COVER PAGE

Reports published by the International Narcotics Control Board in 2001

The *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001* (E/INCB/2001/1) is supplemented by the following technical reports:

Narcotic Drugs: Estimated World Requirements for 2002; Statistics for 2000 (E/INCB/2001/2)

Psychotropic Substances: Statistics for 2000; Assessments of Annual Medical and Scientific Requirements for Substances in Schedules II, III and IV (E/INCB/2001/3)

Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (E/INCB/2001/4)

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.incb.org

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Preface

The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[1] 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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[1] *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).

Contents

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
P-2-P	1-phenyl-2-propanone
WHO	World Health Organization

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

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.

Summary

To prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals for use in the illicit manufacture of drugs, Governments require adequate legislation in line with the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and effective working mechanisms, as well as information feedback procedures to be followed by the authorities involved with the control of precursor chemicals. In exercising its functions under the 1988 Convention, including the monitoring of treaty compliance by Governments, the International Narcotics Control Board, in its report on the implementation of article 12 of the Convention, examines the latest actions taken, drawing attention to both the successes achieved as well as shortcomings identified.

A. Treaty adherence and reporting by Governments

The number of States parties to the 1988 Convention now stands at 162, a number that has continued to grow steadily in recent years, and that includes almost all the major manufacturing, exporting and importing countries. While the rate of submission of annual information on substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (Form D) for 2000 corresponds to that of previous years, the Board is concerned that a number of parties still do not furnish the required information. In particular, the Board notes that data on licit trade, which are used for the identification of unusual trade patterns and suspicious transactions, are not yet furnished by some major exporting and importing countries. The status of reporting by Governments is examined in detail in chapter II, section A.

Scope of control

On the recommendation of the Board, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided in March 2001 to transfer the substances acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention. That decision became effective in December 2001, thus making it a treaty obligation to provide pre-export notifications for those substances to importing countries that request them. Such pre-export notifications continue to be one of the most effective means of rapidly verifying the legitimacy of individual transactions of controlled precursor chemicals. For further details, see chapter II, section B.

B. Prevention of diversion: findings and actions taken

For the control of precursor chemicals during 2001, the Board placed the highest priority on assisting Governments in the prevention of diversions from international trade. In doing so, the Board found that most manufacturing and exporting countries and trans-shipment points are now regularly providing pre-export notifications for precursor chemicals included in Table I of the 1988 Convention, as well as for some Table II substances. As a result, it has been possible to uncover a growing number of cases of diversion and attempted diversion of controlled chemicals, in particular within the framework of the two international

operations for monitoring, respectively, acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate.

Operation Purple, the international tracking programme for potassium permanganate launched in 2000, has continued to achieve successes in preventing diversions of that key chemical for the illicit manufacture of cocaine. With an increasing volume of exports to non-participating countries monitored in 2001, 17 shipments involving over 1,100 tons of potassium permanganate destined to illicit channels have already been stopped. That amount would, if diverted, be sufficient to manufacture over 5,500 tons of cocaine. A similar programme was launched in March 2001 for acetic anhydride, a critical chemical for the illicit manufacture of heroin. Named Operation Topaz, that tracking programme also has a law enforcement component for tracing back seized chemicals to their sources. During the first six months of Operation Topaz, 10 shipments involving about 170 tons of acetic anhydride were prevented from being diverted, and an additional 51 tons of the substance were seized by several States. Those amounts would, if used in illicit manufacture, be sufficient to manufacture over 55 tons of heroin. For both operations, the Board, through its secretariat, serves as the international focal point for the exchange of information. In carrying out that function, the Board has noted that the successes achieved were only made possible by the real-time exchange of information, including feedback to inquiries, by the authorities concerned. The current pre-export notification system and the two tracking programmes are described in detail in chapter II, section C.

In view of the need for concerted action against the continued diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, the Board will organize an international meeting on such precursors in June 2002 to devise working mechanisms to prevent diversions of those substances into illicit traffic. For further details, see chapter II, section C.

C. Overview and analysis of illicit traffic

To enhance understanding of the methods and routes used by traffickers for diversions and attempted diversions, an overview and analysis of the trends observed in illicit traffic in precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs is presented in chapter III. The information supplied by Governments on, inter alia, seizures, stopped shipments and methods and routes of diversion, as well as from other sources including the international tracking operations and actual cases of diversion or attempted diversion, forms the basis of that analysis.

Over 40 Governments have reported seizures of 20 out of the 23 substances controlled under the 1988 Convention, as well as of a number of non-controlled substitutes. However, only a few Governments supplied supplementary information on those seizures. More comprehensive information is essential for the analysis and identification of trends.

The trends observed clearly show the international nature of the trafficking in precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, with no region of the world having remained unaffected by diversions and attempted diversions. Traffickers have most recently been targeting countries in Asia and eastern Europe

when attempting to divert those chemicals, in particular, by using the names of established companies when placing orders. Successful actions, by both law enforcement and regulatory authorities, in some of the countries targeted have prevented diversions of large amounts of controlled chemicals. In many countries, further investigations must still be conducted into diversions or attempted diversions, with a view to identifying and prosecuting those responsible.

D. Annexes

To provide an overview of the implementation by Governments of the treaty requirements and the relevant resolution of the Economic and Social Council, annex I includes tables containing information presented as follows:

(a) Status of adherence to the 1988 Convention (table 1);

(b) Listing of Governments that submitted the required information during the period 1996-2000 (table 2);

(c) Statistical information on seizures of precursor chemicals, showing where the different substances were seized, during the period 1996-2000 (tables 3a and 3b);

(d) Submission of data on licit trade in, uses of and requirements for precursor chemicals in accordance with the relevant Economic and Social Council resolution (table 4).

In addition, to assist the competent authorities of exporting countries, a list of all Governments that have requested pre-export notifications for the substances included in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention is presented in annex I, table 5.

It is important to be able to relate the seizures and stopped shipments of precursor chemicals to the drugs that they would have been used to manufacture. To that end, annex II contains information on the substances in Tables I and II and their typical use in the illicit manufacture of drugs, as well as the drug yields that could be obtained if the substances were used for such illicit manufacture. Information on the licit uses of the precursor chemicals is also included.

To assist competent authorities in ensuring that national legislation is in accordance with the treaty provisions, the relevant provisions of the 1988 Convention are included in annex III.

I. Introduction

1. In 2001, the International Narcotics Control Board, in its activities undertaken to control precursor chemicals, continued to place the highest priority on assisting Governments in preventing diversion of such substances into illicit traffic and in establishing adequate working mechanisms and procedures for that purpose.

2. To ensure that the controls are effective in preventing diversions from international trade and domestic channels, and that legitimate trade is not unduly hampered, it is essential to collect data on licit movements, both international and domestic. Without such data, it would not be possible to determine unusual trends. It is also essential to have working mechanisms and information feedback procedures to be applied by the competent authorities responsible for regulatory controls and by the law enforcement authorities that conduct the investigations. To that end, the practical actions proposed by the Board in its previous reports have stood the test of time and proven to be workable in preventing the diversion of precursor chemicals and at the same time avoiding undue delays in licit trade. Both regulatory and law enforcement authorities will wish to revisit those practical proposals for action which the Board has repeatedly made over the years. The present report examines how competent national authorities have effectively adopted such actions and draws the attention of those authorities to persistent shortcomings that must be overcome. In particular, there continues to be a relatively large number of States parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[1] that do not yet comply with their treaty obligations to monitor the movement of precursors and provide information to the Board in a timely fashion.

3. The Board has also continued to give its full support to collective international efforts within the framework of its treaty mandates. Operation Purple, an intensive international tracking programme designed to prevent the diversion of *potassium permanganate*, a key chemical used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine, continues to function effectively in tracking individual shipments of that substance. Furthermore, another international tracking programme, Operation Topaz, was launched in 2001 to monitor shipments of *acetic anhydride*, a critical chemical used in the illicit manufacture of heroin. Operation Topaz has another important component, namely law enforcement investigations designed to track the substance back to the sources of diversion from domestic distribution channels. Much progress has already been observed. A detailed account of the latest developments under those international operations is provided in the present report.

4. In addition to acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate, which have now been transferred from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention, the Board has uncovered major new developments in attempts to divert other controlled chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine and heroin. It has also begun to scrutinize further the situation relating to precursors for amphetamine-type stimulants, including methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) (Ecstasy) and its analogues. It intends to launch major international activities to help take effective action to control those precursors.

5. The Board continues to stand ready, within its treaty functions, to assist competent national authorities in fully applying the provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention and effectively preventing the diversion of substances listed in Tables I and II of the Convention into the illicit manufacture of drugs.

