP, which will be directly accessible by Governments through secure electronic means.

***3. Directory of control measures applied by Governments to the substances used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances***

111. The actions to be taken by Governments, as recommended in section B above, require that all Governments share with each other details of the control measures applied by them to substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention. The Board therefore notes with concern that many Governments still have not advised it of specific measures applicable in their countries, since many Governments have not yet established controls over the movement of precursors. The Board again appeals to all Governments to establish such controls, and, once established, to provide the information required, so that a comprehensive directory on regulatory controls can be issued, in accordance with Council resolution 1992/29.

112. To assist Governments in verifying the legitimacy of transactions involving precursors, the Board has summarized the information available to it on regulatory controls in tables 4 to 8 of annex I to the present report. The introduction to the tables explains their content and how to use them.

113. Governments are invited to check the information contained in the above-mentioned tables to ensure that it correctly reflects the current situation in their territory, and to inform the Board of any necessary changes.

114. Since the data in the tables will continue to be updated, and since more detailed information than that published in the present report may be required, Governments are invited to contact the Board if they have specific queries regarding control measures applied by other Governments.

115. In addition to the details of control measures applied by Governments, the Board has also started a collection of copies of authentic import certificates issued by competent authorities for imports of precursors. Governments are invited to contact the Board to compare copies of authorizations which they have received with the samples of the Board. Governments that issue import certificates involving scheduled substances are also invited to provide authentic copies of such certificates to the Board.

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

116. The guidelines for use by national authorities in preventing the diversion of precursors and essential chemicals have been transmitted by UNDCP to all Governments. They are designed to give guidance and advice on the procedures to follow when authorizing exports or imports of precursors, and are general enough to be useful to countries with differing national control systems. They may therefore be useful, in particular, in outlining steps to be taken in addition to the recommendations contained in section B above. The Council, in its resolution 1993/40 of 27 July 1993, urged Governments to consider the guidelines fully and, where appropriate, to apply them.

117. As more and more Governments are gaining practical experience in monitoring international transactions involving precursors, they are invited to submit to the Board, on the basis of their experience, any comments that they may have on the guidelines, in particular on whether they have found them useful, so that the contents of future editions can be revised.

### ***5. International databases and sharing of information***

118. Comprehensive international databases are required to assist Governments in considering applications for authorizations to export or import controlled chemicals, and in investigating suspicious transactions, for example, by following the recommendations contained in section B above. Governments are therefore invited to make use of a network of available international precursor databases.

119. Reference has already been made to parts of the database of the Board for precursor control that are already available for use by Governments, for example, the directory of competent national authorities. It is further planned that additional components of the internal database of the Board will form part of the external database that will be directly accessible by Governments through secure electronic means. Data that will be directly accessible by electronic links include chemical nomenclature, registry numbers of the Chemical Abstract Services (CAS) and code numbers of the Harmonized System (HS) for all precursors, to facilitate their identification.

120. The Board stands ready to assist, where necessary and to the extent practicable, in accessing additional information that may be available in databases maintained by Governments or other international and regional organizations. In so doing, the Board will fully exploit its expected role as a "gateway" for the exchange of information, within the international network of databases and between individual Governments, through direct electronic communication links where these have been established. Such direct communications can be instrumental in verifying the legitimacy of transactions, as described in section B above.

121. As part of the development of working arrangements for the exchange of information, the Board, together with the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol) and the World Customs Organization (WCO), will continue to work together to identify the scope and content of the precursor databases maintained by the separate organizations, and to review security needs on the basis of the sensitivity of the information available.



## II. ANALYSIS OF DATA ON SEIZURES OF, AND ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN, PRECURSORS AND TRENDS IN ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS

122. The following analysis provides an overview of major trends in seizures of, and illicit traffic in, precursors, as well as of trends in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

123. To assist in understanding the importance of individual precursors in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, a comprehensive list of the substances currently scheduled in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention and an outline of their typical uses in illicit manufacture are given in annex IV. Information is also given in annex IV which may be used to calculate how much of a drug could be manufactured from a given quantity of seized precursor.

124. The present report contains seizure data for the five year period from 1990 to 1994, furnished by Governments under the provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention. The data are reproduced in table 3 of annex I, and have been supplemented by more recent information provided by Governments and other competent international bodies.

### A. Overview

#### 1. Seizure data and information on stopped shipments

125. As noted elsewhere in the present report, the number of countries that reported seizures of substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention in 1994 is significantly smaller than the number that reported seizures in 1993. Nevertheless, seizures of all precursors, with the exception of those used for the illicit manufacture of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) (*ergometrine*, *ergotamine* and *lysergic acid*) have been reported. The seizure data emphasize the importance of *acetic anhydride*, used for the illicit conversion of morphine to heroin, and the widespread use of acids and solvents for the illicit manufacture of cocaine and heroin. They indicate also the illicit requirement for precursors used in the illicit manufacture of psychotropic substances such as amphetamine, methamphetamine and the "ecstasy" drugs (for example, 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA) and 3,4-methylenedioxy-methamphetamine (MDMA)).

126. As a result of more strict control over the availability of *ephedrine* (a substance in Table I and precursor for the stimulant methamphetamine) and continued successes in identifying attempted diversions of that substance, a greater number of countries reported seizures in 1994 than in 1993. It may be noted also that the total quantity of *ephedrine* reported seized worldwide has increased steadily since 1990. However, despite the continuing, and even growing, abuse of the hallucinogenic amphetamines (MDA, MDMA and related drugs), particularly in western Europe, seizures of precursors for those substances (i.e. *isosafrrole*, *3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone* (3,4-MDP-2-P), *piperonal* and *safrole*, all substances in Table I) have still not been reported in large quantities.

127. Compared with the ready availability of illicitly manufactured methaqualone on the world market, reported seizures of its precursors *N-acetylanthranilic acid* (Table I) and *anthranilic acid* (Table II) are relatively few. Germany, United Kingdom and United States are the only countries that have reported seizures. No seizures have yet been reported in South Asia or eastern and southern Africa, where the drug is, or has been, manufactured illicitly.

128. Some general observations may also be made on seizure trends related to substances in Table II. For example, the total quantity of *acetic anhydride* seized worldwide has shown a general increase

since 1989, when comprehensive data on such seizures was first collected by the Board. By contrast, the quantities of the solvents *acetone*, *ethyl ether*, and *methyl ethyl ketone* reported seized, particularly in South America, have fallen. The latter observation may reflect the changing pattern of use of solvents for the illicit manufacture of cocaine in the Andean region, as a result of regulatory and enforcement successes. Chemical analysis of illicit cocaine samples has shown that different solvents (for example, methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK), isopropyl alcohol, and ethyl acetate) are increasingly being used as substitutes in cocaine processing.

129. Similarly, over the last three years reported seizures of *hydrochloric acid* and *sulphuric acid* in South American countries have fallen. That observation, together with the fact that scheduled solvents are also being seized in smaller quantities, may support some reports that, as a response to tighter chemical controls, illicit manufacturers of cocaine have also modified their processing methods, so that smaller quantities of key chemicals are required.

130. Unlike 1993, when only Germany and the United States reported the stopping, suspension or voluntary cancellation of suspicious exports of some of the substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention, 1994 saw a larger number of countries and a wider range of precursors involved in such cases. Stopped shipments as a result of actions taken by the competent authorities of the following major manufacturing, exporting and transit countries have come to the attention of the Board: Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, India, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

131. In connection with chemicals used for the illicit manufacture of cocaine, major shipments of *acetone* and *methyl ethyl ketone* from the United States to Colombia and Peru were cancelled voluntarily by the exporter, and a shipment of *methyl ethyl ketone* from Belgium to Peru was stopped. A suspicious shipment of *sulphuric acid* from Belgium to Panama was also stopped.

132. A number of suspicious shipments of *acetic anhydride* have been stopped. As already indicated, major cases have included shipments of *acetic anhydride* from China to Pakistan via the United Arab Emirates, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Afghanistan (see paragraphs 53 and 54), from Belgium and Germany to Turkmenistan (see paragraphs 57 and 58), and from the United States to Venezuela.

133. All other stopped shipments of which the Board is aware (33 cases in total) involved substances in Table I, particularly *ephedrine* and *pseudoephedrine* (27 cases). Most of the *ephedrine* and *pseudoephedrine* shipments were stopped *en route* to Guatemala or Mexico, where it is believed that the substances would have been used for the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine, or would have been smuggled into the United States. Other cases involved the stopping, or voluntary cancellation, of shipments of precursors for amphetamine (for example, exports of *1-phenyl-2-propanone* (P-2-P) from Belgium to Jordan and Ukraine and a number of cancelled orders for that substance which were to have been exported from Belgium to destinations in Africa), MDA, MDMA and related drugs (shipments of *isosafrole* from Belgium to Poland, and of *3,4-MDP-2-P* from the Czech Republic to Nigeria) and LSD (*ergometrine* from the Czech Republic to Russian Federation).

## **2. Trends in the illicit traffic in precursors and the illicit manufacture of drugs**

134. Two major trends in the illicit traffic in precursors and in the illicit manufacture of drugs were identified in 1995. These have resulted from greater vigilance on the part of Governments in preventing diversions and from the wider application of the recommendations made in the report of the Board for 1994 on the implementation of article 12.

135. First, it is noticeable that some drug traffickers looking for precursors for use in illicit manufacture no longer use as sources those countries where controls have been strengthened. At the same time, they have adapted quickly to the introduction of stricter controls in, particularly, transit countries, by changing the routes of diversion to include those countries where controls are not yet fully effective. It is clear, therefore, that all Governments, if they are to prevent being targeted by traffickers, should re-examine the controls they currently have in place, and, as appropriate, take the necessary steps to strengthen them.

136. Secondly, some traffickers have responded rapidly to tougher controls by obtaining, as substitutes, precursors on which less attention has been focused. As an example, and with particular reference to the major series of diversions and attempted diversions of *ephedrine* covered in the report of the Board for 1994, some groups of traffickers appear to have shifted their efforts to obtaining *pseudoephedrine*, a precursor that can be used equally well for the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine.

137. Those trends have been seen in all regions of the world, irrespective of whether the regions are affected by the illicit manufacture of cocaine, heroin or psychotropic substances such as methamphetamine.

138. In connection with the illicit manufacture of cocaine, it is understood that most of the coca leaf and cocaine base produced in Bolivia and Peru is processed into cocaine hydrochloride in Colombia. However, notwithstanding the efforts to eradicate illicitly cultivated crops in Colombia, it has been reported that the amount of coca leaf grown in that country under the control of local drug-trafficking organizations has risen, in a possible attempt to reduce dependence on imported raw cocaine materials. Possibly as a reflection of the lower demand for raw materials in Colombia, increased processing of both coca paste and cocaine hydrochloride has been reported in Bolivia and Peru.

139. Illicit manufacturers of cocaine continue to obtain the chemicals they require from a variety of sources; diversions from Europe and North America, in particular, are known to have taken place. Reports continue to be received, however, of increasing quantities of chemicals being diverted or smuggled from neighbouring countries into regions where cocaine is processed. It is of concern to the Board, therefore, that many countries in South America lack either the necessary legislation or, where it exists, the administrative mechanisms for the effective control of the domestic distribution of chemicals.

140. In connection with the illicit manufacture of heroin, key chemicals continue to be smuggled from India into Pakistan or Afghanistan via Pakistan, and possibly from China. Chemicals are also suspected of being diverted in significant quantities through, or smuggled from, States of the Persian Gulf and the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in Central Asia. Greater cooperation of Governments between themselves and with the Board during 1995 has for the first time provided direct evidence of diversions of *acetic anhydride* through some of those States. In addition, it is believed that chemicals used for the illicit manufacture of heroin are trafficked from Europe to, and through, Turkey, following backwards the "Balkan" route used for the trafficking of heroin from South-West Asia.

141. The illicit production of opium continues to increase in the border regions between Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Thailand. That trend is mirrored by a reported increase in the illicit manufacture of heroin in, for example, Myanmar. It is understood that China is a principal source of the precursors used illicitly in the region, although *acetic anhydride* originating from India has also been reported seized in Myanmar.

142. Extensive illicit manufacture and abuse of amphetamine in Europe and of methamphetamine in North America and East Asia continues. The illicit manufacture of the ecstasy family of hallucinogenic amphetamines (MDA, MDMA and chemically related substances) continues to grow and diversify, as new derivatives are added to the list of those substances already available on the street market. Precursor requirements for illicit manufacture are therefore likely to increase. Such diversification is clearly a result of the widespread availability of published collections of "recipes" for the manufacture of such drugs. The drugs are particularly popular in Europe, where illicit laboratory sites have been identified, and where many of the reported seizures of related precursors have been made.

143. The Board urges all Governments to remain vigilant in their attempts to identify suspicious transactions involving precursors. As has been seen with *ephedrine* and *pseudoephedrine*, vigilance can be effective. Successes have been achieved in mapping out some of the diversion routes used for those two precursors, with countries of manufacture (such as China, Czech Republic, Germany and India), transit (Belgium, Guatemala, Switzerland and United Arab Emirates) and destination (Mexico and United States) closely cooperating in the investigations. The total quantity of *ephedrine* and *pseudoephedrine* reported seized or stopped during the twelve-month period from September 1994 totalled up to 95 tonnes, a quantity sufficient to manufacture about 65 tonnes of methamphetamine (equivalent to up to 6 billion street doses).

144. Of other major psychotropic substances, the hypnotic and sedative drug methaqualone continues to be illicitly manufactured in large quantities in India. Apart from local consumption, such illicit manufacture is the main source of the methaqualone reportedly abused in Africa. Methaqualone in tablet form ("Mandrax") is smuggled into the countries of eastern and southern Africa, either directly or via, for example, the States of the Gulf. Although the Board has no direct evidence of illicit manufacture of methaqualone in Africa at the present time, unconfirmed reports suggest that such manufacture does occur.

