

## **Reports published by the International Narcotics Control Board in 2000**

The *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000* (E/INCB/2000/1) is supplemented by the following technical reports:

*Narcotic Drugs: Estimated World Requirements for 2001; Statistics for 1999* (E/INCB/2000/2)

*Psychotropic Substances: Statistics for 1999; Assessments of Medical and Scientific Requirements for Substances in Schedules II, III and IV* (E/INCB/2000/3)

*Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (E/INCB/2000/4)

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

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The text of the present report is also available on the Internet at the following location: <http://www.incba.org>



INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

# Precursors

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

Report of the  
International Narcotics Control Board for 2000  
on the Implementation of Article 12  
of the United Nations Convention  
against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and  
Psychotropic Substances of 1988



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## Preface

The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>1</sup> article 12, paragraph 13, provides that the International Narcotics Control Board “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:

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
P-2-P	1-phenyl-2-propanone

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Countries and areas are referred to by the names that were in official use at the time the relevant data were collected.

The maps in the present publication are intended to indicate the movement and seizures of the substances listed in the Tables of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. Owing to lack of space, names of countries, territories, cities or areas may not appear at their exact geographic location.

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

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## I. Introduction

1. In 1990, the International Narcotics Control Board issued its first report on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.<sup>1</sup> When the Convention entered into force on 11 November 1990, many Governments had just begun to initiate legislative and administrative measures with a view to applying its provisions. Entering the second decade since the 1988 Convention came into force, the Board wishes to recall that major progress has been achieved in the field of precursor<sup>2</sup> chemical control.

2. It was in 1990 that the Board organized its first seminar<sup>3</sup> on the application of article 12 of the 1988 Convention in an attempt to assist competent national authorities in taking practical steps to implement the relevant treaty provisions. It offered an opportunity for an exchange of views and information among regulatory and law enforcement officials, as well as competent international bodies, on the actual situation regarding diversion from licit channels into illicit traffic and use of precursor chemicals in the clandestine manufacture of drugs. The report of that seminar, among other things, emphasized that more adequate safeguards should be developed against trans-shipment of substances for the purpose of smuggling them out of the recipient country for use in the illicit manufacture of drugs. At the time, among the cases of diversion attempts brought to the attention of the Board, involvement of intermediaries and fictitious companies had often been noted. In such cases, the substances manufactured in one country had first been exported legally to another country and took circuitous routes before they were shipped to companies, often fictitious, in the final destination countries. Those transactions were frequently arranged by intermediaries located elsewhere and involved false documentation.

3. A similar situation exists today. What is different, however, is the fact that the circuitous routes and methods used are known and shipments of an increasing number of substances can be tracked down. In a number of its previous reports, the Board included detailed accounts of the successful detection of major diversion attempts, involving, for instance, ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, which are precursors for the

stimulant methamphetamine, a substance heavily abused in various regions of the world. The successes achieved in the prevention of diversions included cases involving common chemicals used widely in industry. One notable example is potassium permanganate, an important chemical in the illicit manufacture of cocaine. In its report for 1999 on the implementation of article 12,<sup>4</sup> the Board highlighted the success of activities carried out under "Operation Purple", an intensive international tracking programme, initiated in 1999, to monitor shipments and prevent the diversion of potassium permanganate. A new phase of the programme continued in 2000.

4. In 2000, the Board organized an international meeting focusing on a specific substance, acetic anhydride, a critical chemical used in the clandestine manufacture of heroin.<sup>5</sup> That meeting resulted in the launching of another international operation, known as "Operation Topaz", focusing not only on international tracking of shipments of acetic anhydride, but also on the interception of smuggled substances and the investigation of seizures in order to identify the traffickers involved and the points where the diversion of the substance occurred. The Board, through its secretariat, provides full support to that international programme within the framework of its treaty mandates.

5. The practical actions proposed by the Board in its previous reports have stood the test of time and have proven to be workable and effective in preventing diversion of precursor chemicals from licit channels into the illicit manufacture of drugs. It is essential for each Government to take the practical measures required to deal with the specific issues at stake for its country and region. When a measure taken by one Government cannot be immediately pursued by another, the latter should devise other means of addressing the issue. The key to the control of precursors is the exchange of information and intelligence. The Board continues to stand ready to assist competent national and international bodies in that endeavour.

6. In 1999, the Board initiated its review of the adequacy and propriety of the current scheduling of acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate and formally commenced the process of assessing whether sufficient information was available to justify the

transfer of either or both of those substances from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention.<sup>6</sup> The assessment of the Board is contained in the present report. On the basis of that assessment, the Board is recommending to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs that both substances be transferred from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention.

## **II. Framework for precursor control and action taken by Governments**

### **A. Status of adherence to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and reporting by Governments under article 12**

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

7. As of 1 November 2000, the Convention had been ratified, acceded to or approved by a total of 157 States, and formally confirmed by the European Community (extent of competence: article 12). That represents 82 per cent of all countries in the world. Since the report of the Board for 1999 on the implementation of article 12<sup>7</sup> was issued, four States (Comoros, Estonia, Maldives and San Marino) have become parties to the 1988 Convention. Figure I shows the current status of adherence.

8. Most of the major countries that manufacture, export and import precursor chemicals are parties to the 1988 Convention, and Switzerland, the only major trading country that has not yet acceded to the Convention, is already applying control measures in conformity with the provisions thereof. At the same time, the Board has noted with concern that the territorial application of the 1988 Convention has not yet been extended to some non-metropolitan territories. The Board invites all metropolitan Governments that have not yet done so to extend the territorial application of the 1988 Convention, where applicable, to their non-metropolitan territories. The Board also encourages Governments of the non-metropolitan territories to apply the necessary practical measures to implement the provisions of article 12 of the Convention.

9. In annex I, table 1, of the present report, the parties and non-parties to the 1988 Convention are listed by region. The rates of accession have been as follows: Africa (76 per cent); Americas (100 per cent); Asia (84 per cent); Europe (91 per cent); and Oceania (29 per cent). Figure II below gives the distribution of States parties and non-parties by region.

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

10. The Board transmits to all Governments, parties and non-parties alike, an annual questionnaire on substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, known as Form D.

11. As of 1 November 2000, a total of 121 States and territories had submitted Form D for 1999. That represents over half of the countries and territories requested to provide the information, which is similar to the rate of return in previous years. A total of 62 per cent of all parties and 29 per cent of non-parties submitted data for 1999. The situation concerning the submission of information to the Board as required under article 12, paragraph 12, of the 1988 Convention for the years 1995 to 1999 is shown in annex I, table 2.

12. It is of concern to the Board that a large number of parties, that is, 38 per cent, have failed to comply with their reporting obligations under article 12 of the 1988 Convention. Nine States parties, namely, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Comoros, Gambia, Mauritania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Yemen and Yugoslavia, have never submitted Form D to the Board, while some parties, among them Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Haiti, Iceland, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Qatar, Sudan and Uruguay, have not done so for the last three or more years. The Board has individually contacted those parties, requesting them to take, as a matter of priority, the necessary steps to implement the treaty provisions fully. It further urges the Governments of all countries and territories that have not furnished the required information to do so as soon as possible. The Board reiterates that that information is essential to enable the Board to monitor, and to assist Governments in, the implementation of the provisions of article 12 of the Convention, while lack of reporting may indicate that the framework and systems for adequate control are not yet in place.

13. In contrast, the Board notes with appreciation that, following a recent mission of the Board to the United Republic of Tanzania, that State party submitted to the Board Form D, for 1999, the first time it had done so. In addition, certain parties (Guyana and Honduras) and one non-metropolitan territory (the Falkland Islands), after having failed to report to the Board for three or more years, furnished Form D for 1999.

14. The Board also notes with appreciation that the European Commission furnished, in a timely manner, comprehensive information under article 12 of the 1988 Convention, including Form D for all 15 States members of the European Union.<sup>8</sup>

15. Approximately the same number of Governments (41) reported seizures of precursors in 1999, as compared with previous years. However, some States known to have effected seizures in 1999 or to have reported seizures or stopped shipments in previous years had not yet submitted Form D for 1999. The States in question include parties, namely, Canada, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, Philippines and the United Arab Emirates, and non-parties, Mongolia and Thailand. The Board has raised that issue with the Governments concerned.

### **3. Submission of data on licit trade in, uses of and requirements for substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention**

16. Since 1995, the Board, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/20, has requested the provision, on Form D, of data on licit trade in, uses of and requirements for scheduled substances.<sup>9</sup> The current status of submission of such information is shown in annex I, table 4.

17. Information on licit trade in, uses of and requirements for scheduled chemicals is essential to government efforts to monitor the movement of those substances, as required under article 12 of the 1988 Convention. That information is requested on a voluntary basis and is treated confidentially by the Board. Such information is also essential to efforts by the Board to assist Governments in identifying suspicious transactions and to quickly check the legitimacy of individual shipments. In each case, knowledge of the general patterns of trade would facilitate the identification of any unusual activities.

18. As of 1 November 2000, 90 countries and territories had reported data on licit trade in controlled chemicals for 1999, and 77 countries and territories had furnished information on licit uses of and requirements for those substances, which is similar to the rate of return for 1999. Figure III below shows the States and territories, by region, that have reported to the Board information for 1999.

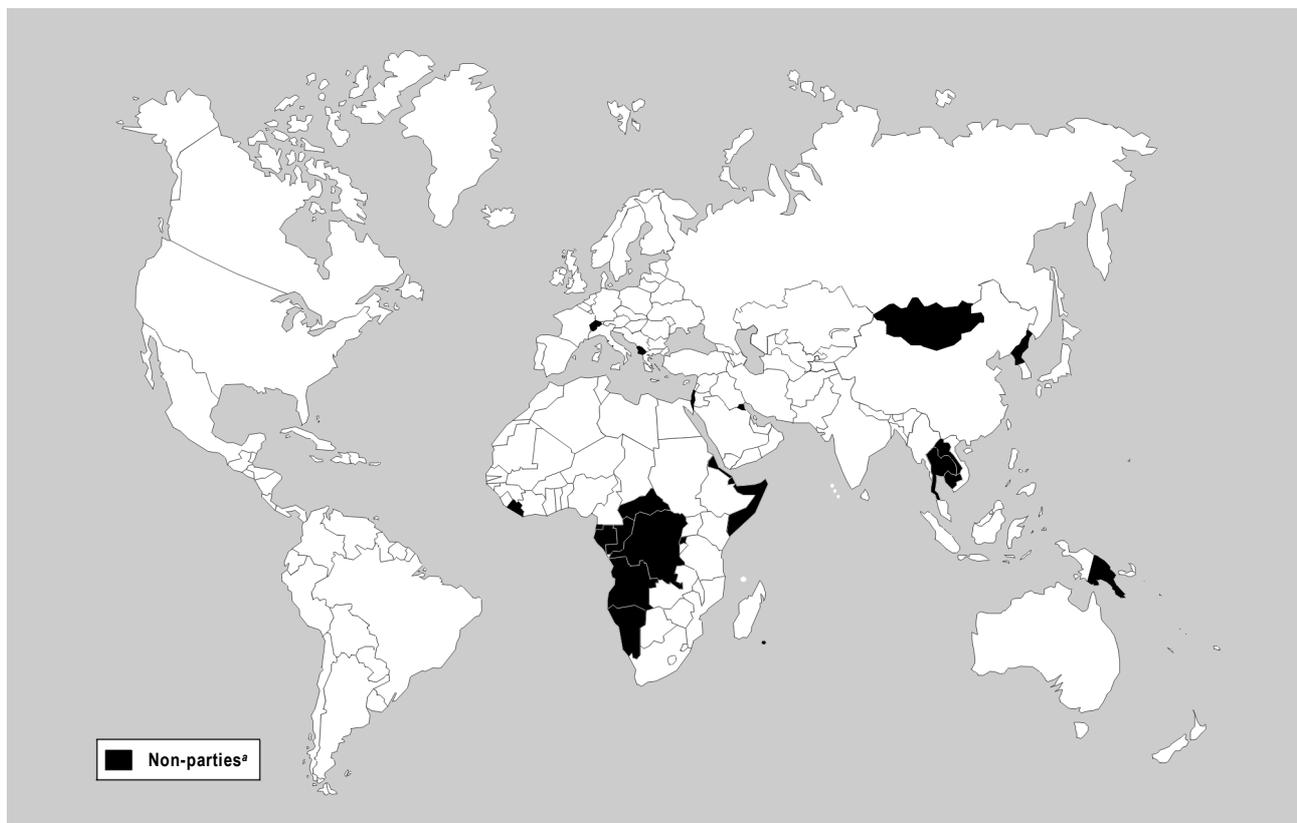
19. The Board is pleased to note that many major manufacturing, exporting and importing countries already furnish the requisite information. The Board appreciates that the Government of Germany, which had previously only furnished export data to the Board, has also provided data for 1999 on all its imports of substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention. The Board further appreciates that the Government of Switzerland has for the first time provided detailed statistical information for 1999 on all imports and exports of precursors categorized by countries of origin and countries of destination.

20. In contrast, the Governments of some major manufacturing, exporting and importing countries and trans-shipment points have not yet provided to the Board data on trade and licit uses and requirements (Canada, China and Pakistan) or have not yet furnished Form D for 1999 (United Arab Emirates).

21. A number of Governments have for the first time provided, on Form D, information for 1999 on trade in, uses of and requirements for substances included in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention. The countries concerned are the Congo, Guyana, Honduras, Luxembourg, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania. In addition, Brazil, Panama and the Falkland Islands, after not doing so for several years, furnished the relevant information for 1999.

22. The Board is also pleased to note that the European Commission, on behalf of the European Union, has furnished comprehensive information in accordance with Council resolution 1995/20, including the relevant information from 13 States members of the European Union.<sup>10</sup> The Board hopes that the two member States that have not yet provided such information (Austria and Ireland) will soon do so.

Figure I  
Status of adherence to the 1988 Convention



<sup>a</sup> The following States are non-parties:

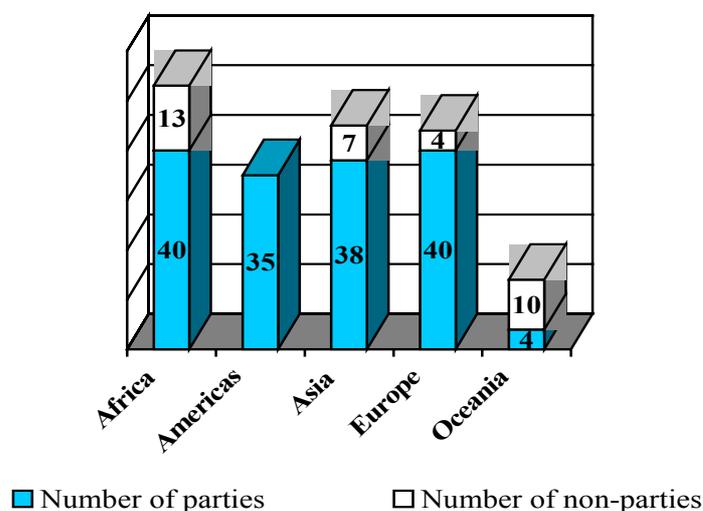
Africa: Angola, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gabon, Liberia, Mauritius, Namibia, Rwanda and Somalia;

Asia: Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Israel, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia and Thailand;

Europe: Albania, Holy See, Liechtenstein and Switzerland;

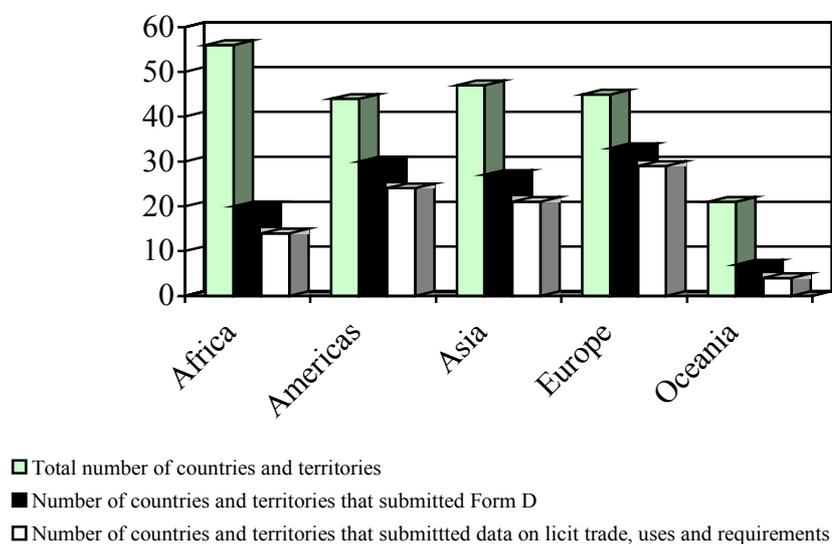
Oceania: Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

Figure II  
**Accession to the 1988 Convention: States parties and non-parties by region**



*Note:* In addition, the European Community has formally confirmed the 1988 Convention (extent of competence: article 12).

Figure III  
**Reporting to the Board of information for 1999 in accordance with article 12 of the 1988 Convention and with Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/20, by region**



23. The Board again requests the Governments of all countries and territories that have not already done so to put in place, as a matter of priority, mechanisms for collecting data on the licit movement of scheduled substances and to provide such data to the Board.

**(a) Export data**

24. The Board welcomes the fact that many of the major manufacturing and exporting countries, among them Australia, Brazil, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, now report their export data to the Board. In contrast, Canada, China and Mexico do not yet supply their export data to the Board.

25. Of the major trans-shipment points, the competent authorities of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China continued to furnish complete information on imports and exports of all substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention. The Government of Singapore reported on trade in some substances (*ephedrine*, *pseudoephedrine*, *ergometrine* and *ergotamine*) and the Netherlands did so for exports of Table I substances, while information for the United Arab Emirates is still missing.

26. With regard to data on specific substances, the Board is pleased to note that most of the major manufacturing and exporting countries of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine (precursors used in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine) are now providing their export data to the Board. As more and more countries and territories have made their trade data available to the Board over the past five years, it has become possible to draw an increasingly comprehensive picture of worldwide trade in those substances. That information has helped the Board to identify recent attempted diversions (see paragraphs 102-110 below).

27. While the amount of information on trade in precursors of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) (*ergometrine*, *ergotamine* and *lysergic acid*) has also increased, the information available to the Board on patterns of trade in the other Table I substances (*N-acetylanthranilic acid*, *isofrolole*, *3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone*, *1-phenyl-2-propanone*, *piperonal* and *safrole*) is still limited. The Board, therefore, urges

all countries and territories that trade in those substances to collect the data on imports and exports and supply them to the Board.

28. The Board is pleased to note that the number of major exporting countries that furnish data on their exports of *acetic anhydride* and *potassium permanganate*, key chemicals for the illicit manufacture of heroin and cocaine, respectively, has markedly increased since 1998. As a result, in particular, of Operation Purple, the international tracking programme launched in 1999 on trade in potassium permanganate, several major manufacturing and exporting countries that had not previously reported their export data for that substance have provided information on total exports effected in 1999 (China, India, Ukraine and the United Kingdom). The Board hopes that others will follow suit so that a clearer picture of worldwide trade in that substance can be drawn. For more details on Operation Purple, see paragraphs 40-48 below.

**(b) Data on imports of, and licit requirements for, specific substances**

29. The Board notes with appreciation that approximately the same number of Governments as in 1998 have supplied statistical information for 1999 on imports and licit uses<sup>11</sup> of, and on requirements for, controlled substances. The Board invites the Governments of all importing countries and territories, in particular those located in areas where illicit manufacture occurs, or that have been used for transit of precursors to those areas, to collect and report relevant information to the Board.

30. *Ephedrine* and *pseudoephedrine* remain substances of major concern. The reporting of relevant data for 1999 by countries and territories in Asia and Europe, where diversions or attempted diversions of those substances for the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine have been uncovered, has remained similar to the levels achieved for 1997 and 1998. In the North American region, where ephedrines continue to be diverted, the United States and Mexico have reported their imports and licit requirements to the Board for several years. It is of concern, however, that Canada, a major trader in those substances, has still not done so.

31. The number of Governments reporting, either on Form D or separately, on *acetic anhydride*, a key

chemical used in the illicit manufacture of heroin, has increased from 39 for 1998 to 50 for 1999, while the number furnishing data on licit requirements has remained the same (28). Thirteen countries and territories in Asia, where illicit manufacture of heroin occurs, have reported imports of acetic anhydride for 1999. Eight countries in Latin America, where illicit manufacture of heroin also occurs, have provided such data, as compared with four in 1998.

32. As regards *potassium permanganate*, a key chemical for the illicit manufacture of cocaine, the number of countries and territories that have reported their imports to the Board, either on Form D or separately, rose from 42 (for 1998) to 60 (for 1999), the highest rate of return ever. That development can mainly be attributed to Operation Purple, under which a number of countries have provided information on total imports of potassium permanganate. In addition, the Governments of 24 countries have reported licit requirements for 1999. Of the 33 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, 11 have reported imports, as compared with four for 1998. The Board urges all countries and territories that have not yet done so to collect and furnish data to the Board on their imports, licit uses and requirements of potassium permanganate.

## **B. Findings from cases of diversion and attempted diversion and from actions taken to prevent diversion and proposals for further action**

### **1. Examination of actions taken by Governments to detect and prevent diversion of precursors for illicit manufacture of drugs**

33. The number of Governments that regularly send pre-export notices prior to shipment continues to grow. Pre-export notices for substances included in Table I of the 1988 Convention continue to be provided by the Governments of most manufacturing and exporting countries and trans-shipment points. Many of those Governments provide pre-export notices even when not formally requested by the importing countries, by invoking article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the 1988 Convention.

34. For Table II substances, the Board notes with satisfaction that Governments of major manufacturing countries or trans-shipment points, such as Slovenia,

Switzerland and States members of the European Union, have recently established or are establishing monitoring mechanisms to regularly provide pre-export notices for *acetic anhydride* and *potassium permanganate* upon request by the importing country through the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B. Other Governments, including those of China, Hong Kong SAR of China, the Czech Republic, India, Singapore, South Africa, the United Arab Emirates and the United States, have already done so. Japan has also extended the mechanism for sending pre-export notices for acetic anhydride.

35. The Board understands that some exporting countries, if they are to provide pre-export notices on a regular basis under their current laws and regulations, find it helpful if importing countries officially request the provision of such pre-export notices through the Secretary-General. The Board notes that as of 1 November 2000, 36 countries and two territories had requested such pre-export notices pursuant to article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the 1988 Convention. In addition, the European Commission had invoked that article on behalf of all States members of the European Union (see annex I, table 5). A total of 53 Governments had made use of that provision (including 15 States members of the European Union). Of those, the Governments of 31 countries and two territories and the European Commission, on behalf of the States members of the European Union, had requested pre-export notices for substances currently listed in Table II of the 1988 Convention, including *acetic anhydride* and *potassium permanganate*.