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

6. As of 1 November 2001, the 1988 Convention had been ratified, acceded to or approved by a total of 162 States, and formally confirmed by the European Community (extent of competence: article 12). That represents 85 per cent of all countries in the world. Five States (Albania, Central African Republic, Djibouti, Kuwait and Mauritius) have become parties to the Convention since the last report of the Board on

the implementation of article 12[2] was issued. Figure I shows the current status of adherence.

7. The Board is pleased to note that the total number of States parties has continued to grow in recent years, and now includes all major manufacturing, exporting and importing countries with the exception of Switzerland, which nevertheless applies control measures in conformity with the provisions of the 1988 Convention. The Board encourages the remaining 29 States to take steps to implement the provisions of the Convention, and to become parties as soon as possible.

8. 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 are as follows: Africa (81 per cent); Americas (100 per cent); Asia (87 per cent); Europe (93 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

9. 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. As of 1 November 2001, a total of 116 States and territories had submitted Form D for 2000. That represents a total of 55 per cent of all parties and 29 per cent of non-parties that submitted data for 2000. The situation concerning the submission of information to the Board as required under article 12, paragraph 12, of the 1988 Convention for the years 1996 to 2000 is shown in annex I, table 2.

10. It is of concern to the Board that the number of Parties failing to comply with their reporting obligations (45 per cent) is higher than it was for 1999. The Board is also concerned that 24 parties have failed to submit Form D for at least three consecutive years. Those parties are Armenia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Cape Verde, Dominica, Georgia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagasgar, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, the Philippines, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland and Tonga. The Board also urges the nine States parties that have never submitted Form D, namely Albania, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Comoros, Gambia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Yemen and Yugoslavia, to take all necessary measures to ensure their full compliance with reporting obligations under the 1988 Convention. Failure to implement treaty provisions to report to the Board is often an indicator that countries lack the necessary control mechanisms for precursor chemicals, which is a matter of continuous concern to the Board.

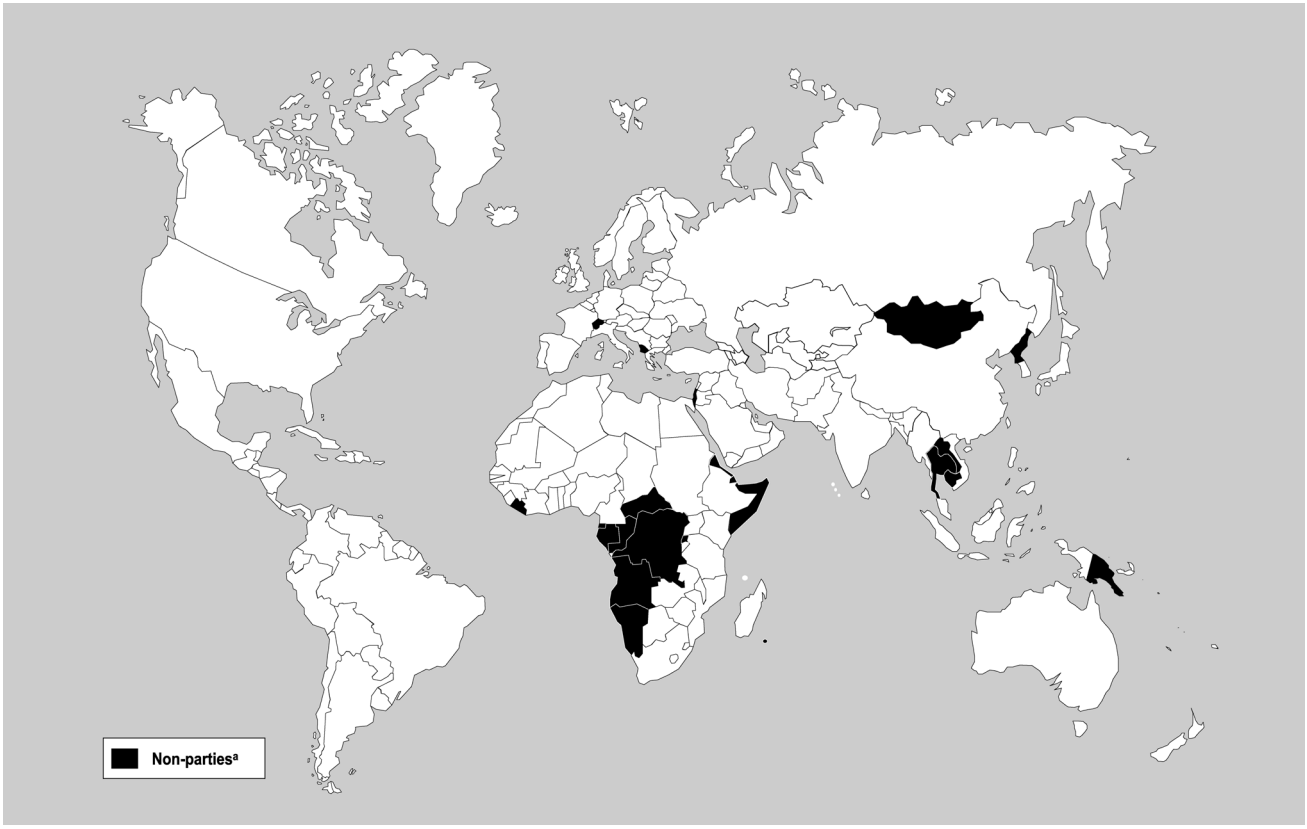
11. The Board also points out the fact that an increasing number of diversions have been prevented because it has been possible to ensure the close monitoring of worldwide movements of controlled substances and establish trends in illicit traffic on the basis of the data submitted by Governments, and to provide direct assistance to competent authorities in that regard. The extent to which the Board can assist Governments in that way remains dependent on the quality and comprehensiveness of the information that is made available by those Governments.

12. The Board notes with appreciation that Mauritania, a State party that had never submitted Form D before, has now done so for 2000. The Board also appreciates that Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Togo and Uruguay, States parties that had not reported to the Board under article 12 of the 1988 Convention for several consecutive years, have recommenced reporting. In addition, for the first time in several years, Samoa, a State non-party, and the territory of Monserrat have also furnished Form D for 2000. The Board also hopes that Iceland, a State party that has recently adopted precursor control legislation, will soon be in a position to begin reporting by submitting Form D.

13. The number of Governments reporting seizures of precursors in 2000 is 39, which is similar to previous years. The Board notes that several countries that are known to have effected seizures in 2000, or that had reported seizures or stopped shipments in previous years, have not yet submitted Form D for 2000. The Board again reminds the States parties concerned, namely Brazil, Canada, the Philippines, Romania, the Russian Federation, Turkmenistan, the United Arab Emirates and Uzbekistan, of their treaty obligations in that respect.

Figure I

Status of adherence to the 1988 Convention



[a] The following States are non-parties:

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

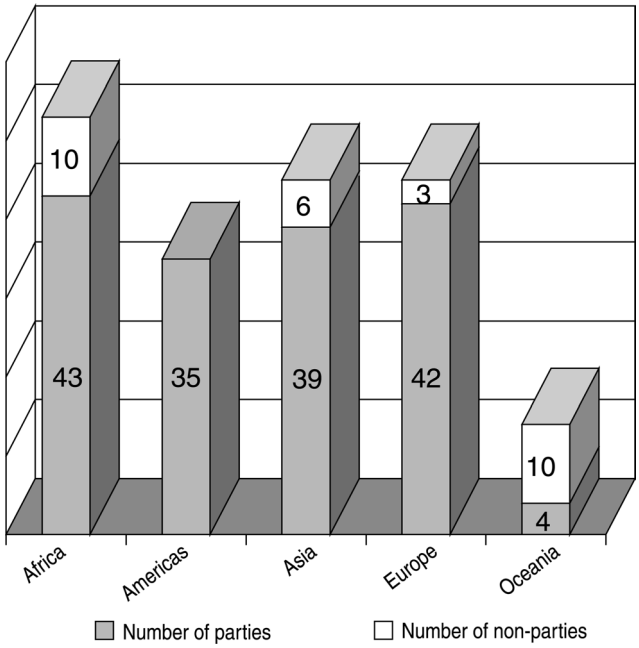
Asia: Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Israel, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia and Thailand;

Europe: 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 Union has formally confirmed the 1988 Convention (extent of competence: article 12).

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

14. Since 1995, the Board, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/20 of 24 July 1995, has requested the provision, on Form D, of data on licit trade in, uses of and requirements for scheduled substances.[3] The data, which Governments are requested to provide on a voluntary basis, are treated as confidential by the Board. The current status of submission of such data is shown in annex I, table 4.