145. Finally, during 1995 a number of Governments reported an increase in the availability of LSD in their territories. Although details of the sources of the LSD and of the precursors necessary for its illicit manufacture still remain largely unknown, it is believed that much of the illicit manufacture of the drug is in the United States. As noted in the report of the Board for 1994 on the implementation of article 12, despite the fact that relatively few countries licitly produce the internationally controlled LSD precursors, there is little information available on their licit movement. In view of the growing popularity of LSD in all regions of the world, particularly in countries where the drug has not been widely abused in recent years, and given the relatively few reported seizures of the precursors necessary for its illicit manufacture, the lack of background information is of concern. The Board plans to focus systematically on reviewing transactions in precursors for LSD to better understand the licit patterns of trade in the precursors concerned.

## **B. Regional analysis**

### *1. Africa*

146. Only Uganda reported seizures of precursors for 1994. The Ugandan authorities believed that the chemicals seized (*pseudoephedrine*, *hydrochloric acid* and *sulphuric acid*) were intended for use in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine and methaqualone.

147. As the Board has previously noted, the lack of any comprehensive data on seizures and trafficking of precursors in Africa should not be understood to mean that the continent is without

potential as a platform for the diversion of precursors, or as a transit region for diverted precursors. There are already indications that the region has been involved in possible diversion cases. In addition, seizures or stopped shipments of *ephedrine* to countries in West Africa have also come to the attention of the Board (see paragraph 64). In those cases, it is likely that the *ephedrine* was to have been consumed as a stimulant rather than used in the illicit manufacture of, for example, methamphetamine.

148. Abuse of methaqualone is widespread in the region. ICPO/Interpol has reported that such abuse, and the consequent trafficking of the drug, is likely to increase further. Attempts to establish laboratories for the illicit manufacture of methaqualone have been made in recent years in a number of countries in eastern and southern Africa. Such attempts give clear warning of the need to monitor closely the licit trade in the necessary precursors (*acetic anhydride*, *N-acetylanthranilic acid* and *anthranilic acid*).

## 2. America

149. Mexico and the United States were the only countries in the region to report seizures of substances in Table I in 1994. As in previous years, the majority of cases reported by the United States involved the seizure of precursors for amphetamine, methamphetamine, MDA, MDMA and related drugs. In Mexico, reported seizures again involved exclusively *ephedrine* (for the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine and, increasingly, methcathinone). The United States has continued to be active in stopping suspicious shipments of chemicals, mainly to countries in South America.

150. The most recent information provided by the United States authorities shows that illicit drug manufacturing in that country increased in 1994 compared with the previous year. More than 85 per cent of illicit laboratories seized had been set up to manufacture methamphetamine. Of those, 85 per cent were using *ephedrine* as a precursor. Other laboratories seized included those manufacturing methcathinone ("ephedrone"), phencyclidine, amphetamine and MDMA (in the order of the number of each type of laboratory seized).

151. Tablets containing *ephedrine*, obtained as over-the-counter preparations or through the mail, have been used as a major source of starting material for the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine and methcathinone in the United States. The Board trusts that full implementation of legislation that came into effect during 1994 to further strengthen the control of *ephedrine* in that country will effectively prevent such domestic diversion.

152. During 1994 and 1995, the United States authorities worked closely with the Board and a number of Governments to identify the international sources of the *ephedrine* and, more recently, *pseudoephedrine* used for the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine in North America. Investigations have focused on the diversion and attempted diversion of numerous consignments of the two precursors destined for bogus or non-existent firms in Mexico. As a result of those investigations, major successes have been achieved in limiting the supply of *ephedrine* and *pseudoephedrine* available to drug traffickers.

153. In connection with the involvement of Mexican traffickers in the above-mentioned activities, the authorities of Mexico reported the seizure of 6,668 kilograms of *ephedrine* in 1994, an almost 50 per cent increase over the quantity reported seized in 1993. Significant seizures of *ephedrine* were also made in 1995. By contrast, although chemicals used for the illicit processing of cocaine are known to transit Mexico, and those used for the illicit manufacture of heroin can be obtained domestically, no such chemicals have been reported seized by the Mexican authorities.

154. No seizure data for 1994 were reported by any of the countries of Central America and the Caribbean. The problems of chemical control in that subregion are believed to be related mainly to the transit of substances in Table II used for the illicit manufacture of cocaine. However, seizures of chemicals having transited through some of those countries, particularly those with free trade zones and free port facilities have been reported from outside the region.

155. In South America, enforcement activities in Colombia have continued to achieve successes in preventing the diversion of chemicals for use in the illicit manufacture of cocaine. Early in 1995, almost 200 tonnes of chemicals, mostly solvents, sufficient to process approximately 14 tonnes of cocaine, were seized. A second success has been the seizure of 3,000 tonnes of sodium carbonate, a non-scheduled substance frequently used in the extraction of cocaine from the coca leaf and controlled in Colombia under national legislation. That seizure took place as part of enforcement activities specifically designed to limit the traffic in chemicals in the western part of Colombia. The company involved was targeted after national authorities had reviewed import documents and tracked the shipment of sodium carbonate from Poland, the source country. It has been reported that most of the chemicals used in the illicit cocaine trade in Colombia are imported into that country legally, and are diverted subsequently through normal commercial distribution channels. The Board therefore requests the Government of Colombia to maintain its vigilance in controlling such domestic movement, and to improve, as necessary, the capacity of its administrative and enforcement authorities to that end.

156. Reported seizures of substances in Table II and information on seizures of illicit processing sites for cocaine provide some evidence that traffickers in Bolivia and Peru have expanded their activities, in direct competition with their counterparts in Colombia. Those activities are reported to now include illicit production of cocaine hydrochloride, as well as the long-established processing of coca paste and cocaine base near coca cultivation sites. In Bolivia and Peru, seized quantities of chemicals for cocaine processing, and particularly of *hydrochloric acid* and *sulphuric acid*, have increased, contrary to the general trend observed in the region as a whole.

157. In Ecuador there is little evidence from reported seizure data to suggest any further spread of laboratories for illicit processing of cocaine on the border with Colombia. Venezuela, previously highlighted by the Board as a country that may be used for illicit processing of cocaine, did not provide any seizure data in 1993 or 1994. Ecuador, Venezuela and other countries outside the Andean region should be vigilant, since the strengthening of controls and greater enforcement activity in neighbouring countries may lead to increased illicit manufacture of drugs in their own territories.

158. In connection with the illicit cultivation of opium poppy in the Andean region and the related illicit processing of heroin, no seizures of *acetic anhydride* or other acetylating agents that may be used for the conversion of morphine to heroin have yet been reported by the countries concerned. However, authorities in the United States have reported the stopped shipment of a major consignment of *acetic anhydride* to Venezuela. Further, although not yet reflected in seizure data reported to the Board, it is understood that some of the *toluene* seized in Colombia was intended for use in the illicit processing of heroin in that country. Finally, in 1994 the Colombian authorities seized a small clandestine laboratory set up to process morphine from opium.

### 3. Asia

159. Despite increased efforts in East and South-East Asia to strengthen chemical control regimes and to improve enforcement capabilities for preventing the diversion of precursors, illicit manufacture and widespread abuse of methamphetamine in the region continues. Only Japan and the Republic of Korea reported seizures of *ephedrine* in 1994.

160. It is believed that despite increased enforcement activity in China and subsequent successes in seizing precursors, that country remains a principal source of the *ephedrine* being diverted and trafficked in the subregion. China is believed also to be a significant source of the illicitly manufactured methamphetamine available in the subregion. A number of reports of seizures of *ephedrine*, purportedly smuggled out of China, have come to the attention of the Board. They have involved smuggling to, *inter alia*, Republic of Korea, Taiwan Province of China and Thailand, with the intention of using the substance in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine, or for onward shipment to neighbouring countries.

161. At the same time, several seizures of methamphetamine, believed to have come from China, have been reported. Early in 1995, the largest-ever seizure (91 kilograms) of methamphetamine hydrochloride (known as "ice" or "shabu") was made in the Philippines. ICPO/Interpol has reported that the drug was obtained in China, and then smuggled to the Philippines via Hong Kong. Methamphetamine from China has also been reported seized by the Hong Kong authorities as it entered the territory, and at an "ice" laboratory closed down in 1994. The impure methamphetamine that was being purified in that laboratory is understood to have been illicitly manufactured in the province of Guangdong.

162. In 1994, a small methamphetamine laboratory was uncovered in the Philippines, and there have been unconfirmed reports that methamphetamine for local consumption is illicitly manufactured in Thailand. The sources of the precursors used in those operations are not known.

163. One of the chemicals seized in large quantities by the Chinese authorities is *acetic anhydride*, intended for use in the illicit manufacture of heroin in Myanmar. Such manufacture appears to have increased in recent years, with illicit laboratories located in the opium-growing areas in the border regions. There are also reports of some small-scale heroin refineries in Thailand. Chemicals used in the illicit processing of heroin are reported to be readily available in the border region, although there is no licit requirement for them.

164. Seizures of *acetic anhydride* originating in China and India have been reported by the authorities in Myanmar. Although seizures of *acetic anhydride* originating in India were not reported by Myanmar for 1993, such seizures had been reported for other years under consideration (from 1989 to 1992 and 1994). Seizures of *Ethyl ether* have been reported in Myanmar and Thailand, but the sources of the chemical are unknown. Some reports indicate that traffickers in Myanmar are now involved in the illicit manufacture of amphetamines, as well as heroin. No relevant precursors have yet been reported seized in that country.

165. Information on the extent of illicit manufacture of drugs in South and South-West Asia, together with seizure data, indicate that key precursors continue to be readily available. India annually produces some 40,000 tonnes of *acetic anhydride*, and it is suspected that a part of that quantity is diverted and smuggled into Pakistan for use in the illicit manufacture of heroin. Since 1991, when data were first submitted by the Indian authorities, the quantity of *acetic anhydride* reported seized has risen steadily (from 1 tonne in 1991 to almost 50 tonnes in 1994). In Pakistan, successful interdiction of *acetic anhydride* has also been possible. For example, in early 1995 the authorities of Pakistan conducted a large-scale operation against illicit heroin laboratories in the North-West Frontier Province, resulting in the seizure of, *inter alia*, 3,700 litres of *acetic anhydride*.

166. Despite those achievements, and despite the routine seizure of *acetic anhydride* by the authorities of India and Pakistan in the border region between the two countries, the illicit manufacture of heroin in the subregion has continued. The Board wishes again therefore to urge the Governments of the countries concerned to take the necessary steps to strengthen their existing controls.

167. As described elsewhere in the present report, previously unidentified routes that may have been used for the diversion of *acetic anhydride* were uncovered since the Board issued its report for 1994, and a number of suspicious shipments of the chemical to South and South-West Asia have been stopped. It is of interest to note that the authorities of Uzbekistan seized a large quantity of acetic acid originating in Kyrgyzstan and destined for Afghanistan. It is suspected that the acetic acid was destined for use in the illicit manufacture of heroin in Afghanistan, after conversion into *acetic anhydride*. Unconfirmed reports suggest that similar shipments of precursors from the CIS member States in central Asia into Afghanistan may occur regularly. In its report for 1994 on the implementation of article 12, the Board noted that some of those States in central Asia might be targeted by traffickers as a source of, or for the transit of, precursors. It is therefore important that the Governments concerned should put in place, at the earliest opportunity, the controls necessary to prevent such activities from occurring.

168. The only other country in Asia that reported seizure data for 1994 was Turkey, an important country of transit and destination for illicitly produced opium, morphine base and heroin originating in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Turkey reported seizures of *acetic anhydride*, *acetone*, *ethyl ether*, *hydrochloric acid* and *sulphuric acid*, all intended for use in the illicit manufacture of heroin.

169. Clandestine laboratories set up to convert morphine base into heroin have been identified in Turkey, mainly in the eastern provinces, but also in the Istanbul area. The *acetic anhydride* used in the conversion process is believed to be smuggled into the country from Europe via, *inter alia*, Cyprus, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic or United Arab Emirates. Between July 1994 and July 1995, the authorities of Turkey are reported to have seized a total of 53 tonnes of *acetic anhydride* in attempted smuggling cases, a quantity sufficient to manufacture between 20 and 40 tonnes of heroin. It is important to note that, while seizures of *acetic anhydride* have been significant, they may represent less than 4 per cent of the licit trade in that substance to Turkey (on the basis of information included in import authorizations issued for *acetic anhydride* by the Turkish authorities). No diversion of *acetic anhydride* has been identified within the country, according to the Turkish authorities, because of the strict control exercised over the import and domestic distribution of that substance.

170. Finally, in connection with the illicit manufacture of methaqualone in India, 1994 witnessed a significant increase in the number of seizures of illicit laboratories manufacturing and tableting that substance. Law enforcement authorities have dismantled seven laboratories, and seized related precursors, final products and laboratory equipment. At one of the laboratories, 3 tonnes of methaqualone tablets were seized, together with nearly 20 tonnes of *acetic anhydride*. It is believed that, although the manufacture of methaqualone was banned in India in 1984, illicit manufacture continues in several of its states. The Board welcomes the fact that, as a result of a growing awareness of the importance and value of chemical controls, the Government of India has recently introduced measures to control the manufacture, trade and export of *N-acetylanthranilic acid* (an immediate precursor for methaqualone), following up earlier measures to deal with *acetic anhydride*, in an attempt to further limit the illicit manufacture of methaqualone in the country.

#### 4. Europe

171. The extent and diversity of the illicit manufacture of drugs in Europe continues to be reflected in the reported data. Seizures of substances in Tables I and II have been reported by a number of countries in the region. Similarly, seizures of a wide range of non-scheduled substances, notably by Germany and the United Kingdom, highlight the continued use of substitute chemicals, or of different methods of preparation requiring different precursors, particularly for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine and amphetamine-related drugs (for example, MDA, MDMA and phenylethylamine derivatives).