36. The Board has recommended in the past that exporting countries should consider requesting pre-export notices where substances in Tables I and II are imported for subsequent re-export, as traffickers often use circuitous routes involving imports and re-exports through third countries when attempting to divert the precursor chemicals into illicit channels. The Board therefore welcomes the fact that the Governments of major exporting countries and trans-shipment points, including China, the Czech Republic, India, Singapore, the United Arab Emirates and States members of the European Union, have formally requested pre-export notices pursuant to article 12, paragraph 10, of the 1988 Convention. The Board urges all Governments that have not yet done so to follow suit.

37. For pre-export notices to be effective in preventing diversion, timely feedback by the importing countries is essential, including confirmation that they have no objection to the shipment in question, or otherwise a request that the authorities of the exporting countries take appropriate action. The number of Governments of importing countries that have established import controls and that provide such feedback has risen. Among others, Pakistan, a major importer of *ephedrine* and *pseudoephedrine*, has recently introduced a requirement for individual import certificates for those substances, and the use of the quantities imported is closely monitored.

38. With regard to controls applied by Governments to precursor chemicals, the Board is pleased to note that *norephedrine*, which was added to Table I of the 1988 Convention in November 2000 following a recommendation by the Board, is already controlled in major manufacturing countries or trans-shipment points, including Hong Kong SAR of China and Japan. The Governments of other trans-shipment points, such as Slovenia and Switzerland, have recently taken steps to extend to *norephedrine* the controls applicable in their countries to substances included in Table I of the 1988 Convention.

39. Pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine are frequently used by traffickers as precursors in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine (see chapter III below). A number of concerned Governments have taken steps to control international trade in and domestic distribution of those products, among them Australia, Mexico, the Russian Federation, Thailand and the United States. The Czech Republic adopted in March 2000 a new law providing for stricter controls of such preparations to curb their diversion from domestic distribution into illicit manufacture.

## **2. Findings from other actions taken by Governments and by the Board**

### **(a) Special focus on monitoring potassium permanganate, in particular through Operation Purple**

40. The Board is pleased to note that, in 2000, Governments continued with Operation Purple, the voluntary international tracking programme initiated in 1999 to identify suspicious shipments of *potassium permanganate* and prevent its diversion from

international trade. Under the operation, stringent monitoring and tracking are required of all consignments greater than 100 kilograms, from the manufacturing country, through all trans-shipment points, to the end-user. Also, all operators handling the transactions are scrutinized and all relevant counterparts are informed of suspicious transactions or stopped shipments.<sup>12</sup> At the national level, regulatory and law enforcement authorities of the countries and territories concerned are fully involved in the tracking programme. All manufacturing countries are taking part in the operation. At the international level, the Board, in exercising its functions under the 1988 Convention, is participating fully in the initiative. The International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and the Customs Cooperation Council (also known as the World Customs Organization) fully support Operation Purple in their respective areas of responsibility.

41. While the operation had initially been intended to end in December 1999, it was extended for an unspecified period of time in a modified form. Phase II of the operation, during which the Board serves as the focal point for the necessary exchange of information among participants, started in January 2000.

42. A detailed description of how Operation Purple developed, its activities and the results achieved in the first phase can be seen in the report of the Board for 1999 on the implementation of article 12.<sup>13</sup> The objectives of the operation, the procedural details and its results can further be found in the report prepared by the steering committee<sup>14</sup> on phase I.<sup>15</sup>

43. During the second phase of the operation, the rapid exchange of information between the participants has been maintained. The Board, as the focal point for the international flow of information, has assisted Governments in ensuring that the standard operating procedures of the operation are fully applied. In addition, it has assisted in monitoring shipments arranged by intermediaries in third countries, the actual destination of which was not immediately known, and taken action to verify the legitimacy of shipments destined to non-participating countries.

44. The Board has also helped government investigations into stopped or cancelled shipments monitored under the operation, in order to clarify whether the shipments were diversion attempts, and, if that was the case, to identify the traffickers behind those attempts.

The findings of those investigations are communicated to other Governments with a view to alerting them to new methods or routes used in the diversion of precursors.

45. An examination of the information on the shipments monitored under the current phase of Operation Purple shows that the number of shipments of *potassium permanganate* reported to the Board increased from 205 in the first phase (15 April to 31 December 1999) to 467 from 1 January to 1 November 2000, reflecting an increase of 64 per cent. The total volume of trade monitored under the operation as reported to the Board has also increased from about 8,000 tons in the first phase to about 11,100 tons in the second, or by 38 per cent. The fact that the number of transactions has increased more rapidly between the two phases than the total volume of trade monitored indicates that during phase II the consignments of *potassium permanganate* tracked were smaller than those tracked during phase I. The volume of exports to non-participating countries has slightly increased from 40 per cent of the total amount monitored during the first phase of the operation to 48 per cent during the second. Figure IV shows the number of shipments and the quantities of *potassium permanganate* monitored under Operation Purple.

46. Figures V (a) and (b) below show the volume of trade in *potassium permanganate* of participating and non-participating countries by region during phase I and phase II, respectively. The figures show, in particular, that both the volume of exports of potassium permanganate and the percentage share in total trade in that substance destined for participating countries in the Americas were much higher during phase II than during phase I. In contrast, the percentage share in total exports of that substance destined to participating countries in Europe and Asia during phase II was lower than during phase I. The figures show also that the percentage of exported quantities destined to non-participating countries in Asia during phase II was slightly higher than during phase I.

47. In the current phase, 13 shipments, amounting to approximately 665 tons, were suspended; no evidence has, however, been found that any of the shipments were diversion attempts, and two of them, amounting to 55 tons, have been released upon completion of the proper administrative procedures. Figure VI shows the shipments stopped during the second phase of the

operation. By contrast, in the first phase of the operation, 13 stopped shipments amounting to almost 1,200 tons were reported to the Board. The Board is still in communication with the Governments having stopped those shipments to identify whether the shipments were linked to a diversion attempt.

48. As a result of the strict monitoring of *potassium permanganate* under Operation Purple, unauthorized shipments have been identified and prevented from being exported. It has thus been shown, again, that tracking of individual shipments is feasible for commonly used chemicals. Potassium permanganate diverted from licit trade appears to be less available for illicit manufacture of cocaine, as shown by the seizure of a clandestine laboratory in Colombia where illicit manufacture of potassium permanganate has taken place. Furthermore, a study carried out in the United States on samples of cocaine seized around the world has shown that the use of oxidizing agents, such as potassium permanganate, in the extraction and purification process is now lower than at any other time, with less than 10 per cent of samples analysed being highly oxidized.

#### **(b) International operation to monitor acetic anhydride**

49. The General Assembly, in its resolution S-20/4 B, called for tightened controls on *acetic anhydride* and *potassium permanganate* among the substances included in Table II of the 1988 Convention, since they are critical chemicals for illicit manufacture of cocaine and heroin, respectively. For potassium permanganate, success in preventing such diversions has been achieved under Operation Purple (as reported above). For acetic anhydride, a similar special effort to prevent its diversion has still to be made. Although a number of Governments have taken steps to monitor *acetic anhydride*, large amounts of the substance continue to be seized, while the sources and points of diversion remain unknown.

50. In order to commence an intensive proactive monitoring programme for *acetic anhydride*, as indicated in its report for 1999 on the implementation of article 12,<sup>16</sup> the Board convened an international meeting on that substance. Hosted by the Government of Turkey, the meeting was held in Antalya, Turkey, in October 2000. The objective of the meeting was to plan and launch, in consultation with concerned

Governments, an international programme to focus and combine efforts by Governments to prevent diversions of *acetic anhydride*, to initiate and coordinate follow-up investigations into interceptions and seizures, and to identify points of diversion of seized acetic anhydride. The meeting was attended by countries that are competent authorities of major manufacturers and traders of acetic anhydride, that have seized acetic anhydride, and that are located in areas where illicit manufacture of heroin is taking place.<sup>17</sup>

51. The meeting agreed to initiate a voluntary international *acetic anhydride* operation, known as Operation Topaz, consisting of:

(a) An intensive tracking programme to trace shipments of acetic anhydride from the manufacturing countries to their final destinations, to prevent diversions from licit international trade;

(b) Law enforcement activities to intercept smuggled substances, to investigate seizures and illicit manufacture of heroin and to identify the countries where the acetic anhydride was diverted, with a view to developing adequate mechanisms to prevent diversion from domestic distribution channels.

52. The meeting established a steering committee<sup>18</sup> to determine the technical details of the operation and ensure consolidated investigations and the sharing of intelligence and findings among all participants. The steering committee will also define the duration of the operation and design the forms to be used for reporting individual transactions or interceptions and seizures during the operation. The Board trusts that Operation Topaz will result in major achievements in preventing diversion of *acetic anhydride*. It trusts further that through the activities undertaken under the operation the actual points of diversion of the acetic anhydride seized will be identified.

### 3. Proposals for further action

#### (a) Continuation of Operation Purple

53. In view of the success achieved under Operation Purple, the Board calls upon participating Governments to maintain the current momentum and strictly implement the standard operating procedures for monitoring *potassium permanganate*. In particular, Governments should monitor the domestic distribution of potassium permanganate in their countries and its export to non-participating countries, to prevent

smuggling of potassium permanganate. At the same time, follow-up investigations need to be carried out for all stopped, cancelled or seized shipments of potassium permanganate, to identify the traffickers behind diversion attempts.

#### (b) Follow-up investigation of stopped shipments and seizures, in cooperation with other Governments

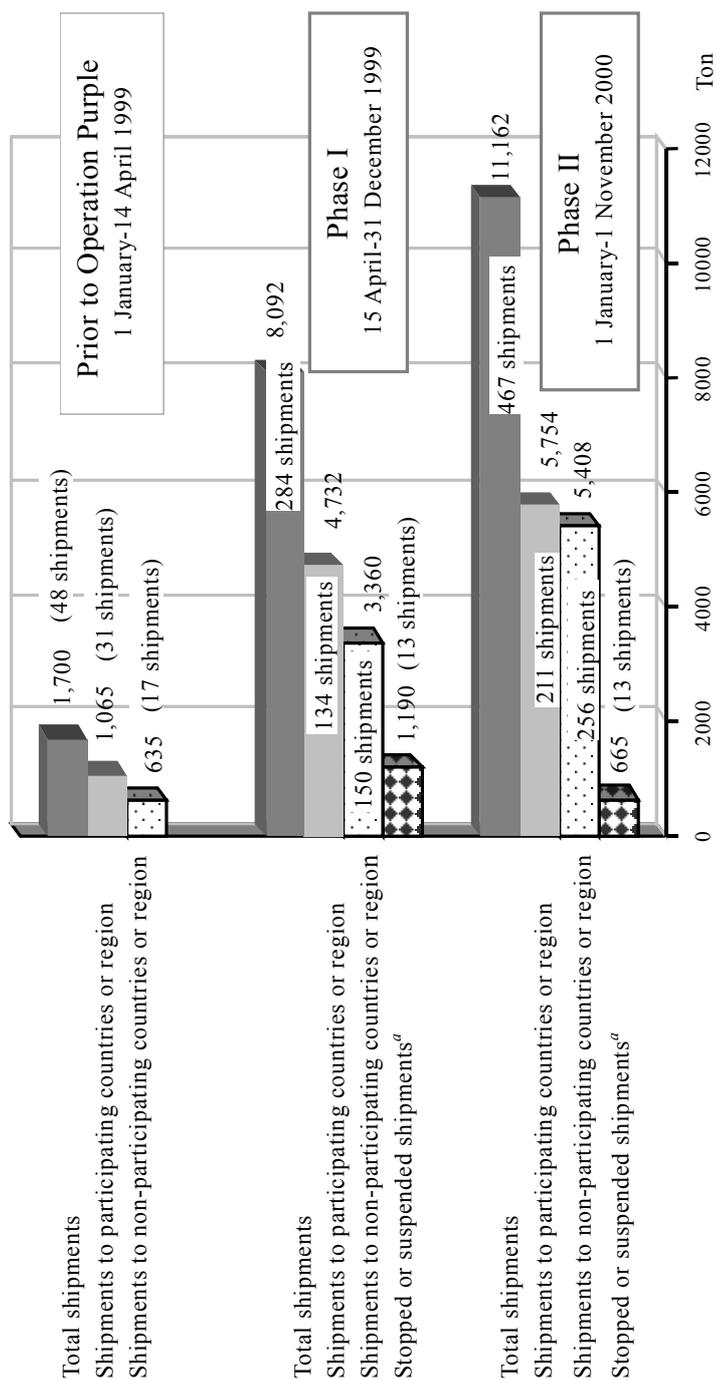
54. The review of diversions and attempted diversions of scheduled chemicals reported to the Board has again confirmed the need for follow-up investigations into stopped or cancelled shipments and seizures of precursor chemicals, and for sharing the resulting findings with all concerned Governments and international bodies. Such investigations and sharing of relevant findings are essential to determine whether the shipments in question were diversion attempts. If so, steps should be taken to prevent traffickers from obtaining the required substances from other sources, to uncover illicit drug laboratories, and to identify and prosecute the traffickers involved. Where investigations have found no diversion attempt, the competent authorities should also convey that finding to the Board and to the exporting and trans-shipment countries involved. The detailed recommendations of the Board on how the information obtained from the investigations should be shared with relevant authorities or bodies can be seen in the report of the Board for 1999 on the implementation of article 12.<sup>19</sup>

### C. Scope of control

55. The responsibilities of the Board under article 12 of the 1988 Convention include the assessment of substances for, inter alia, possible inclusion in Table I or Table II of that Convention, or transfer from one Table to another thereof.<sup>20</sup> Furthermore, in accordance with article 12, paragraph 2, of the 1988 Convention, if a party or the Board has any information which in its opinion may require such scheduling or rescheduling of a substance in Table I or Table II, it should notify the Secretary-General and furnish him with the information in support of that notification.

56. Pursuant to those responsibilities, the Board conducted the following activities in 2000:

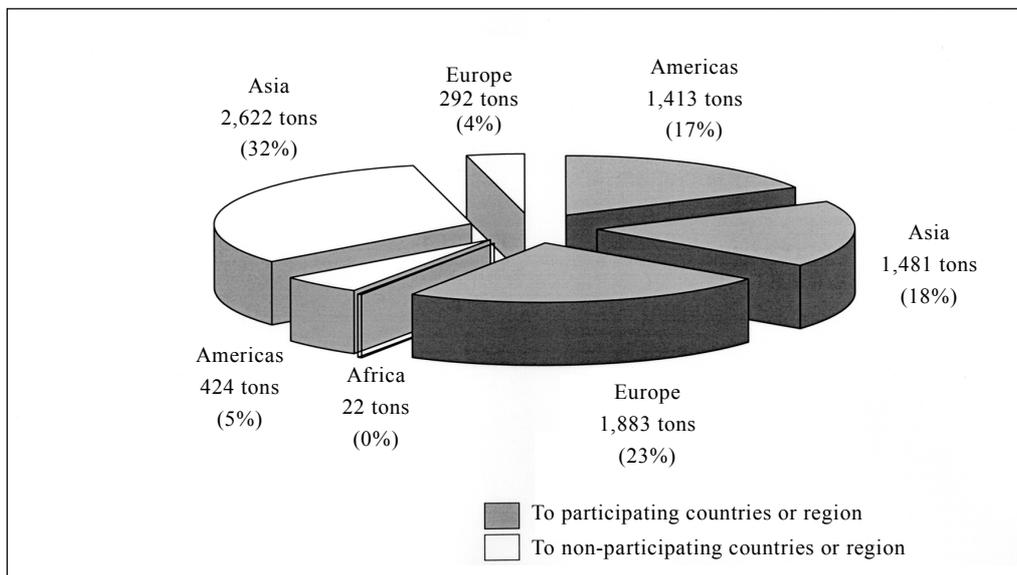
Figure IV  
**Shipments of potassium permanganate tracked under Operation Purple**



<sup>a</sup>The Governments report that there is no indication that those shipments may have been intended for diversion.

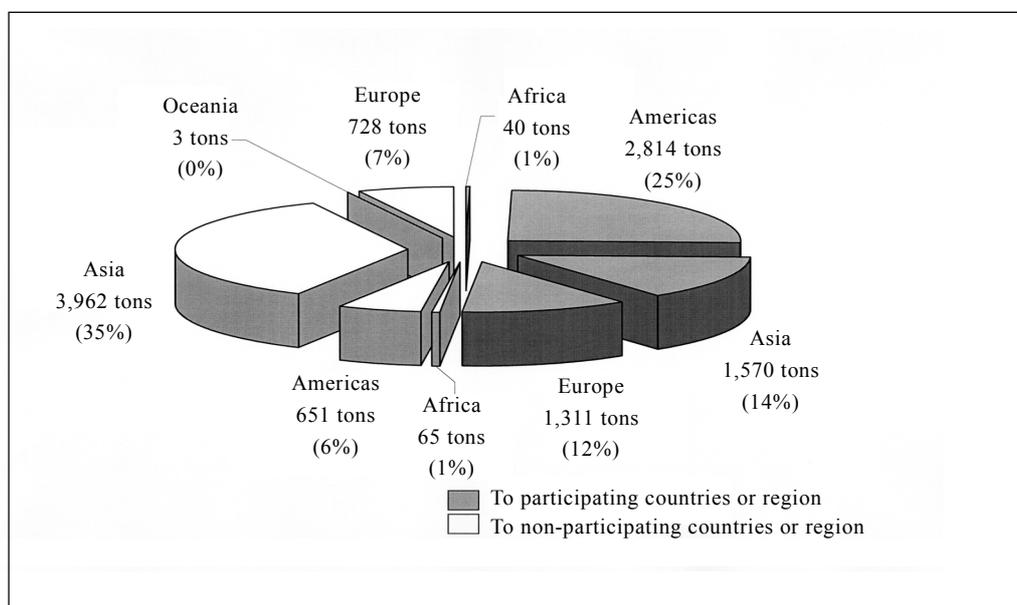
Figure V  
**Exports of potassium permanganate to countries participating, and to those not participating, in Operation Purple, by region**

(a) Phase I<sup>a</sup>



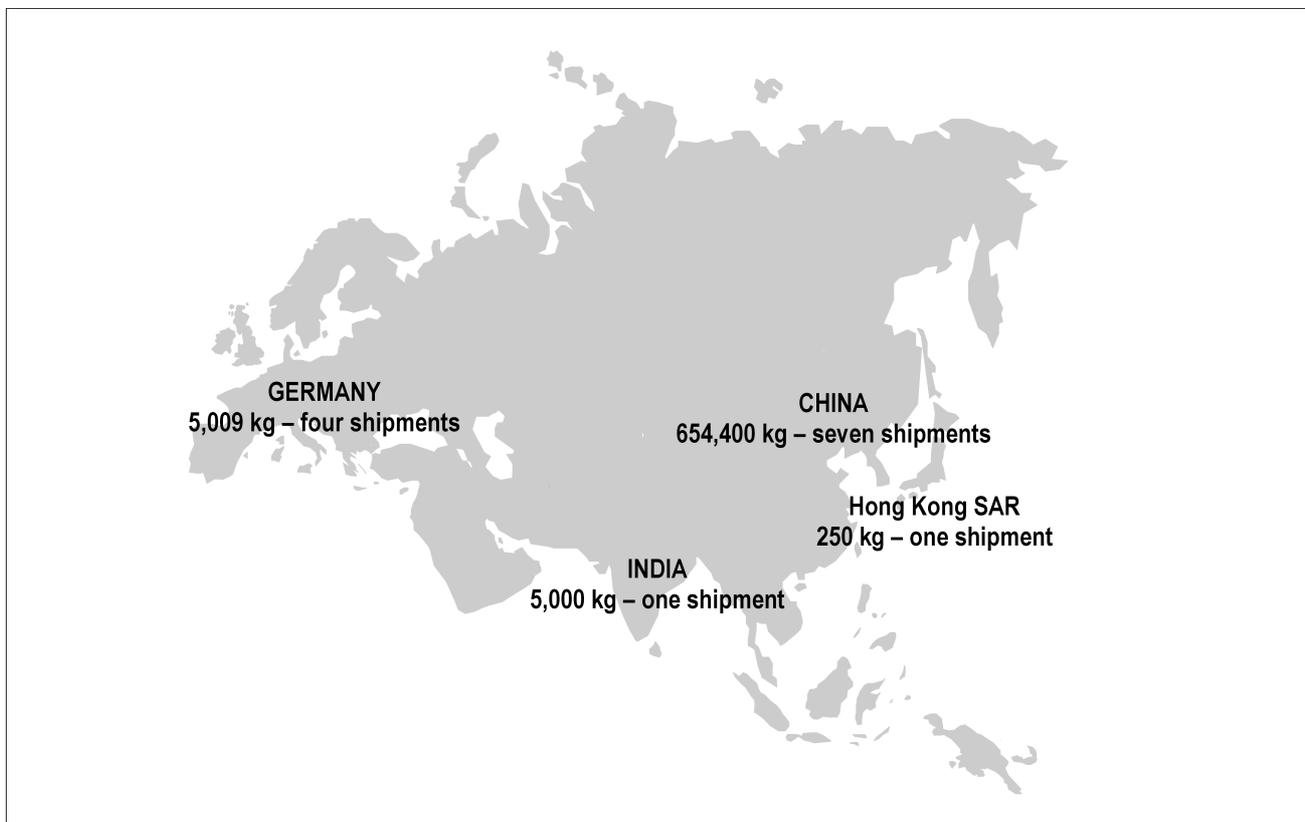
<sup>a</sup>Period under consideration: eight and a half months.

(b) Phase II<sup>b</sup>



<sup>b</sup>Period under consideration: 10 months.

Figure VI  
**Governments that stopped or suspended shipments<sup>a</sup> of potassium permanganate  
under phase II of Operation Purple**  
(1 January-1 November 2000)



<sup>a</sup>The Governments concerned have reported the absence of any indication that the shipments were intended for diversion.

(a) It communicated to the Commission its assessment of *norephedrine*<sup>21</sup> for possible inclusion in Table I of the 1988 Convention;

(b) It submitted notifications to the Secretary-General informing him that it has information at its disposal that may require the transfer of *acetic anhydride* and *potassium permanganate* from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention;

(c) It concluded its assessment of acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate for possible transfer from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention on the basis of the information and comments supplied by Governments in response to the notifications to the Secretary-General.

57. The decision of the Commission on the scheduling of *norephedrine* and the recommendations of the Board resulting from the review of the additional information supplied by Governments for the possible transfer of *acetic anhydride* and *potassium permanganate* are set out below.