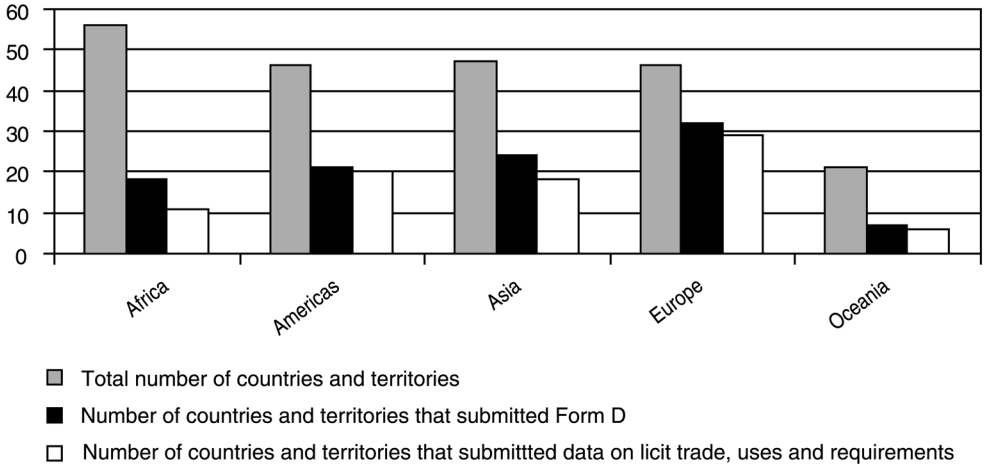
15. The rate of return of data on licit trade in, uses of and requirements for the scheduled substances is slightly lower than that for 1999, which is a matter of concern to the Board, as such data enable the identification of unusual trade patterns and suspicious transactions. As of 1 November 2001, the number of countries and territories that have reported data on licit trade for 2000 is 85, and the number that have furnished information on licit uses of and requirements for the substances concerned is 74. In addition, the European Commission has furnished information representing submissions from all 15 States members of the European Union. Figure III below shows the States and territories reporting to the Board for 2000, by region.

16. The Board appreciates that the Governments of Austria and Cuba have, for the first time for 2000, provided detailed information on some substances listed in Tables I and II, and that the Government of Azerbaijan has provided trade data for Table II substances for the first time. Bhutan has supplied trade data for the first time since 1994, and Paraguay for the first time since 1996.

17. While many of the major manufacturing, exporting and importing countries and trans-shipment points have furnished the requested information for 2000, the Board notes with concern the number of those that have not yet done so (Brazil, Islamic Republic of Iran, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation and United Arab Emirates). Other major manufacturing, exporting and importing countries (Canada, China and Pakistan) are still not in a position to provide data on licit trade in, uses of and requirements for the scheduled substances.

Figure III

Reporting to the Board of information for 2000 in accordance with article 12 of the 1988 Convention and with Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/20, by region



18. The Board encourages the Governments of all countries and territories to collect and supply their trade data to the Board. Where control mechanisms do not exist that allow monitoring and reporting of licit trade in precursor chemicals, the Board urges the Governments concerned to put such mechanisms in place as soon as possible.

(a) Export data

19. The Board welcomes the fact that many major manufacturing and exporting countries and trans-shipment points have continued to provide comprehensive information on all their exports of substances in Tables I and II (Australia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China, Italy, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland and the United States of America). The Board is also pleased to note that the Government of Singapore, which regularly issues pre-export notifications for all internationally controlled substances, has now reported comprehensive information to the Board for 2000. India, Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland continue to report partial export data.

20. The Government of China, a country that is a major exporter of precursor chemicals, has not yet furnished the Board with comprehensive information on licit trade; nevertheless, it exercises tight control over exports of substances in Tables I and II. The Board urges China to take the necessary steps to collect comprehensive data on those substances and submit them to the Board in the future.

21. As a result of the international tracking programmes for *acetic anhydride* and *potassium permanganate*, key chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of heroin and cocaine, respectively, all major exporting countries and trans-shipment points now provide pre-export notifications for exports of those substances.

22. Since the beginning, in March 2001, of Operation Topaz, the intensive international tracking programme for *acetic anhydride*, the amount of information available on exports by major exporting countries and trans-shipment points has increased considerably. That includes information from countries that had not previously submitted such data to the Board annually on Form D. The same is true of Operation Purple, the international tracking programme launched in 1999 to monitor global trade in *potassium permanganate*. For more details on Operation Purple and Operation Topaz, see section C below.

23. The continued illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants, including MDMA (Ecstasy), has made the monitoring of trade in the precursors of those substances all the more important. Diversions and attempted diversions of *ephedrine* and *pseudoephedrine*, both precursors for methamphetamine, continue to be uncovered in the Americas, Asia and Europe. The Board therefore notes with satisfaction that the Governments of most of the countries that are major manufacturers and exporters of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine now provide their export data to the Board, and trusts that those Governments that do not yet provide such data will make more determined efforts to do so in the future.

24. For other substances used in the illicit manufacture of MDMA and other amphetamine-type stimulants—*piperonal*, *isosafrole*, *safrole*, *3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone* (*3,4-MDP-2-P*), *1-phenyl-2-propanone* (*P-2-P*) and *phenylacetic acid*—a number of major exporting countries provide relevant information, including Germany, France, Spain, Switzerland, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States. As diversions or attempted diversions of those substances continue to be uncovered, the Board encourages all Governments that trade in those substances to collect and submit data on their imports and exports, since better knowledge of the global trade patterns assists in the identification of diversion attempts (see section B below).

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

25. As in previous years, a large number of Governments have supplied statistical information on imports and licit uses of, and requirements for, controlled substances. As traffickers use ever more diverse routings to divert the precursor chemicals that they require for the illicit manufacture of drugs, the reporting of such import data is important for all Governments, not just those in regions where the illicit manufacture of drugs takes place.

26. Information about imports of *acetic anhydride* is available for a large number of countries and territories (46) as a result of the international tracking of that substance through Operation Topaz, including the import data for 14 countries and territories in Asia and 10 countries in Latin America, where illicit manufacture of heroin also occurs. Globally, 16 Governments have furnished data on licit requirements. It is expected that, as a result of Operation Topaz, more information will become available.

27. The Board is also pleased that a large number of Governments (51) have reported information regarding imports of *potassium permanganate* for 2000, on Form D as well as through Operation Purple. Guatemala has reported imports of potassium permanganate for the first time for 2000. An additional six countries or territories (Hong Kong SAR of China, Monaco, Myanmar, New Zealand, Slovenia and United Republic of Tanzania) reported licit requirements for potassium permanganate for 2000.

28. A large number of Governments have reported detailed information on *ephedrine* and *pseudoephedrine* imports for several years. The rate of reporting on imports by countries in Europe and North America was similar to that of previous years. Among the countries and territories in Asia that provide data on imports of ephedrines are the major importers Japan and Indonesia and the trans-shipment points Hong Kong SAR of China and Singapore. In contrast, some countries in Asia that are known to be major importers of ephedrines do not yet furnish such import data to the Board. Given the widespread abuse of methamphetamine in the region, the Board will continue to communicate directly with the Governments concerned to urge them to collect the data and to provide such data to the Board.

29. With regard to other precursors for amphetamine-type stimulants—*piperonal*, *isosafrole*, *safrole*, *3,4-MDP-2-P*, *P-2-P* and *phenylacetic acid*—the Board appreciates that the Governments of Austria, Bulgaria, Guatemala, Mexico and Poland have reported imports of some of the substances for the first time for 2000. The Board hopes to see more countries supply information on trade in those important precursors.

B. Scope of control

30. 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.[4] Pursuant to those responsibilities, the Board communicated its assessment of *acetic anhydride* and *potassium*

permanganate to the Commission at its forty-fourth session, recommending that both substances be transferred from Table II to Table I of the Convention. The full assessment of acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate is published in the reports of the Board for 1999[5] and 2000[6] on the implementation of article 12.

31. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its forty-fourth session in March 2001, taking into account the comments submitted by the Sates parties and the comments and recommendations of the Board, decided to transfer both *acetic anhydride* and *potassium permanganate* from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention. That decision was communicated by the Secretary-General to all States parties to the 1988 Convention, as well as to all States non-parties, in his note verbale dated 11 June 2001. The transfer of acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate from Table II to Table I of the Convention therefore became effective with respect to each State party 180 days after the date of that note verbale, that is, on 8 December 2001.

32. The Board wishes to remind all Governments that the provision of export notifications for both *acetic anhydride* and *potassium permanganate*, as provided for under article 12, paragraph 10 (a), to an importing country is now a treaty obligation when so formally requested by the Government of the importing country concerned. Exporting countries and trans-shipment points should therefore ensure that pre-export notifications for those substances are sent to the Governments that have requested such notifications through the Secretary-General.

C. Prevention of diversion: findings and actions taken

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

33. The number of Governments that regularly send pre-export notifications, upon request by the importing country through the Secretary-General, or inquiries concerning the legitimacy of individual transactions has continued to grow, in particular for *acetic anhydride* and *potassium permanganate*. Pre-export notifications continue to be one of the most effective means of rapidly verifying the legitimacy of individual transactions involving precursor chemicals. The majority of diversions and attempted diversions of such chemicals, in particular under Operation Purple and Operation Topaz, had been discovered through the sending of pre-export notifications (see section 2 below). The Board therefore calls on all importing countries to consider requesting, where appropriate, pre-export notifications for the substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention.