172. In view of the growing evidence of illicit manufacture of drugs throughout the region, the Board is again encouraged by the improved cooperation with and reporting by many of the countries of the region. Three countries (Finland, Latvia and Ukraine) have reported seizures to the Board for the first time. Nevertheless, the Board is concerned that several countries where illicit manufacture of drugs has been known in the past, and which in previous years have reported seizures of precursors, including Denmark, France and Spain, did not report any such seizures for 1993 and 1994.

173. Seizures in Europe of substances in Table I have involved precursors used for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine (*1-phenyl-2-propanone*), MDA, MDMA and related drugs (*isosafrole*, *piperonal* and *safrole*) and, less frequently, methamphetamine (*ephedrine*). As previously reported, however, the relatively small quantities of the different precursors seized contrasts sharply with the widespread availability of the related drug products on the illicit market.

174. An analysis of the illicit amphetamine situation in Europe, carried out in Sweden and reported by ICPO/Interpol, shows that illicit manufacturing has occurred in a growing number of countries in central and eastern Europe (including Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia), as well as in some countries in western Europe, such as the Netherlands. The spread of illicit manufacturing will inevitably lead to more trafficking in the major precursors for amphetamine in those countries, if it has not already done so. In 1994, illicit laboratories were already being seized, or there were reports of illicit manufacturing, in Bulgaria, Hungary, Netherlands and Poland, while seizures of the requisite precursors were reported in Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, Poland and United Kingdom. In one reported case, 435 litres of *1-phenyl-2-propanone*, believed to have originated in Ukraine, were seized in Poland.

175. The illicit manufacture of MDA, MDMA or related drugs is still understood to be taking place mainly in the Netherlands. Seizures of precursors for MDA-type drugs have been reported, however, by Austria, Germany and the United Kingdom. In 1994, laboratory equipment intended for use in the illicit manufacture of such drugs, packaged in containers apparently to be shipped to Kenya, was discovered in Belgium. A large-scale illicit laboratory manufacturing MDMA was also seized in the Netherlands. The production capacity of that laboratory was reported by ICPO/Interpol to be some 12 million tablets per day, a level of output estimated to require approximately 1,500 litres of *3,4-MDP-2-P* per day to meet precursor needs. In another case, two linked laboratories manufacturing MDMA have been dismantled in the Czech Republic.

176. The Swedish authorities have reported the presence of fentanyl, a synthetic opioid several hundred times more potent than morphine, in samples of illicit amphetamine seized on their domestic market. It is believed that the fentanyl may have come from an illicit source in Poland. Other reports have suggested that fentanyl, or other related narcotic substances (for example, methylfentanyl), may have been illicitly manufactured in the Russian Federation or other CIS member States.

177. The reported seizures of substances in Table II, and particularly of the solvents *acetone*, *ethyl ether*, *methyl ethyl ketone*, and *toluene*, and of the acids *hydrochloric acid* and *sulphuric acid*, highlight the widespread use of those substances for purification of crude products derived from the illicit manufacture of drugs and for the preparation of drug salts.

## 5. Oceania

178. Small-scale illicit manufacture of amphetamine and methamphetamine is known to occur in Australia and New Zealand. It is reported that most of the precursors used for such manufacture are imported from Europe or the United States. Heroin illicitly manufactured from codeine, known as "homebake", continues to be the most widely abused opiate in New Zealand. The codeine starting material is usually derived from over-the-counter pharmaceutical preparations. No country in Oceania

has so far reported seizure data for 1994. Australia is the only country of the region to have ever reported seizure data to the Board. Of the substances in Table I, seizures of *ephedrine*, *1-phenyl-2-propanone* and *pseudoephedrine* have been made.

### **C. Analysis of seizures of non-scheduled substances**

#### ***1. General remarks***

179. From 1989 until 1 November 1995 more than 200 different substances not included in Table I or II were reported seized, mainly by countries in America, Asia and Europe. Of those, more than half were reported only once. Nevertheless, the total number of substances reported seized continues to grow year by year. That may be the result of a greater general awareness of the need for control of precursors by Governments as well as for reporting. However, it may also indicate an increased need on the part of illicit manufacturers of drugs to seek out substitute chemicals to replace those that are no longer readily available because of strict control, or to identify alternate precursors that may be used in new methods of illicit manufacture of drugs.

180. Thus, many of the substances not yet listed in the Tables of the Convention that have been reported seized are solvents, acids, bases and salts intended for use as substitutes for scheduled chemicals in the illicit manufacture of cocaine and heroin. Those substances have been reported seized mainly by countries in Asia and South America. In addition, a significant number of the reported non-scheduled substances are alternate starting materials and reagents used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine and amphetamine-related stimulant and hallucinogenic drugs. Seizures of those substances have been reported mainly by countries in Europe and North America.

181. Although not controlled at the international level, many of the non-scheduled substances reported seized have been controlled at the national level by the Governments of countries affected by the illicit manufacture of drugs using those substances or by the abuse of such drugs. A summary of information available to the Board on the national control of substances not scheduled in the Tables of the 1988 Convention is given in table 8 of annex I.

#### ***2. Non-scheduled substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine and heroin***

182. With one exception (formamide, used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine), all of the most frequently reported non-scheduled substances during the period from 1990 to 1994 were seized in connection with the illicit manufacture of cocaine, or were reported by countries in South America, where it may be assumed that they were intended for such use. Seizures were reported of solvents such as chloroform, ethyl acetate and ethyl alcohol, of acids such as acetic acid, of bases such as ammonia and sodium hydroxide, and of salts such as sodium bicarbonate and sodium carbonate.

183. Such chemicals are particularly important for the extraction of cocaine from the coca leaf and of morphine from opium, and for the purification of final illicit drug products. Many of the reported chemicals may be substituted for each other at various stages in the illicit processing of cocaine and heroin. All have extensive licit commercial and industrial uses.

184. In South America, seizures of non-scheduled solvents have included also diesel fuel, gasoline and kerosene. Those substances are generally used, in combination with *sulphuric acid*, in the first phase of cocaine processing, to extract cocaine from the coca leaf. Seizures of solvents such as chloroform, ethyl acetate and ethyl alcohol, and others such as isopropyl alcohol, methylene chloride and MIBK, although rarely reported, have usually been encountered in connection with the final

purification of cocaine base, and with the preparation of cocaine hydrochloride. Chemical analysis of illicit cocaine samples has shown that some of the solvents, notably MIBK, are increasingly being used as substitutes for solvents listed in Table II of the 1988 Convention.

185. Reports to the Board indicate that acetic acid has been used as a substitute for *sulphuric acid* in the illicit manufacture of cocaine. At the same time, acetic acid has in the past been used in illicit laboratories as a precursor, with *acetone*, for the illicit manufacture of *acetic anhydride*, or, with *acetic anhydride*, to speed up the conversion of morphine to heroin. No direct evidence is currently available to indicate any illicit manufacture of *acetic anhydride* from acetic acid, or from any other substance. However, its use for such purposes might occur, as evidenced by a large quantity of acetic acid traded under suspicious circumstances in Uzbekistan and destined for Afghanistan, where it is suspected that it would have been used in the illicit manufacture of heroin. The seizure of acetic acid purportedly for use in the illicit manufacture of heroin was also reported by the authorities of Thailand in 1991. Available seizure data provide no evidence of the use of alternate reagents (such as acetyl chloride or ethylidene diacetate) as substitutes for *acetic anhydride* in the conversion of morphine to heroin.

### ***3. Non-scheduled substances frequently used in the illicit production of synthetically manufactured drugs***

186. Unlike many of the chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine and heroin, substitutes for the precursors of choice for synthetically manufactured drugs such as methamphetamine and methaqualone cannot easily be found. Seizure data for non-scheduled substances, reported mainly by countries of North America and western Europe, suggest that the difficulty of obtaining some of the currently scheduled precursors, and particularly those used for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine, has forced illicit chemists either to resort to clandestine manufacture of the necessary precursors, or to identify alternate methods of drug synthesis that require different precursors altogether.

187. For example, the use of *phenylacetic acid* to manufacture *P-2-P* in illicit laboratories has become common practice. However, as *phenylacetic acid* itself has become more difficult to obtain, illicit chemists appear to be considering alternate methods of synthesis of both *phenylacetic acid* and *P-2-P*. A number of approaches have so far been identified, but seizure reports indicate increasing use of benzyl chloride or benzyl cyanide for the illicit manufacture of *phenylacetic acid*. Benzyl chloride, benzyl cyanide, or benzaldehyde have been used for the illicit manufacture of *P-2-P*. More recently, attempts have been made to obtain other, more complex, chemicals from which *P-2-P* could be manufactured with relative ease. However, no reports have yet reached the Board indicating any actual use of such substances in the illicit manufacture of drugs. Benzaldehyde has also been used in Europe and the United States as a starting material to manufacture amphetamine directly.

188. The manufacture in clandestine laboratories of hydriodic acid, used with *ephedrine* for the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine, has been reported with increasing frequency in the United States. Hydriodic acid is already controlled in the United States, and similar control of iodine, the starting material for the illicit manufacture of hydriodic acid, is being considered by the United States authorities.

189. Finally, there is also growing evidence to suggest that illicit chemists are further exploring the possibility of manufacturing new non-controlled drugs, particularly those related to the currently available amphetamine stimulants and hallucinogens. For example, seizures of chemicals associated with the manufacture of new members of the MDA and MDMA family of hallucinogenic amphetamines have been reported in increasing numbers in recent years. The wide circulation of literature explaining in detail the chemical procedures for manufacture of a broad range of such drugs, and providing information on the chemicals required for such manufacture, will ensure the development of related drugs in the future.

### III. CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

190. The Board is encouraged by the fact that the achievements highlighted in the present report in connection with precursor control and the prevention of diversions have been due to the activities of a growing, while still relatively small, number of Governments of importing, exporting and transit countries and territories worldwide. It is also convinced that, as more States establish the necessary systems of control, those achievements will be duplicated elsewhere.

191. It notes that, as traffickers have responded to strengthened controls in one area by exploiting vulnerable points elsewhere, their first choice for action is to develop new routes of diversion that target countries where controls are inadequate.

192. The Board therefore reiterates its appeal to all Governments, even if they do not yet have comprehensive legislation for precursor control in place, to take immediate and concerted action to review their existing controls and to consider, as a matter of urgency, what further actions may be necessary to strengthen or establish working mechanisms and operating procedures to prevent diversions. In that connection, the Board urges Governments not only to consider the findings and conclusions of the present report as summarized below, but also to re-examine the recommendations contained in its report for 1994 on the implementation of article 12.

193. In its report for 1994, the Board made a number of recommendations for action that could and should be taken by Governments to establish practical systems to monitor the movement of precursors. They included a recommendation that Governments should regularly share information on exports, in the form of pre-export notifications, even where article 12, paragraph 10 (a), had not yet been invoked, and should supplement that information with more general data on, for example, export trends. In that connection, the Board also recommended that importing countries receiving pre-export notifications should provide, in a timely manner, feedback on the legitimacy of both proposed and effected imports. To further assist exporting countries in monitoring the licit international trade in precursors, importing countries should also regularly share information on imports, providing, for example, details of companies authorized to handle scheduled substances, and of issued import certificates.

194. In addition, the Board recommended that, where practicable, exporting countries and territories should check the legitimacy of individual transactions, through direct contacts with importing countries, with the assistance of the Board where necessary. Where suspicious circumstances are identified, it recommended that they should be investigated, and that, as appropriate, the shipment should be stopped or a controlled delivery arranged. As with the sharing of information on exports, the Board recommended also that importing countries receiving inquiries from exporting countries on individual cases should provide feedback on the legitimacy of proposed transactions, and on the results of follow-up investigations of stopped shipments or controlled deliveries.

195. The Board is pleased to note that the above recommendations are endorsed by the Council in its resolution 1995/20.

196. As is described fully in chapter I of the present report, a number of Governments have followed up those recommendations. More importantly, as a result of the actions taken, many suspicious transactions have been identified, and diversions prevented by stopping the shipments concerned, or by arranging controlled deliveries.

197. Despite those successes, however, experience has shown that further action is still required to prevent diversions. As described in detail in chapter I, sections B and C, there remain many

vulnerable points worldwide that have been, or may be, targeted for diversion attempts. Additional recommendations for further action made by the Board, particularly in chapter I, section D, are summarized below.

198. The Board reiterates its appeal to all Governments of exporting countries and territories to establish procedures that would allow verification of the legitimacy of individual transactions. Where procedures are already in place, special emphasis may have been laid on the control of specific precursors because of problems at the national level or elsewhere. Notwithstanding those problems, the Board invites the Governments concerned to apply the procedures to all substances included in Table I or II of the 1988 Convention. As an essential first step, Governments should therefore at least identify a contact address for use by exporting countries, pending a formal designation of the responsible authority by the Government.

199. The Board repeats also its appeal to Governments to make inquiries, wherever practicable, about individual transactions involving precursors in large quantities, or whenever there is a suspicion that the shipments in question might be diverted, in order to verify their legitimacy, even when the mechanisms and procedures for such verification have not yet been institutionalized. Governments should not release such shipments until the competent authority of the importing country has indicated that it has no objection to the transaction in question. If licit trade is not to be unduly delayed, it is therefore essential that the Governments of importing countries reply in a timely manner to such inquiries.

200. Wherever possible, but especially if an authorization system is in place, Governments should request early notification of all proposed transactions in order to check their legitimacy and inform other countries accordingly, and thus avoid undue delays. Governments in importing countries, in particular, may at their initiative inform the authorities in exporting countries as early as possible of import orders to which they have been alerted by the industry, and which they have recognized as legitimate. This can be done, for example, by providing them with a copy of the import certificate issued for the transaction in question. Since it has been found that the legitimate chemical industry has a role to play in expediting replies from the Governments concerned, the Board encourages all Governments to maintain close contacts with that industry.