### 1. Control of norephedrine

58. The Board communicated its assessment of *norephedrine*, including the likely effect of adding the substance to either Table I or Table II of the 1988 Convention, to the Commission at its forty-third session, recommending that the substance be included in Table I. The full assessment of *norephedrine* is published in the reports of the Board for 1998<sup>22</sup> and 1999<sup>23</sup> on the implementation of article 12.

59. The Commission, taking into account the comments submitted by the parties and the comments and recommendations of the Board, decided to place *norephedrine*, including its salts and optical isomers, in Table I of the 1988 Convention. That decision was communicated by the Secretary-General to all States parties and non-parties, to the 1988 Convention in his note verbale dated 25 May 2000.

60. As no request to review the decision of the Commission was submitted to the Council, the decision to include *norephedrine* in Table I of the 1988 Convention became fully effective with respect to each party on 20 November 2000.

61. The Board therefore urges all Governments to introduce the required controls as soon as possible, including, where required, the introduction of the

necessary revisions to national legislation in order to bring international trade in the substance under the same control and monitoring mechanisms as are applied to the other Table I substances.

62. The Board wishes to remind all Governments that pre-export notifications as provided for under article 12, paragraph 10 (a), now apply to *norephedrine*. Exporting and trans-shipment countries should therefore ensure that pre-export notifications for *norephedrine* are sent to the countries that have so requested through the Secretary-General.

63. To assist Governments in supplying pre-export notifications and to ensure that *norephedrine* is correctly identified in international trade, the Board has initiated proceedings with the World Customs Organization to have under its harmonized system (HS) a unique code allocated to the substance. Until such a specific code is allocated, Governments should continue to use the existing, non-specific HS code, 2939.49, to identify the substance in international trade.

### 2. Assessment of acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate for possible transfer from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention

#### (a) Background

64. In 1999, the Board carried out a review of *acetic anhydride* and *potassium permanganate* to determine whether sufficient information was available to support the transfer of either, or both, substances from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention. The findings and recommendations made by the Board at that time are published in the report for 1999 on the implementation of article 12.<sup>24</sup>

65. On the basis of that assessment the Board concluded that information was available that might require the transfer of both substances to Table I, and transmitted to the Secretary-General corresponding notifications containing the relevant information at its disposal in February 2000. In accordance with the provisions of article 12, paragraph 3, the Secretary-General transmitted those notifications to all parties and to other countries, requesting their comments concerning the notifications and all supplementary information that might assist the Board in carrying out its assessment and the Commission in reaching a decision.

66. For *acetic anhydride* and *potassium permanganate*, respectively 51 and 47 countries, together with, in both cases, Hong Kong SAR of China and the European Commission, have responded to the questionnaires sent out by the Secretary-General, supplying additional information to assist the Board in its assessment of the substances in accordance with article 12, paragraph 4, of the 1988 Convention. For acetic anhydride, 11 countries manufacturing the substance and 18 exporting or trans-shipment countries supplied information, and for potassium permanganate, six countries manufacturing the substance and 23 exporting or trans-shipment countries supplied information.

**(b) Assessment**

67. In conducting its assessment of *acetic anhydride* and *potassium permanganate*, the Board considered, in particular, the applicability of past recommendations regarding specific control measures and pre-export notifications as contained in annex V of its report for 1998 on the implementation of article 12.<sup>25</sup> Its assessment and recommendations regarding acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate are set out below.

68. The factors taken into account by the Board were as follows:

(a) Both substances are manufactured and traded in large volumes throughout the world;

(b) Both substances have a wide variety of licit uses and cannot be easily replaced in commercial processes;

(c) The extensive licit patterns of trade in both substances enables traffickers to target any country in the world as a potential source of diversion for either substance;

(d) The routes of diversion identified for both substances are diverse;

(e) Both substances are already under some form of control at the national level in most countries;

(f) The major manufacturing and exporting countries are complying with General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B on the control of precursors, and are supplying pre-export notifications to countries that have submitted such a request to the Secretary-General;

(g) Two major trans-shipment points, Singapore and Hong Kong SAR of China, are furthermore supplying pre-export notifications for all shipments of both substances, whether or not the importing country has requested such notification.

69. In view of the above-mentioned factors, the Board finds that:

(a) The diversity of licit trade routes and the large number of countries with which licit trade is carried out offer traffickers the opportunity to divert the chemicals from international trade in any country in the world. The use of pre-export notifications, as proven during the current voluntary initiatives, allows shipments to be tracked internationally and ultimately prevents diversions from licit trade;

(b) Although the volumes of *acetic anhydride* and *potassium permanganate* traded internationally are large, the number of operators conducting international trade and the number individual transactions for both substances are not so large. Therefore, providing pre-export notifications would not have an adverse effect on industry and licit trade;

(c) Since the major exporting and trans-shipment countries are already supplying pre-export notifications for shipments of both substances, the introduction of pre-export notifications as a treaty obligation would not place an undue burden on competent authorities;

(d) The transfer of the substances from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention should not have any adverse effect on the availability of both substances for licit purposes at the national level, as the provisions of article 12, paragraph 10 (a), only concern international trade. Governments are responsible for implementing their own controls at the national level, and those national controls should be structured in a manner that ensures the continuing availability of both substances for licit requirements.

**(c) Recommendations**

70. Taking into consideration the foregoing assessment and the review carried out in 1999, the Board finds that the utilization of pre-export notifications as described in article 12, paragraph 10 (a), is required to limit the availability of both *acetic anhydride* and *potassium permanganate* to traffickers and subsequently to reduce the quantity of heroin and

cocaine manufactured. Furthermore, the introduction of pre-export notifications as a treaty requirement for both substances will facilitate licit international trade by expediting the clearance of shipments, without adverse effects on the availability of the substances for licit purposes at the national level. The Board therefore recommends that both acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate be transferred from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention.

### III. Analysis of data on seizures of, and illicit traffic in, precursors and trends in illicit manufacture of drugs

#### A. Overview

71. The analysis presented below provides an overview of major trends in diversion and trafficking of the substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs. In the analysis of available data, consideration has been given to information provided by the law enforcement and regulatory authorities not only on seizures, but also on known cases of diversion and attempted diversion, on stopped or suspended shipments in international trade, and on the illicit manufacture of drugs. The findings of investigations undertaken are also considered.

72. The present report contains seizure data for the five-year period from 1995 to 1999, furnished by Governments under the provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention (see annex I, tables 3a and 3b).

73. Seizures of all the substances in Tables I and II, with the exception of *N-acetylanthranilic acid*, used in the illicit manufacture of methaqualone, have been reported for 1999. In that connection, it should be noted that background information on the circumstances of the seizures is not always supplied. To analyse current trafficking trends accurately and to develop new mechanisms to prevent future diversions, the Board requests that every effort be made to collect and provide such information to it in a timely manner.

74. The Board has also noted that in cases where the seized substance had been diverted in another country, such information is sometimes not shared with the countries concerned, thus hindering the proper conduct

of follow-up investigations. Where Governments have cooperated with each other in that regard, channels of diversion from licit trade have been identified and future diversions from those sources have been stopped.

75. With regard to international trade, more Governments have reported stopping shipments of substances in both Tables I and II. For 1999 and 2000, 11 countries have reported stopping shipments of 15 of the substances in Tables I and II. The Board urges all Governments to carry out investigations into those shipments and to share, with other Governments concerned, information on the reasons for stopping the shipments and on the results of any follow-up investigations.

76. On the basis of available information, the following general observations can be made:

(a) Smuggling is increasingly being reported as the method preferred by traffickers for transporting chemicals across international borders to the areas of illicit manufacture of drugs. Such reports show that diversions from domestic distribution channels continue to occur, and that Governments should thoroughly examine the current controls over domestic distribution in order to prevent such diversions;

(b) Traffickers are introducing more elaborate mechanisms to divert the chemicals that they require. In some instances, for example, traffickers have formed front companies to carry out a degree of licit business in the substances listed in Tables I and II. The amounts of controlled chemicals ordered in excess of the licit requirements of the company are subsequently diverted into illicit manufacture;

(c) Mail services have often been used as a method of smuggling drugs, and reports are being received of that method being used to smuggle precursors, in particular those used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants;

(d) More information is required, in the form of chemical profiling of seized drug samples, to identify the chemicals actually used in their manufacture. That holds true in particular for *methylenedioxymethamphetamine* (MDMA) and its analogues, for which the reported seizures of the Table I substances that can be used in the manufacturing process are low in comparison with the amounts of tablets being seized. As a variety of non-controlled substitutes may be used

in the manufacturing process, chemical profiling is essential to identify whether any such non-controlled substitutes are in fact being used;

(e) Reports have been received of accidents at illicit laboratories manufacturing MDMA in Europe and North America where the operators have been killed or injured. In the past, operators in such laboratories usually had a rudimentary knowledge of chemistry, but since the recipes, required chemicals and equipment have become available from, for instance, the Internet, people with no background in chemistry can attempt to manufacture the substances, thus endangering both the community and themselves.

## **B. Trends in the illicit traffic in precursors and other chemicals and the illicit manufacture of drugs**

### **1. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine**

#### **(a) Potassium permanganate**

##### *Seizures*

77. For 1999, the *potassium permanganate* seized in the South American region was the highest ever reported. Those seizures continue to be reported from areas where the illicit manufacture of cocaine takes place, namely Bolivia, Colombia and Peru, and also, since 1998, from an increasing number of other countries in the region.

78. Over the years, Colombia has consistently seized multi-ton amounts of *potassium permanganate*, accounting for the majority of the substance seized in the region, as reflected in figure VII. That trend continued in 1999, with Colombia making significant seizures of over 70 tons of the substance. Furthermore, under Operation Purple (see chapter II above), the Colombian authorities have been able to identify the countries where the diversions took place, as well as the methods and routes employed by the traffickers.

79. Of the 70 tons seized, seven consignments, amounting to over 48 tons, or 67 per cent of the total,

were seized as a result of the activities carried out under Operation Purple. Five of those consignments were being smuggled into Colombia using the routes shown in figure VIII, with the countries from which the consignments were shipped being identified as the Republic of Korea (12 tons), Spain (11.6 tons), Mexico (10.5 tons), the Netherlands (9.6 tons) and the United States (0.8 tons). The traffickers had either relabelled the chemical containers or falsely described the consignments on the customs declarations in an attempt to avoid detection.

80. The seizure of the 12 tons of *potassium permanganate* smuggled from the Republic of Korea led the Governments concerned to initiate follow-up investigations. As a result of those investigations, a further 750 kilograms of potassium permanganate were seized in the Republic of Korea and nationals of Colombia and the Republic of Korea were arrested. The Board is aware that similar investigations are being carried out in the other countries from which potassium permanganate has been smuggled and successes have been achieved in dismantling smuggling networks, as was reported in both the annual report of the Board for 1999<sup>26</sup> and its report for 1999 on the implementation of article 12.<sup>27</sup>

81. In addition to those cases of smuggling reported under Operation Purple, the seizure of a further 23 tons of *potassium permanganate* by the Colombian authorities shows that diversions from domestic distribution channels and cross-border trafficking remain a significant source of the potassium permanganate seized in the region. To counter diversions from those sources, Colombia is implementing a national potassium permanganate control plan that includes the determination of its licit demands for potassium permanganate, strengthening control mechanisms between the Government and the private sector to prevent diversions from domestic distribution channels and establishing border control mechanisms with neighbouring countries to counter smuggling. The Board trusts that all Governments in the region will support the Colombian initiative.

Figure VII  
Seizures of potassium permanganate in South America, 1990-1999

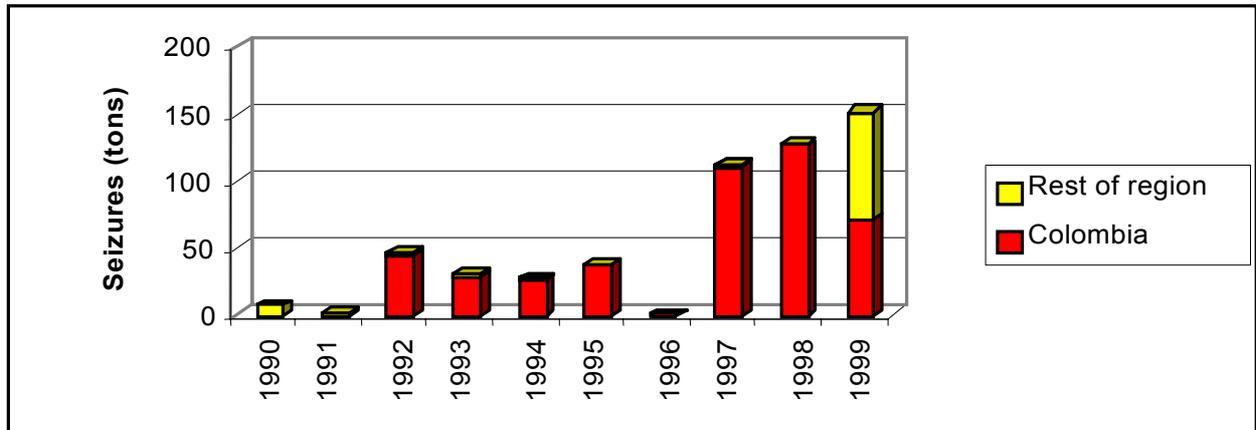
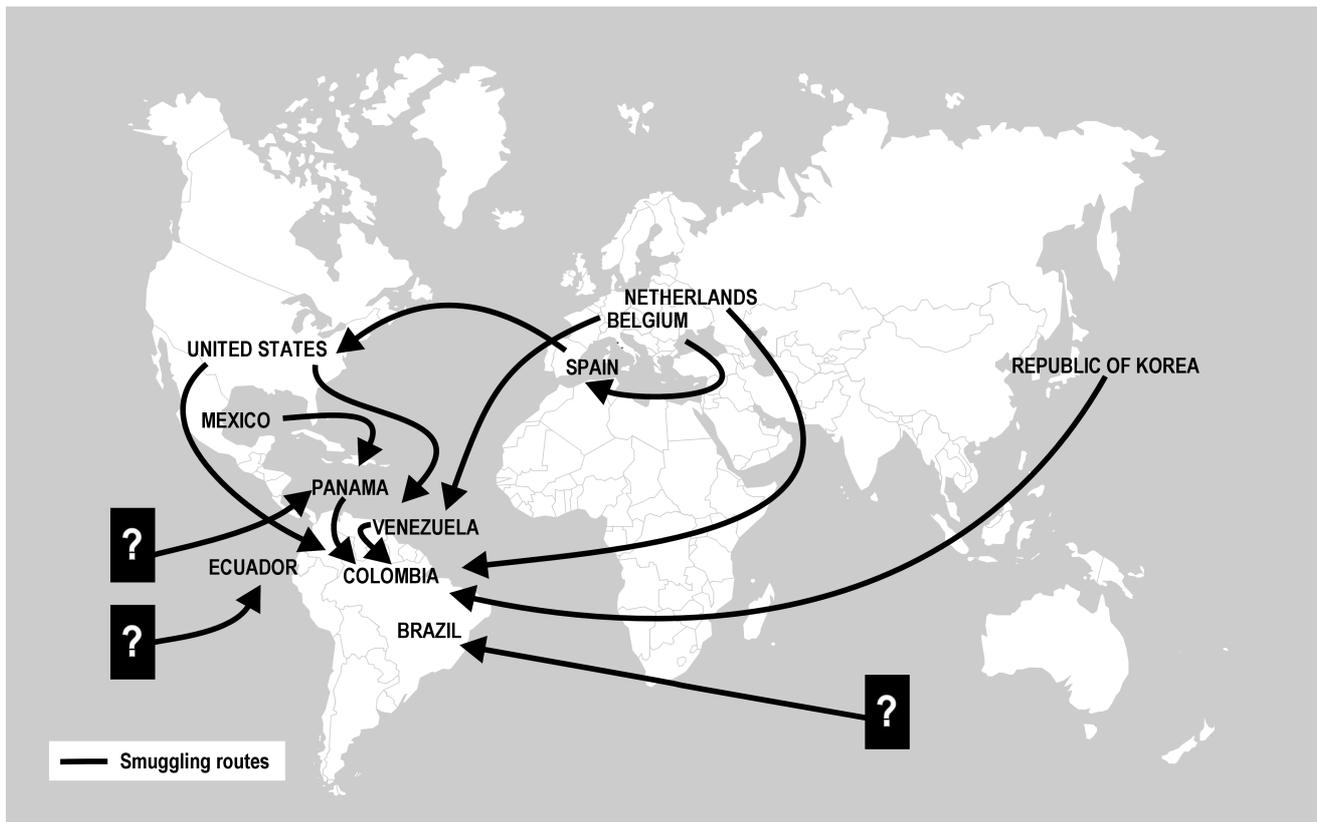


Figure VIII  
Smuggling routes of potassium permanganate identified through successful law enforcement actions in South America during 1999



82. As mentioned above, increasing seizures of *potassium permanganate* have been reported from other countries in the region since 1997. Brazil reported seizing 856 kilograms in 1997 and that total rose to 3.5 tons in 1999; Ecuador reported seizures for 1998 (659 kilograms) and 1999 (397 kilograms); and Venezuela (73.5 tons) and Panama (350 kilograms) reported seizures of the substance for the first time in 1999.

83. The amount of *potassium permanganate* seized in Venezuela is the largest reported by any country for 1999. The total of 73.5 tons consisted of four shipments, three of which were authorized by the Governments of both China and Venezuela and legally imported, with subsequent investigations by the Government of Venezuela determining that the importers were actually front companies established to facilitate the diversion of potassium permanganate. The fourth seizure was of a consignment that traffickers attempted to smuggle into the country from Belgium.

84. In cases such as the above, where it is known that seized chemicals have been obtained in a country other than the country making the seizure, it is essential, as noted elsewhere in the present report, to make every effort to identify the country where the diversion took place and to share that information with the country concerned and with the Board. In that regard, the Board has noted that some Governments have not supplied information on the routes and methods of diversion of the *potassium permanganate* seized in their countries. The Board urges those Governments to make every effort to obtain information on the seizures in order to initiate appropriate follow-up action.

#### *Stopped shipments in international trade*

85. The stopped shipments of potassium permanganate reported to the Board for 1999 are reflected in figures IV and V in its report for 1999 on the implementation of article 12,<sup>28</sup> and the stopped shipments reported for 2000 are reflected in figure VI of the present report.

#### **(b) Acids and solvents**

##### *Seizures*

86. Large seizures of the acids and solvents controlled under the 1988 Convention have again been reported from the South American region. In particular,

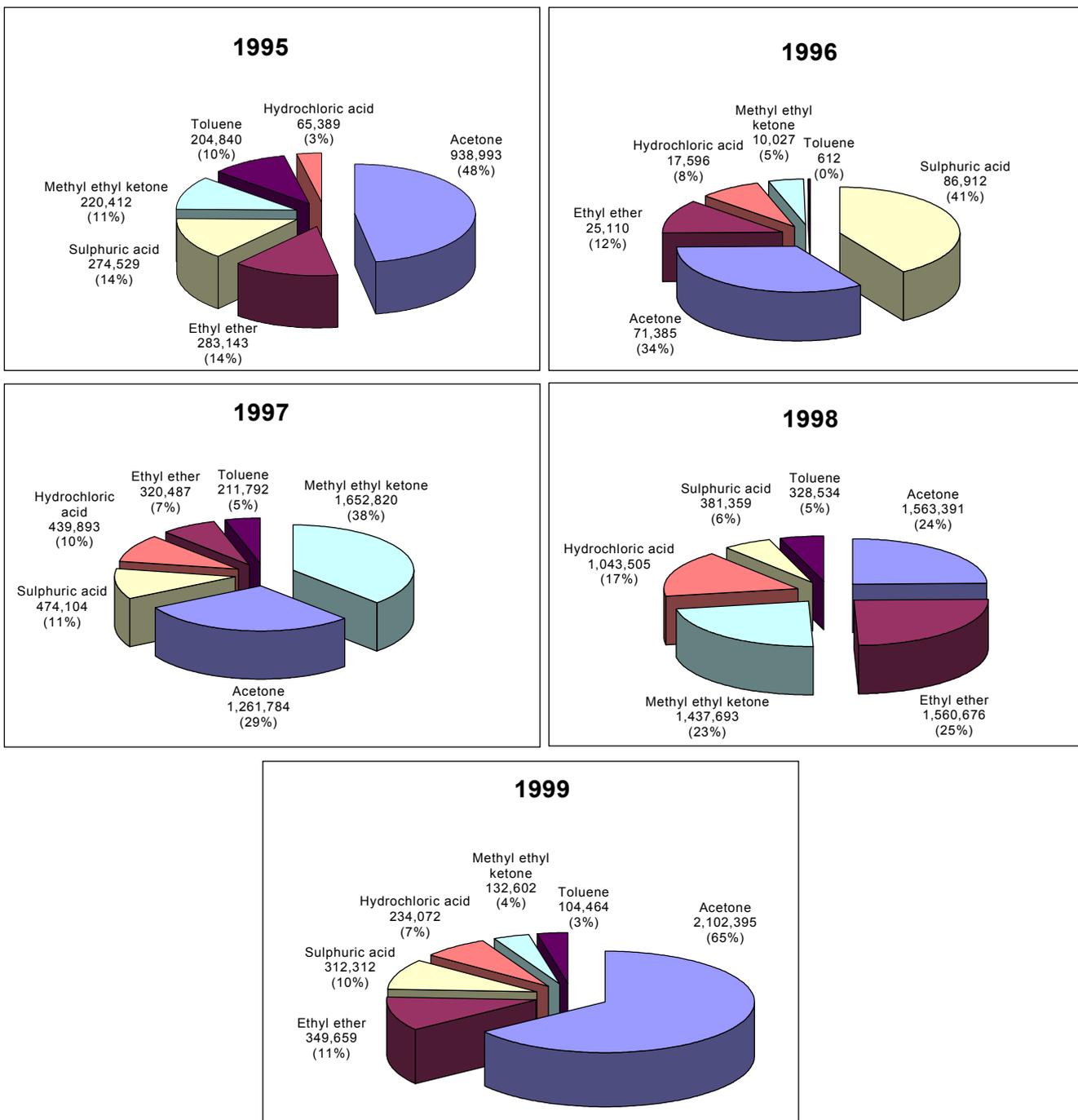
Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela have informed the Board of their largest seizures of *acetone*, and Argentina has also reported its largest seizures of *ethyl ether*, *hydrochloric acid* and *sulphuric acid*. Figure IX shows the seizures in the region by substance for the last five years.