34. At the same time, as mentioned in its report for 2000,[7] the Board has repeatedly encouraged major exporting countries and trans-shipment points to consider requesting pre-export notifications where substances in Tables I and II are imported for subsequent re-export, since traffickers often use circuitous routes involving imports and re-exports through third countries when attempting to divert the precursor chemicals into illicit channels. In that connection, the Board notes with appreciation that the Government of the United States, a country that is a major exporter of a number of controlled precursor chemicals, including *acetic anhydride*, has notified the Secretary-General in accordance with article 24 of the 1988 Convention, of its request to receive pre-export notifications for that substance. In 1995, the United States had already invoked article 12, paragraph 10 (a) of the Convention, requesting pre-export notifications for *ephedrine* and *pseudoephedrine*. The Governments of other major exporting countries and trans-shipment points, such as China, the Czech Republic, India, Singapore, the United Arab Emirates and States members of the European Union, have also previously invoked article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the Convention to request such pre-export notifications. In addition, efforts are currently being made by the Government of Australia to establish a system for pre-export notifications to be introduced for acetic anhydride and *potassium permanganate*.

35. As of 1 November 2001, the Governments of 34 countries and two territories had requested pre-export notifications pursuant to article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the 1988 Convention. In addition, the European Commission had invoked that article on behalf of all 15 States members of the European Union (see annex I, table 5), bringing the total number of Governments that had made use of that provision to 51. Of that total, 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 notifications for substances currently listed in Table II of the 1988 Convention, including *acetic anhydride* and *potassium permanganate*. In addition, two Governments have requested pre-export notifications for Table II substances only, and one Government has requested such notifications for acetic anhydride only. At the same time, Governments of importing countries should take appropriate measures to ensure that the necessary feedback arising from such pre-export notifications can be provided in a timely manner.

36. The Board is pleased to note that *norephedrine*, which was added to Table I of the 1988 Convention in November 2000, was placed under control in the European Union (including all 15 States members) as of 1 March 2001. According to the relevant regulations of the European Union, individual export authorizations are required for all exports, and general "activity licences" for all imports of that substance. Norephedrine is already controlled in a number of major importing and exporting countries and trans-shipment points, such as Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Hong Kong SAR of China, Colombia, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Slovenia, Switzerland and the United States. The Board urges all States that have not yet done so to introduce appropriate controls over that substance.

37. The Board has also noted with appreciation the steps being taken by the Government of Canada, a major importer of *pseudoephedrine*, to introduce stricter controls over trade in that substance and other precursor chemicals. Furthermore, a number of States, including Argentina, Bulgaria, Lebanon, Malaysia and Slovenia, have recently strengthened their existing precursor control legislation with a view to tightening controls over international trade in precursor chemicals and their domestic distribution. Amendments to national precursor control legislation are currently under way in Brazil to extend controls over mixtures and solvents, and in Thailand to place potassium permanganate under control to prevent the country from being targeted by traffickers as a transit point for that substance.

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

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

38. The Board is pleased to note that, in 2001, Governments[8] continued to achieve successes in preventing diversions of *potassium permanganate* from international trade under Operation Purple, the voluntary international tracking programme initiated in 1999.[9] Furthermore, the operation uncovered new methods and routes of diversion that traffickers were attempting to use after earlier trafficking routes and networks had been identified and dismantled during the first phase of the operation. At the international level, the Board, in exercising its functions under the 1988 Convention, continues to assist in the operation and currently serves, through its secretariat, as the focal point for the necessary exchange of information among participants. Furthermore, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), the Customs Cooperation Council (also known as the World Customs Organization) and the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) support Operation Purple in their respective areas of responsibility.

39. The Board, as the focal point for the international flow of information, assists Governments in ensuring that standard operating procedures are applied in the actions undertaken. The Board also assists government investigations into shipments stopped or cancelled under Operation Purple, in order to clarify whether the shipments were diversion attempts. In that regard, the Board has noted that the standard mechanisms and operating procedures adopted for Operation Purple are now being applied without causing undue delay to licit international trade.

40. During the first 10 months of 2001, those procedures have led to 17 shipments involving over 1,100 tons of *potassium permanganate* being stopped, whereas in comparison, during 2000, a total of 13 shipments, amounting to approximately 655 tons, were stopped. The Board trusts that the standard mechanisms and operating procedures will be institutionalized by the Governments concerned to prevent diversions from international trade.

41. An examination of the information on the shipments monitored under the current phase of Operation Purple shows that the number of shipments reported to the Board has increased slightly, from 467 for the period from 1 January to 1 November 2000, to 542 during the same period in 2001. The increase in the volume of trade monitored under the operation during those time frames is significant, from about 11,000 tons in 2000 to nearly 19,000 tons in 2001, a 70 per cent increase. That indicates that the individual shipments of *potassium permanganate* are now generally larger than those tracked during 2000. The volume of exports to non-participating countries has also risen significantly, from 48 per cent during 2000 to 68 per cent during 2001. Those data, including stopped shipments, are shown in figures IV and V.

42. Since phase I of Operation Purple, the Board has noticed with concern a continuing growth in the number and volume of shipments of *potassium permanganate* to non-participating countries, in particular to those in Asia. Figure V shows the volume of trade in potassium permanganate to participating and non-participating countries, by region, during phases I, IIa (2000) and IIb (2001). The data show that both the volume of exports and the percentage of total trade to non-participating countries in Asia have been increasing steadily since phase I. Similarly, the trade to non-participating countries in Africa and Oceania has also been increasing. In contrast, the percentage of total exports to participating countries in Asia has been falling over the same period. Those patterns, especially when viewed together with the diversions and attempted diversion of potassium permanganate recently uncovered in south-east Asia, as reflected in chapter III of the present report, require urgent action on the part of the States in the region. The Board calls upon those States urgently to review their controls over the substance and to introduce appropriate mechanisms to ensure that it is not diverted from licit trade within their countries.

43. The successes of Operation Purple in preventing the diversion of *potassium permanganate* from licit trade to illicit traffic are now becoming more evident. In particular, traffickers in Colombia are attempting to manufacture the substances themselves, and, during 2000/2001, the Colombian authorities successfully dismantled 10 clandestine laboratories throughout the country. Furthermore, in ongoing studies carried out in the United States on samples of cocaine seized around the world, the use of oxidizing agents, such as potassium permanganate, in the extraction and purification process continues to be lower than at any other time, with less than 10 per cent of samples analysed showing a high level of oxidation, as indicated by the presence of unwanted alkaloids usually removed by the oxidizing process.

(b) International operation to monitor acetic anhydride, in particular through Operation Topaz

44. Operation Topaz commenced on 1 March 2001 and was initially to proceed through the end of 2001, whereupon the progress and utility of the operation would be reviewed and further actions considered. As of 1 November 2001, the Governments of 36 countries[10] and territories were participating in the operation. As with Operation Purple, the Board, in exercising its functions under the 1988 Convention, assists in the operation and serves, through its secretariat, as the international focal point for the exchange of information under the intensive tracking programme. UNDCP, Interpol and the World Customs Organization support Operation Topaz in their respective areas of responsibility. At the regional level, the European Commission and the European Police Office (Europol) are also involved for activities taking place within the European Union.

45. After the first eight months of Operation Topaz, preliminary findings show that global patterns of trade in *acetic anhydride* differ considerably from those of *potassium permanganate*. For acetic anhydride, both the number of transactions and the amounts shipped are much larger, with over 1,700 pre-export notifications having been sent during that period, relating to amounts of acetic anhydride totalling about 180,000 tons.[11] Furthermore, the routes of trade observed are more complex, with nearly 85 per cent of the shipments monitored taking place through trans-shipment points and not directly from the manufacturing countries to the consumer countries. In contrast, the patterns of trade in potassium permanganate are relatively simple, with exports, for the most part, being shipped directly from manufacturing countries to the consumer countries. Because of the complexities of trade patterns for acetic anhydride, more resources are required to ensure that the international tracking programme can function effectively. The Board is pleased to note that certain