201. In those cases where inquiries about transactions have uncovered suspicious circumstances, the Board invites the competent authorities to consider not only stopping the export, but also arranging controlled deliveries with their counterparts in importing countries, in order to facilitate the identification of the site of the illicit manufacture of drugs and the arrest and prosecution of the illicit manufacturers involved. In considering the option of carrying out a controlled delivery, due account should be taken of practical and legal difficulties in doing so, and of the risks involved.

202. Wherever individual verification is not possible or practicable, the Board reiterates its appeal to Governments of exporting countries to regularly inform importing countries of exports of all substances included in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention, prior to their shipment. As a minimum, some form of pre-export notification should be sent, even when such notifications have not been formally requested by the importing countries under article 12. Governments that have a requirement for individual export authorizations (see table 5 of annex I) may consider sending a copy of every issued authorization to the authorities in the respective importing countries to serve as a pre-export notification. The Board reiterates also its appeal to importing countries to follow-up the pre-export notifications and inform the exporting countries of any findings, as necessary, or, when shipments are destined for re-export, to alert the countries of destination by providing pre-export notifications to them.

203. Recalling again Council resolution 1995/20, the Board also requests all Governments of countries and territories where any significant volume of transactions takes place, and particularly those States through which precursors are transshipped, to specifically monitor what substances, especially those in Table I, are imported into, exported from or transited through their territories, and to submit such information to the Board. That is particularly important because those countries most likely to be targeted by traffickers as suitable points for diversion are those with controls that do not allow the Governments concerned to effectively monitor transactions in their territories.

204. The Board requests all Governments with a mechanism in place to alert neighbouring countries as soon as diversion attempts are identified to extend that mechanism, as appropriate through the Board, to other Governments, since, once identified, traffickers are likely to turn to other countries or regions to obtain the precursors they require.

205. The Board further invites exporting countries, particularly those in the European Union, to examine the scope of their current controls over international trade. For export controls to be effective, it is also necessary to monitor imports, some of which may later be re-exported and subsequently diverted elsewhere.

206. It also requests Governments to apply to intermediaries and brokers the same controls as those applied to other operators handling or using precursors. In addition, the Board reminds all Governments with free ports and free trade zones that it is a treaty obligation to closely monitor the movement of precursors through such trading centres, and to provide for a mechanism to seize consignments when adequate grounds for suspicion have been established.

207. At the same time, however, the Board re-emphasizes the need for further regulation of manufacture and domestic distribution in a number of countries to prevent internal diversion of chemicals, which are often subsequently smuggled to neighbouring countries where illicit manufacture of drugs takes place.

208. Finally, the Board wishes to remind all those Governments that have not already done so of the need to establish a legal basis for regulatory control and, within the legal framework, to provide for related sanctions and penal provisions to ensure enforcement of the legislation in place.

209. In conclusion, experience has shown that the actions taken by Governments to prevent diversions as described in the present report are effective. It is therefore of serious concern to the Board that a number of parties may not yet have the necessary framework and systems of control in place, as indicated, for example, by a continued lack of reporting to the Board. Only by a concerted international effort will it be possible to limit the availability to traffickers of the precursors required for the illicit manufacture of drugs. The Board will continue to provide, where appropriate, guidance and assistance to Governments in support of that effort. In that connection, the Board requests Governments to inform it of any difficulties experienced in investigating the legitimacy of transactions, and particularly of cases where no feedback has been provided, so that it can make appropriate contacts with the Governments concerned.

#### *Notes*

<sup>1</sup>*Precursors and chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1994 on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, E/INCB/1994/4, Sales No. E.95.XI.1).

<sup>2</sup>*Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

<sup>3</sup>*Precursors and chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances ...*, paras. 12-35.

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*, paras. 14-24.

<sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*, paras. 22-23 and 36-53.

<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*, paras. 22-23.

<sup>7</sup>*Ibid.*, paras. 40-43.

<sup>8</sup>*Ibid.*, paras. 44-47.

<sup>9</sup>*Ibid.*, para. 180.

<sup>10</sup>*Ibid.*, paras. 13 and 18.

<sup>11</sup>*Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995* (United Nations publication, E/INCB/1995/1, Sales No. E.96.XI.1), paras. 146-153.

<sup>12</sup>United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

<sup>13</sup>*Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

<sup>14</sup>*Competent National Authorities Under the International Drug control Treaties* (ST/NAR.3/1995/1(E/NA)).





## Annex I

## TABLES

TABLE 1. PARTIES AND NON-PARTIES TO THE 1988 CONVENTION <sup>a)</sup>

Region	Party to the 1988 Convention		Non-Party to the 1988 Convention	
<b>Africa</b>	Algeria (09.05.1995)	Mali (31.10.1995)	Angola	Malawi
	Burkina Faso (02.06.1992)	Mauritania (01.07.1993)	Benin	Mauritius
	Burundi (18.02.1993)	Morocco (28.10.1992)	Botswana	Mozambique
	Cameroon (28.10.1991)	Niger (10.11.1992)	Central African Republic	Namibia
	Cape Verde (08.05.1995)	Nigeria (01.11.1989)	Comoros	Rwanda
	Chad (09.06.1995)	Senegal (27.11.1989)	Congo	Sao Tome and Principe
	Côte d'Ivoire (25.11.1991)	Seychelles (27.02.1992)	Djibouti	Somalia
	Egypt (15.03.1991)	Sierra Leone (06.06.1994)	Equatorial Guinea	South Africa
	Ethiopia (11.10.1994)	Sudan (19.11.1993)	Eritrea	United Republic of Tanzania
	Ghana (10.04.1990)	Swaziland (08.10.1995)	Gabon	Zaire
	Guinea (27.12.1990)	Togo (01.08.1990)	Gambia	
	Guinea-Bissau (27.10.1995)	Tunisia (20.09.1990)	Liberia	
	Kenya (19.10.1992)	Uganda (20.08.1990)	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	
	Lesotho (28.03.1995)	Zambia (28.05.1993)		
	Madagascar (12.03.1991)	Zimbabwe (30.07.1993)		
<i>Regional Total</i> 53	30		23	

Region	Party to the 1988 Convention		Non-Party to the 1988 Convention	
<b>America</b>	Antigua and Barbuda (05.04.1993)	Chile (13.03.1990)	Belize	
	Argentina (10.06.1993)	Colombia (10.06.1994)	Cuba	
	Bahamas (30.01.1989)	Costa Rica (08.02.1991)	Jamaica	
	Barbados (15.10.1992)	Dominica (30.06.1993)		
	Bolivia (20.08.1990)	Dominican Republic (21.09.1993)		
	Brazil (17.07.1991)	Ecuador (23.03.1990)		
	Canada (05.07.1990)	El Salvador (21.05.1993)		

**TABLE 1. PARTIES AND NON-PARTIES TO THE 1988 CONVENTION <sup>a)</sup> (continued)**

Region	Party to the 1988 Convention		Non-Party to the 1988 Convention	
	Grenada (10.12.1990)	Saint Kitts and Nevis (19.04.1995)		
	Guatemala (28.02.1991)	Saint Lucia (21.08.1995)		
	Guyana (19.03.1993)	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (17.05.1994)		
	Haiti (18.09.1995)	Suriname (28.10.1992)		
	Honduras (11.12.1991)	Trinidad and Tobago (17.02.95)		
	Mexico (11.04.1990)	United States of America (20.02.1990)		
	Nicaragua (04.05.1990)	Uruguay (10.03.1995)		
	Panama (13.01.1994)	Venezuela (16.07.1991)		
	Paraguay (23.08.1990)			
	Peru (16.01.1992)			
<i>Regional Total</i>	32		3	
35				

Region	Party to the 1988 Convention		Non-Party to the 1988 Convention		
<b>Asia</b>	Afghanistan (14.02.1992)	Kyrgyzstan (07.10.1994)	Cambodia	Mongolia	
	Armenia (13.09.1993)	Malaysia (11.05.1993)	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Philippines	
	Azerbaijan (22.09.1993)	Myanmar (11.06.1991)	Georgia	Republic of Korea	
	Bahrain (07.02.1990)	Nepal (24.07.1991)	Indonesia	Singapore	
	Bangladesh (11.10.1990)	Oman (15.03.1991)	Iraq	Tajikistan	
	Bhutan (27.08.1990)	Pakistan (25.10.1991)	Israel	Thailand	
	Brunei Darussalam (12.11.1993)	Qatar (04.05.1990)	Kazakstan	Turkey	
	China (25.10.1989)	Saudi Arabia (09.01.1992)	Kuwait	Turkmenistan	
	Cyprus (25.05.1990)	Sri Lanka (06.06.1991)	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Viet Nam	
	India (27.03.1990)	Syrian Arab Republic (03.09.1991)	Lebanon	Yemen	
	Iran (Islamic Republic of) (07.12.1992)	United Arab Emirates (12.04.1990)	Maldives		
	Japan (12.06.1992)	Uzbekistan (24.08.1995)			
	Jordan (16.04.1990)				
	<i>Regional Total</i>	25		21	
	46				

**TABLE 1. PARTIES AND NON-PARTIES TO THE 1988 CONVENTION <sup>a)</sup> (continued)**

Region	Party to the 1988 Convention		Non-Party to the 1988 Convention	
<b>Europe</b>	Belarus (15.10.1990)	Norway (14.11.1994)	Albania	Ireland
	Belgium (25.10.1995)	Poland (26.05.1994)	Andorra	Liechtenstein
	Bosnia and Herzegovina (01.09.1993)	Portugal (03.12.1991)	Austria	Lithuania
	Bulgaria (24.09.1992)	Republic of Moldova (15.02.1995)	Estonia	Malta
	Croatia (26.07.1993)	Romania (21.01.1993)	Holy See	San Marino
	Czech Republic (30.12.1993)	Russian Federation (17.12.1990)	Hungary	Switzerland
	Denmark (19.12.1991)	Slovakia (28.05.1993)	Iceland	
	European Union b) (31.12.1990)	Slovenia (06.07.1992)		
	Finland (15.02.1994)	Spain (13.08.1990)		
	France (31.12.1990)	Sweden (22.07.1991)		
	Germany (30.11.1993)	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (13.10.1993)		
	Greece (28.01.1992)	Ukraine (28.08.1991)		
	Italy (31.12.1990)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (28.06.1991)		
	Latvia (25.02.1994)	Yugoslavia (03.01.1991)		
	Luxembourg (29.04.1992)			
	Monaco (23.04.1991)			
Netherlands (08.09.1993)				
<i>Regional Total</i> 44	31		13	
<b>Oceania</b>	Party to the 1988 Convention		Non-Party to the 1988 Convention	
	Australia (10.11.1992)		Kiribati	Papua New Guinea
	Fiji (25.03.1993)		Marshall Islands	Samoa
			Micronesia (Federated States of)	Solomon Islands
			Nauru	Tonga
			New Zealand	Tuvalu
			Palau	Vanuatu
<i>Regional Total</i> 14	2		12	
<i>World Total</i> 192	120		72	

- a) The date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited is indicated in parentheses.  
b) Extent of competence: article 12.

TABLE 2. SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION BY GOVERNMENTS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 12 OF THE 1988 CONVENTION (FORM D) FOR THE YEARS 1990-1994\*  
(Territories are in italics)

NOTES: \* In addition, the Commission of the European Communities has submitted Forms D for 1991-1994.  
Blank signifies that Form D was not received.  
X signifies that a completed Form D (or equivalent report) was submitted, including nil returns.  
n.a. signifies not applicable.  
Parties to the 1988 Convention (and the years since they became parties) are shadowed.

COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Afghanistan	X				
Albania					
Algeria					
Andorra	X		X	X	X
Angola					
<i>Anguilla</i>				X	
Antigua and Barbuda		X	X	X	
Argentina	X	X	X	X	X
Armenia	n.a.	X <sup>a)</sup>	X <sup>a)</sup>		X
Aruba	X	X	X		
<i>Ascension Island</i>	X	X	X	X	X
Australia	X	X	X		
Austria	X	X			X
Azerbaijan	n.a.		X		X
Bahamas		X	X	X	X
Bahrain		X		X	
Bangladesh	X	X	X	X	X
Barbados	X	X	X	X	X
Belarus	n.a.	X <sup>a)</sup>	X <sup>a)</sup>		X <sup>a)</sup>
Belgium	X	X	X	X	X
Belize					
Benin	X			X	X
<i>Bermuda</i>	X	X	X	X	
Bhutan		X			X
Bolivia	X	X	X	X	X
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.			
Botswana	X		X	X	
Brazil	X	X	X	X	X
<i>British Virgin Islands</i>			X		
Brunei Darussalam		X	X	X	X
Bulgaria			X	X	X
Burkina Faso	X	X	X	X	
Burundi					
Cambodia					
Cameroon	X	X	X		X
Canada			X	X	
Cape Verde		X		X	X
<i>Cayman Islands</i>		X		X	
Central African Republic				X	X
Chad	X	X	X		X
Chile		X		X	
China	X				
<i>Christmas Island</i>					
<i>Cocos (Keeling) Islands</i>					
Colombia	X	X	X	X	
Comoros					
Congo	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Cook Islands</i>	X	X	X	X	X
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	X
Côte d'Ivoire	X		X		X

TABLE 2. SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION BY GOVERNMENTS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 12 OF THE 1988 CONVENTION (FORM D) FOR THE YEARS 1990-1994\*  
(Territories are in italics)

COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Croatia	n.a.	n.a.			
Cuba				X	X
Cyprus	X	X	X	X	X
Czech Republic	X <sup>b)</sup>	X <sup>b)</sup>	X <sup>b)</sup>	X	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		X			
Denmark		X	X	X	X
Djibouti	X				
Dominica	X	X			X
Dominican Republic			X	X	X
Ecuador	X		X	X	X
Egypt	X	X	X	X	X
El Salvador	X				
Equatorial Guinea	X	X	X	X	
Eritrea	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		X
Estonia	n.a.				
Ethiopia	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Falkland Islands</i>	X	X	X	X	X
Fiji	X	X	X	X	X
Finland		X			X
France	X	X	X	X	X
<i>French Polynesia</i>					
Gabon					
Gambia					
Georgia	n.a.	X <sup>a)</sup>	X <sup>a)</sup>		X <sup>a)</sup>
Germany		X	X	X	X
Ghana		X	X	X	X
<i>Gibraltar</i>				X	
Greece	X	X	X	X	X
Grenada	X	X	X	X	X
Guatemala			X		
Guinea	X	X		X	
Guinea-Bissau					
Guyana	X	X	X	X	X
Haiti			X	X	
Honduras	X		X		X
<i>Hong Kong</i>	X	X	X	X	X
Hungary	X	X	X		
Iceland		X	X	X	X
India		X	X	X	X
Indonesia					
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	X		X	X	X
Iraq	X	X		X	X
Ireland		X	X	X	X
Israel	X		X	X	X
Italy		X	X	X	X
Jamaica			X	X	X
Japan	X	X	X	X	X
Jordan	X	X		X	
Kazakstan	n.a.	X <sup>a)</sup>	X <sup>a)</sup>		X <sup>a)</sup>
Kenya					X
Kiribati	X		X	X	X
Kuwait		X	X		
Kyrgyzstan	n.a.	X <sup>a)</sup>	X <sup>a)</sup>		X
Lao People's Democratic Republic	X	X	X	X	X
Latvia	n.a.				X
Lebanon		X			

TABLE 2. SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION BY GOVERNMENTS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 12 OF THE 1988 CONVENTION (FORM D) FOR THE YEARS 1990-1994\*  
(Territories are in italics)

COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Lesotho	X			X	
Liberia					X
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	X				
Lithuania	n.a.			X	
Luxembourg		X	X	X	X
Macao	X	X	X	X	X
Madagascar	X	X		X	X
Malawi					
Malaysia	X			X	X
Maldives			X	X	X
Mali	X	X	X	X	X
Malta	X	X	X	X	X
Marshall Islands	n.a.				
Mauritania					
Mauritius		X	X	X	X
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X
Micronesia (Federated States of)	n.a.		X		
Mongolia			X	X	X
Montserrat		X	X	X	X
Morocco	X	X	X	X	X
Mozambique					
Myanmar	X	X	X	X	X
Namibia					
Nauru		X	X	X	X
Nepal		X	X	X	
Netherlands		X	X	X	X
Netherlands Antilles	X	X	X	X	X
New Caledonia					
New Zealand	X				
Nicaragua			X	X	X
Niger	X			X	X
Nigeria			X		X
Norfolk Islands					
Norway	X		X	X	
Oman	X		X		X
Pakistan	X	X	X	X	
Palau	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Panama	X			X	
Papua New Guinea		X			
Paraguay			X	X	
Peru	X	X	X	X	X
Philippines	X	X	X	X	X
Poland	X			X	X
Portugal	X	X	X	X	X
Qatar	X	X	X	X	X
Republic of Korea	X	X	X	X	X
Republic of Moldova	n.a.	X <sup>a)</sup>	X <sup>a)</sup>		X <sup>a)</sup>
Romania	X	X	X	X	X
Russian Federation	n.a.	X	X		X
Rwanda	X	X	X		
Saint Helena	X		X		X
Saint Kitts and Nevis	X	X	X	X	X
Saint Lucia	X				X
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			X	X	
Samoa	X	X	X	X	X
Sao Tome and Principe	X	X	X	X	

TABLE 2. SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION BY GOVERNMENTS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 12 OF THE 1988 CONVENTION (FORM D) FOR THE YEARS 1990-1994\*  
(Territories are in italics)

COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Saudi Arabia	X	X	X	X	X
Senegal	X		X	X	X
Seychelles	X		X	X	X
Sierra Leone			X	X	X
Singapore		X	X	X	X
Slovakia	X <sup>b)</sup>	X <sup>b)</sup>	X <sup>b)</sup>	X	X
Slovenia	n.a.	n.a.	X	X	X
Solomon Islands					X
Somalia					
South Africa		X			X
Spain	X	X	X	X	X
Sri Lanka	X	X	X	X	X
Sudan		X			
Suriname					
Swaziland	X	X	X	X	X
Sweden	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland					
Syrian Arab Republic		X			X
Tajikistan	n.a.	X <sup>a)</sup>	X <sup>a)</sup>		X <sup>a)</sup>
Thailand	X	X		X	X
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	n.a.	n.a.			
Togo	X	X	X	X	X
Tonga	X	X			
Trinidad and Tobago		X	X	X	X
Tristan da Cunha	X		X	X	X
Tunisia	X	X	X	X	X
Turkey	X	X	X	X	X
Turkmenistan	n.a.	X <sup>a)</sup>	X <sup>a)</sup>		X <sup>a)</sup>
Turks and Caicos Islands			X		
Tuvalu	X	X	X		
Uganda	X	X	X	X	X
Ukraine	n.a.	X <sup>a)</sup>	X <sup>a)</sup>	X	X
United Arab Emirates	X	X	X	X	
United Kingdom	X	X	X	X	X
United Republic of Tanzania					
United States of America	X	X	X	X	X
Uruguay	X	X	X	X	X
Uzbekistan	n.a.	X <sup>a)</sup>	X <sup>a)</sup>		X <sup>a)</sup>
Vanuatu	X	X	X	X	
Venezuela	X		X		
Viet Nam					
Wallis and Futuna Islands					
Yemen					
Yugoslavia					
Zaire			X	X	X
Zambia			X		
Zimbabwe			X	X	X
TOTAL FORMS D	101 <sup>d)</sup>	105	121	121	115
TOTAL GOVERNMENTS <sup>d)</sup>	185	189	205	209	209

- a) Information was provided by the Russian Federation.
- b) Form D from Czechoslovakia.
- c) Including Form D from the USSR.
- d) Number of Governments requested to provide information.





**TABLE 3. 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 because of administrative shortcomings, or seizures of ephedrine/pseudoephedrine preparations to be used as stimulants). 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 the Board 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 the Board 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:

<i>Substance</i>	<i>Conversion factor (kilograms to litres)*</i>
Acetic anhydride	0.926
Acetone	1.269
Ethyl ether	1.408
Hydrochloric acid (39.1% solution)	0.833
Isosafrole	0.892
3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone	0.833
Methyl ethyl ketone	1.242
1-phenyl-2-propanone	0.985
Safrole	0.912
Sulphuric acid (concentrated solution)	0.543
Toluene	1.155

\*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*.**

- Notes:** - signifies nil (the report did not include data on seizures of the particular substance in the reporting 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.

Discrepancies may occur with the regional total seizure figures and the world total figures because of rounding to whole numbers of the actual quantities seized.

**TABLE 3. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Substances listed in Table I

Country or territory, by region	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>											
Uganda											
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-
<b>Total region</b>											
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	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0
<b>AMERICA</b>											
Argentina											
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia											
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil											
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**TABLE 3. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Substances listed in 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, by region	Unit
litres	litres	kilograms	litres	litres	litres	kilograms	kilograms	kilograms	litres	litres		
<b>AFRICA</b>												
Uganda												
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1991
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1992
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1993
-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	2	-		1994
<b>Total region</b>												
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
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1993
0	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	2	0		1994
<b>AMERICA</b>												
Argentina												
-	2634	-	2188	457	-	-	-	-	186	-		1990
-	771	-	884	39	-	-	-	-	51	-		1991
-	349	-	347	60	-	-	-	-	12	-		1992
-	105	-	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1993
-	60	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1994
Bolivia												
-	19183	-	20368	5222	-	-	-	3726	13566	-		1990
-	11444	-	3431	26438	-	-	-	1883	44863	-		1991
-	14468	-	4481	1144	-	-	-	531	16057	-		1992
-	13817	-	6415	983	-	-	-	745	17574	-		1993
-	39469	-	24376	1572	-	-	-	609	29476	-		1994
Brazil												
-	2858	-	2444	-	-	-	-	-	1129	-		1990
-	20536	-	5871	360	-	-	-	-	160	-		1991
-	1175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1992
-	8634	-	2287	-	-	-	-	50	200	-		1993
-	1849	-	4346	48	-	-	-	-	2	-		1994

**TABLE 3. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Substances listed in Table I

Country or territory, by region	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
<b>Colombia</b>												
1990		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994		?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
<b>Ecuador</b>												
1990		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991		?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1992		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Mexico</b>												
1990		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991		-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-
1992		-	2755	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-
1993		-	4817	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994		-	6668	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Paraguay</b>												
1990		?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1991		?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1992		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994		?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
<b>Peru</b>												
1990		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**TABLE 3. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Substances listed in 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, by region	Unit
litres	litres	kilograms	litres	litres	litres	kilograms	kilograms	kilograms	litres	litres		
											Colombia	
-	1037065	-	824549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1990
-	853108	-	1047302	284351	264899	-	-	-	-	-		1991
-	785235	-	514643	127790	191646	-	-	43505	483296	-		1992
-	487850	-	215665	116960	204689	-	-	29049	399416	-		1993
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		1994
											Ecuador	
-	75	-	43560	-	17160	-	-	-	10	-		1990
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		1991
-	3217	-	60	12	2200	-	-	91	-	-		1992
-	-	-	220	40	-	-	-	-	-	-		1993
-	3711	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2655	-		1994
											Mexico	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1991
4350	4350	-	-	1900	-	-	-	-	-	-		1992
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1993
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1994
											Paraguay	
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		1990
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		1991
-	-	-	-	525	-	-	-	-	-	-		1992
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3750	-		1993
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		1994
											Peru	
-	2410	-	56	-	-	-	-	3659	9872	-		1990
-	4646	-	43366	189	27171	-	-	991	19095	-		1991
-	13579	-	-	1911	-	-	-	2751	53005	-		1992
-	20250	-	-	436	-	-	-	1811	33384	-		1993
-	1348	-	-	19272	-	-	-	240	76205	-		1994

**TABLE 3. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Substances listed in Table I

Country or territory, by region	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>United States of America</b>											
1990	-	4693	-	-	-	-	a)	561	a)	34	-
1991	-	1156	-	-	9	-	1	748	2400	21	-
1992	e)	2091	-	-	0	-	-	231	-	0	6
1993	-	4026	-	-	0	-	-	178	4270	26	5
1994	6	8997	-	-	0	-	-	796	1	478	21
<b>Venezuela</b>											
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1994	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
<b>Total region</b>											
1990	0	4693	0	0	0	0	a)	561	a)	34	0
1991	0	1241	0	0	9	0	1	862	2400	521	0
1992	e)	4848	0	0	0	0	0	231	0	50	6
1993	0	8843	0	0	0	0	0	178	4270	26	5
1994	6	15664	0	0	0	0	0	796	1	478	21
<b>ASIA</b>											
<b>Azerbaijan</b>											
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	-	f)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1993	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1994	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>China</b>											
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1992	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1993	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1994	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

**TABLE 3. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Substances listed in 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, by region	Unit
litres	litres	kilograms	litres	litres	litres	kilograms	kilograms	kilograms	litres	litres		
<b>United States of America</b>												
1859	2136	-	1580	-	a)	2744	2	a)	-	a)		1990
1653	3769	389	5173	-	26088	1346	2	-	-	1224		1991
1415	2453	°	3320	2313	17784	993	16	40	1081	792		1992
772	1489	885	1038	2401	6	692	69	3	273	951		1993
195	817	2	793	1160	40	204	28	6	91	313		1994
<b>Venezuela</b>												
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1990
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		1991
-	24	-	113	-	84609	-	-	-	380	2900		1992
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		1993
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		1994
<b>Total region</b>												
1859	1066361	0	894745	5679	17160	2744	2	7385	24763	a)		1990
1653	894274	389	1106027	311377	318158	1346	2	2874	64169	1224		1991
5765	824850	°	522964	135655	296239	993	16	46918	553831	3692		1992
772	532145	885	225726	120820	204695	692	69	31658	454597	951		1993
195	47254	2	29573	22052	40	204	28	856	108429	313		1994
<b>ASIA</b>												
<b>Azerbaijan</b>												
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
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		1993
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1994
<b>China</b>												
7390	-	-	1873	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1990
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		1991
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		1992
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		1993
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		1994

**TABLE 3. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Substances listed in Table I

Country or territory, by region	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
<i>Hong Kong</i>											
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>India</i>											
1990	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Japan</i>											
1990	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	-	202	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Macao</i>											
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Myanmar</i>											
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



**TABLE 3. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Substances listed in 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, by region
litres	litres	kilograms	litres	litres	litres	kilograms	kilograms	kilograms	litres	litres	Unit
<i>Hong Kong</i>											
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
15167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1993
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1994
<i>India</i>											
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1990
1080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
11530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992
19758	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1993
47740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1994
<i>Japan</i>											
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1993
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1994
<i>Macao</i>											
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
-	4169	-	-	-	4251	-	-	-	-	-	1992
-	5475	-	-	4000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1993
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1994
<i>Myanmar</i>											
292	-	-	1634	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
1191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
5164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992
4546	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1993
5413	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1994