87. While large amounts of acids and solvents continue to be seized, very little information is available to identify the sources of those chemicals. For 1999, only Argentina, Bolivia and Venezuela have reported on the actual number of seizures and identified the country from which the substance may have been diverted. Argentina reported that all the chemicals seized had been diverted from domestic distribution channels and intercepted by law enforcement authorities as smugglers were trying to transport small amounts of them across the borders of the country to the areas where illicit manufacture of drugs takes place. Bolivia reported similar circumstances, with a total of over 70 individual seizures of acids and solvents for 1999, although the chemicals are reported to have originated in Asia and Europe. In Venezuela, *acetone* was seized on two occasions, when the substance, after its diversion from domestic distribution channels, was being smuggled to Colombia.

#### *Stopped shipments in international trade*

88. While in the past the Board has been made aware of attempts to divert consignments of acids and solvents to South America from manufacturing countries, no such diversion attempts have been reported to the Board for 1999 or 2000. In 1999, however, Belgium, Germany and the United Kingdom stopped shipments to the region of, respectively, *sulphuric acid*, *methyl ethyl ketone* and *hydrochloric acid*. The Board has requested those countries to supply additional information on the circumstances surrounding the stopped shipments to determine whether any attempt at diversion was identified.

Figure IX  
**Seizures reported in South America of the acids and solvents in Table II of the  
 1988 Convention, 1995-1999**  
 (Litres)



89. With regard to both seizures and stopped shipments, the Board requests the Governments concerned to ensure that all relevant information that may assist in identifying either the source of the shipment or the source of the order is shared with the competent national authorities to ensure that the necessary follow-up investigations can be undertaken to prevent similar attempts in the future.

90. The Board also notes that, as indicated above, Governments in the Andean region report the seizure, year after year, of large amounts of the substances in Table II, as well as non-controlled substances, used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine. Those substances, when used indiscriminately in illicit laboratories and also when destroyed in situ by the authorities, or even when stored after being seized, cause serious environmental damage in the region. The Board is therefore seeking the cooperation of Governments in an effort, inter alia, to identify safe, affordable and environmentally friendly means of storing and disposing of the seized chemicals. Governments are urged to support the Board in that task by supplying the information sought when so requested.

## **2. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of heroin**

### **(a) Seizures**

91. While large individual seizures of *acetic anhydride* continue to be reported, the Board has noted that certain countries that in the past have regularly reported seizures of acetic anhydride did not submit the appropriate information for 1999. The reported seizures of the substance are shown, by region, in figure X.

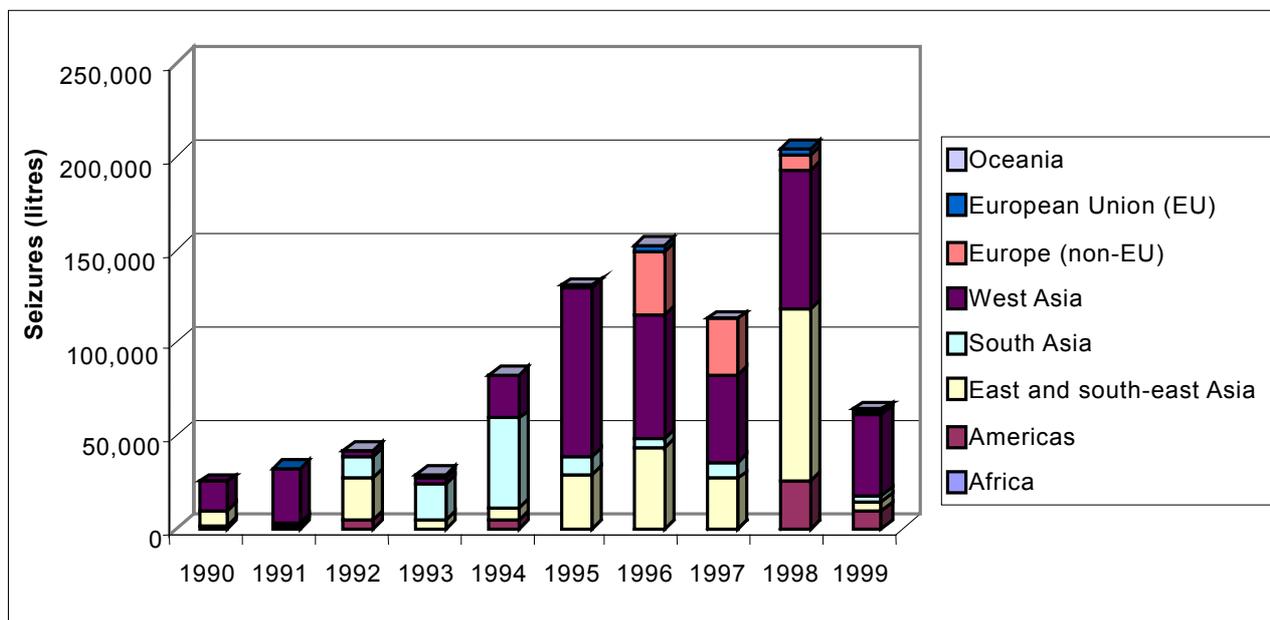
92. The Government of Turkey has reported the largest seizures of *acetic anhydride* for 1999, with over 29 tons of the substance being seized. The majority of the seizures (21 tons, or 72 per cent of the total) were effected when the acetic anhydride was smuggled into the country concealed in vehicles. The Government has also reported successes during 1999 against the illicit manufacture of heroin, with 5 tons of acetic anhydride being seized in seven laboratories in the country. The remaining seizures by Turkey (3 tons) were made at domestic premises where acetic anhydride was being stored prior to being smuggled to areas for use in the illicit manufacture of heroin.

93. The seizure data supplied by Turkey shows that *acetic anhydride* is smuggled into that country mainly from eastern European countries. For 1999, however, the only European countries that have reported seizures that may be connected to the illicit manufacture of heroin are the Russian Federation and Ukraine. The Russian Federation has also, for the first time, been identified as one of the countries from which acetic anhydride has been smuggled into Turkey. While it has been possible to identify the countries through which the acetic anhydride has been smuggled, the actual point of diversion of the acetic anhydride seized remains, in most cases, undetermined. For that reason, a major focus of Operation Topaz will be to attempt to identify diversion points through the thorough investigation of interceptions and seizures (see chapter II above).

94. In that regard, the World Customs Organization Regional Intelligence Liaison Office for Central and Eastern Europe reports a northward displacement of the Balkan route, with seizures of heroin being reported along the route from Turkey via the Russian Federation and Ukraine into the Republic of Moldova for onward shipment. So far, only seizures of heroin have been reported along the route, but as has been seen before, the trafficking of controlled chemicals, especially *acetic anhydride*, along the Balkan route has traditionally followed the same routes as those used to smuggle heroin. The Board trusts that the countries along the route will coordinate their efforts to prevent diversions of acetic anhydride and will share information on any seizures of acetic anhydride that may take place.

95. Figure XI shows the smuggling routes identified for *acetic anhydride* during 1999 and 2000 on the basis of data reported by the countries effecting the seizures. In total, 14 individual seizures were reported along those routes, amounting to a total of 36 tons of acetic anhydride. In five cases, the amounts of acetic anhydride seized were each less than 150 kilograms, and in the remaining nine cases, the amounts seized were each in excess of 2 tons. The Board is pleased to note that the Chinese and Indian authorities have carried out successful investigations into the seizures of the acetic anhydride originating in their countries and the point of diversion has been identified, thereby preventing future diversions from that source.

Figure X  
Seizures of acetic anhydride by region, 1990-1999<sup>a</sup>

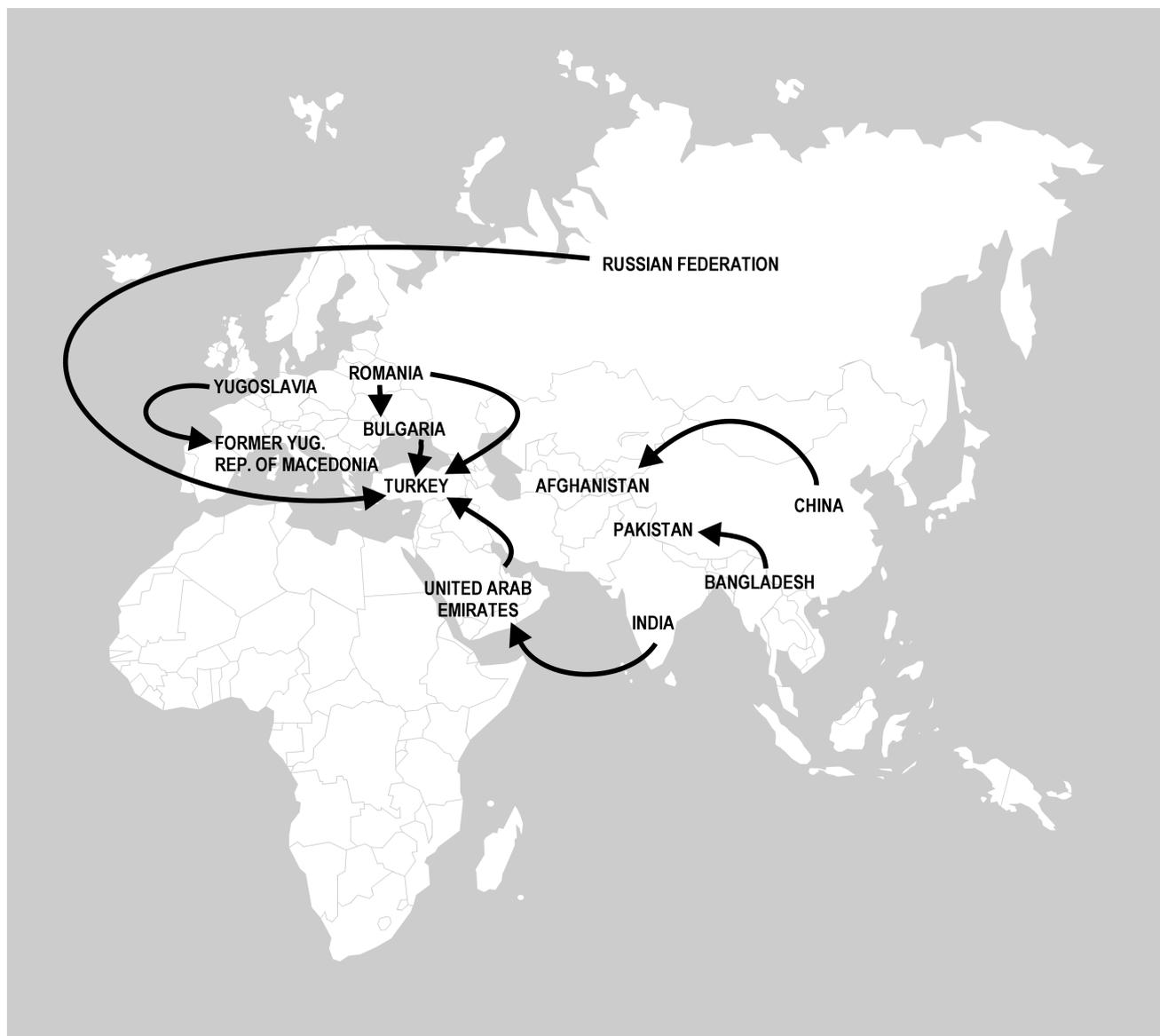


<sup>a</sup>Excluding 772,000 litres reported seized by the United States in 1993.

96. The seizures of *acetic anhydride* reported by India and Pakistan over the last decade show a decline in the amounts of the substance seized in their countries. For 1999, India has reported seizing nearly 3 tons of acetic anhydride in seven cases, and Pakistan, for the same period, has seized 600 litres in six cases. The decline in seizures reported by the two countries can largely be attributed to the strict controls introduced by India on domestic distribution of the substance. Furthermore, both India and Pakistan have established channels for mutual assistance between their law enforcement agencies to prevent cross-border smuggling in the region. The Board trusts that those working arrangements will continue in the future.

97. In south-east Asia, only the Government of Myanmar has reported seizures for 1999, amounting to nearly 5 tons of *acetic anhydride*, thereby indicating a continuation of its efforts to prevent the illicit manufacture of heroin in that country. The Board has also noted that, for the second consecutive year, Thailand has supplied no data on seizures of acetic anhydride. Given the proximity of the country to the areas where heroin is manufactured, the Board urges the Thai authorities to bear in mind the need for vigilance against the threat of smuggling of the substance such as that encountered in other countries in the region.

Figure XI  
Smuggling routes of acetic anhydride identified through successful law enforcement actions,  
1999-2000



98. For the past several years, the Board has been warning that States in central Asia have been targeted as a source of, or as transit countries for, *acetic anhydride* being used in the illicit manufacture of heroin in both south and west Asia. Its warning was supported by the seizure of 16 tons of acetic anhydride in Uzbekistan in 1998. The Uzbek authorities have now supplied additional data showing that, between 1996 and 1998, four large shipments of acetic anhydride, totalling over 72 tons, were seized in their country. The countries from which the substance was transported were identified as China, the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation. All four shipments were destined for Afghanistan and three were being smuggled. Furthermore, the Board has been informed of similar seizures of acetic anhydride in Turkmenistan. That information shows that, in 1998, the Turkmen authorities seized over 34 tons of the substance; in 1999, over 15 tons were seized; and for the first half of 2000, over 22 tons have been seized.

99. For 1999, Colombia has, as in 1998, reported significant seizures of *acetic anhydride*, with nearly 10 tons of the substance seized. Colombia has informed the Board that traffickers in that country are not diverting the substance from international trade, but are stealing shipments in transit from the point of entry into Colombia, en route to a legitimate end-user. Such methods of diversion are being observed with other chemicals as well, as discussed below in the section on amphetamine-type stimulants. In addition, the Colombian authorities dismantled a heroin laboratory in May 2000. While the laboratory was not large, with a production capacity of approximately 20 kilograms per week and 3 litres of acetic anhydride seized, it was the first such seizure reported by the Colombian authorities. Other countries in the region also reported seizures of acetic anhydride for the first time in 1999, with Ecuador seizing 2 litres and Panama 600 litres. With more information being obtained on seizures in the region, the Board hopes to develop a better understanding of the illicit manufacture of heroin in South America. The Board urges other countries in the region to remain on the alert against possible diversions of acetic anhydride for use in the illicit manufacture of heroin.

### **(b) Stopped shipments in international trade**

100. In addition to seizures of *acetic anhydride*, several countries have reported stopping, during 1999 and 2000, shipments of acetic anhydride and the other Table II substances used in the illicit manufacture of heroin. Those stopped shipments are shown in figure XII.

101. Of the 11 shipments that the authorities did not authorize to proceed because of a suspicion regarding their legitimacy, four were shipments of *acetic anhydride*, with Germany stopping two of them and Singapore and the United States one each. The other seven shipments involved *acetone*, *hydrochloric acid*, *methyl ethyl ketone* and *sulphuric acid* and were stopped by France, Greece and the United Kingdom. The Board notes that most of the shipments were stopped by States members of the European Union, a fact which indicates that those countries are now extending their scope of control to Table II substances.

## **3. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants**

### **(a) Amphetamine and methamphetamine**

#### *(i) Ephedrine and pseudoephedrine*

#### Seizures

102. For 1999, 15 countries reported the seizure of over 18 tons of *ephedrine*, as shown in figure XIII (a). While the seizures have been reported from every region, the largest continue to occur in south and south-east Asia, where the majority of the world supply of ephedrine is manufactured, and where methamphetamine has traditionally been abused. For 1999, China, India and Myanmar seized nearly 18 tons, or 97 per cent of the global seizures of the substance.

Figure XII

Countries that have stopped or not authorized shipments of the chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of heroin, 1999-2000

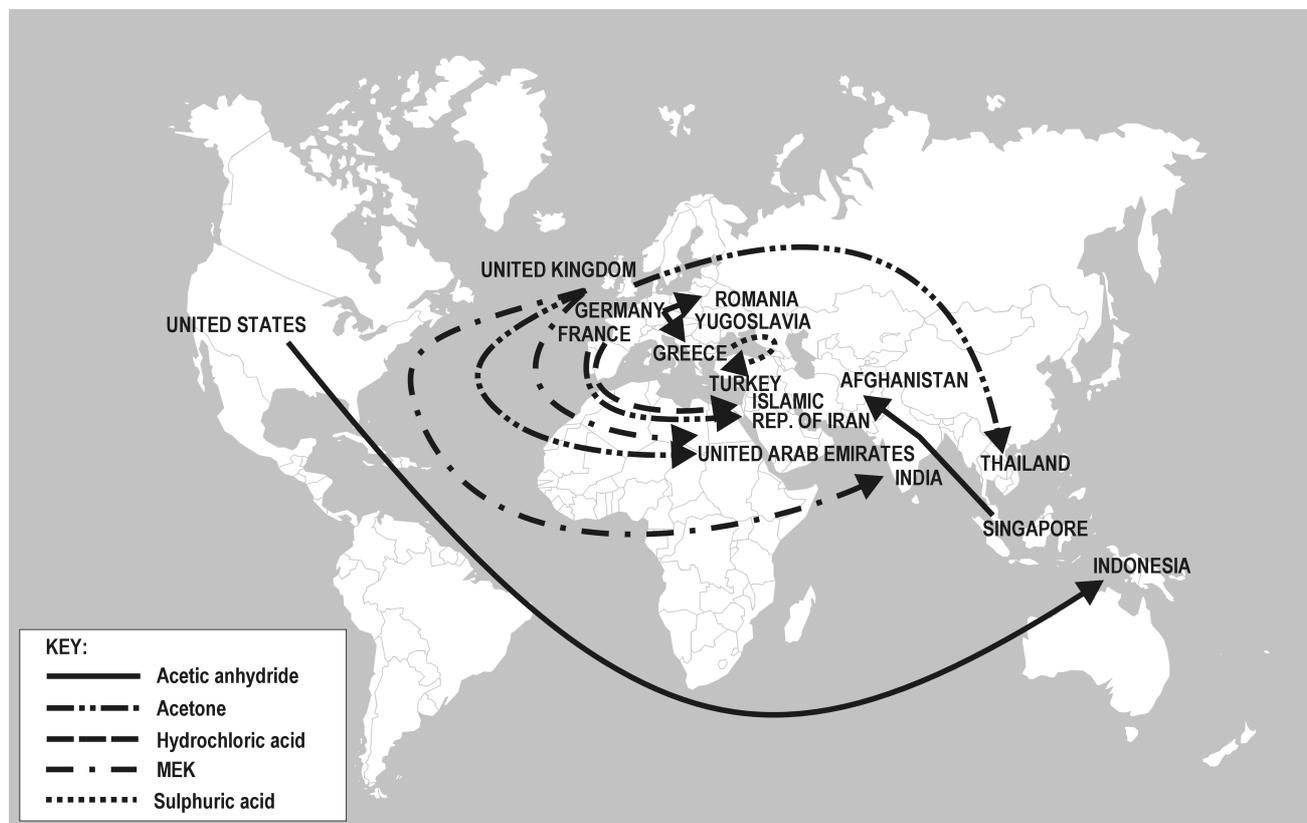
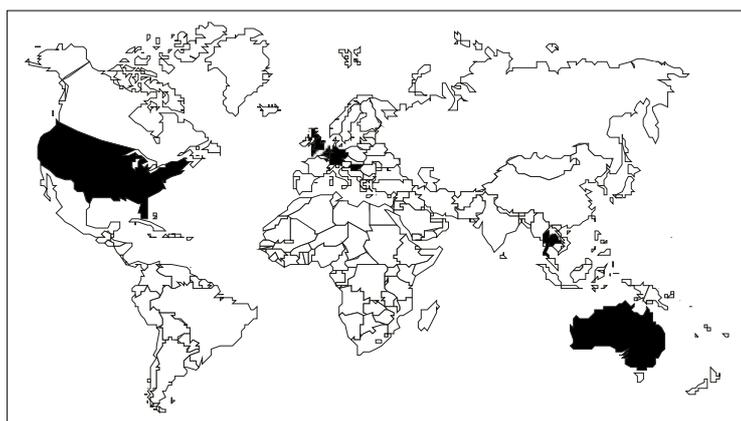


Figure XIII  
Seizures of precursors of amphetamine type stimulants in 1999

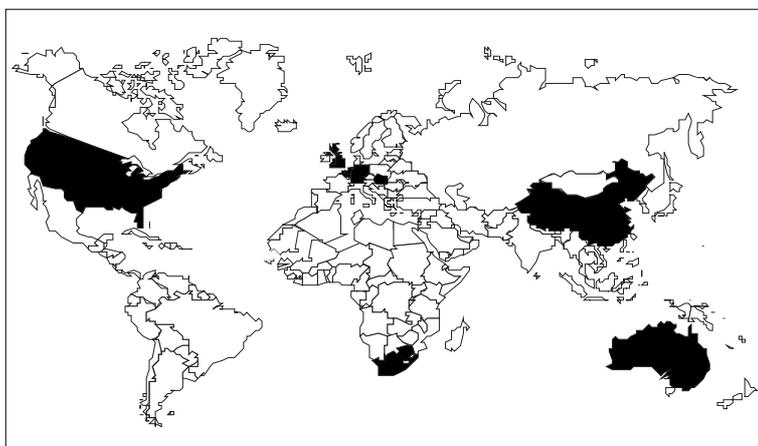
**(a) Countries that seized ephedrine and pseudoephedrine**



**(b) Countries that seized 1-phenyl-2-propanone and phenylacetic acid**



**(c) Countries that seized precursors used in the illicit manufacture of MDMA**



103. The seizures in China, India and Myanmar continue to consist of numerous small amounts of *ephedrine*, diverted from domestic distribution channels and smuggled to the areas where methamphetamine is illicitly manufactured. In recognizing that fact, both China and India made intensive efforts during 1999 and 2000 to prevent diversions from domestic distribution channels. China has issued national directives for the control of the manufacture, sale, use and export of ephedrine, and in India, the manufacture and distribution of ephedrine at the national level are now controlled under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, which provides for up to 10 years of imprisonment for offences.

104. The effects of the controls imposed by China have already been noted in the Russian Federation. The State Customs Committee of the Russian Federation has reported that, between 1998 and 1999, as a direct result of the controls introduced in China, seizures of ephedrine originating in China significantly decreased along the border region between the two countries.

105. The controls at the national level in China and India are expected to result in less ephedrine being available for use in the illicit manufacture of drugs. The Board calls upon those countries, and Myanmar, to further expand their operational activities, through cross-border meetings at the working level, as described in its report for 1999 on the implementation of article 12.<sup>29</sup> The utility of such cooperation in the past has been well documented. Moreover, given the methods and routes used by traffickers in the region to smuggle ephedrine, the exchange of information, together with combined operations, remains the most effective tool against trafficking. The Board urges the authorities concerned to step up the exchange of operational information and intelligence on a real-time basis, in order to ensure the increased apprehension of traffickers.