Figure IV

Shipments of potassium permanganate tracked under Operation Purple

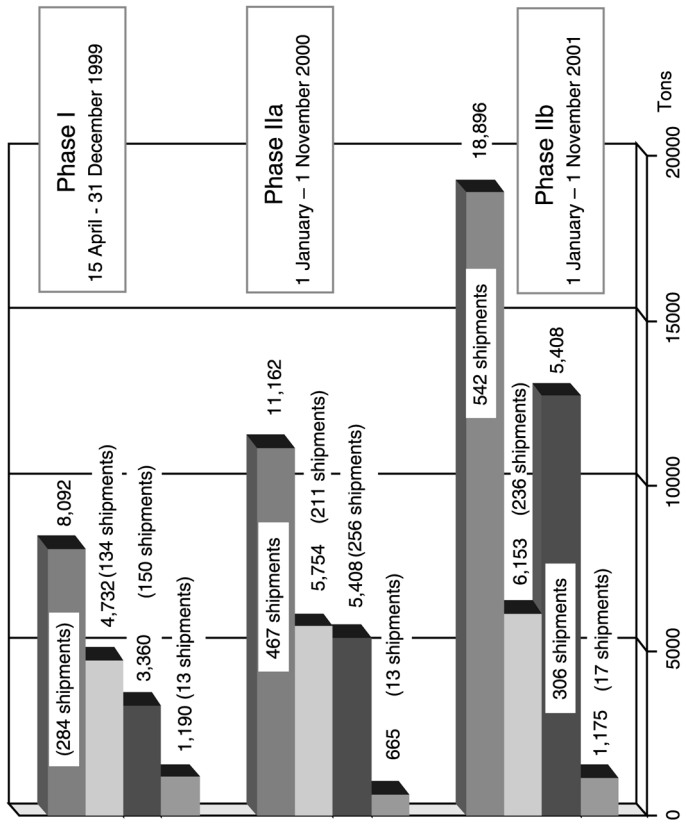
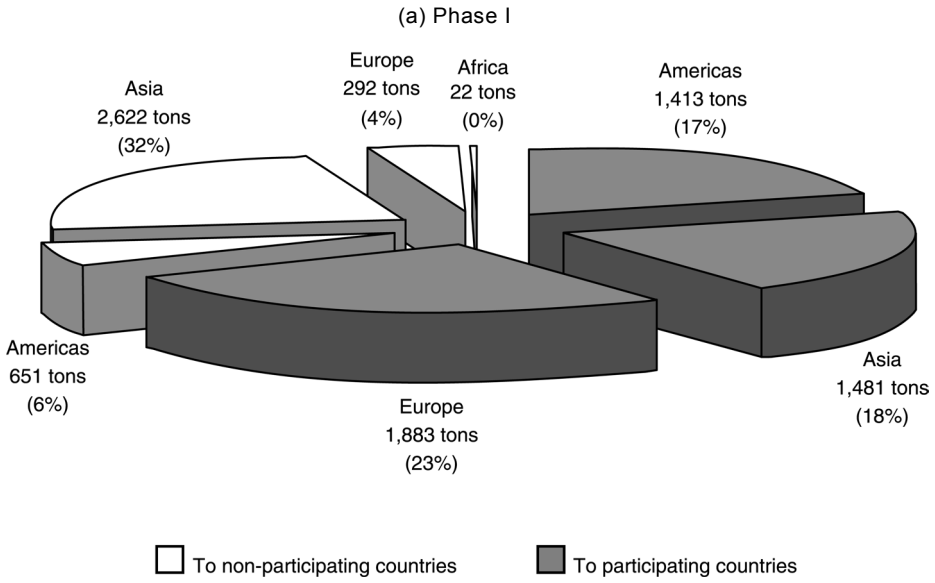
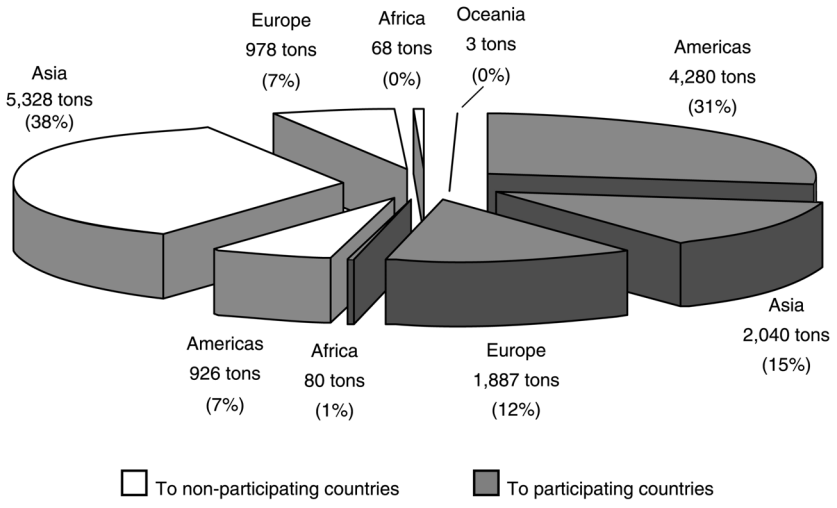


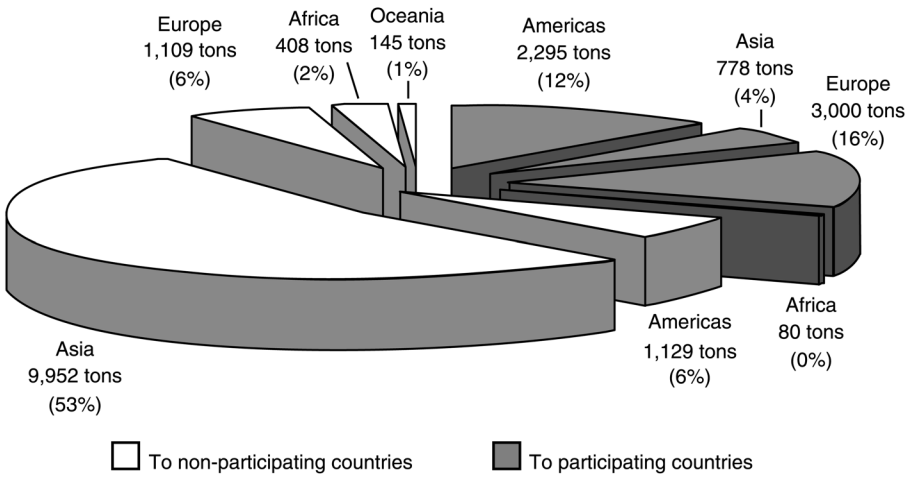
Figure V

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





(c) Phase IIb (January 2001 to November 2001)



Governments, in particular that of the Netherlands, which is a major hub for acetic anhydride transactions, have allocated additional personnel to ensure that exports from their countries are properly monitored and that the competent authorities of importing countries and trans-shipment points are duly informed.

46. When sending pre-export notifications, the standard operating procedures for Operation Topaz require that the authorities of the importing country or trans-shipment point verify the legitimacy of each shipment, determine the bona fides of the importer and provide the necessary feedback to the exporting country prior to the shipment's being allowed to proceed. The Board wishes to remind all Governments, whether participating or not participating in the operation, that the response to such notifications is of the utmost importance in order to prevent unnecessary delays to licit international trade and also to prevent diversions by traffickers. Every effort should be made to ensure that appropriate mechanisms are in place for supplying timely responses to notifications while also being able to conduct appropriate background checks.

47. The Board is pleased to note that, since 1 March 2001, the application of the above-mentioned procedures has prevented the diversion of 11 shipments of *acetic anhydride*, amounting to nearly 230 tons, from international trade. Had that amount of acetic anhydride been diverted, it would have been sufficient to manufacture between 55 and 230 tons of heroin. Details of those, and other cases, are reflected in chapter III below.

48. As has been seen with Operation Purple, traffickers target countries not participating in the operation in an attempt to avoid the more stringent monitoring mechanisms in place in participating countries. Therefore, in order to assist Governments in preventing diversions from international trade, the Board also follows up shipments of *acetic anhydride* to non-participating countries and verifies the legitimacy of those shipments with the Governments concerned.

49. So far, under Operation Topaz, 300 shipments, or nearly 25 per cent of all shipments monitored, were being exported to non-participating countries, which means that most of the international trade monitored is taking place among participating countries. Shipments to non-participating countries will continue to be closely monitored during the operation to prevent those countries from being targeted by traffickers for diversion attempts. The Board notes that non-participating countries are, in general, responding in a timely manner to its inquiries. In cases where an immediate response to an inquiry is not possible, the Board urges the countries concerned to submit an interim reply requesting more time to carry out more thorough investigations into the legitimacy of the order. Such an interim response will enable the exporting country to suspend the shipment in question until its legitimacy is verified.

50. An equally important aspect of Operation Topaz is the need for law enforcement activities aimed at intercepting smuggled *acetic anhydride* and investigating such interceptions, and for seizures at illicit storage facilities or heroin laboratories in order to track the substance back to the sources from which it was diverted. Since the initiation of the operation the Governments of Colombia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Slovenia and Turkey have effected seizures of acetic anhydride, amounting to over 51 tons. More details of those seizures are available in chapter III of the present report.