**TABLE 3. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Substances listed in Table I

Country or territory, by region	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>Pakistan</b>											
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
<b>Republic of Korea</b>											
1990	-	294	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	267	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	358	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Thailand</b>											
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
<b>Turkey</b>											
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total region</b>											
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
1993	0	358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**TABLE 3. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Substances listed in 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, by region
litres	litres	kilograms	litres	litres	litres	kilograms	kilograms	kilograms	litres	litres	Unit
											Pakistan
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
1785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
3206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992
3880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1993
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1994
											Republic of Korea
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1993
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1994
											Thailand
120	-	-	1408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
-	254	-	684	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1992
-	-	-	986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1993
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1994
											Turkey
13818	32	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
25344	216	-	218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
-	10	-	65	16	-	-	-	-	10	-	1992
179	13	-	153	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1993
20087	130	-	243	163	-	-	-	-	164	-	1994
											Total region
21621	32	0	4985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1990
29400	470	0	902	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1991
35079	4779	0	65	16	4251	0	0	0	10	0	1992
28363	5488	0	1139	4029	0	0	0	0	0	0	1993
73252	130	0	243	163	0	0	0	0	164	0	1994

**TABLE 3. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Substances listed in Table I

Country or territory, by region	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>EUROPE</b>											
<b>Austria</b>											
1990	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1993	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1994	-	-	-	-	°	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Bulgaria</b>											
1990	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1991	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154	-	-	-
1994	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
<b>Czech Republic g)</b>											
1990	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
<b>Finland</b>											
1990	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1993	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Poland</b>											
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1992	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1993	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1135	-	-	-

**TABLE 3. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Substances listed in 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, by region
litres	litres	kilograms	litres	litres	litres	kilograms	kilograms	kilograms	litres	litres	Unit
<b>EUROPE</b>											
<b>Austria</b>											
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1992
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1993
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1994
<b>Bulgaria</b>											
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1990
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1991
180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1993
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1994
<b>Czech Republic g)</b>											
-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992
-	21	-	-	22	40	-	-	-	-	-	1993
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1994
<b>Finland</b>											
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1992
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1993
-	1	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	1994
<b>Poland</b>											
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1991
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1992
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1993
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1994

**TABLE 3. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Substances listed in Table I

Country or territory, by region	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>Slovenia</b>											
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sweden</b>											
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>European Union h)</b>											
<b>Belgium</b>											
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a)	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a)	-	-	-
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
<b>Denmark</b>											
1990	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>France</b>											
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
1992	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**TABLE 3. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Substances listed in 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, by region	Unit
litres	litres	kilograms	litres	litres	litres	kilograms	kilograms	kilograms	litres	litres		
Slovenia												
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
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1992
-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-		1993
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1994
Sweden												
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1991
122	28	-	75	35	-	53	-	2	24	6		1992
53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1993
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1994
European Union <i>h</i> )												
Belgium												
-	a)	-	a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1991
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1992
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1993
-	32486	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1994
Denmark												
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		1990
-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1991
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-		1992
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1993
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1994
France												
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1990
19	200	-	10	70	-	-	-	-	-	-		1991
-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	60	150		1992
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1993
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1994

**TABLE 3. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Substances listed in Table I

Country or territory, by region	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
<b>Germany</b>												
1990		?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1991		-	1	-	-	°	-	-	30	-	-	°
1992		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	3680	-	°
1993		-	°	-	-	°	-	-	2425	250	-	2
1994		-	°	-	-	°	-	-	602	2	-	12
<b>Ireland</b>												
1990		?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1991		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-
1993		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Italy</b>												
1990		?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1991		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993		-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	36	-	-
1994		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Netherlands</b>												
1990		?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1991		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1600	-	-	-
1992		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	492	-	-	-
1993		-	-	-	-	5450	3	a)	30	-	-	60
1994		-	5500	-	-	-	-	-	1035	-	-	-
<b>Portugal</b>												
1990		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



**TABLE 3. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Substances listed in 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, by region	Unit
litres	litres	kilograms	litres	litres	litres	kilograms	kilograms	kilograms	litres	litres		
											Germany	
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		1990
2	28	-	25	55	-	-	-	°	11	1		1991
1	77	-	117	-	-	°	2	-	18	45		1992
1	9	°	16	14	°	-	5	°	8	1		1993
121	29	100	4	10	-	-	3	°	3	1		1994
											Ireland	
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1991
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1992
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1993
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1994
											Italy	
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		1990
-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1991
-	1	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	°	-		1992
-	11	-	25	6	°	-	-	1	2	-		1993
-	582	-	111	40	-	-	-	-	3	-		1994
											Netherlands	
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1991
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1992
-	-	-	a)	805	-	-	-	-	-	-		1993
-	1385	-	1360	825	-	-	-	-	1035	-		1994
											Portugal	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1991
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1992
-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-		1993
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1994

**TABLE 3. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Substances listed in Table I

Country or territory, by region	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>Spain</b>											
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b>											
1990	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1135	-	-	-
1991	-	250	-	-	3	-	-	22	10000	-	-
1992	a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	500	-	°
1993	-	3	-	300	24	-	-	°	-	-	-
1994	-	-	-	-	1	-	40	-	-	-	-
<b>Total region</b>											
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	a)	3	0	0	0	0	200	574	4180	0	0
1993	0	4	0	300	5474	3	17	2609	286	0	62
1994	0	5500	0	0	1	0	40	2782	2	0	13
<b>OCEANIA</b>											
<b>Australia</b>											
1990	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	300	-
1993	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1994	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
<b>Total region</b>											
1990	0	°	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	300	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**TABLE 3. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Substances listed in 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, by region	Unit
litres	litres	kilograms	litres	litres	litres	kilograms	kilograms	kilograms	litres	litres		
Spain												
-	6	-	22	23	1680	-	-	-	64	-		1990
-	103	-	157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1991
9	20	-	32	10	-	-	-	3	11	-		1992
-	17	-	57	6	-	-	-	-	16	-		1993
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1994
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland												
-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-		1990
1	a)	-	a)	-	-	a)	-	-	-	-		1991
30	-	-	5	28	16	87	-	-	57	-		1992
406	74	-	26	45	-	1000	-	°	62	13		1993
5	3	-	30	30	-	2	-	-	33	1		1994
<b>Total region</b>												
0	18	0	22	24	1680	26	0	0	66	0		1990
22	333	0	212	125	0	0	°	0	11	1		1991
355	126	0	230	231	16	120	2	5	181	201		1992
460	132	°	124	918	80	1000	5	1	88	14		1993
126	34487	100	1506	905	600	2	3	0	1074	2		1994
<b>OCEANIA</b>												
Australia												
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1991
60	70	-	-	115	-	20	-	-	419	-		1992
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		1993
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		1994
<b>Total region</b>												
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1990
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1991
60	70	0	0	115	0	20	0	0	419	0		1992
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1993
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1994

**TABLE 3. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Substances listed in Table I

Country or territory, by region	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>WORLD TOTAL</b>											
1990	0	5098	0	1	0	0	a)	1758	a)	34	0
1991	0	1829	0	0	12	0	1	2525	12400	521	75
1992	a)	5122	0	0	0	0	200	806	4180	351	6
1993	0	9205	0	300	5474	3	17	2787	4556	26	67
1994	6	21467	0	0	1	0	40	3578	3	528	34

**Notes:**

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

\*\* 3,4-MDP-2-P = 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone.

The following countries and territories have reported the seizure of substances in Table I or II of the 1988 Convention, but information provided has related to one substance in one year only of the five year period, or quantitative data have not been submitted: Bahamas (114 litres of 1-phenyl-2-propanone in 1991); Canada (2 kilograms of ephedrine in 1992); Latvia (1 kilogram of ephedrine in 1994); Lithuania (unknown quantities of acetic anhydride and acetone in 1993); Malaysia (1 litre of acetic anhydride in 1990); Norway (9 litres of 1-phenyl-2-propanone in 1990); *Saint Helena* (1 gram of ergotamine in 1990); Ukraine (unknown quantities of acetic anhydride, acetone, ephedrine, hydrochloric acid and sulphuric acid in 1994).

Côte d'Ivoire (1990, 1992), Guinea (1990) and Senegal (1990) have reported seizures of preparations containing ephedrine believed not for use in illicit manufacture.

**TABLE 3. SEIZURES OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AS REPORTED TO THE BOARD**

Substances listed in 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, by region	Unit
litres	litres	kilograms	litres	litres	litres	kilograms	kilograms	kilograms	litres	litres		
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>												
23480	1066411	0	899752	5703	18840	2770	2	7385	24829	a)		1990
31075	895077	389	1107141	311502	318158	1348	2	2874	64180			1991
41199	829755	0	523259	135902	300506	1113	18	46923	554022			1992
29655	537835	885	226989	125882	204775	1712	74	31659	455104			1993
73573	81871	102	31322	23175	640	206	31	856	109669			1994

- a) The exact quantity of the seizures was not specified.
- b) In addition, another seizure of 674 litres of acetone was reported by a different authority.
- c) A seizure of 59 litres of hydrochloric acid was reported by a different authority.
- d) A seizure of 76 litres of toluene was reported by a different authority.
- e) A solution containing an unknown amount of N-acetylanthranilic acid was seized.
- f) A solution of 1.5 litres containing an unknown amount of ephedrine was seized.
- g) Data for 1990 to 1992 relate to seizures reported by the former Czechoslovakia.
- h) Data for 1990, as well as those for Spain for 1991, were provided by individual countries. All other figures were provided through the European Commission.

**TABLE 4. GOVERNMENTS APPLYING A SYSTEM OF AUTHORIZATION TO IMPORTS OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION**

The information in this table will be useful to the authorities of exporting countries when monitoring shipments of substances in Tables I and II to the countries listed. It will enable them to verify the legitimacy of the consignments in question by checking whether there are any specific legal requirements applied by importing countries and territories to such transactions and whether the importers have complied with them.

For example, the table shows that, prior to any export of potassium permanganate to Bolivia, exporting countries should check, *inter alia*, whether an import certificate has been issued for that substance by the competent authorities of Bolivia, and, if so, whether the certificate submitted to them is authentic. (continued on next page)

**Substances listed in 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	Y		Y	Y				Y			
Aruba											
Australia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bahamas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Barbados		Y	Y	Y		Y		Y		Y	
Bolivia											
Brazil		X			X				X		X
Bulgaria	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Burkina Faso	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Canada		X	X	X		X		X		X	
Cape Verde		X	X	X		X		X		X	
Colombia											
Costa Rica	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y		Y	
Czech Republic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ecuador	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Egypt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Ethiopia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
European Union member States <sup>a)</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gambia		P						P			
Guatemala		Y								Y	
Hong Kong <sup>b)</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hungary	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
India	X										
Indonesia											
Iran (Is. Rep. of)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Japan		Y						Y		Y	

**TABLE 4. GOVERNMENTS APPLYING A SYSTEM OF AUTHORIZATION TO IMPORTS OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION**

In addition, the table may be used for reference purposes by Governments of importing countries and territories in determining the levels of control to impose on imports of substances in Tables I and II by reviewing the steps taken by other Governments in similar situations.

- NOTES: P signifies import of the substance is prohibited.  
 X signifies importer needs a license, or that an individual import authorization is required (it is not always clear which).  
 Y signifies individual import authorization is required.  
 \* Included in Table I or Table II of the 1988 Convention in 1992.

The absence of an entry signifies that the Board is not aware of any relevant regulation.

Territories are in italics.

**Substances listed in 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
		Y				Y	Y				Argentina
	Y										<i>Aruba</i>
X		X				X	X				Australia
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Bahamas
Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y				Barbados
Y	Y		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Bolivia
X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	Brazil
Y											Bulgaria
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Burkina Faso
											Canada
X	X	X	X				X				Cape Verde
X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	Colombia
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Costa Rica
											Czech Republic
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ecuador
Y											Egypt
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ethiopia
											European Union member States <sup>a)</sup>
P		P	P								Gambia
											Guatemala
X		X				X	X				<i>Hong Kong</i> <sup>b)</sup>
X	X	Y	X	X	X	Y	Y	X	X	X	Hungary
X											India
Y											Indonesia
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Iran (Is. Rep. of)
						Y					Japan

**TABLE 4. GOVERNMENTS APPLYING A SYSTEM OF AUTHORIZATION TO IMPORTS OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION**

**Substances listed in 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 *
Kenya		X								X	
Lao P D Rep.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Madagascar	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Malawi		X		X							
Malaysia		X	X							X	
Malta	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mexico		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Y	
Myanmar											
Nepal		X	X	X				X		X	
Nigeria		X	X	X		X		X		X	
Norway		X	X	X						X	
Pakistan	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Paraguay		Y						Y			
Peru											
Philippines		Y								Y	
Poland								Y			
Rep. of Korea		X	X	X		X				X	
Romania		X		X							
Russian Federation <sup>(c)</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Saudi Arabia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Singapore		X								X	
Thailand		Y	Y	Y						Y	
Turkey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
United Arab Emirates	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
United States of America	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uruguay		Y									
Venezuela	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y



**TABLE 4. GOVERNMENTS APPLYING A SYSTEM OF AUTHORIZATION TO IMPORTS OF SUBSTANCES  
IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION**

**Substances listed in 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
											Kenya
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Lao P D Rep.
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Madagascar
											Malawi
X											Malaysia
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Malta
							Y				Mexico
X	X	X	X			X	X				Myanmar
											Nepal
X	X	X	X			X	X				Nigeria
											Norway
X	X										Pakistan
	Y			Y			Y				Paraguay
	Y		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Peru
											Philippines
X			X								Poland
											Rep. of Korea
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Romania
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Russian Federation <sup>c)</sup>
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Saudi Arabia
X				X					X		Singapore
Y	X			X	X		X		X	X	Thailand
Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Turkey
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	United Arab Emirates
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	United States of America
											Uruguay
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Venezuela

a) Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom.

b) As of 1 January 1996.

c) It is understood that the legislation and control measures of the Russian Federation are also valid in Belarus.