106. Direct contacts have again proved useful with the recent seizure in Myanmar of over 4 million ephedrine tablets (270 kilograms) that had been smuggled into the country from China. The close working relations between the two Governments concerned have enabled follow-up investigations to be initiated in China at both the national and local level to identify the source of the tablets and to take appropriate action to prevent similar diversions in the future. As the first reported case of

the smuggling of ephedrine tablets in the region, it may indicate that, as a result of the new controls, traffickers are finding it difficult to obtain the required raw material. The Board has alerted other Governments in the region to the seizure as a precautionary measure against similar diversions in other countries.

107. For 1999, the United States has again reported large seizures of *ephedrine* and *pseudoephedrine*, with 425 kilograms of ephedrine and over 3 tons of pseudoephedrine being seized. A significant proportion of those seizures were pharmaceutical preparations, with over 200,000 dosage units of ephedrine and about 46 million dosage units of pseudoephedrine being seized. The Board also understands that a major pseudoephedrine trafficking organization was dismantled in the United States in 2000, resulting in the seizure of a further 10 tons of pseudoephedrine, as well as other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine.

#### Stopped shipments in international trade

108. In addition to the above-mentioned seizures, the United States, working closely with the competent authorities of China and India, stopped 34 shipments of *ephedrine*, amounting to 67 tons, and 50 shipments of *pseudoephedrine*, amounting to 96 tons, from those countries in 1999. While those entire amounts of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine were not intended for diversion, the standard operating procedures developed between the countries concerned allows for a shipment to be stopped if a suspicion exists that diversion of any portion of a shipment may take place at some point along the distribution chain.

109. The effectiveness of the international controls on the availability of illicit supplies of the substances becomes clearer when the methods that traffickers are being forced to adopt to obtain even small amounts of the substances are studied. The methods currently reported in the United States include the following: the use of private mail firms located outside the United States, from where the consignment can be collected and transported back into the United States; and the use of couriers who purchase tablets in a neighbouring country for smuggling across the border into the United States. There have also been reports of thefts of *pseudoephedrine* by corrupt employees in chemical companies, and of armed robberies at those companies.

110. While much of the diversion of *ephedrine* and *pseudoephedrine* currently appears to be taking place from domestic distribution channels, as mentioned above, traffickers continue to attempt to divert consignments from international trade. Figure XIV shows the stopped shipments and diversion attempts known to the Board for 1999 and 2000. For 1999, excluding the United States data mentioned in paragraph 108 above, five countries have reported stopping seven shipments totalling 2.5 tons of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. In addition, the Board, working with the Governments concerned, has identified and prevented eight attempts to divert over 57 tons of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine during 1999 and 2000. In particular, the Governments of China and India played a key role in preventing those diversions, which, if effected, would have been sufficient to manufacture nearly 40 tons of methamphetamine.

111. In view of the reported manufacture of methamphetamine in Canada and Mexico, the Board is concerned that Canada has not supplied information for 1999 under article 12, and that Mexico has reported no seizure data. Without information from those two countries, it is not possible to evaluate the regional situation concerning the diversion of *ephedrine* and *pseudoephedrine* and the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine.

112. In Europe, no large-scale manufacture of methamphetamine via the *ephedrine/pseudoephedrine* reduction method has been reported, and seizure data show that illicit manufacture is restricted to personal abuse or used for the supply of small groups. The increase in both the trafficking of methamphetamine and the number of countries seizing ephedrine in the region is of concern. Governments in Europe should take appropriate action to prevent the situation from escalating to the proportions seen elsewhere in the world.

(ii) *1-phenyl-2-propanone and phenylacetic acid*

Seizures

113. Seizures of *1-phenyl-2-propanone (P-2-P)* and *phenylacetic acid* are limited, as reflected in figure XIII (b). In the early to middle 1990s *P-2-P* was the chemical of choice sought by traffickers in Europe for use in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine. Because of increasingly tight controls and monitoring of the substance, however, traffickers began to use

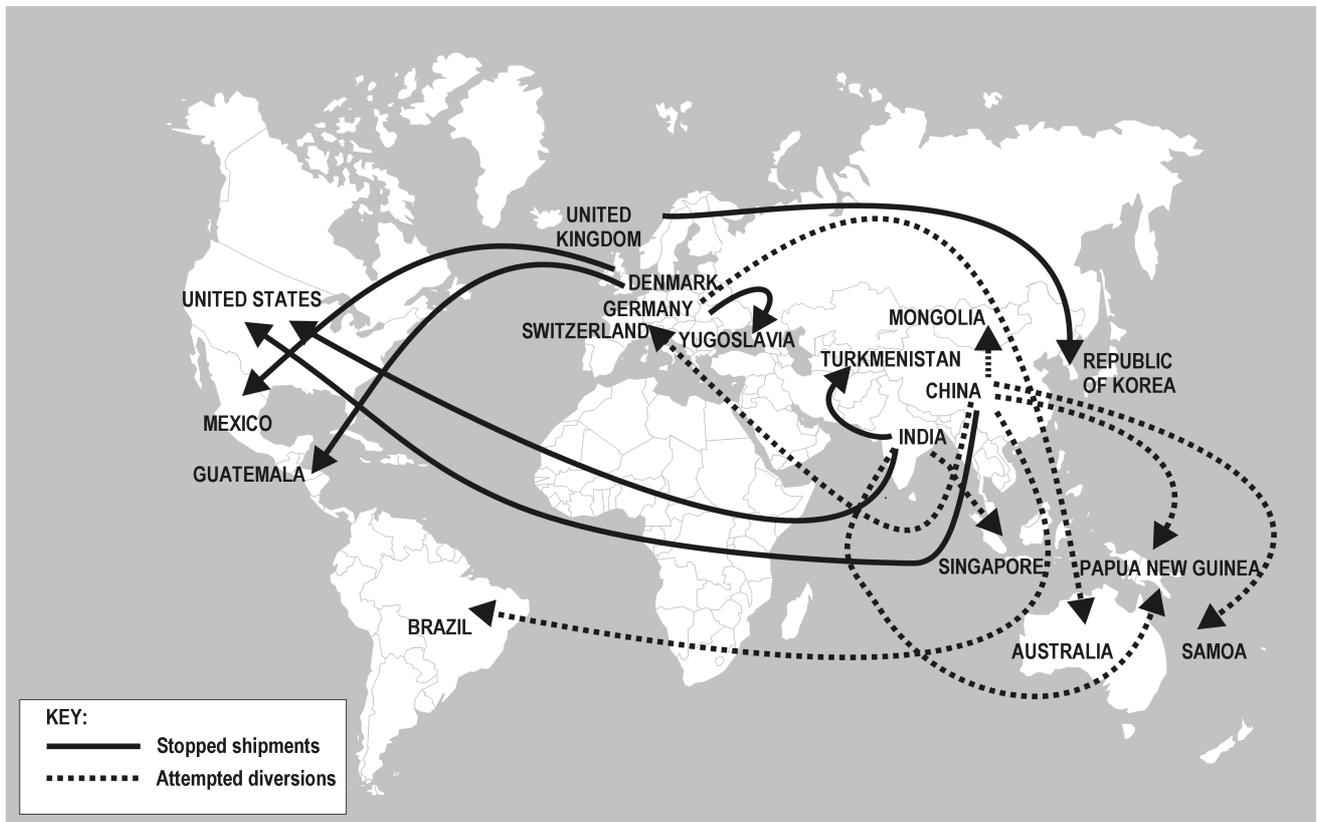
non-controlled substitutes, such as benzaldehyde, in illicit manufacture. Seizures are now increasing slightly in both Europe and the United States. That could be due to the fact that traffickers have found alternative sources of the substance in south and south-east Asia, as indicated when India uncovered a series of diversions of the substance to Europe during the late 1990s, and also that an attempt to divert the substance from China was brought to light in 1999.

114. In Europe, Germany has reported the dismantling, in 1999, of a large scale laboratory using *P-2-P* to manufacture methamphetamine, the first time since 1996 that *P-2-P* had been detected in illicit manufacture in that country.<sup>30</sup> The dismantling of the laboratory was the result of an investigation involving the authorities of Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary and India, and was initiated when India discovered suspicious orders of *P-2-P* being placed by companies in Europe, as referred to in the previous paragraph.

115. Hungary reported seizures of *P-2-P* in 1999,<sup>31</sup> the first time such seizures have been made in that country. A total of 110 kilograms were seized in two consignments, with the substance being smuggled from Romania to Poland for use in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants. There are increasing reports of diversions of the precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants through eastern European countries and also reports of the illicit manufacture of amphetamine in Poland. The Board wishes to urge countries in the region to be vigilant in identifying diversions that may be taking place and also in taking action to locate and dismantle any laboratories involved in illicit manufacture of drugs.

116. Of the countries that had previously reported seizures of *phenylacetic acid*, only Australia and the United States have reported seizures for 1999, although Myanmar was new in reporting the seizure of phenylacetic acid on three occasions in 1999 and 2000. In January and April 1999, 20 litres and 8 litres were seized, respectively, and nearly 600 litres were seized in March 2000. While those seizures are small when compared with the amounts of *ephedrine* seized, it will be important to monitor the use of substitute chemicals as controls over *ephedrine* start to restrict the availability of the substance.

Figure XIV  
Countries that have stopped shipments and prevented diversions of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, 1999-2000



## Stopped shipments in international trade

117. For 1999, the only countries that reported stopping shipments of *P-2-P* were in western Europe. Germany reported stopping five shipments to France, Poland, Romania, Slovenia and Turkey, amounting to nearly 7 tons; Belgium stopped two shipments to Germany and Romania, amounting to nearly 1 ton; and Romania stopped a shipment of 10 tons to Yugoslavia.

118. Other developments concerning *P-2-P* should be noted. The Government of China has reported that the substance is increasingly being used in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine in that country. While the Government has not previously reported seizures of *P-2-P*, the country was, during 1999 and 2000, successful in dismantling large clandestine laboratories for the manufacture of methamphetamine, with 1.5 tons of methamphetamine being seized in a single laboratory in 1999. More recently, over 16 tons of methamphetamine have been seized in clandestine laboratories involving front companies manufacturing the substance. From preliminary reports, it appears that the clandestine laboratories have been using *P-2-P*, as opposed to ephedrine, in the manufacturing process.

119. A further consideration is that Ecuador has reported large seizures of a non-controlled chemical, formic acid, which can be used with *P-2-P* to manufacture methamphetamine. While no reports of the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine have been received from Ecuador, seizures of acetic acid and *acetic anhydride*, which can be used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine and methamphetamine, as well as seizures of the bulking and binding agents and lubricants used in tableting processes, have been reported. The Board is requesting additional details on those seizures to determine whether such illicit manufacture is actually taking place.

*(iii) Norephedrine*

## Seizures

120. For 1999, only the United States has reported seizing *norephedrine*. The seizure of 1 million dosage units containing 17 kilograms of the substance shows that the traffickers may not be able to obtain the raw material and are turning to pharmaceutical preparations, as already noted, containing both *ephedrine* and *pseudoephedrine*.

## Stopped shipments in international trade

121. No diversions of the substance from international trade were reported, although an attempted diversion from Germany to Mexico was detected and stopped in 1999 and 2000. The Board trusts that with the inclusion of *norephedrine* in Table I of the 1988 Convention (see chapter II above), Governments will exercise the same caution with regard to shipments of the substance, in particular sending, and responding to, pre-export notifications, as is currently applied to *ephedrine* and *pseudoephedrine*.

**(b) MDMA and its analogues***Seizures*

122. Whereas seizures of MDMA and its analogues reached record amounts in 1999, seizures of the controlled precursors (*isosafrole*, *3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone* (*3,4-MDP-2-P*), *piperonal* and *safrole*) used in the illicit manufacture of those drugs have remained small in comparison. The manufacturing, trading and consumer countries should make an intensive effort to identify the methods and routes used by traffickers to obtain those chemicals, and should develop appropriate methods to stop the diversions. That holds true in particular for *3,4-MDP-2-P*, which appears to be emerging as the chemical of choice sought by traffickers in the illicit manufacture of MDMA.

123. For 1999, the largest seizures were reported for *3,4-MDP-2-P* (7 tons), followed by *piperonal* (4 tons). Only 84 kilograms of *isosafrole* and 20 kilograms of *safrole*, including *safrole* in the form of *sassafras* oil, were seized. The countries reporting seizures for 1999 are shown in figure XIII (c).

124. The seizure by the Slovak authorities of 5,800 litres of *3,4-MDP-2-P* is the largest ever reported to the Board. The substance had been smuggled through Romania before being seized in Slovakia, and it has not been possible to determine whether it was intended for use in illicit manufacture in Slovakia or for smuggling to laboratories elsewhere in Europe.

125. More recently, in June 2000, the authorities in Belgium discovered 2,200 litres of *3,4-MDP-2-P* concealed in a cargo of detergent. The substance had been smuggled from China, and investigations have shown that the traffickers involved had previously used the same method and route.

126. In addition to those large seizures of 3,4-MDP-2-P, the authorities in the Netherlands have made five seizures totalling 1 kilogram, which had been sent by post from Hong Kong SAR of China.

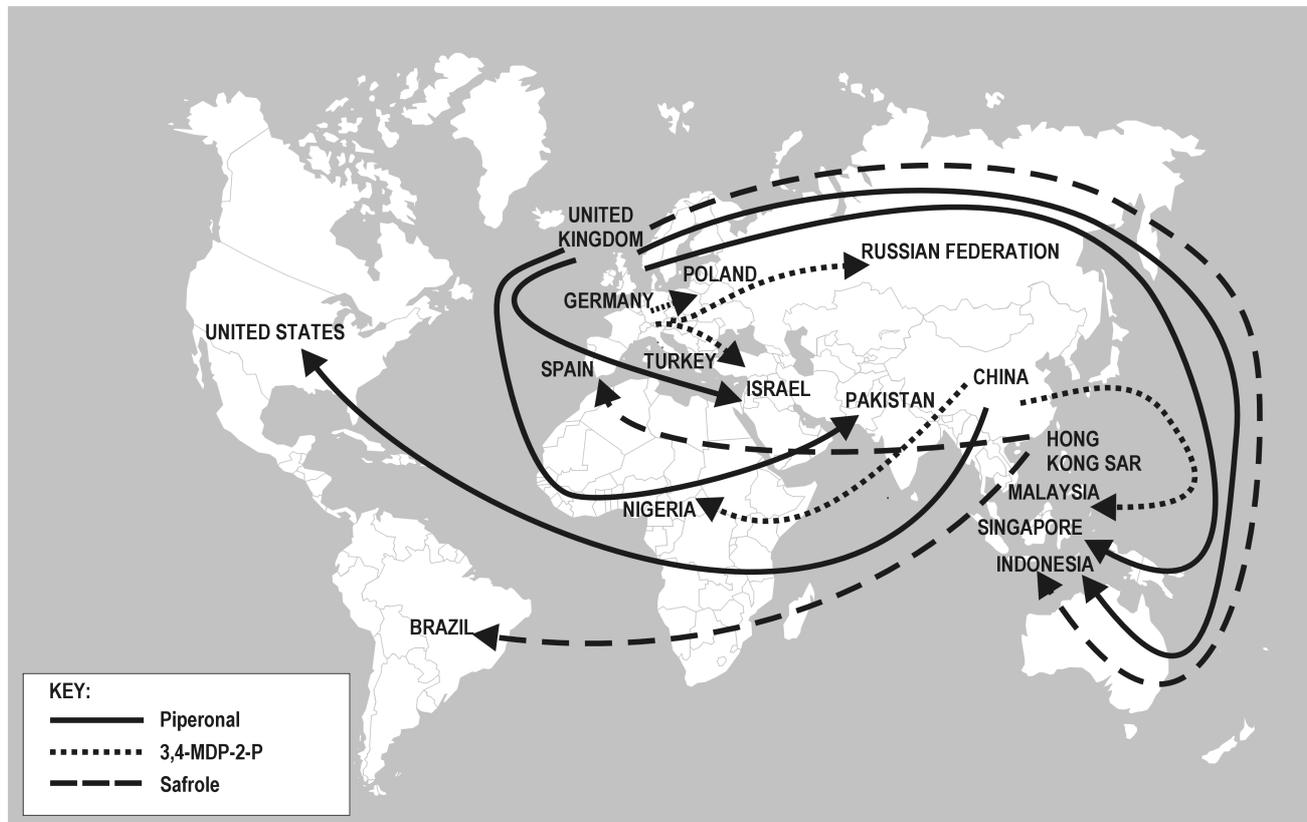
*Stopped shipments in international trade*

127. During 1999 and 2000, Governments have also reported stopping shipments of the MDMA precursors. Large shipments of 3,4-MDP-2-P (16 tons), *piperonal* (63 tons) and *safrole* (17 tons) were stopped. Figure XV shows the countries that stopped, or refused to authorize, the shipments.

128. The shipments traced in figure XV show that both the exporting and importing countries are exercising control over the international trade in MDMA precursors. However, the above-mentioned interception of shipments of smuggled substances indicates that the precursors are being diverted, but that the actual points of diversion, possibly from domestic distribution channels, still need to be identified. The Board urges all countries to identify and monitor the operators involved in either the manufacture or distribution of the substances, in order to determine how and from where the precursors used in the illicit manufacture of MDMA are being obtained.

129. Finally, in previous years the Board has warned that the illicit manufacture of MDMA may spread from Europe to other regions of the world. In 1999, reports were received of the dismantling of an MDMA laboratory in Colombia and the seizure of 30,000 tablets. Furthermore, the United States has reported dismantling, during 1999, 14 laboratories manufacturing MDMA or its analogues, which is twice the number of laboratories manufacturing the substance that were dismantled in 1997 and 1998. Given the large amounts of MDMA currently being smuggled into the United States from Europe, illicit manufacture may continue to increase in the country if the traffickers decide to move their operations closer to the user market in North America.

Figure XV  
Countries that have stopped or not authorized shipments of MDMA precursors, 1999-2000



## Notes

- <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). The first report of the Board on the implementation of article 12 was contained in document E/CN.7/1991/21. Since 1993, the Board has been issuing the report annually as one of its technical publications.
- <sup>2</sup> The term “precursor” is used to indicate any of the substances listed in Table I or II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 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 and 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.
- <sup>3</sup> Held in Brussels in June 1990 in cooperation with the European Commission. The Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of the United States of America made special financial contributions, which enabled broader attendance from all geographic regions than would otherwise have been possible. The seminar was attended by 42 States and one territory, as well as various competent international bodies.
- <sup>4</sup> *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.3), paras. 40-47.
- <sup>5</sup> The meeting was hosted by the Government of Turkey and held in Antalya, Turkey, in October 2000. The Governments of the United Kingdom and of the United States again made special financial contributions to ensure broad attendance. A total of 27 States attended the seminar together with various competent international bodies.
- <sup>6</sup> Pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 5 (XXXIV) of 9 May 1991, General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B of 10 June 1998 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/31 of 28 July 1999.
- <sup>7</sup> *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.3).
- <sup>8</sup> Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.
- <sup>9</sup> This information is requested on a voluntary basis in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/20, in which the Council, inter alia:
- “8. *Urges* Governments ... to inform the Board on a regular basis ... of the quantities of substances listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention that they have imported, exported or trans-shipped, and encourages them to estimate their annual licit needs;
- “9. *Requests* the Board ... 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 listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention ...;
- “...;
- “13. *Encourages* Governments to consider strengthening, where necessary, the working mechanisms established to prevent diversion of substances listed in Table II of the 1988 Convention, as described in the resolution”.
- <sup>10</sup> Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.
- <sup>11</sup> An overview on the licit uses of substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention is shown in annex II, section D.
- <sup>12</sup> The competent authorities of the following countries and territories participate in Operation Purple: Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Hong Kong SAR of China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Germany, India, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela.

- <sup>13</sup> *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.3), paras. 40-50.
- <sup>14</sup> The Committee for Operation Purple consists of representatives of the competent authorities of China, Hong Kong SAR of China, Colombia, Germany, India, Spain, Ukraine and the United States, as well as the INCB secretariat, Interpol and the World Customs Organization.
- <sup>15</sup> The final report of the steering committee, entitled "International potassium permanganate monitoring initiative Operation Purple, phase I", was distributed to all Governments during the forty-third session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and non-participating countries were invited to join in the operation.
- <sup>16</sup> *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.3), para. 59.
- <sup>17</sup> The Governments of the following countries and territories attended the meeting: Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Hong Kong SAR of China, Colombia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Myanmar, Netherlands, Pakistan, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States and Uzbekistan.
- <sup>18</sup> The Steering Committee for Operation Topaz consists of representatives of the competent authorities of China, Colombia, Germany, India, Romania, Singapore, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uzbekistan and the European Commission, as well as the secretariat of the Board, Interpol and the World Customs Organization.
- <sup>19</sup> *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.3), paras. 53-58.
- <sup>20</sup> In resolution 5 (XXXIV) of May 1991 the Commission on Narcotic Drugs invited the Board to advise the Commission on the adequacy and propriety of the Tables of the 1988 Convention, and the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1999/31, requested the Board "to consider the necessary measures, in accordance with article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, for the transfer of acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate from Table II to Table I of the Convention".
- <sup>21</sup> The proposals of the Board regarding the nomenclature of the substance are contained in the 1998 report of the Board on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention.
- <sup>22</sup> *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1998 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.99.XI.3), paras. 73-83.
- <sup>23</sup> *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.3), paras. 66-74.
- <sup>24</sup> *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.3), paras. 75-84.
- <sup>25</sup> *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1998 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.99.XI.3).
- <sup>26</sup> *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.1), paras. 40-47.

- <sup>27</sup> *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.3), paras. 97 and 98.
- <sup>28</sup> *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.3), pp. 10 and 11.
- <sup>29</sup> *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.3), paras. 51-52.
- <sup>30</sup> *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.3), para. 38.
- <sup>31</sup> *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.3), para. 121.