51. Seizures of *acetic anhydride* indicate that law enforcement authorities were successful in preventing the substance from reaching areas where the illicit manufacture of heroin takes place. Similar successes are yet to be achieved in tracking those intercepted and seized consignments back to the original source of the substance. For Operation Topaz to be fully successful, seizures should not be viewed as the end of an investigation, but as a starting point for further investigations to identify both the source of the acetic anhydride and those responsible for the diversion. The Board trusts that as the operation progresses, participating Governments will utilize existing mechanisms and, where required, develop new methods to ensure that the important investigations undertaken deliver the expected results.

(c) Prevention of diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants

52. In view of the increasing concern over the diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, a number of initiatives have been undertaken by the Governments concerned, calling for international action assisted by the Board.

53. Following an earlier initiative by the European Commission and the United States in December 2000, an informal working group (known as the Synthetic Drugs Precursor Chemical Working Group Meeting[12]) was hosted by the Government of Germany in Wiesbaden, Germany, to discuss the problem of diversions of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of stimulants and to identify mechanisms to prevent those diversions. The meeting drew up proposals for the prevention of diversions of controlled and non-controlled chemicals from international trade, and for law enforcement action against the smuggling of those substances. Those proposals formed the basis for a draft resolution of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in March 2001, entitled “Prevention of diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs”, which was subsequently adopted by the Economic and Social Council (resolution 2001/14 of 24 July 2001).

54. Concerned, in particular, with the diversion of MDMA precursors, the Board organized an informal round-table consultation, held in Beijing in June 2001, for the competent authorities directly concerned with cases of diversion and smuggling of such precursors. Competent authorities from Belgium, China, France, India, Germany, Romania, Slovakia, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Commission participated. Competent authorities from the Netherlands, where most seizures of MDMA precursors are effected, were also invited, but were unable to attend.

55. The round-table consultation focused on *3,4-MDP-2-P*, currently the most frequently seized precursor used in the illicit manufacture of MDMA. It was noted that, in most countries, there was practically no use of 3,4-MDP-2-P for licit purposes, other than very small quantities used by the perfume industry in several countries, and manufacture of the substance only took place on a very small scale. In China, however, 3,4-MDP-2-P is manufactured on a large scale for use in the manufacture of a pharmaceutical product.

56. It was noted that traffickers tended to avoid the tight export controls applied by the Chinese authorities, and that, instead of making attempts to divert the substance through international trade, they most frequently tried to smuggle it out of the country after purchasing it through domestic distribution channels. In that context, it was also noted that a large number of small provincial companies in China were capable of, and actually engaged in, manufacturing *3,4-MDP-2-P* as one-time custom orders. It was therefore found essential for the authorities of countries, especially those in Europe, that have effected seizures of the precursor to share with the Chinese authorities, in a timely manner, all relevant findings that are necessary for tracking the substance back to the sources of diversion and to take the

measures required to prevent further diversion from domestic channels. The Board urges the competent authorities of the Netherlands, who have most frequently seized the substance and conducted investigations,[13] to make every effort to enable such information-sharing with the competent authorities of China.

57. Recognizing the need for action at the international level relating not only to *3,4-MDP-2-P*, but also to other major precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants, the Board intends to organize an international meeting on such precursors in 2002, with the participation of major manufacturing and trading countries, and those in which the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants takes place, to review the extent of the global trafficking of precursors and to devise working mechanisms and standard operating procedures that may be introduced between the countries concerned, and with the Board, specifically to prevent diversions of those substances into illicit traffic. That meeting will be preceded by a preparatory expert group meeting.

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

A. Overview

58. 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.

59. The present report contains seizure data for the five-year period from 1996 to 2000, furnished by Governments under the provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention (see annex I, tables 3a and 3b).

60. Seizures of most of the substances in Tables I and II have been reported for 2000, with the exception of *N-acetylanthranilic acid*, used in the illicit manufacture of methaqualone, *ergometrine*, used in the illicit manufacture of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) and *isosafrole*, used in the illicit manufacture of MDMA and its analogues. In that connection, it should be noted that many countries, including the major industrialized countries, are only supplying partial information regarding seizures of substances in Tables I and II and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, as well as on methods of diversion and illicit manufacture and stopped shipments. 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 comprehensive information in a timely manner.

61. The seizures reported for 2000 for many of the substances in Tables I and II, and in particular those of *P-2-P, 3,4-MDP-2-P* and *safrole*, all of which are used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, are the largest ever reported to the Board. Given the increasing problems presented by the abuse of illicitly manufactured amphetamine-type stimulants, concerted efforts are required by Governments to ensure the effective monitoring and control of the precursors used for their illicit manufacture at both the domestic and international levels and to prevent diversions of the substances from licit trade into illicit traffic.

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

(a) Diversion attempts are becoming increasingly sophisticated, with the methods uncovered now indicating that traffickers are monitoring licit markets and identifying companies with licit requirements for controlled chemicals. The names of those companies are then used in diversion attempts, in the hope that authorities will recognize established company names and release shipments without conducting background checks;

(b) Traffickers are relying on corrupt employees of chemical companies to obtain the chemicals they require. Those employees remove small amounts of the chemicals at a time so as not to attract attention, with the losses, if detected, being attributed

to acceptable losses during transportation, manufacture or spillage;

(c) In many instances, the authorities appear to cease investigations when a smuggled consignment of chemicals is intercepted and seized. Authorities making such interceptions or seizures should also initiate comprehensive follow-up investigations to identify those responsible for originally diverting the chemicals. Similar investigations also need to be initiated in the countries from which a consignment was shipped and, if necessary, in the countries of destination. Without such investigations, the traffickers responsible for planning and organizing consignments cannot be identified and their activities stopped;

(d) Controlled deliveries have been effectively used by a few countries to identify and arrest traffickers responsible for diversions of precursors. The technique, however, is still underutilized and only carried out on an ad hoc basis. Concerned authorities should examine the possibility of developing standard mechanisms and operating procedures for controlled deliveries to encourage the use of the technique and enhance the possibility of success;

(e) Drug and precursor characterization and impurity profiling provide an essential method whereby the chemicals actually used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and, where possible, the sources of those chemicals can be identified. Very little detailed information is, however, available on the dismantling of illicit laboratories used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, especially with regard to the chemicals seized at laboratories. Comprehensive seizure data, supported by forensic analysis of seized chemicals and drugs, need to be obtained in order to identify the precursors being used by traffickers for illicit drug manufacture and to prevent diversions of those substances;

(f) Traffickers continue to place orders for chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs through brokers located in countries other than those through which the shipment is destined to travel. In many countries, no legislation exists to monitor and control such activities by brokers, creating a loophole which traffickers are attempting to exploit.

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

63. For 2000, Colombia reported the largest seizures of *potassium permanganate*, totalling over 70 tons. That amount represents over 90 per cent of the global seizures reported for that year, and, as in previous years, the Colombian authorities intercepted consignments of the substance being smuggled into the country, as well as seizing the substance at, or en route to, illicit laboratories.

64. In its last report, the Board noted that the consignments being smuggled into the country had originated in Mexico, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, Spain and the United States. During 2000 and the first three quarters of 2001, the Colombian authorities intercepted three smuggled consignments amounting to over 50 tons of *potassium permanganate*, and, in contrast to 1999, all three consignments originated in one country, Mexico. The Mexican authorities are carrying out follow-up investigations to identify the traffickers responsible, as well as the sources and methods of diversion. The Board trusts that the Governments of Colombia and Mexico will work closely together to prevent future smuggling via that route.

65. In addition to the interception of smuggled consignments, the Colombian authorities have also seized over 10 tons of *potassium permanganate* that was illicitly manufactured in Colombia specifically for use in the illicit manufacture of cocaine. The illicit manufacture of the precursor emerged during May 2000, and the Colombian authorities dismantled a total of six laboratories during the rest of that year, with a further four such laboratories being dismantled in 2001.

66. The laboratories were first located close to the areas where the illicit manufacture of cocaine takes place, but in December 2000, a laboratory was also dismantled in Bogota. The fact that traffickers are now themselves trying to manufacture *potassium*

permanganate, a cheap and widely available chemical, is an indication that the substance is no longer, or not as readily, available from the previous sources.

67. Elsewhere in the Latin American region seizures are lower than reported in 2000. In particular, seizures made by Argentina are down from 3 tons to 2 kilograms, and those of Venezuela have dropped from 70 tons to 300 kilograms. The large seizures previously reported in Venezuela were imported legally into the country and seized when it was discovered that the importing companies were actually front companies planning to divert the *potassium permanganate*. The Board trusts that the decline in seizures is due to the fact that international and regional operations, such as "Operation Orchid" in Venezuela, have resulted in traffickers no longer being able to divert the large amounts of potassium permanganate that they could previously divert, and trends in the region will be carefully monitored.