**TABLE 5. GOVERNMENTS APPLYING A SYSTEM OF AUTHORIZATION TO EXPORTS OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION**

This table shows which Governments have requirements for export authorization in place and to what substances in Tables I and II those requirements apply. Such information will be useful to the authorities of importing countries and territories in making arrangements and establishing procedures with exporting countries to control the imports of precursors.

For example, the table shows that an importing country or territory may ask a country or territory that requires individual export certificates for exports of potassium permanganate not to authorize any shipment of that substance to it until appropriate clearance, such as a no-objection certificate, has been received from that importing country.

(continued on next page)

**Substances listed in 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			
Bahamas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bolivia											
Brazil		X			X				X		X
Bulgaria	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Canada	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	X
Cape Verde		X	X	X		X		X		X	
Colombia											
Costa Rica	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y		Y	
Czech Republic	X	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ecuador	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Egypt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
European Union member States <sup>a)</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gambia		P						P			
Guatemala		Y								Y	
Hong Kong <sup>b)</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hungary	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
India	X	X								X	
Indonesia											
Iran (Is. Rep. of)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Japan	X	Y	X	X	X	X	X	Y	X	Y	X
Kenya		X								X	
Malta	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mexico		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Y	
Myanmar											
Norway		X	X	X						X	
Pakistan	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X

**TABLE 5. GOVERNMENTS APPLYING A SYSTEM OF AUTHORIZATION TO EXPORTS OF SUBSTANCES  
IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION**

In addition, the table may be used for reference purposes by Governments of exporting countries and territories in determining the levels of control to impose on exports of substances in Tables I and II by reviewing the steps taken by other Governments in similar situations.

- Notes:** P signifies export of the substance is prohibited.  
 X signifies exporter needs a license, or that an individual export authorization is required (it is not always clear which).  
 Y signifies individual export authorization is required.  
 \* Included in Table I or Table II of the 1988 Convention in 1992.

The absence of an entry signifies that the Board is not aware of any relevant regulation.

Territories are in italics.

**Substances listed in Table II**

Acetic anhydride	Acetone	Antranilic acid	Ethyl ether	Hydrochloric acid *	Methyl ethyl ketone *	Phenylacetic acid	Piperidine	Potassium permanganate *	Sulphuric acid *	Toluene *	Country or territory
		X				X	X				Argentina
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Bahamas
Y	Y		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Bolivia
X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	Brazil
Y											Bulgaria
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Canada
X	X	X	X				X				Cape Verde
X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	Colombia
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Costa Rica
											Czech Republic
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ecuador
Y											Egypt
X <sup>b)</sup>	X <sup>b)</sup>	X <sup>b)</sup>	X <sup>b)</sup>	X <sup>b)</sup>	X <sup>b)</sup>	X <sup>b)</sup>	X <sup>b)</sup>	X <sup>b)</sup>	X <sup>b)</sup>	X <sup>b)</sup>	European Union member States <sup>a)</sup>
P		P	P								Gambia
											Guatemala
X	X <sup>b)</sup>	X <sup>b)</sup>	X <sup>b)</sup>	X <sup>b)</sup>	X <sup>b)</sup>	X	X	X <sup>b)</sup>	X <sup>b)</sup>	X <sup>b)</sup>	<i>Hong Kong</i> <sup>c)</sup>
X	X	Y	X	X	X	Y	Y	X	X	X	Hungary
X											India
Y											Indonesia
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Iran (Is. Rep. of)
X	X	X	X	X	X	Y	X	X	X	X	Japan
											Kenya
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Malta
							Y				Mexico
X	X	X	X			X	X				Myanmar
											Norway
X	X										Pakistan

**TABLE 5. GOVERNMENTS APPLYING A SYSTEM OF AUTHORIZATION TO EXPORTS OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION**

**Substances listed in 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 *
Paraguay		Y						Y			
Peru											
Philippines		Y								Y	
Poland								Y			
Romania		X		X							
Russian Federation <sup>c)</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Saudi Arabia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Singapore		X								X	
Thailand		Y	Y	Y						Y	
United States of America	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Venezuela	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

**TABLE 5. GOVERNMENTS APPLYING A SYSTEM OF AUTHORIZATION TO EXPORTS OF SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION**

**Substances listed in Table II**

Acetic anhydride	Acetone	Anthraniic acid	Ethyl ether	Hydrochloric acid *	Methyl ethyl ketone *	Phenylacetic acid	Piperidine	Potassium permanganate *	Sulphuric acid *	Toluene *	Country or territory
	Y			Y			Y				Paraguay
	Y		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Peru
											Philippines
X			X								Poland
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Romania
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Russian Federation <sup>d)</sup>
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Saudi Arabia
X				X					X		Singapore
Y	X			X	X		X		X	X	Thailand
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	United States of America
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Venezuela

a) Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom.

b) Authorization systems differ depending on the countries of destination. Governments are invited to check with the exporting Government, or with the Board, the exact nature of the authorization applicable to exports destined to their territories.

c) As of 1 January 1996.

d) It is understood that the legislation and control measures of the Russian Federation are also valid in Belarus.

**TABLE 6. GOVERNMENTS THAT HAVE REQUESTED PRE-EXPORT NOTIFICATIONS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 12, PARAGRAPH 10 (a), OF THE 1988 CONVENTION**

All Governments of exporting countries and territories are reminded that it is an obligation to provide pre-export notifications to Governments that have requested them pursuant to article 12, paragraph 10 (a).

Article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the 1988 Convention, provides that

"...upon request to the Secretary-General by the interested Party, each Party from whose territory a substance in Table I is to be exported shall ensure that, prior to such export, the following information is supplied by its competent authorities to the competent authorities of the importing country:

- (i) Name and address of the exporter and importer and, when available, the consignee;
- (ii) Name of the substance in Table I;
- (iii) Quantity of the substance to be exported;
- (iv) Expected point of entry and expected date of dispatch;
- (v) Any other information which is mutually agreed upon by the Parties."

Governments that have requested pre-export notifications under the above provisions are listed alphabetically, followed by the substance(s) to which the provisions should apply and the date of notification of the request transmitted by the Secretary-General to Governments.

Governments may wish to note the possibility of requesting, as done by the Governments of Turkey and the United Arab Emirates, that a pre-export notification for all substances listed in Table II of the 1988 Convention be also sent.

Notifying Government	Substances to which pre-export notification requirement applies	Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General
Costa Rica	Ephedrine	31 August 1995
Latvia	Ephedrine	27 May 1994
Turkey <sup>a)</sup>	All substances included in Table I All substances included in Table II	2 November 1995
United Arab Emirates <sup>a)</sup>	All substances included in Table I All substances included in Table II	26 September 1995
United States of America	Ephedrine, Pseudoephedrine	2 June 1995

<sup>a)</sup> The Secretary-General has informed all Governments that, at the request of the notifying Government, a pre-export notification for all substances listed in Table II of the 1988 Convention is also required.

**TABLE 7. GOVERNMENTS THAT PROVIDE PRE-EXPORT NOTIFICATIONS TO IMPORTING COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES**

This table lists Governments that either under their own legislative requirements, or in accordance with bilateral agreements, routinely provide pre-export notifications to Governments of importing countries and territories. Other Governments are invited to consider the possibility of making similar arrangements.

<b>Government</b>	<b>Substances to which pre-export notifications apply</b>	<b>Governments to which pre-export notifications are sent</b>
Argentina	All substances in Table II of the 1988 Convention	Bolivia
Chile	All substances in Table II of the 1988 Convention	Bolivia Peru
Czech Republic	All substances in Table I of the 1988 Convention	all countries and territories
European Union member States <sup>a)</sup>	All substances in Table II of the 1988 Convention	Colombia Ecuador Peru
Germany	Ephedrine	all countries and territories
<i>Hong Kong</i> <sup>b)</sup>	All substances in Table I Acetic anhydride Anthranilic acid Phenylacetic acid Piperidine	all countries and territories
	Other substances in Table II	depending on the destination <sup>c)</sup>
India	Acetic anhydride Ephedrine Pseudoephedrine	all countries and territories

<sup>a)</sup> Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom.

<sup>b)</sup> As of 1 January 1996.

<sup>c)</sup> Governments are invited to check with the exporting Government, or with the Board, whether the pre-export notification system applies to them.

**TABLE 8. GOVERNMENTS APPLYING A SYSTEM OF CONTROL TO SUBSTANCES NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE I OR II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION**

This table lists substances not included in Table I or II of the 1988 Convention, but which are controlled under national laws of the countries indicated as substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs. Details of the control measures applied and the exact legal requirements for international transactions may be obtained from the respective Governments or from the Board. The information provided will alert Governments of exporting countries, when monitoring exports of such substances destined to the importing countries or territories in question, to the need to exert the utmost vigilance. The table may also be used for reference purposes by Governments that are considering the establishment or strengthening of their own legal requirements for the control of such substances.

Notes: \* Under voluntary monitoring system by the chemical industry.  
Territories are in italics.

Substance	Argentina	Bahamas	Bolivia	Brazil	China	Colombia	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Egypt	Germany *	Honduras	<i>Hong Kong</i>	Mexico	Pakistan	Paraguay	Peru	Poland	Republic of Korea	Sri Lanka	Thailand	United Kingdom *	United States of America	
Acetaldehyde																						X	
Acetic acid	X	X					X	X							X		X				X		
Acetylating substances (any)																			X				
Acetyl bromide												X											
Acetyl chloride	X		X				X		X		X	X		X	X		X				X	X	
Aliphatic petroleum naphthas							X																
Aliphatic solvents no. 1						X																	
Aliphatic solvents no. 2						X																	
Ammonia	X							X															
Ammonium chloride					X																		
Ammonium formate										X												X	
Ammonium hydroxide		X				X	X	X		X					X								
Aromatic petroleum naphthas							X																
Benzaldehyde										X												X	X
Benzene	X	X					X	X								X						X	
Benzoic acid			X																				
Benzyl chloride	X	X	X				X	X					X									X	X
Benzyl cyanide	X	X						X					X									X	X
Bromobenzyl cyanide	X	X											X										
Butanol						X	X																
Butyl acetate						X	X																
Calcium carbonate								X															
Calcium hydroxide								X															
Calcium oxide (cal, quick lime)			X					X															



**TABLE 8. GOVERNMENTS APPLYING A SYSTEM OF CONTROL TO SUBSTANCES NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE I OR II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION**

Substance	Argentina	Bahamas	Bolivia	Brazil	China	Colombia	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Egypt	Germany *	Honduras	Hong Kong	Mexico	Pakistan	Paraguay	Peru	Poland	Republic of Korea	Sri Lanka	Thailand	United Kingdom *	United States of America	
Carbon disulfide	X	X	X			X																	
Carbon tetrachloride			X				X																
Chloroform	X	X		X	X	X	X	X							X						X		
Chlorotoluene										X													
Cyclohexanone										X													
Diacetone alcohol (pyranton)						X																	
Diesel			X																				
Dihydrolysergic acid																		X					
Di-isobutyl ketone							X																
2,5-dimethoxybenzaldehyde										X													
2,5-dimethoxybenzoic acid										X													
2,5-dimethoxytoluene										X													
Diphenylacetone										X													
Ergot of rye	X						X																
Ethyl acetate						X		X															
Ethyl alcohol	X	X						X							X								
Ethylamine		X								X													X
Ethyl chloride															X								
Ethylene glycol							X																
Ethylene glycol, monoethyl ether							X																
N-ethylephedrine		X								X													X
Ethylidene diacetate														X						X	X		
N-ethylpseudoephedrine		X								X													X
Formamide										X												X	
Gasoline			X																				
Heptane							X																
Hexane			X			X	X	X															
Hydriodic acid										X													X
Isobutyl alcohol						X																	
Iso-octane							X																
Isopropyl acetate						X																	
Isopropyl alcohol						X	X																
Kerosene	X		X				X								X	X							
Lithium aluminium hydride										X												X	

TABLE 8. GOVERNMENTS APPLYING A SYSTEM OF CONTROL TO SUBSTANCES NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE I OR II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION

Substance	Argentina	Bahamas	Bolivia	Brazil	China	Colombia	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Egypt	Germany *	Honduras	Hong Kong	Mexico	Pakistan	Paraguay	Peru	Poland	Republic of Korea	Sri Lanka	Thailand	United Kingdom *	United States of America	
Methyl alcohol	X					X	X	X		X													
Methylamine		X								X												X	X
Methylene chloride	X	X	X	X		X	X																
N-methylephedrine		X								X													X
N-methylformamide										X												X	
Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK)			X			X	X	X		X													X
N-methylpseudoephedrine		X								X													X
Nitroethane										X												X	X
Nitromethane										X													
Norephedrine										X													
Norpseudoephedrine										X													X
Petroleum ether	X							X															
Phenylpropanolamine	X	X											X										X
Piperonal alcohol																						X	
Potassium bicarbonate						X		X															
Potassium carbonate	X	X	X					X								X							
Potassium hydroxide	X	X						X															
Propionic anhydride		X								X													X
Propylene glycol							X																
Raney-nickel										X													
Sodium bicarbonate								X															
Sodium carbonate	X	X				X <sup>a)</sup>		X									X						
Sodium hydroxide	X	X						X															
Sodium hypochlorite (lejia)								X								X							
Sodium sulphate	X	X		X			X	X								X							
Solvents, organic							X																
Sulphuric acid, fuming (oleum)						X																	
Sulfur trioxide (sulfuric anhydride)	X																						
Thinners						X	X																
Thionyl chloride																					X		
Trichloroethylene	X	X	X			X																	
Tetrachloroethylene			X																				
3,4,5-trimethoxybenzaldehyde										X													
3,4,5- trimethoxybenzoic acid										X													
Turpentine			X																				
Xylene	X					X	X	X														X	

<sup>a)</sup> Including all hydrated forms.

*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**

1. 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).

2. 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).