## Annex I

## Tables

Table 1  
Parties and non-parties to the 1988 Convention<sup>a</sup>

<i>Region</i>	<i>Party to the 1988 Convention</i>		<i>Non-party to the 1988 Convention</i>	
Africa	Algeria (09.05.1995)	Mali (31.10.1995)	Angola	Eritrea
	Benin (23.05.1997)	Mauritania (01.07.1993)	Central African Republic	Gabon
	Botswana (13.08.1996)	Morocco (28.10.1992)	Congo	Liberia
	Burkina Faso (02.06.1992)	Mozambique (08.06.1998)	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mauritius
	Burundi (18.02.1993)	Niger (10.11.1992)	Djibouti	Namibia
	Cameroon (28.10.1991)	Nigeria (01.11.1989)	Equatorial Guinea	Rwanda
	Cape Verde (08.05.1995)	Sao Tome and Principe (20.06.1996)		Somalia
	Chad (09.06.1995)	Senegal (27.11.1989)		
	Comoros (01.03.2000)	Seychelles (27.02.1992)		
	Côte d'Ivoire (25.11.1991)	Sierra Leone (06.06.1994)		
	Egypt (15.03.1991)	South Africa (14.12.1998)		
	Ethiopia (11.10.1994)	Sudan (19.11.1993)		
	Gambia (23.04.1996)	Swaziland (08.10.1995)		
	Ghana (10.04.1990)	Togo (01.08.1990)		
	Guinea (27.12.1990)	Tunisia (20.09.1990)		
	Guinea-Bissau (27.10.1995)	Uganda (20.08.1990)		
	Kenya (19.10.1992)	United Republic of Tanzania (17.04.1996)		
	Lesotho (28.03.1995)	Zambia (28.05.1993)		
	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (22.07.1996)	Zimbabwe (30.07.1993)		
	Madagascar (12.05.1991)			
Malawi (12.10.1995)				

Regional total  
53

40

13

<i>Region</i>	<i>Party to the 1988 Convention</i>	<i>Non-party to the 1988 Convention</i>
America	Antigua and Barbuda (05.04.1993)	Haiti (18.09.1995)
	Argentina (10.06.1993)	Honduras (11.12.1991)
	Bahamas (30.01.1989)	Jamaica (29.12.1995)
	Barbados (15.10.1992)	Mexico (11.04.1990)
	Belize (24.07.1996)	Nicaragua (04.05.1990)
	Bolivia (20.08.1990)	Panama (13.01.1994)
	Brazil (17.07.1991)	Paraguay (23.08.1990)
	Canada (05.07.1990)	Peru (16.01.1992)
	Chile (13.03.1990)	Saint Kitts and Nevis (19.04.1995)
	Colombia (10.06.1994)	Saint Lucia (21.08.1995)
	Costa Rica (08.02.1991)	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (17.05.1994)
	Cuba (12.06.1996)	Suriname (28.10.1992)
	Dominica (30.06.1993)	Trinidad and Tobago (17.02.1995)
	Dominican Republic (21.09.1993)	United States of America (20.02.1990)
	Ecuador (23.03.1990)	Uruguay (10.03.1995)
	El Salvador (21.05.1993)	Venezuela (16.07.1991)
	Grenada (10.12.1990)	
	Guatemala (28.02.1991)	
	Guyana (19.03.1993)	
	<i>Regional total</i>	35

<i>Region</i>	<i>Party to the 1988 Convention</i>		<i>Non-party to the 1988 Convention</i>	
Asia	Afghanistan (14.02.1992)	Myanmar (11.06.1991)	Cambodia	Lao People's Democratic Republic
	Armenia (13.09.1993)	Nepal (24.07.1991)	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Mongolia
	Azerbaijan (22.09.1993)	Oman (15.03.1991)	Israel	Thailand
	Bahrain (07.02.1990)	Pakistan (25.10.1991)	Kuwait	
	Bangladesh (11.10.1990)	Philippines (07.06.1996)		
	Bhutan (27.08.1990)	Qatar (04.05.1990)		
	Brunei Darussalam (12.11.1993)	Republic of Korea (28.12.1998)		
	China (25.10.1989)	Saudi Arabia (09.01.1992)		
	Georgia (08.01.1998)	Singapore (23.10.1997)		
	India (27.03.1990)	Sri Lanka (06.06.1991)		
	Indonesia (23.02.1999)	Syrian Arab Republic (03.09.1991)		
	Iran (Islamic Republic of) (07.12.1992)	Tajikistan (06.05.1996)		
	Iraq (22.07.1998)	Turkey (02.04.1996)		
	Japan (12.06.1992)	Turkmenistan (21.02.1996)		
	Jordan (16.04.1990)	United Arab Emirates (12.04.1990)		
	Kazakhstan (29.04.1997)	Uzbekistan (24.08.1995)		
	Kyrgyzstan (07.10.1994)	Viet Nam (04.11.1997)		
	Lebanon (11.03.1996)	Yemen (25.03.1996)		
	Malaysia (11.05.1993)			
	Maldives (07.09.2000)			
<i>Regional total</i>	45	38	7	

<i>Region</i>	<i>Party to the 1988 Convention</i>		<i>Non-party to the 1988 Convention</i>	
Europe	Andorra (23.07.1999)	Lithuania (08.06.1998)	Albania	Liechtenstein
	Austria (11.07.1997)	Luxembourg (29.04.1992)	Holy See	Switzerland
	Belarus (15.10.1990)	Malta (28.02.1996)		
	Belgium (25.10.1995)	Monaco (23.04.1991)		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina (01.09.1993)	Netherlands (08.09.1993)		
	Bulgaria (24.09.1992)	Norway (14.11.1994)		
	Croatia (26.07.1993)	Poland (26.05.1994)		
	Cyprus (25.05.1990)	Portugal (03.12.1991)		
	Czech Republic (30.12.1993)	Republic of Moldova (15.02.1995)		
	Denmark (19.12.1991)	Romania (21.01.1993)		
	European Community <sup>b</sup> (31.12.1990)	Russian Federation (17.12.1990)		
	Estonia (12.07.2000)	San Marino (10 October 2000)		
	Finland (15.02.1994)	Slovakia (28.05.1993)		
	France (31.12.1990)	Slovenia (06.07.1992)		
	Germany (30.11.1993)	Spain (13.08.1990)		
	Greece (28.01.1992)	Sweden (22.07.1991)		
	Hungary (15.11.1996)	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (13.10.1993)		
	Iceland (02.09.1997)	Ukraine (28.08.1991)		
	Ireland (03.09.1996)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (28.06.1991)		
	Italy (31.12.1990)	Yugoslavia (03.01.1991)		
Latvia (25.02.1994)				

*Regional total*

45

41

4

<i>Region</i>	<i>Party to the 1988 Convention</i>	<i>Non-party to the 1988 Convention</i>	
Oceania	Australia (10.11.1992)	Kiribati	Papua New Guinea
	Fiji (25.03.1993)	Marshall Islands	Samoa
	New Zealand (16.12.1998)	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Solomon Islands
	Tonga (29.04.1996)	Nauru	Tuvalu
		Palau	Vanuatu
<i>Regional total</i>			
14	4	10	
<i>World total</i>			
192	157	35	

<sup>a</sup>The date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited is indicated in parentheses.

<sup>b</sup>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 1995-1999)**

Notes: Territories are in italics.

A blank signifies that Form D was not received.

X signifies that a completed Form D (or equivalent report) was submitted, including nil returns.

Parties to the 1988 Convention (and the years since they became parties) are shadowed.

<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>
Afghanistan					
Albania					
Algeria	X	X	X	X	X
Andorra		X		X	X
Angola					
<i>Anguilla<sup>a</sup></i>		X	X	X	X
Antigua and Barbuda	X	X	X	X	X
Argentina				X	X
Armenia	X	X			
<i>Aruba<sup>a</sup></i>					
Ascension Island	X	X	X	X	X
Australia	X	X	X	X	X
Austria	X	X	X	X	X
Azerbaijan					
Bahamas					
Bahrain	X	X	X		X
Bangladesh					
Barbados	X	X	X	X	X
Belarus	X	X	X	X	X
Belgium	X	X	X	X	X
Belize					
Benin	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Bermuda<sup>a</sup></i>	X	X	X	X	X
Bhutan					
Bolivia	X	X		X	X
Bosnia and Herzegovina					
Botswana	X	X	X	X	X
Brazil	X		X	X	X
<i>British Virgin Islands</i>					
Brunei Darussalam	X	X	X	X	X
Bulgaria	X	X	X	X	X
Burkina Faso	X	X	X		X
Burundi					

<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>
Cambodia					
Cameroon				X	
Canada	X			X	
Cape Verde	X	X			
<i>Cayman Islands<sup>a</sup></i>	X	X	X		X
Central African Republic	X	X	X		
Chad	X	X	X		X
Chile	X	X	X	X	X
China <sup>b</sup>	X	X		X	X
<i>Hong Kong SAR</i>	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Macao SAR<sup>c</sup></i>	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Christmas Island<sup>a</sup></i>	X <sup>d</sup>				
<i>Cocos (Keeling) Islands<sup>a</sup></i>	X <sup>d</sup>				
Colombia	X	X	X	X	X
Comoros					
Congo	X	X	X		X
<i>Cook Islands</i>	X	X	X	X	
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	X
Côte d'Ivoire	X	X	X	X	
Croatia		X	X		X
Cuba	X	X	X	X	X
Cyprus	X	X	X	X	X
Czech Republic	X	X	X	X	X
Democratic People's Republic of Korea				X	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	X	X	X	X	X
Denmark	X	X	X	X	X
Djibouti	X				
Dominica	X				
Dominican Republic			X		X
Ecuador	X	X	X	X	X
Egypt	X	X	X	X	X
El Salvador				X	X
Equatorial Guinea	X				
Eritrea	X	X	X	X	X
Estonia			X	X	X
Ethiopia	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Falkland Islands (Malvinas)</i>	X				X
Fiji	X	X	X	X	
Finland	X	X	X	X	X

<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>
France	X	X	X	X	X
<i>French Polynesia<sup>a</sup></i>	X <sup>e</sup>				
Gabon					
Gambia					
Georgia	X <sup>f</sup>	X <sup>f</sup>	X <sup>f</sup>		
Germany	X	X	X	X	X
Ghana	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Gibraltar</i>	X				
Greece	X	X	X	X	X
Grenada	X		X		X
Guatemala			X		
Guinea					
Guinea-Bissau					
Guyana					X
Haiti	X				
Honduras	X				X
Hungary	X	X	X	X	X
Iceland					
India	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia	X	X	X	X	X
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	X	X	X	X	X
Iraq	X	X	X	X	
Ireland	X	X	X	X	X
Israel	X	X	X	X	X
Italy	X	X	X	X	X
Jamaica	X		X	X	X
Japan	X	X	X	X	X
Jordan			X	X	X
Kazakhstan	X <sup>f</sup>				
Kenya			X	X	
Kiribati			X		X
Kuwait					
Kyrgyzstan	X	X	X	X	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	X	X	X	X	X
Latvia	X	X	X	X	X
Lebanon	X			X	
Lesotho			X		
Liberia					
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya					

<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>
Lithuania	X	X	X	X	X
Luxembourg	X	X	X		X
Madagascar	X	X	X		
Malawi			X		
Malaysia			X	X	X
Maldives	X		X		
Mali	X				
Malta	X	X		X	
Marshall Islands					
Mauritania					
Mauritius	X	X	X	X	X
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X
Micronesia (Federated States of)	X	X			
Monaco				X	X
Mongolia					
<i>Montserrat<sup>a</sup></i>	X	X	X		
Morocco	X	X	X	X	
Mozambique					
Myanmar	X	X	X	X	
Namibia					
Nauru	X			X	
Nepal	X	X	X		X
Netherlands	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Netherlands Antilles<sup>a</sup></i>	X	X	X	X	
<i>New Caledonia<sup>a</sup></i>	X <sup>e</sup>				
New Zealand		X		X	X
Nicaragua	X		X	X	X
Niger					
Nigeria	X		X	X	X
<i>Norfolk Islands<sup>a</sup></i>	X <sup>d</sup>				
Norway	X	X			X
Oman	X	X	X	X	X
Pakistan	X	X		X	X
Palau			X	X	X
Panama	X	X	X		X
Papua New Guinea		X			
Paraguay		X		X	X
Peru	X	X	X	X	X
Philippines	X	X	X		

<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>
Poland	X	X	X	X	X
Portugal	X	X	X	X	X
Qatar	X	X			
Republic of Korea	X	X	X		X
Republic of Moldova				X	
Romania	X	X	X	X	X
Russian Federation	X	X	X	X	X
Rwanda					
<i>Saint Helena</i>	X			X	X
Saint Kitts and Nevis			X		
Saint Lucia					
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	X	X			
Samoa	X				
San Marino					
Sao Tome and Principe	X	X	X		X
Saudi Arabia	X	X	X	X	X
Senegal				X	X
Seychelles	X	X	X		
Sierra Leone					
Singapore	X	X	X	X	X
Slovakia			X	X	X
Slovenia	X	X	X	X	X
Solomon Islands			X		
Somalia					
South Africa	X	X	X	X	X
Spain	X	X	X	X	X
Sri Lanka	X	X	X	X	
Sudan					
Suriname			X	X	X
Swaziland	X				
Sweden	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland		X	X	X	X
Syrian Arab Republic			X		X
Tajikistan	X <sup>f</sup>	X <sup>f</sup>	X <sup>f</sup>	X	X
Thailand			X	X	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia					
Togo					
Tonga					
Trinidad and Tobago		X	X	X	X

Country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Tristan da Cunha</i>	X	X			
Tunisia	X	X	X	X	X
Turkey	X	X	X	X	X
Turkmenistan	X <sup>f</sup>				
<i>Turks and Caicos Islands</i> <sup>a</sup>	X	X			X
Tuvalu				X	
Uganda	X				
Ukraine	X	X		X	X
United Arab Emirates	X	X	X	X	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	X	X	X	X	X
United Republic of Tanzania					X
United States of America	X	X	X	X	X
Uruguay		X			
Uzbekistan	X	X	X	X	X
Vanuatu				X	X
Venezuela	X			X	X
Viet Nam		X	X	X	X
<i>Wallis and Futuna Islands</i> <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>e</sup>				
Yemen					
Yugoslavia					
Zambia		X	X		
Zimbabwe	X		X		
Total Forms D <sup>g</sup>	134	122	127	120	121
Total Governments <sup>h</sup>	211	211	211	211	211

Notes: <sup>a</sup>Territorial application of the 1988 Convention.

<sup>b</sup>For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (Hong Kong SAR) and Taiwan province of China.

<sup>c</sup>With effect from 20 December 1999, the territory of Macao became the Macao Special Administrative Region of China.

<sup>d</sup>Information was provided by Australia.

<sup>e</sup>Information was provided by France.

<sup>f</sup>Information was provided by the Russian Federation.

<sup>g</sup>In addition, the Commission of the European Communities has submitted Form D for the years 1993-1999.

<sup>h</sup>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**

Tables 3a and 3b show information on seizures of the substances included in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention, furnished to the Board by Governments in accordance with article 12, paragraph 12.

The tables include data on domestic seizures and on seizures effected at the point of entry or exit. They do 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. The information may include data not submitted by Governments on Form D.

*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)<sup>a</sup></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

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

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

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.

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

*Notes:* Territories are in italics.

- signifies nil (the report did not include data on seizures of the particular substance in the reporting year).

° signifies less than the smallest unit of measurement shown for that substance (for example, less than 1 kilogram).

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 3a  
Seizures of substances in Table I of the 1988 Convention as reported to  
the Board

Country or territory, by region	<i>N</i> -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>											
Côte d'Ivoire											
1997	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Africa											
1995	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1996	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	202
1997	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
1999	–	1	–	–	°	–	°	–	–	–	7
Zambia											
1996	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1997	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total region</b>											
1995	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	0	°	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
1999	0	1	0	0	°	0	°	0	0	0	7
<b>Americas</b>											
<b>North America</b>											
Canada											
1995	–	40	–	–	5	–	–	8	–	–	11
1998	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	<sup>a</sup>	–
Mexico											
1997	–	607	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
1998	–	340	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Country or territory, by region	<i>N</i> -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>United States of America</b>											
1995	–	15 618	–	–	°	–	29	81	25 000	20 528	477
1996	–	1 628	–	–	°	–	–	24	10	2 673	46
1997	–	1 103	–	–	–	–	°	29	–	8 772	9
1998	–	1 778	–	–	°	–	°	1 049	–	18 635	67
1999	–	425	–	–	84	–	1	450	–	3 103	2
<b>Total subregion</b>											
<b>1995</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15 658</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>25 000</b>	<b>20 528</b>	<b>488</b>
<b>1996</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 628</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>°</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2 673</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>1997</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 710</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8 779</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>1998</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 118</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>°</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>°</b>	<b>1 049</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18 635</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>1999</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3 103</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>South America</b>											
<b>Brazil</b>											
1995	–	–	–	–	40	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Asia</b>											
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>											
<b>China<sup>b</sup></b>											
1995	–	18 025	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1996	–	10 305	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1998	–	5 100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Hong Kong SAR<sup>c</sup></b>											
1997	–	271	–	–	–	–	2 561	125	4 200 000	28	°
1999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 200 000	–	°
<b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b>											
1996	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	270	–
<b>Myanmar</b>											
1996	–	3 075	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1997	–	2 420	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1999	–	7 053	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Country or territory, by region		<i>N</i> -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>Philippines</b>												
	1996	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1997	–	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Republic of Korea</b>												
	1995	–	164	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1996	–	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1999	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Thailand</b>												
	1997	–	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1998	–	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total subregion</b>												
	1995	0	18 189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1996	0	13 533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	0
	1997	0	2 785	0	0	0	0	2 561	125	4 200 000	28	0
	1998	0	5 145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1999	0	7 055	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 200 000	0	°
<b>South Asia</b>												
India												
	1998	–	1 052	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1999	–	1 421	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>West Asia</b>												
Armenia												
	1996	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Europe</b>												
Belarus												
	1999	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Country or territory, by region		<i>N</i> -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
Bulgaria												
	1997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 460	-	-	-
	1998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
	1999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-
Croatia												
	1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-
Cyprus												
	1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	980	-	-	-
Czech Republic												
	1995	-	17	-	-	-	-	846	-	-	-	-
	1996	-	894	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1997	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1999	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary												
	1998	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	-
Latvia												
	1995	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1996	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1997	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1998	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1999	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania												
	1995	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1997	-	°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1999	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta												
	1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	591	-	-	-
Norway												
	1995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	45	-	-

Country or territory, by region		<i>N</i> -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>Poland</b>												
	1995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	710	-	-	-
<b>Russian Federation</b>												
	1996	-	8	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1997	-	3 535	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1998	-	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1999	-	133	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Slovakia</b>												
	1997	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1999	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 864	-	-	-	-
<b>Slovenia</b>												
	1995	-	2 750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Ukraine</b>												
	1995	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1996	-	<sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<sup>a</sup>
	1998	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	48	30 000	-	<sup>o</sup>
	1999	-	28	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	<sup>o</sup>
<b>European Union</b>												
<b>Austria</b>												
	1998	-	<sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Belgium</b>												
	1995	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
	1998	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
	1999	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
<b>Denmark</b>												
	1995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

Country or territory, by region		<i>N</i> -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
Finland												
	1995	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1996	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1998	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France												
	1996	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1998	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany												
	1995	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
	1996	–	59	100	50	°	–	–	6	2	°	1
	1997	–	°	–	–	–	–	°	–	2	°	121
	1998	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
	1999	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	115	30	°	°
Greece												
	1998	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland												
	1995	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22 960	–	–
	1996	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy												
	1995	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1997	–	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands												
	1995	–	–	–	–	3	–	139	–	–	100	2 400
	1996	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 600	3 000	–	–	–
	1997	–	–	–	–	40	–	1 400	10 200	–	–	40
	1998	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	430	–	–	3
	1999	–	–	–	–	–	–	456	600	–	–	–
Spain												
	1997	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49 332	–	–
	1999	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5

Country or territory, by region	Unit	<i>N</i> -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>Sweden</b>												
	1997	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–	–
<b>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b>												
	1996	–	300	–	–	1	–	–	478	–	–	–
	1997	–	10	–	–	18	–	–	13	1 000	–	200
	1998	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–
	1999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	–	–
<b>Total region</b>												
	1995	0	2 805	0	0	3	0	1 485	714	23 005	100	2 402
	1996	0	1 267	140	50	1	0	4 600	5 455	2	0	1
	1997	0	3 614	0	0	58	0	1 400	11 673	50 334	0	361
	1998	0	70	5	0	1	0	2	503	30 000	100	11
	1999	0	188	3	1	0	11	6 323	910	30	°	5
<b>Oceania</b>												
<b>Australia</b>												
	1995	–	1	–	°	–	–	°	212	–	°	2
	1996	–	3	–	–	°	–	°	6	10 050	4	2
	1997	–	25	–	–	3	4	–	9	–	°	°
	1998	–	1	–	–	°	–	–	12	–	12	°
	1999	–	1	–	–	–	°	°	3	20 250	12	5
<b>New Zealand</b>												
	1996	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–
<b>Total region</b>												
	1995	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	212	0	0	2
	1996	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	26	10 050	4	2
	1997	0	25	0	0	3	4	0	9	0	0	0
	1998	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	0
	1999	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	20 250	12	5

Country or territory, by region	<i>N</i> -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>											
1995	30	36 653	0	0	47	0	1 514	1 015	48 005	20 628	2 892
1996	0	16 431	140	50	1	0	4 600	5 505	10 062	2 947	251
1997	0	8 134	0	0	61	4	3 961	11 836	4 250 334	8 808	373
1998	0	8 386	5	0	1	0	2	1 564	30 000	18 747	78
1999	0	9 091	3	1	84	11	6 324	1 363	4 220 280	3 115	19

Notes: \* Included in Table I of the 1988 Convention in 1992.

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

Côte d'Ivoire (1997), Mali (1993-1995) and Norway (1996) have reported seizures of preparations containing ephedrine believed not for use in illicit manufacture.

<sup>a</sup> The exact quantity of the seizures was not specified.

<sup>b</sup> For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan Province of China.

<sup>c</sup> On 1 July 1997, the territory of Hong Kong became the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China.