68. With regard to seizures outside the Latin American region, in what is a new development, China has reported a significant seizure of 5 tons of *potassium permanganate* in 2000. While China plays an essential role in preventing diversions of the substance from international trade, that is the first seizure of the substance reported by that country. The Board is currently following up the case with the Government to determine the exact circumstances that led to the seizure.

Stopped shipments or diversions and attempted diversions from international trade

69. During 2000, all stopped shipments of *potassium permanganate* were due to administrative reasons, that is, none was stopped because of a suspicion that the order was an attempt to divert the substance. During the period currently under review, in addition to the shipments stopped for administrative reasons that are covered in chapter II of the present report, a number of stopped shipments have been identified as attempted diversions.

70. In total, 17 attempted diversions from international trade, involving over 1,100 tons of *potassium permanganate* have been stopped. The countries that have successfully prevented those diversions are shown in figure VI.

71. In each of those cases, the traffickers involved have used the names of bona fide companies with legitimate requirements for *potassium permanganate*; when the competent authorities contacted the companies concerned to verify the legitimacy of the shipments, the companies denied placing the orders. This gives an indication of how well traffickers, or perhaps chemical scouts, have researched the trends and markets for the licit trade of potassium permanganate. The Board requests Governments throughout the world to take note of this modus operandi, and ensure that the legitimacy of all shipments for which pre-export notifications are received is verified with the companies concerned and not authorized on face value merely because the company is known.

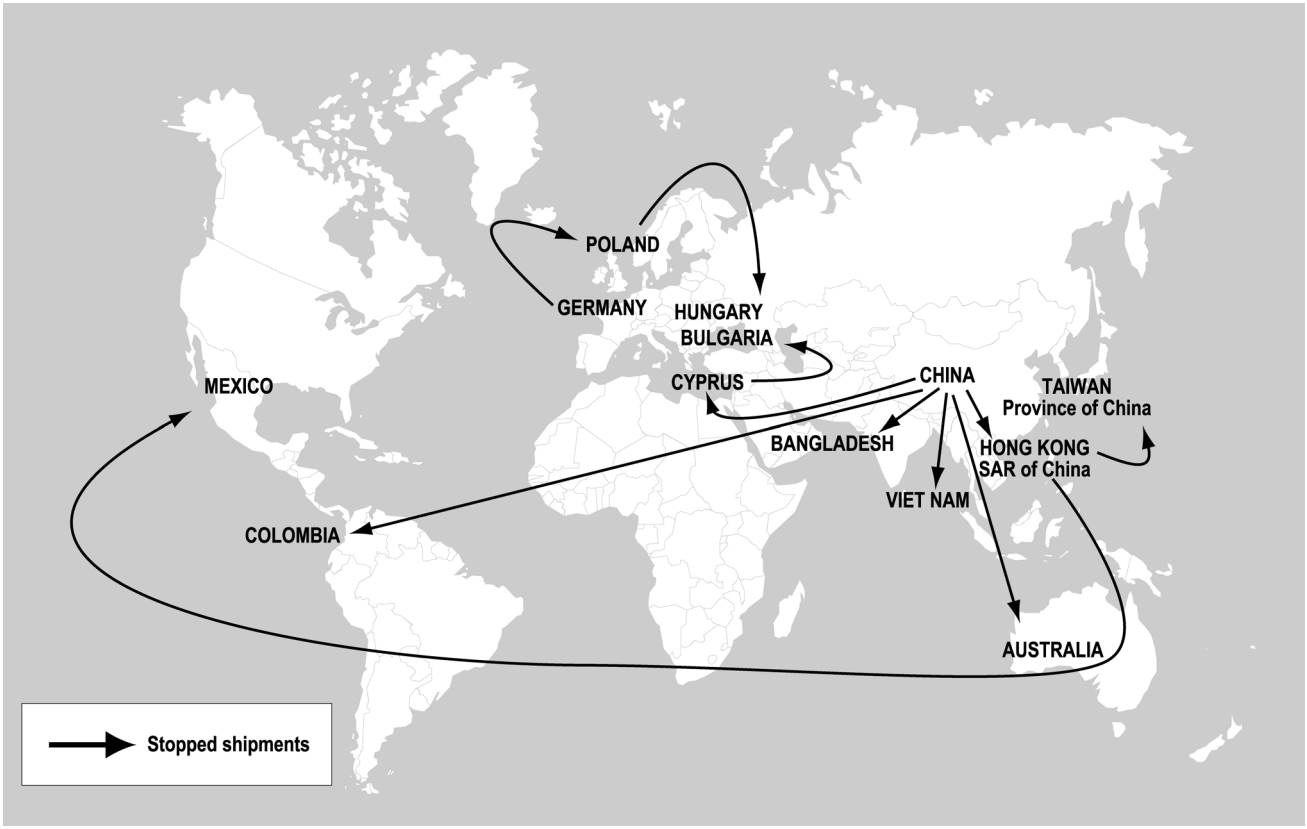
72. It is interesting to note that the attempted diversions involving Colombia, Hong Kong SAR of China and Mexico all took place during the first quarter of 2001, while the remaining attempts all took place after that time. Those three countries and territories have all previously uncovered attempted diversions of controlled chemicals, and when the traffickers were unsuccessful, they may have focused their attention on countries where such attempts have not previously been encountered, in the hope that controls would be less effective.

73. The Board is particularly concerned about the increasing number of diversion attempts uncovered in south-east Asia. In particular, traffickers were able to divert 100 tons of *potassium permanganate* by using the name of a company located in Viet Nam, since the competent authorities were not able to respond in time to the pre-export notification sent by the exporting country. The Board reiterates that in such cases, where the legitimacy of a shipment cannot be determined immediately, the importing country should supply the exporting country with an interim reply requesting additional time to allow the necessary inquiries to be carried out.

74. Attempted diversions of *potassium permanganate* involving countries in eastern Europe have not been noted before and the Board has contacted the Governments concerned to determine whether there is any connection between the stopped shipments to Bulgaria and Hungary.

Figure VI

Trafficking routes of potassium permanganate identified through successful action by law enforcement authorities, 2000-2001



(b) Acids and solvents

Seizures

75. In its report for 2000 on the implementation of article 12, the Board commented that while large amounts of the acids and solvents used for the illicit manufacture of cocaine were being seized, very little information was available to identify the methods and routes of diversion used to obtain those chemicals.[14]

76. Colombia has now reported a seizure of 20 tons of *hydrochloric acid* and informed the Board of the method of diversion used by the traffickers. In the case in question, the truck drivers making the deliveries between companies with licit requirements for the substance were removing small amounts of hydrochloric acid each time a shipment was delivered. The quantities taken were stockpiled for delivery to illicit manufacturers at a later date. That method is the same as that uncovered by the Indian authorities for diversion of *acetic anhydride*, as mentioned below.

77. Reports have also been received from Colombia indicating that traffickers are now attempting to obtain crude oil from disused oil wells, from which they then distil their own solvents, such as petrol.

78. The fact that traffickers are prepared to go to such lengths to obtain even small amounts of a common substance such as *hydrochloric acid* and petrol is an indication of the successes achieved through the existing chemical monitoring programmes in place in the countries concerned. The methods used by the traffickers also highlight the need for intelligence-driven investigations to identify and prevent such diversions, since chemical monitoring on

its own will not identify them. Law enforcement authorities, when making seizures, should gather as much information as possible and also follow up reports from informers, or those made by suspects, in order to identify and dismantle the networks involved in diversions.

2. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of heroin

(a) Acetic anhydride

Seizures

79. Turkey has for the second consecutive year reported the largest seizures of *acetic anhydride*, with over 33 tons of the substance being seized in 2001. The majority of the acetic anhydride seized was intercepted at border crossings as traffickers attempted to smuggle the substance into Turkey concealed in trucks. The countries from which the intercepted consignments originated were the Russian Federation (6 tons), Romania (3 tons), Bulgaria (2 tons), the Syrian Arab Republic (742 kilograms), Saudi Arabia (389 kilograms) and Georgia (35 kilograms). Figure VII shows those and other smuggling routes identified during 2000-2001 through successful action by law enforcement authorities.

80. The Board is pleased to note that the Turkish authorities, in cooperation with the Romanian and Russian authorities, have also successfully dismantled criminal networks responsible for the smuggling of *acetic anhydride*, through the use of controlled deliveries and tracking back smuggled consignments to identify the source. The Board has also noted that the exchange of information on suspicious orders of acetic anhydride between the competent authorities of Italy and Slovenia resulted in the seizure of 20 tons of acetic anhydride in Slovenia and the arrest of traffickers who intended to smuggle the consignments to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Those activities, including the use of controlled deliveries, remain an important investigative tool to be used by law enforcement authorities, and the Board trusts that more Governments, especially within the context of Operation Topaz, will examine the use of that technique to identify and arrest those responsible for diversions and smuggling of the substance.