3. The Council, in its resolution 1993/40 of 27 July 1993:

*"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).

4. The Council, in its resolution 1995/20 of 24 July 1995:

"1. *Urges* that Governments, where appropriate, invoke article 12, paragraph 10(a), of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, in order to give importing countries advance notice of any shipment of substances in Table I of that Convention;

"2. *Requests* the Government of an exporting country, subject to its legal provisions, to provide the following information to the competent authorities of the importing country prior to any export, even when the importing countries have not yet formally requested such notification under article 12, paragraph 10(a), of the 1988 Convention:

"(a) Name and address of the exporter and importer and, when available, of the consignee;

- "(b) Name of the substance in Table I of the 1988 Convention;
- "(c) Quantity of the substance to be exported;
- "(d) Expected point of entry and expected date of dispatch;
- "(e) Such other information as the exporting Government may deem relevant;

"3. *Requests* that, for any substance in Table I of the 1988 Convention, the Government of an importing country, upon receipt of any form of pre-export notification from the exporting country, should undertake, through its regulatory authorities and in cooperation with the law enforcement authorities, an investigation of the legitimacy of the transaction, and, with the possible assistance of the International Narcotics Control Board, convey information thereon to the exporting country;

"4. *Urges* exporting Governments at the same time to conduct their own investigation in questionable cases and to seek information and views from the Board, international organizations and Governments as appropriate, in as much as additional facts establishing suspicion may be available to them;

"5. *Further requests* Governments, where there is sufficient evidence that a substance may be diverted into illicit channels, to stop the shipments or, where circumstances warrant, to cooperate in controlled deliveries of suspicious shipments in special circumstances if the security of the shipment can be sufficiently ensured, if the quantity and nature of the chemical involved is such that it can be managed feasibly and safely by the competent authorities, and if all States whose cooperation is necessary, including transit States, agree to the controlled delivery;

"6. *Urges* Governments to exercise, as a matter of urgency, increased vigilance over the activities of brokers handling substances in Table I of the 1988 Convention, in view of the special role that some of them play in the diversion of such substances, and to subject them to licensing or other effective control measures as necessary;

"7. *Urges* Governments to ensure, as far as possible, that shipments entering or leaving free ports, free zones and bonded warehouses, be subject, where permitted, to the controls necessary to safeguard against diversion;

"8. *Urges* Governments, subject to the provisions of national legislation on confidentiality and data protection, to inform the Board on a regular basis, upon request of the Board and in the form and manner provided for by it, of the quantities of substances in Table I of the 1988 Convention that they have imported, exported or transshipped, and encourages them to estimate their annual licit needs;

"9. *Requests* the Board, drawing upon the capabilities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to collect information pursuant to paragraph 8 above, and to further develop and strengthen its database in order to assist Governments in preventing diversion of substances in Table I of the 1988 Convention, and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in discussing the control of illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and use of psychotropic substances, especially of stimulants and their precursors, and in formulating policy recommendations in this field;

"10. *Requests* all Governments to provide the Secretary-General, subject to the provisions of national legislation on confidentiality and data protection, with names and addresses of the manufacturers, within their countries, of substances in Table I of the 1988 Convention, and further requests the Secretary-General to include that information in the publication entitled *Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances under International Control*;

". . .

"13. *Encourages* Governments to consider strengthening, where necessary, the working mechanisms to prevent diversion of substances listed in Table II of the 1988 Convention, as described in this resolution;

"14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation, and asks the Board, in cooperation with the Programme, to report on its implementation to the Commission at its thirty-ninth session."

*Annex IV*

**SUBSTANCES IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION AND THEIR  
TYPICAL USE IN THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS  
AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES**

**A. List of scheduled substances**

*Table I*

*N*-acetylanthranilic acid  
Ephedrine  
Ergometrine  
Ergotamine  
Isosafrole  
Lysergic acid  
3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone  
1-phenyl-2-propanone  
Piperonal  
Pseudoephedrine  
Safrole

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

*Table II*

Acetic anhydride  
Acetone  
Anthranilic acid  
Ethyl ether  
Hydrochloric acid\*  
Methyl ethyl ketone  
Phenylacetic acid  
Piperidine  
Potassium permanganate  
Sulphuric acid\*  
Toluene

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

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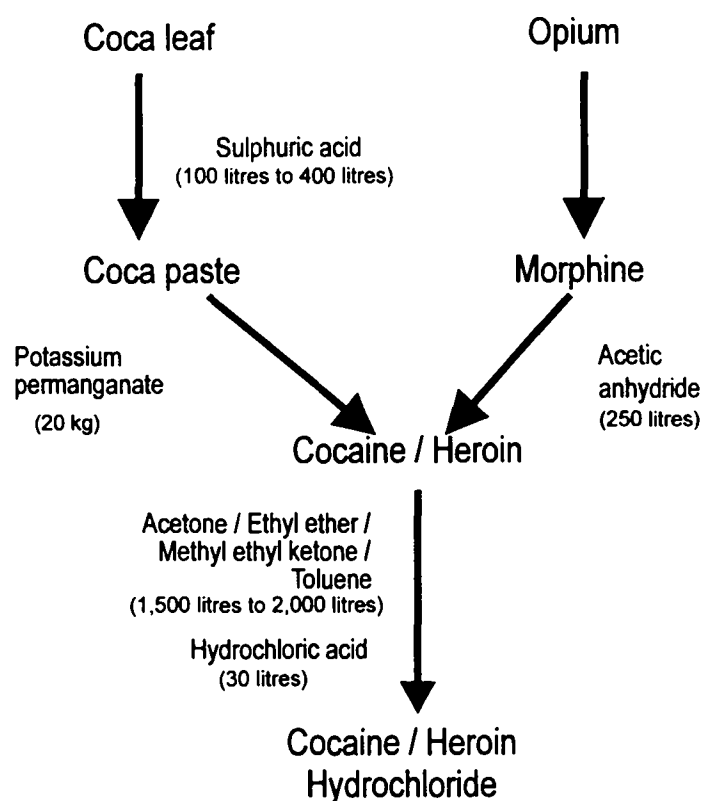
\*The salts of hydrochloric acid and sulphuric acid are specifically excluded from Table II.



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

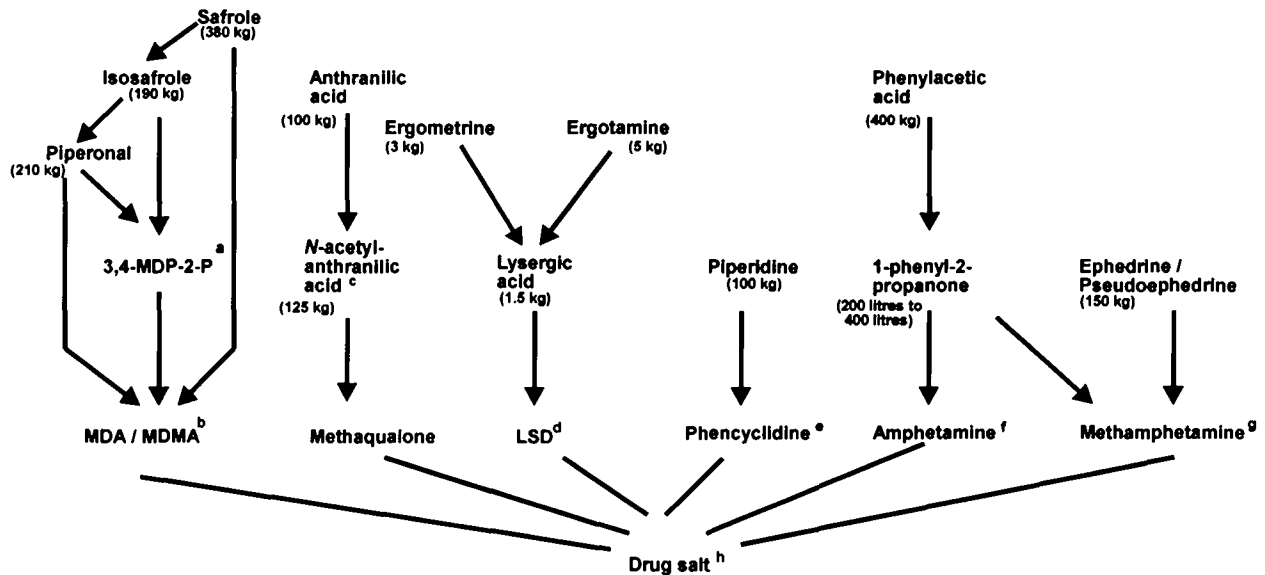
The scheduled substances and their use in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances depicted in figures III and IV below represent classic production and manufacturing methods. The extraction of cocaine from the coca leaf and the purification of coca paste and the crude base 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 III. Manufacture of cocaine and heroin



*Note:* The figures shown in parentheses are the approximate quantities of chemicals required for the illicit manufacture of 100 kilograms of cocaine or heroin hydrochloride.

**Figure IV. Manufacture of psychotropic substances**



a) 3,4-MDP-2-P=3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone. Figures given are the respective quantities of safrole, isosafrole and piperonal required for the manufacture of 100 litres of 3,4-MDP-2-P. Approximately 250 litres of 3,4-MDP-2-P are required to manufacture 100 kilograms of MDA hydrochloride; 125 litres of 3,4-MDP-2-P are required to manufacture 100 kilograms of MDMA or MDEA.

b) MDA=3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine; MDMA=3,4-methylenedioxymethylamphetamine.

c) Anthranilic acid is converted to *N*-acetyl-anthranilic acid using acetic anhydride. 100 kilograms of anthranilic acid reacted with 100 litres of acetic anhydride will produce sufficient *N*-acetyl-anthranilic acid to manufacture 100 kilograms of methaqualone.

d) Approximately 3 kilograms of ergometrine, 5 kilograms of ergotamine, or 1.5 kilograms of lysergic acid, are required for the illicit manufacture of 1 kilogram of LSD. 2.5 kilograms of ergometrine or ergotamine are required to manufacture 1 kilogram of lysergic acid.

e) 100 kilograms of piperidine are required to manufacture 100 kilograms of phencyclidine.

f) Between 200 litres and 400 litres of P-2-P are required for the manufacture of 100 kilograms of amphetamine sulphate. 100 litres of P-2-P can be manufactured from 200 kilograms of phenylacetic acid.

g) 150 kilograms of ephedrine or pseudoephedrine are required for the manufacture of 100 kilograms of methamphetamine.

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

Note: Unless otherwise stated, the figures given are the approximate quantities of precursors required for the illicit manufacture of 100 kilograms of drug salt.

### C. Comparative significance of seizures of precursors

The figures above outline the typical use of precursors in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The numbers shown in parentheses in the figures are the approximate quantities of precursors required for illicit drug manufacture. These data may be used to calculate how much drug could be manufactured from a known quantity of seized precursor.

To assess the significance of such manufacture in terms of drug doses on the illicit market, the table below gives details of typical street doses of some narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, together with the approximate number of such doses that may be manufactured illicitly from one kilogram (or one litre) of the relevant precursor.

#### Street doses of drugs manufactured illicitly using precursors

<i>Narcotic drug or psychotropic substance</i>	<i>Street dose<sup>a/</sup></i>	<i>Precursor</i>	<i>Approximate number of street doses of drugs manufactured using one kilogram (or litre) of precursor</i>
Amphetamine	10 mg to 250 mg	Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)	1 000 to 25 000
		1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	2 000 to 50 000
Cocaine	100 mg to 200 mg	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	25 000 to 50 000
		Acetone, ethyl ether, methyl ethyl ketone or toluene (litres)	250 to 500
Heroin	100 mg to 500 mg	Acetic anhydride (litres)	800 to 4 000
		Acetone, ethyl ether, methyl ethyl ketone or toluene (litres)	100 to 500
LSD	50 µg to 80 µg	Ergometrine/ Ergotamine (kilograms)	2 500 000 to 4 000 000
		Lysergic acid (kilograms)	8 500 000 to 13 000 000
Methamphetamine	10 mg to 250 mg	Ephedrine/ Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	2 500 to 70 000
Methaqualone	250 mg	Anthranilic acid (kilograms)	4 000
		<i>N</i> -Acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)	3 200
MDA and analogues	100 mg	Safrole (kilograms)	1 000 <sup>b/</sup>
		Isosafrole (kilograms)	2 000 <sup>b/</sup>
		Piperonal (kilograms)	2 000 <sup>b/</sup>
		3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)	4 000 <sup>b/</sup>
Phencyclidine	1 mg to 10 mg	Piperidine (kilograms)	100 000 to 1 000 000

<sup>a/</sup>Doses may vary depending, *inter alia*, on the route of administration (by mouth, injection, inhalation etc.) and on the frequency of drug use.

<sup>b/</sup>For illicit manufacture of MDA. The numbers of street doses of MDMA or MDEA that could be manufactured are approximately twice the figures given.

Using the data given in the figures, and in the above table, it can be seen that, for example, 1 kilogram of ephedrine may be used for the manufacture of approximately 0.7 kilogram of methamphetamine. This quantity of drug is equivalent to a maximum of about 70,000 street doses.

Similarly, 1 kilogram of lysergic acid may be used to manufacture approximately 0.7 kilogram of LSD. This quantity of drug, however, is equivalent to about 10 million dosage units.

Therefore, in terms of the availability of the two drugs on the illicit market, the seizure of 1 kilogram of lysergic acid may be considered to have an impact approximately 150 times greater than the seizure of the same quantity of ephedrine (10 million divided by 70,000).





The International Narcotics Control Board consists of 13 members who serve in their personal capacities and not as government representatives. Its main responsibilities under the international 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, the Board:

(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, technical or financial assistance to be provided to that end.

The Board meets at least twice a year. Each year, it issues a report on its work, supplemented by technical reports on narcotic drugs, on psychotropic substances, and on precursors and chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

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