Table 3b  
Seizures of substances in Table II of the 1988 Convention as reported to  
the Board

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Acetic anhydride</i>	<i>Acetone</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid</i>	<i>Ethyl ether</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid *</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone *</i>	<i>Phenylacetic acid</i>	<i>Piperidine</i>	<i>Potassium permanganate *</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid *</i>	<i>Toluene *</i>
<i>Unit</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>
<b>Africa</b>											
<b>South Africa</b>											
1995	–	50	25	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	225
1996	–	5	–	13	8	–	–	–	–	–	3
1997	5	25	–	25	5	–	–	–	–	3	70
1998	143	–	88	–	50	–	–	–	–	36	20
1999	3	34	–	5	27	–	–	–	50	43	2
<b>Total subregion</b>											
1995	0	50	25	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	225
1996	0	5	0	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	3
1997	5	25	0	25	5	0	0	0	0	3	70
1998	143	0	88	0	50	0	0	0	0	36	20
1999	3	34	0	5	27	0	0	0	50	43	2
<b>Americas</b>											
<b>Central America</b>											
<b>Panama</b>											
1999	598	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	350	–	–
<b>North America</b>											
<b>Canada</b>											
1995	2	31	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	28	10
1998	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>	–	<sup>a</sup>	–	–	<sup>a</sup>	–	–	–	<sup>a</sup>
<b>Mexico</b>											
1997	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1 317
1998	<sup>o</sup>	400	–	–	<sup>o</sup>	–	1	–	–	666	<sup>o</sup>

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Acetic anhydride</i>	<i>Acetone</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid</i>	<i>Ethyl ether</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid *</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone *</i>	<i>Phenylacetic acid</i>	<i>Piperidine</i>	<i>Potassium permanganate *</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid *</i>	<i>Toluene *</i>
<i>Unit</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>
<b>United States of America</b>											
1995	351	5 886	1	2 058	3 031	–	847	172	°	242	441
1996	341	3 905	–	618	3 540	194	146	4	4	669	619
1997	23	4 348	–	633	2 834	140	34	–	60 004	667	1 079
1998	20	7 159	–	1 048	5 463	226	18	<sup>a</sup>	7	1 948	1 733
1999	7	7	–	1 670	1 250	25	4	–	8	1 336	3 230
<b>Total subregion</b>											
<b>1995</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>5 917</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2 058</b>	<b>3 036</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>451</b>
<b>1996</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>3 905</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>3 540</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>619</b>
<b>1997</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4 348</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>2 837</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60 004</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>2 396</b>
<b>1998</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7 559</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 048</b>	<b>5 463</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2 614</b>	<b>1 733</b>
<b>1999</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 670</b>	<b>1 250</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1 336</b>	<b>3 230</b>
<b>South America</b>											
<b>Argentina</b>											
1998	–	264	–	173	1 500	–	–	–	–	100	–
1999	–	393 000	–	141 500	207 700	–	–	–	2 830	5 000	–
<b>Bolivia</b>											
1995	–	6 769	–	–	527	–	–	–	387	7 258	–
1996	–	24 546	–	24 618	3 476	–	–	–	740	33 793	–
1998	–	5 727	–	3 275	4 974	–	–	–	39	3 590	–
1999	–	5 945	–	–	5 001	–	–	–	82	4 213	–
<b>Brazil</b>											
1995	–	1 979	–	1 879	136	–	–	–	<sup>a</sup>	–	–
1997	–	–	–	50	9 832	–	–	–	856	4 430	–
1998	5	2	–	609	3	100	–	–	227	55	838
1999	–	30 290	–	2 174	6 303	–	–	–	3 518	7 920	11 481
<b>Chile</b>											
1995	–	25 200	–	–	208	–	–	–	–	–	–
1996	–	25 955	–	–	7 985	–	–	–	–	2 814	–
1997	–	2	–	°	78	–	–	–	–	–	–
1998	–	3 010	–	1	310	–	–	–	–	2 026	–
1999	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Acetic anhydride</i>	<i>Acetone</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid</i>	<i>Ethyl ether</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid *</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone *</i>	<i>Phenylacetic acid</i>	<i>Piperidine</i>	<i>Potassium permanganate *</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid *</i>	<i>Toluene *</i>
<i>Unit</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>
<b>Colombia</b>											
1995	45	694 475	–	280 366	37 313	200 937	–	–	37 940	239 957	204 840
1997	545	1 244 461	–	320 090	421 664	759 637	–	–	111 154	438 687	211 070
1998	25 882	1 448 610	–	155 442	358 761	1 025 466	–	–	126 636	1 403 255	315 347
1999	9 917	1 666 229	–	205 983	143 516	88 402	–	–	71 193	286 929	92 982
<b>Ecuador</b>											
1995	–	209 889	–	891	4 194	19 475	–	–	–	829	–
1996	–	6 799	–	480	1 472	9 951	–	–	–	3 635	55
1997	–	15	–	293	3 305	3 290	–	–	–	3 642	698
1998	–	596	–	–	1 935	17 665	–	–	660	4 399	12 328
1999	2	327	–	–	710	42 201	–	–	397	8 249	1
<b>Peru</b>											
1995	–	681	–	7	23 011	–	–	–	224	26 485	–
1996	–	14 085	–	12	4 663	76	–	–	78	46 670	617
1997	–	17 306	–	54	5 014	889 893	–	–	156	31 720	26
1998	–	57 182	–	1 176	13 876	274	–	–	113	24 468	21
<b>Suriname</b>											
1998	–	48 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Venezuela</b>											
1999	–	6 600	–	–	–	2 000	–	–	73 510	–	–
<b>Total subregion</b>											
1995	45	938 992	0	283 143	65 389	220 412	0	0	38 551	274 530	204 840
1996	0	71 385	0	25 111	17 596	10 027	0	0	818	86 912	672
1997	545	1 261 785	0	320 487	439 892	1 652 820	0	0	112 166	478 479	211 794
1998	25 887	1 563 392	0	160 676	381 359	1 043 505	0	0	127 675	1 437 894	328 534
1999	9 919	2 102 396	0	349 657	363 230	132 603	0	0	151 531	312 312	104 464

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Acetic anhydride</i>	<i>Acetone</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid</i>	<i>Ethyl ether</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid *</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone *</i>	<i>Phenylacetic acid</i>	<i>Piperidine</i>	<i>Potassium permanganate *</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid *</i>	<i>Toluene *</i>
<i>Unit</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>
<b>Asia</b>											
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>											
<i>China<sup>b</sup></i>											
1995	22 257	–	–	19 150	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1996	19 352	–	–	15 322	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1998	78 247	–	–	16 474	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Hong Kong SAR<sup>c</sup></i>											
1996	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1997	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	–	–	–
1998	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1999	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	°	40	–	–
<i>Japan</i>											
1995	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–
1996	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–
<i>Lao People's Democratic Republic</i>											
1996	–	278	–	300	725	–	552	–	–	–	–
<i>Macao SAR<sup>d</sup></i>											
1998	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Myanmar</i>											
1995	3 280	–	–	636	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1996	23 101	–	–	2 110	580	–	–	–	–	968	–
1997	11 133	1 987	–	4 505	1 296	–	–	–	–	8 701	–
1999	4 879	–	–	–	–	–	594	–	–	–	–
<i>Philippines</i>											
1996	–	393	–	240	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Republic of Korea</i>											
1999	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Acetic anhydride</i>	<i>Acetone</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid</i>	<i>Ethyl ether</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid *</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone *</i>	<i>Phenylacetic acid</i>	<i>Piperidine</i>	<i>Potassium permanganate *</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid *</i>	<i>Toluene *</i>
<i>Unit</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>
<b>Thailand</b>											
1997	60	160	–	1 280	–	–	–	–	–	30	–
1998	–	–	–	1	660	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total subregion</b>											
1995	25 537	0	0	19 786	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
1996	42 453	671	0	17 971	1 305	0	562	0	0	968	0
1997	11 193	2 147	0	5 785	1 296	0	0	43	0	8 731	0
1998	78 253	0	0	16 475	660	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	4 879	0	°	0	1	0	594	°	40	0	0
<b>South Asia</b>											
<b>India</b>											
1995	9 282	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1996	4 627	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1997	8 311	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1998	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1999	2 963	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Nepal</b>											
1995	260	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total subregion</b>											
1995	9 542	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	4 627	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	8 311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	2 963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>West Asia</b>											
<b>Armenia</b>											
1995	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Kazakhstan</b>											
1998	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Acetic anhydride</i>	<i>Acetone</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid</i>	<i>Ethyl ether</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid *</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone *</i>	<i>Phenylacetic acid</i>	<i>Piperidine</i>	<i>Potassium permanganate *</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid *</i>	<i>Toluene *</i>
<i>Unit</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>											
1995	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1996	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1997	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Lebanon</b>											
1995	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1998	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Pakistan</b>											
1995	5 495	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1996	1 927	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1998	10 011	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1999	422	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Turkey</b>											
1995	49 344	184	–	70	338	–	–	–	–	176	–
1996	41 295	426	–	255	266	–	–	–	–	277	–
1997	6 637	10	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	2	–
1998	17 860	–	–	130	74	–	–	–	–	5	–
1999	29 306	384	–	14	31	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Turkmenistan</b>											
1998	31 803	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1999	13 946	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>											
1995	38 050	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Uzbekistan</b>											
1996	23 335	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1997	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1998	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Acetic anhydride</i>	<i>Acetone</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid</i>	<i>Ethyl ether</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid *</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone *</i>	<i>Phenylacetic acid</i>	<i>Piperidine</i>	<i>Potassium permanganate *</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid *</i>	<i>Toluene *</i>
<i>Unit</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>
<b>Total subregion</b>											
1995	92 995	184	0	70	338	0	0	0	0	176	0
1996	66 559	426	0	255	266	0	0	0	0	277	0
1997	6 645	10	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	0
1998	59 697	2	0	130	74	0	0	0	0	5	0
1999	43 674	384	0	14	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Europe</b>											
<b>Bulgaria</b>											
1995	423	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1996	5 226	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1997	3 420	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1998	2 880	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1999	2 233	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Czech Republic</b>											
1995	–	–	–	–	149	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Croatia</b>											
1996	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Cyprus</b>											
1996	9 236	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Norway</b>											
1995	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Romania</b>											
1995	292	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1996	18 520	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1998	4 977	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Russian Federation</b>											
1997	17 123	156 666	–	114 294	243 588	351 026	445	–	200	1 262 760	1 964
1998	69	135 645	–	2	596	283	–	–	420	10 822	10
1999	1 971	417 860	–	6	211 825	4 464	–	–	212	4 452	709

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Acetic anhydride</i>	<i>Acetone</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid</i>	<i>Ethyl ether</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid *</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone *</i>	<i>Phenylacetic acid</i>	<i>Piperidine</i>	<i>Potassium permanganate *</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid *</i>	<i>Toluene *</i>
<i>Unit</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>kilograms</i>	<i>litres</i>	<i>litres</i>
<b>Slovakia</b>											
1997	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4
<b>Ukraine</b>											
1995	–	1 510	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1996	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	–	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	–	–	–	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
1998	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	<i>a</i>	–	–
1999	13	824	–	–	–	–	–	3	8	–	21
<b>European Union</b>											
<b>Belgium</b>											
1995	–	400	–	145	325	3 000	–	–	–	38	<i>a</i>
1996	3 889	273	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1998	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Denmark</b>											
1995	55	3	–	13	9	–	–	–	–	11	1
<b>France</b>											
1998	–	3	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	1
<b>Finland</b>											
1995	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–
1996	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Germany</b>											
1995	55	3	–	13	9	–	–	–	–	11	1
1996	10	89	–	1	42	–	–	–	–	1	4
1997	7	38	–	44	13	°	°	°	°	4	4
1998	–	°	–	507	9	–	–	–	–	9	13
1999	1	1	–	°	1	130	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Greece</b>											
1998	3 748	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Ireland</b>											
1995	–	–	–	280	30	–	–	–	–	25	–

Country or territory, by region	<i>Acetic anhydride</i>	<i>Acetone</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid</i>	<i>Ethyl ether</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid *</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone *</i>	<i>Phenylacetic acid</i>	<i>Piperidine</i>	<i>Potassium permanganate *</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid *</i>	<i>Toluene *</i>
Unit	litres	litres	kilograms	litres	litres	litres	kilograms	kilograms	kilograms	litres	litres
<b>Italy</b>											
1995	–	1 269	–	5 632	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1996	–	130	–	7 311	1 041	–	–	–	–	407	–
1997	–	88 831	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Netherlands</b>											
1995	–	1 310	–	88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1997	–	–	–	–	54	34	–	–	–	14	–
1998	–	428	–	8	2	–	–	–	–	7	–
1999	–	1 420	–	1 275	2 965	–	–	–	–	100	–
<b>Spain</b>											
1995	–	288	–	173	13	200	–	–	–	–	10
1996	2	75	–	184	50	–	2	–	–	48	–
1997	–	254	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	5
1998	–	276	–	101	24	–	–	–	4	17	12
1999	3	610	–	300	19	75	–	–	25	6	–
<b>Sweden</b>											
1996	–	–	–	4	–	–	9	–	–	1	–
1997	°	2	–	–	163	–	9	–	–	49	1
1998	–	5	–	1	120	–	–	–	–	33	215
<b>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b>											
1995	40	23	20	27	65	–	1	–	–	35	20
1996	20	257	–	25	385	–	20	–	–	200	–
1997	–	–	–	25	20	–	–	–	–	25	10
1998	–	135	–	65	203	–	25	–	1	<sup>a</sup>	5
1999	–	208	–	3	10	–	–	–	–	53	5
<b>Total region</b>											
1995	865	4 807	20	6 371	599	3 200	7	0	0	119	33
1996	36 903	824	0	7 531	1 518	0	31	0	0	657	4
1997	20 550	245 791	0	114 366	243 843	351 060	454	0	200	1 262 852	1 988
1998	11 674	136 510	0	683	959	283	25	0	425	10 889	256
1999	4 221	420 923	0	1 583	214 820	4 669	0	3	245	4 611	735

Country or territory, by region	<i>Acetic anhydride</i>	<i>Acetone</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid</i>	<i>Ethyl ether</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid *</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone *</i>	<i>Phenylacetic acid</i>	<i>Piperidine</i>	<i>Potassium permanganate *</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid *</i>	<i>Toluene *</i>
Unit	litres	litres	kilograms	litres	litres	litres	kilograms	kilograms	kilograms	litres	litres
<b>Oceania</b>											
<b>Australia</b>											
1995	146	275	–	63	164	–	72	3	–	283	59
1996	109	281	–	163	163	–	7	–	1	61	225
1997	206	187	–	454	329	–	°	°	°	114	398
1998	–	11	–	3	9	–	–	–	–	8	3
1999	86	590	–	269	146	3	51	–	2	38	272
<b>New Zealand</b>											
1996	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	–
<b>Total region</b>											
1995	146	275	0	63	164	0	72	3	0	283	59
1996	109	281	0	163	163	0	107	0	1	61	225
1997	206	187	0	454	329	0	0	0	0	114	398
1998	0	11	0	3	9	0	0	0	0	8	3
1999	86	590	0	269	146	3	51	0	2	38	272
<b>World total</b>											
1995	129 483	950 225	46 311 491	69 532	223 612	934	176	38 551	275 377	205 608	
1996	150 992	77 502	0 51 661	24 395	10 221	846	4	823	89 544	1 523	
1997	47 478	1 514 293	0 441 750	688 207	2 004 020	488	43	172 370	1 750 848	216 646	
1998	175 699	1 707 474	88 179 015	388 574	1 044 014	44	0	128 107	1 451 446	330 546	
1999	65 752	2 524 334	° 353 198	579 505	137 300	649	3	151 875	318 340	108 702	

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

<sup>a</sup>The exact quantity of the seizures was not specified.

<sup>b</sup>For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan Province of China.

<sup>c</sup>On 1 July 1997, the territory of Hong Kong became the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China.

<sup>d</sup>With effect from 20 December 1999, the territory of Macao became the Macao Special Administrative Region of China.

Table 4  
**Submission of information by Governments on licit trade in, uses of and requirements for substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention**

Governments of the countries and territories indicated have provided information on licit trade in, uses of and requirements for substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention on Form D for 1995-1999. That information was requested in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/20 of 24 July 1995. Details may be made available on a case-by-case basis, subject to confidentiality of data.

*Notes:* Territories are in italics.  
 X signifies that relevant information was submitted on Form D.

Country or territory	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999	
	Trade	Uses and/or requirements								
Afghanistan										
Albania										
Algeria							X	X	X	X
Andorra			X	X						
Angola										
<i>Anguilla</i>							X	X	X	X
Antigua and Barbuda			X	X	X	X				
Argentina							X	X	X	X
Armenia	X		X	X						
<i>Aruba</i>										
<i>Ascension Island</i>	X	X							X	X
Australia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Austria										
Azerbaijan										
Bahamas										
Bahrain										
Bangladesh										
Barbados							X	X	X	X
Belarus	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belgium							X		X	
Belize										
Benin			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Bermuda</i>										
Bhutan										
Bolivia	X		X	X			X			
Bosnia and Herzegovina										
Botswana	X							X		
Brazil	X								X	
<i>British Virgin Islands</i>										

Country or territory	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999	
	Trade	Uses and/or requirements								
Brunei Darussalam	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bulgaria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burkina Faso										
Burundi										
Cambodia										
Cameroon										
Canada										
Cape Verde										
<i>Cayman Islands</i>			X	X					X	X
Central African Republic										
Chad										
Chile	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
China <sup>a</sup>										
<i>Hong Kong SAR<sup>a</sup></i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Macao SAR<sup>b</sup></i>					X	X	X	X	X	X
Christmas Island										
<i>Cocos (Keeling) Islands</i>										
Colombia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Comoros										
Congo									X	X
Cook Islands	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Côte d'Ivoire					X	X				
Croatia										
Cuba										
Cyprus	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Czech Republic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Democratic People's Republic of Korea							X	X		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Denmark	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Djibouti										
Dominica										
Dominican Republic					X	X			X	X
Ecuador	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Egypt										
El Salvador							X		X	X
Equatorial Guinea										
Eritrea										
Estonia					X	X	X	X	X	X
Ethiopia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Falkland Islands (Malvinas)</i>	X	X							X	X

Country or territory	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999	
	Trade	Uses and/or requirements								
Fiji	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Finland					X	X	X	X	X	X
France							X		X	
<i>French Polynesia</i>										
Gabon										
Gambia										
Georgia			X	X						
Germany							X		X	
Ghana										
<i>Gibraltar</i>										
Greece	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Grenada										
Guatemala					X	X				
Guinea										
Guinea-Bissau										
Guyana									X	X
Haiti										
Honduras									X	
Hungary	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iceland										
India					X	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iraq										
Ireland							X	X		
Israel										
Italy			X	X	X	X	X		X	
Jamaica	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Japan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jordan					X	X	X	X	X	X
Kazakhstan			X	X			X	X	X	X
Kenya					X	X	X	X		
Kiribati					X	X				
Kuwait										
Kyrgyzstan				X	X	X	X	X		
Lao People's Democratic Republic			X		X		X		X	
Latvia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lebanon							X	X		
Lesotho										
Liberia										
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya										

Country or territory	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999	
	Trade	Uses and/or requirements								
Lithuania	X			X		X	X	X	X	X
Luxembourg									X	X
Madagascar										
Malawi					X	X				
Malaysia					X	X	X	X	X	X
Maldives										
Mali										
Malta	X	X	X	X			X	X		
Marshall Islands										
Mauritania										
Mauritius			X	X	X	X			X	
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Micronesia (Federated States of)		X								
Monaco							X	X	X	X
Mongolia										
Montserrat										
Morocco	X		X		X	X	X	X		
Mozambique										
Myanmar										
Namibia										
Nauru							X	X		
Nepal			X	X		X			X	X
Netherlands							X		X	
Netherlands Antilles	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
New Caledonia							X		X	X
New Zealand			X				X		X	X
Nicaragua					X	X	X	X	X	X
Niger										
Nigeria	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Norfolk Island										
Norway			X	X						
Oman	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pakistan										
Palau										
Panama	X								X	X
Papua New Guinea										
Paraguay			X	X						
Peru			X	X			X	X	X	X
Philippines	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Poland	X		X	X	X		X		X	X
Portugal					X	X			X	

Country or territory	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999	
	Trade	Uses and/or requirements								
Qatar										
Republic of Korea					X	X				
Republic of Moldova							X	X		
Romania	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Russian Federation			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rwanda										
<i>Saint Helena</i>								X		X
Saint Kitts and Nevis					X	X				
Saint Lucia										
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines										
Samoa	X	X								
San Marino										
Sao Tome and Principe										
Saudi Arabia							X		X	X
Senegal							X	X	X	X
Seychelles	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Sierra Leone										
Singapore	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Slovakia							X	X	X	X
Slovenia			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Solomon Islands										
Somalia										
South Africa					X		X		X	
Spain			X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Sri Lanka			X		X		X	X		
Sudan										
Suriname							X		X	X
Swaziland										
Sweden			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland					X		X		X	
Syrian Arab Republic									X	
Tajikistan			X	X			X	X	X	X
Thailand					X	X	X	X		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia										
Togo										
Tonga										
Trinidad and Tobago			X		X		X		X	
<i>Tristan da Cunha</i>	X	X		X						
Tunisia							X	X	X	X
Turkey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkmenistan			X	X					X	X

Country or territory	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999	
	Trade	Uses and/or requirements								
<i>Turks and Caicos Islands</i>	X	X	X	X					X	X
Tuvalu							X	X		
Uganda										
Ukraine	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
United Arab Emirates	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
United Kingdom	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United Republic of Tanzania									X	X
United States of America	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uruguay			X	X						
Uzbekistan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vanuatu										
Venezuela	X						X	X	X	X
Viet Nam			X		X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Wallis and Futuna Islands</i>	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Yemen										
Yugoslavia										
Zambia			X							
Zimbabwe	X	X			X	X				
Total submissions	54	44	67	62	71	67	90	76	90	77
Total Governments <sup>c</sup>	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211

Notes: <sup>a</sup>For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan Province of China.

<sup>b</sup>With effect from 20 December 1999, the territory of Macao became the Macao Special Administrative Region of China.

<sup>c</sup>Number of Governments requested to provide information.

Table 5  
**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), of the 1988 Convention, which provides that:

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

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

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 that a pre-export notification for all substances listed in Table II of the 1988 Convention be also sent.

<i>Notifying Government</i>	<i>Substances to which pre-export notification requirement applies</i>	<i>Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General</i>
Antigua and Barbuda <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	5 May 2000
Australia	Ephedrine, pseudoephedrine	26 June 2000
Argentina <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Table I, acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate	19 November 1999
Belarus <sup>b</sup>	Ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate	
Benin <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	4 February 2000
Bolivia <sup>b</sup>	All substances included in Table II	
Brazil <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	15 October 1999 and 15 December 1999
Cayman Islands <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	7 September 1998
China	Acetic anhydride	20 October 2000

<i>Notifying Government</i>	<i>Substances to which pre-export notification requirement applies</i>	<i>Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General</i>
Macao <sup>b</sup>	All substances included in Table I, acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate	
Colombia <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	14 October 1998
Costa Rica <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Table I, acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate	27 September 1999
Cyprus <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Table I, acetic anhydride, methyl ethyl ketone and potassium permanganate	21 December 1999
Czech Republic <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Table I, acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate	2 February 2000
Ecuador <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	1 August 1996
Ethiopia <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	17 December 1999
European Union <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Table I, acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate	19 May 2000
India <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	23 March 2000
Indonesia <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Table I except lysergic acid, acetic anhydride, anthranilic acid and phenylacetic acid	18 February 2000
Japan	All substances included in Table I	17 December 1999
Jordan <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	15 December 1999
Latvia	Ephedrine	27 May 1994
Malaysia <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Table I, acetic anhydride, anthranilic acid, ethyl ether, phenylacetic acid, piperidine and potassium permanganate	21 August 1998
Nigeria <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	28 February 2000
Pakistan <sup>b</sup>	Ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate	
Paraguay <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	3 February 2000
Peru <sup>a</sup>	Ephedrine, ergometrine, norephedrine, pseudoephedrine, acetic anhydride, acetone, ethyl ether, hydrochloric acid, methyl ethyl ketone, potassium permanganate, sulphuric acid and toluene	27 September 1999
Philippines <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	16 April 1999
Republic of Moldova <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	29 December 1998

<i>Notifying Government</i>	<i>Substances to which pre-export notification requirement applies</i>	<i>Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General</i>
Romania <sup>b</sup>	All substances included in Table II	
Russian Federation <sup>a</sup>	Ephedrine, ergometrine, ergotamine, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, norephedrine, 1-phenyl-2-propanone, pseudoephedrine and all substances included in Table II	21 February 2000
Saudi Arabia <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	18 October 1998
Singapore <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Table I, acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate	5 May 2000
South Africa <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Table I, acetic anhydride, anthranilic acid, potassium permanganate	11 August 1999
Sri Lanka <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Table I, acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate	19 November 1999
Tajikistan <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	7 February 2000
Turkey <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	2 November 1995
United Arab Emirates <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	26 September 1995
United States of America	Ephedrine, pseudoephedrine	2 June 1995
Venezuela <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	27 March 2000

*Notes:* Territories are in italics.

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

<sup>b</sup>Not yet notified by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

## Annex II

### 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  
 Norephedrine  
 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.

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

1. The scheduled substances and their use in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances depicted in figures X to XIII 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.

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

Figure XVI

**Illicit manufacture of cocaine and heroin**

Scheduled substances, and the approximate quantities required, for the illicit manufacture of 100 kilograms of cocaine or heroin hydrochloride

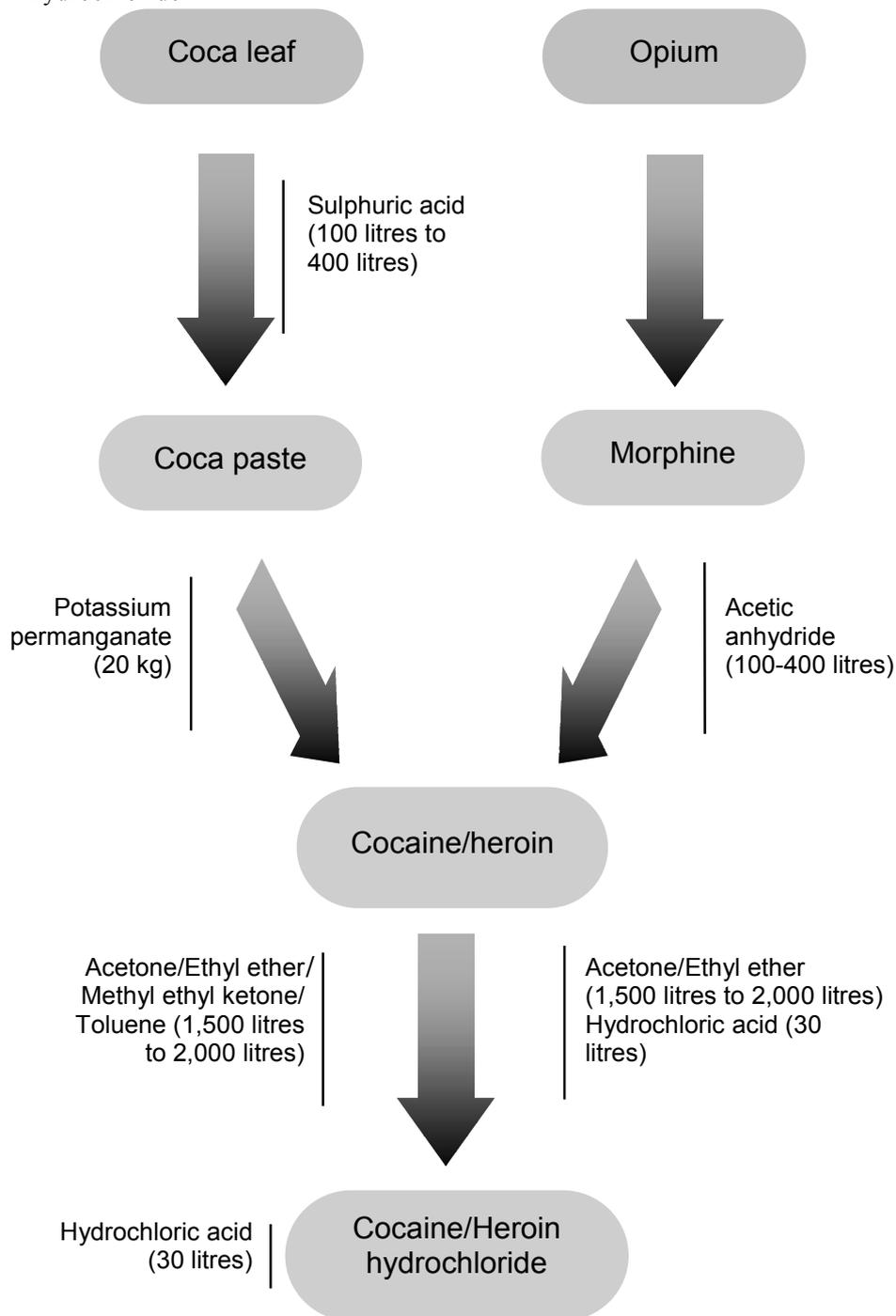


Figure XVII  
**Illicit manufacture of amphetamine and methamphetamine**

Scheduled substances, and the approximate quantities required, for the illicit manufacture of 100 kilograms of amphetamine sulphate and methamphetamine hydrochloride

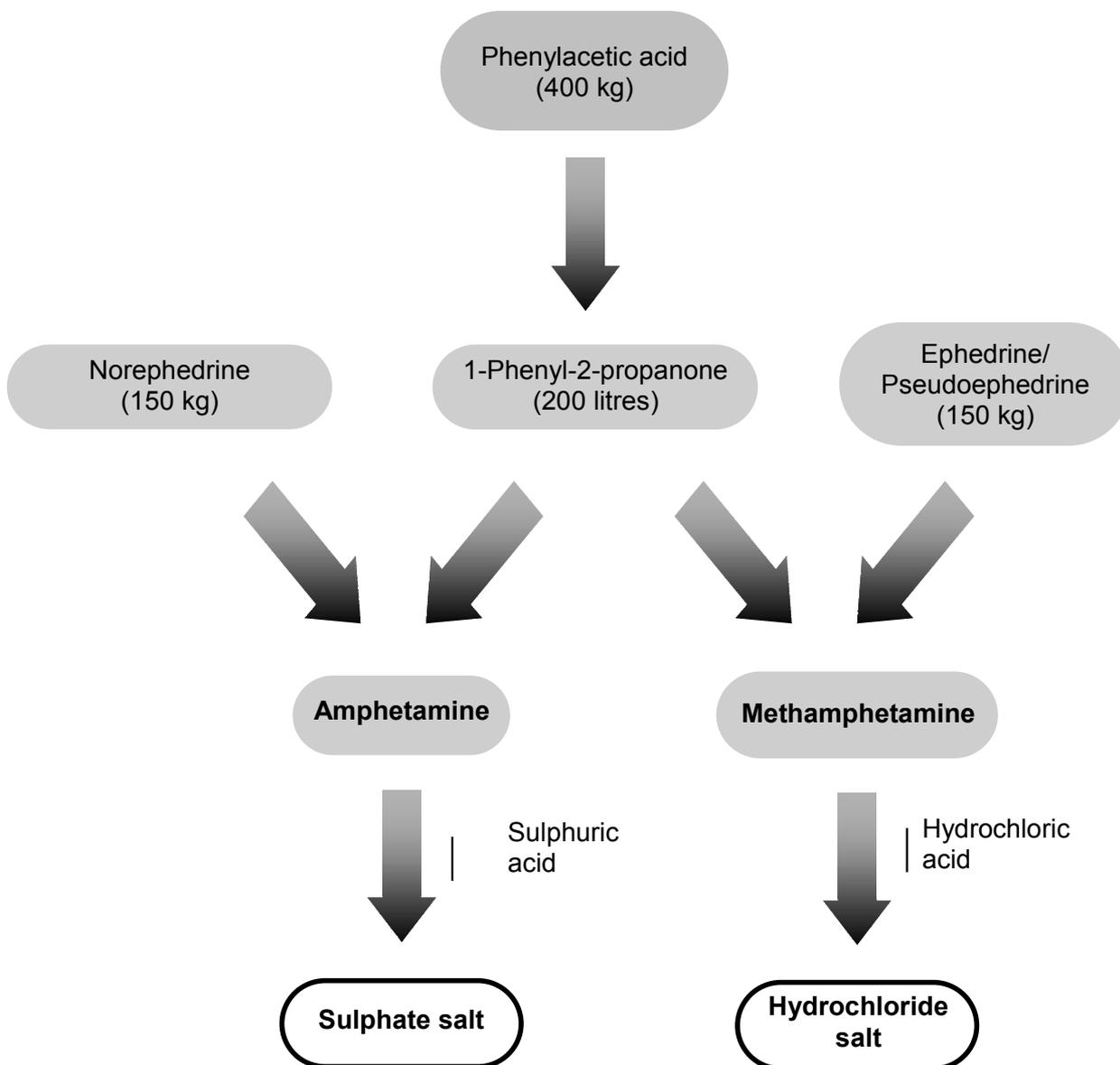
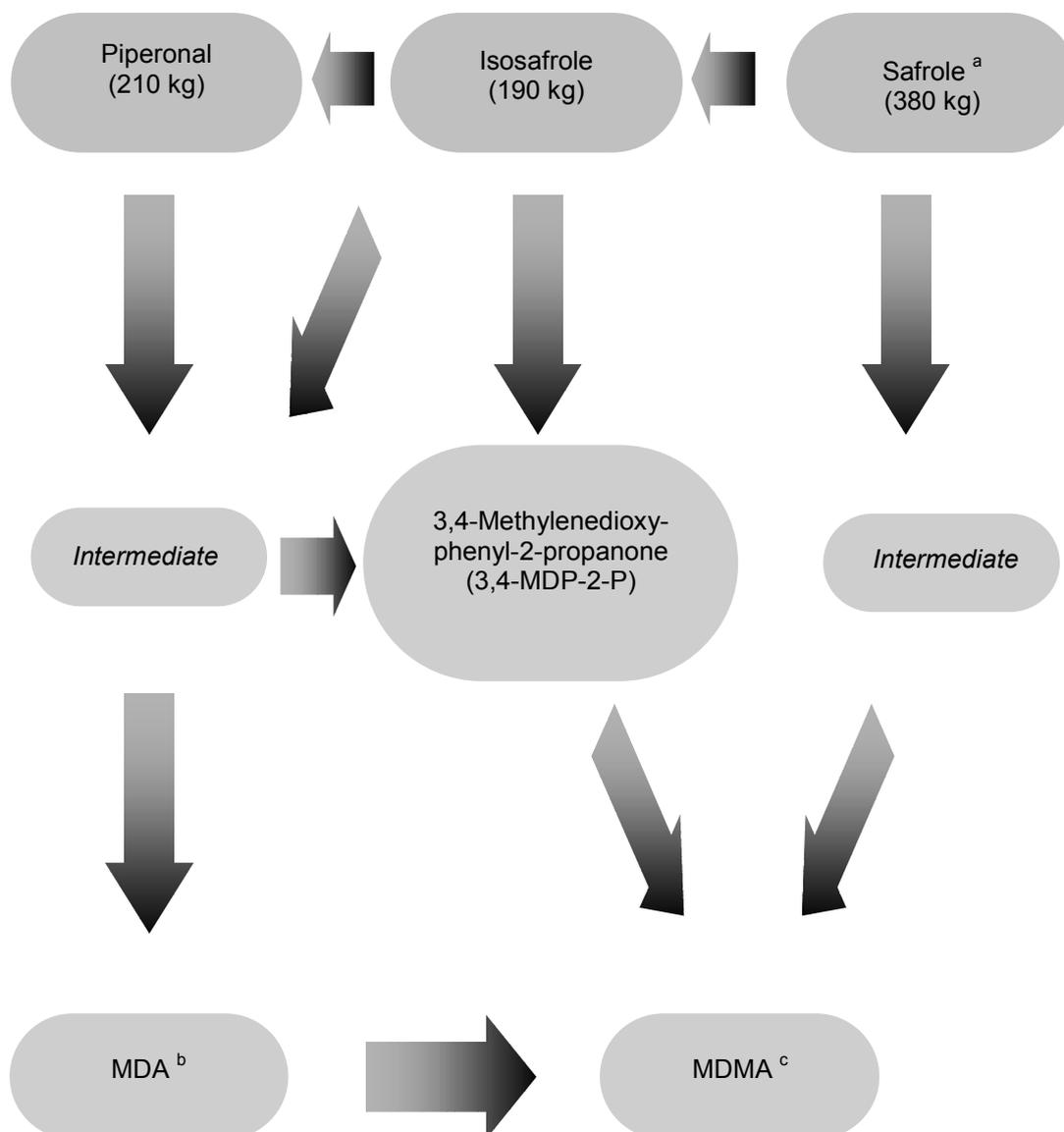


Figure XVIII  
**Illicit manufacture of MDMA and related drugs**

Scheduled substances, and the approximate quantities required,  
 for the manufacture of 100 litres of 3,4-MDP-2-P



*Note:* 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 (3,4-methylenedioxyethylamphetamine).

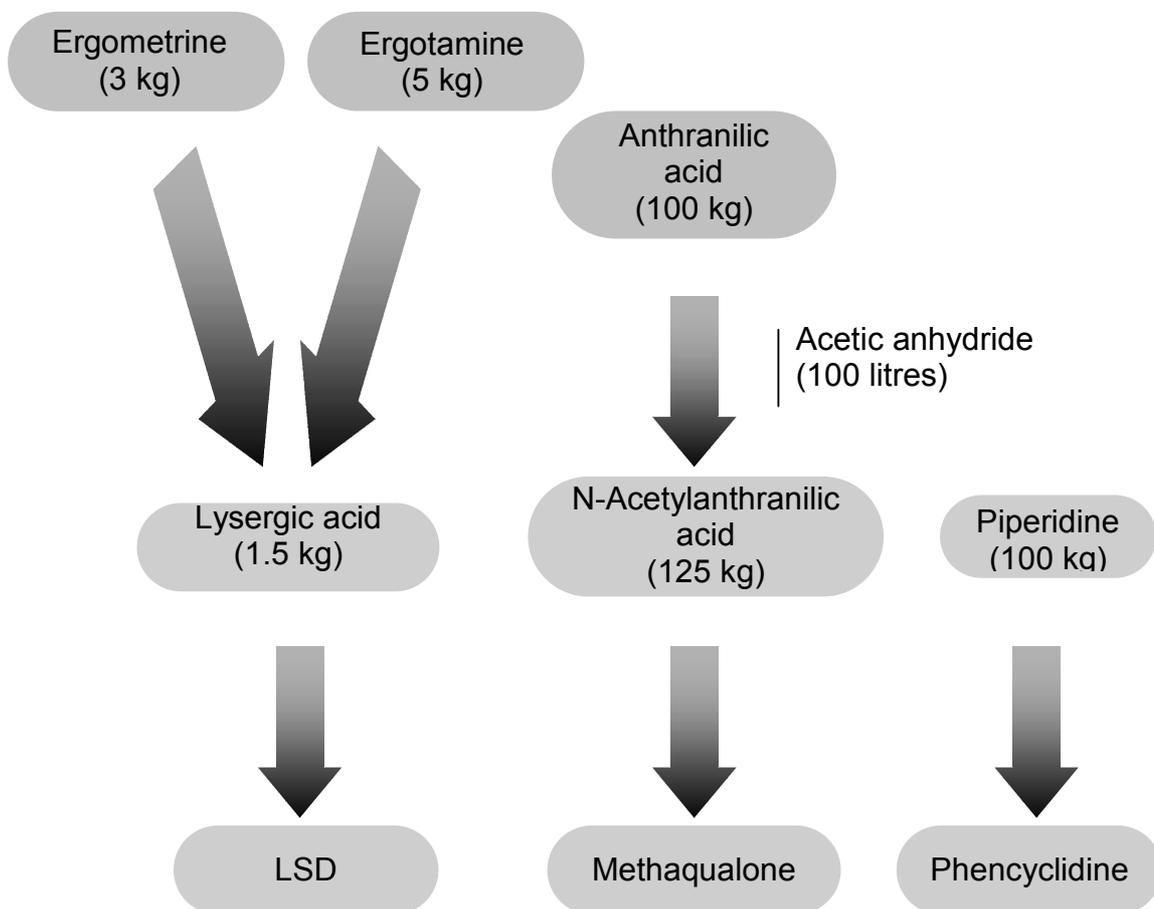
<sup>a</sup>Including safrole in the form of sassafras oil.

<sup>b</sup>MDA=3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine.

<sup>c</sup>MDMA=3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine.

Figure XIX  
**Illicit manufacture of LSD, methaqualone and phencyclidine**

Scheduled substances, and the approximate quantities required, for the illicit manufacture of 1 kilogram of LSD, and 100 kilograms of methaqualone and phencyclidine



### C. Comparative significance of seizures of scheduled substances

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

3. To assess the significance of such manufacture in terms of drug doses on the illicit market, table A.II.1 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 1 kilogram (or 1 litre) of the relevant scheduled substance.

Table A.II.1

#### Street doses of drugs manufactured illicitly using scheduled substances

<i>Narcotic drug or psychotropic substance</i>	<i>Street dose<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Scheduled substance</i>	<i>Approximate number of street doses of drugs manufactured using 1 kilogram (or 1 litre) of scheduled substance</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
		Norephedrine (kilograms)	2 500 to 70 000
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	30 mg to 250 mg	Ephedrine/pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	2 500 to 21 000
Methaqualone	250 mg	Anthranilic acid (kilograms)	4 000
		N-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

*Notes:* <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.

4. 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. That quantity of drug is equivalent to a maximum of about 70,000 street doses.
5. Similarly, 1 kilogram of lysergic acid may be used to manufacture approximately 0.7 kilogram of LSD. That quantity of drug, however, is equivalent to about 10 million dosage units.
6. 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).

**D. Licit uses of substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention**

7. Table A.II.2 contains the most common licit uses reported to the Board of the substances included in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention. Knowledge of those uses, including the processes and end products in which the substances may be used, is essential to verify the legitimacy of orders or shipments.

Table A.II.2  
Licit uses of substances

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

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<i>Substance</i>	<i>Licit uses</i>
1-phenyl-2-propanone	In chemical and pharmaceutical industries to manufacture amphetamine, methamphetamine and some derivatives; for synthesis of propylhexedrine
Piperidine	Commonly used solvent and reagent in chemical laboratories and in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries; also used in manufacture of rubber products and plastics
Piperonal	In perfumery; in cherry and vanilla flavours; in organic synthesis and as component for mosquito repellent
Potassium permanganate	Important reagent in analytical and synthetic organic chemistry; bleaching applications, disinfectants, antibacterials and antifungal agents; water purification
Pseudoephedrine	Manufacture of bronchodilators and nasal decongestants
Safrole	In perfumery, e.g. in manufacture of piperonal and denaturing fats in soap manufacture
Sulphuric acid	In production of sulphates; as an acidic oxidizer; a dehydrating and purifying agent; for neutralization of alkaline solutions; as catalyst in organic synthesis; in manufacture of fertilizers, explosives, dyestuffs, paper; as a component of drain and metal cleaners, anti-rust compounds and automobile battery fluids
Toluene	Industrial solvent; manufacture of explosives, dyes, coatings, other organic substances and as a gasoline additive

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## Annex III

### **Treaty provisions for the control of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances**

1. Article 2, paragraph 8, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961<sup>a</sup> provides as follows:

“The Parties shall use their best endeavours to apply to substances which do not fall under this Convention, but which may be used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, such measures of supervision as may be practicable.”

2. Article 2, paragraph 9, of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,<sup>b</sup> provides as follows:

“The Parties shall use their best endeavours to apply to substances which do not fall under this Convention, but which may be used in the illicit manufacture of psychotropic substances, such measures of supervision as may be practicable.”

3. Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 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 listed 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 listed 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).

#### *Notes:*

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

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





## **The role of the International Narcotics Control Board**

The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) is an independent and quasi-judicial control organ, established by treaty, for monitoring the implementation of the international drug control treaties. It had predecessors under the former drug control treaties as far back as the time of the League of Nations.

### **Composition**

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

### **Functions**

The functions of INCB are laid down in the following treaties: the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1954 as amended by the 1972 Protocol; the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971; and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. Broadly speaking, INCB deals with the following:

(a) As regards the licit manufacture of, trade in and use of drugs, INCB endeavours, in cooperation with Governments, to ensure that adequate supplies of drugs are available for medical and scientific uses and that the diversion of drugs from licit sources to illicit channels does not occur. INCB also monitors Governments' control over chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and assists them in preventing the diversion of those chemicals into the illicit traffic;

(b) As regards the illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and use of drugs, INCB identifies weaknesses in national and international control systems and contributes to correcting such situations. INCB is also responsible for assessing chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, in order to determine whether they should be placed under international control.

In the discharge of its responsibilities, INCB:

(a) Administers a system of estimates for narcotic drugs and a voluntary assessment system for psychotropic substances and monitors licit activities involving drugs through a statistical returns system, with a view to assisting Governments in achieving, inter alia, a balance between supply and demand;

(b) Monitors and promotes measures taken by Governments to prevent the diversion of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and assesses such substances to determine whether there is a need for changes in the scope of control of Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention;

(c) Analyses information provided by Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies or other competent international organizations, with a view to ensuring that the provisions of the international drug control treaties are adequately carried out by Governments, and recommends remedial measures;

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

INCB is called upon to ask for explanations in the event of apparent violations of the treaties, to propose appropriate remedial measures to Governments that are not fully applying the provisions of the treaties or are encountering difficulties in applying them and, where necessary, to assist Governments in overcoming such difficulties. If, however, INCB notes that the measures necessary to remedy a serious situation have not been taken, it may call the matter to the attention of the parties concerned, the Commission on

Narcotic Drugs and the Economic and Social Council. As a last resort, the treaties empower INCB to recommend to parties that they stop importing drugs from a defaulting country, exporting drugs to it or both. In all cases, INCB acts in close cooperation with Governments.

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

## **Reports**

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

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