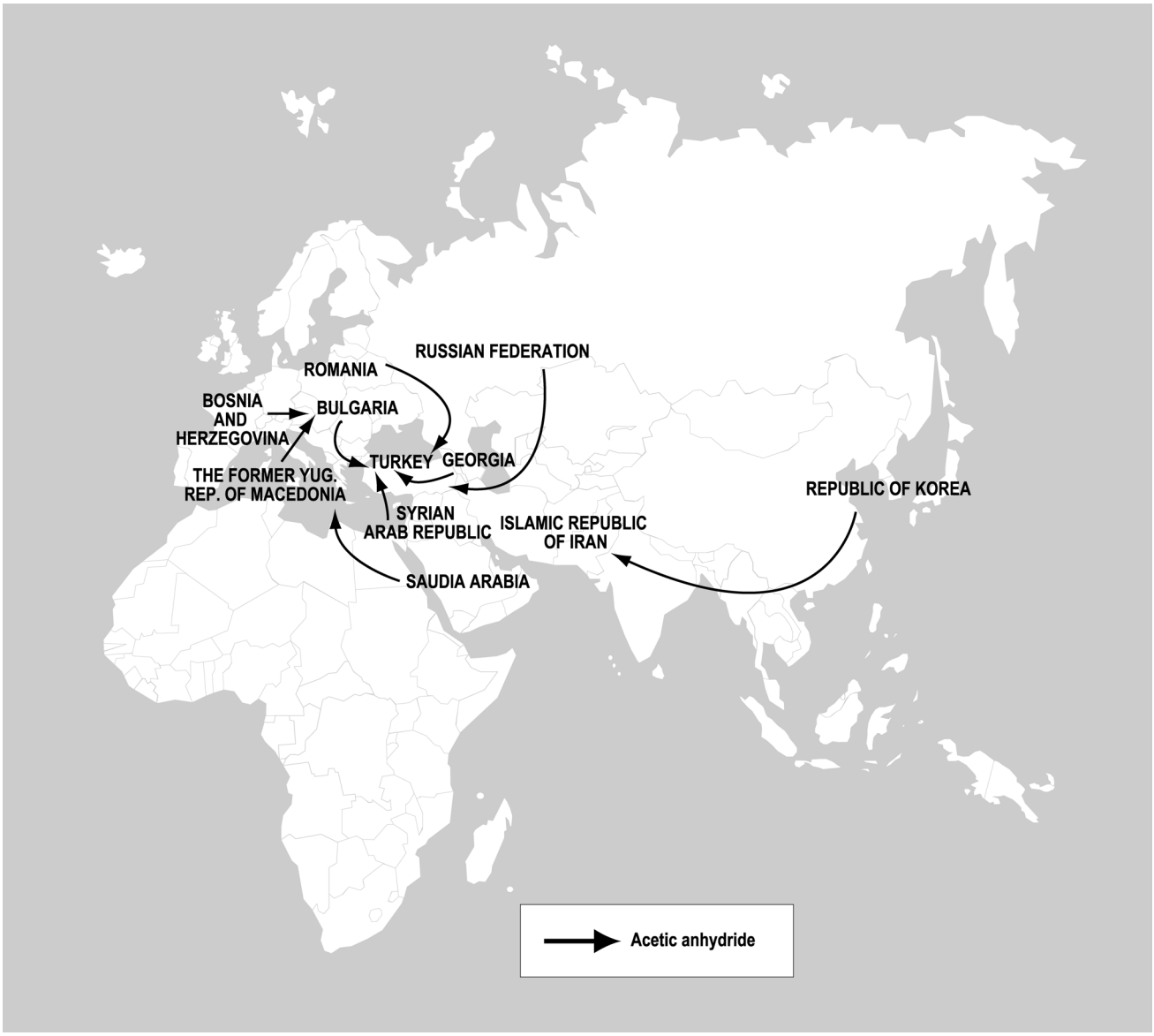
81. Controlled deliveries will become increasingly important as traffickers introduce more sophisticated methods to prevent law enforcement authorities from identifying the source of seized *acetic anhydride*. Some of the methods employed during 2000 were the transfer of the acetic anhydride from the original labelled containers to containers without labels and, in some cases, the acetic anhydride was left in storage for long periods of time, as the traffickers are aware that the resources of authorities are limited and observation of a consignment cannot be continued indefinitely. Those methods make investigations to identify the sources of the acetic anhydride more difficult and, if controlled deliveries are not used, the authorities must identify other sources of information, such as statements obtained while interviewing suspects, travel itineraries of vehicles or persons connected to a consignment, contact persons and telephone numbers of the driver or of the persons storing the substance.

82. The seizures of *acetic anhydride* in Bulgaria, which are the largest ever reported by that country, also shed light on the methods currently employed by traffickers to prevent detection by the authorities. In that country, four warehouses were uncovered that were being used for the illicit storage of acetic anhydride prior to further distribution by traffickers. Those cases are still under investigation to identify the sources of the acetic anhydride. In addition to the above seizures, consignments were also intercepted while being smuggled into the country from Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Investigations are under way to determine whether the controlled deliveries carried out by Italy and Slovenia have any relation to the seizures made in Bulgaria.

83. Traffickers are also continuing to search for new sources and trafficking routes for the substance. In its report for 2000 on the implementation of article 12, the Board warned that with the so-called northward displacement of the Balkan route as it relates to the smuggling of heroin, trafficking of *acetic anhydride* may possibly be observed taking place in the reverse direction.[15] That may now be taking place, with Georgia being identified as one of the sources of acetic anhydride seized in Turkey, and Ukraine seizing over 100 kilograms of the substance during 2000. While the amounts seized are still small, the countries in the region should take steps now to identify those responsible for the diversions in order to prevent larger diversions taking place in the future.

Figure VII

Smuggling routes for acetic anhydride identified through successful action by law enforcement authorities, 2000-2001



84. With Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic being identified by the Turkish authorities as the source of some of the *acetic anhydride* seized in Turkey, it is also the first time that those West Asian countries may have been used as a possible source of diversion. Furthermore, the Islamic Republic of Iran has, for the first time, reported seizures of acetic anhydride, with three large consignments being seized in Bandar Abbas during 2000 and the first half of 2001. In each case, the acetic anhydride had been smuggled from the Republic of Korea for onward shipment to Afghanistan. Both Governments are carrying out investigations to identify the source of those consignments. While the Board is concerned by the increasing attempts to smuggle acetic anhydride from the Republic of Korea, it is confident that the

authorities will expeditiously complete their investigations and prevent future consignments from being diverted, as was the case when Colombian traffickers attempted to divert *potassium permanganate* from the Republic of Korea during 1999.[16]

85. In south Asia, India has consistently reported large seizures of *acetic anhydride*. However, despite those seizures, diversions and smuggling of the substance continue to be reported, as indicated by seizures made, for example, in the United Arab Emirates. The Indian authorities have now made a major breakthrough in preventing those ongoing diversions by dismantling a trafficking network and seizing nearly 8.5 tons of acetic anhydride. The acetic anhydride in question had actually been stolen in small amounts by the drivers transporting licit shipments of the substance, and those small amounts were then stockpiled in warehouses. When a large enough consignment was collected, it was then smuggled from India to either the Islamic Republic of Iran or the United Arab Emirates. Similar modi operandi are employed by traffickers elsewhere in the world, with the Bulgarian authorities discovering stockpiling warehouses as mentioned above, and the Colombian authorities uncovering a similar strategy employed by traffickers to divert *hydrochloric acid*, as mentioned in section 1 above.

86. Information continues to be received concerning the trafficking of *acetic anhydride* through the central Asian States en route to Afghanistan. The Board understands that, in Turkmenistan, the authorities seized consignments amounting to 83 tons during 2000. In the same year, the authorities of Uzbekistan, where large seizures were made in the past, closed their borders with Afghanistan, and they have subsequently uncovered no further cases of smuggling. During 1998, some of the acetic anhydride seized in Uzbekistan was identified as coming from China. During 2000, the authorities of that country, which borders on both the Golden Crescent and the Golden Triangle, have been successful in preventing nearly 32 tons of acetic anhydride from reaching illicit heroin laboratories in those areas. It is not yet clear how much of that amount was intended for each area, but with the ongoing activities under Operation Topaz, a better overall picture of acetic anhydride trafficking in the region will be gained. The Board wishes to encourage those countries in the region in their ongoing efforts to intercept and prevent acetic anhydride from reaching illicit laboratories in Afghanistan. It is also essential that information relating to the seizures be shared with the Board, and other Governments concerned, in order to identify the actual sources of the substance so that those responsible can be identified and the methods and routes stopped.

87. In Latin America, a number of Governments have, for the first time, reported seizures of *acetic anhydride* in addition to those reported by Colombia. Venezuela seized nearly 1 ton of the substance, and in joint operations the Governments of Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Venezuela have seized nearly 3 tons. Furthermore, under Operation Topaz, the Colombian authorities have seized an additional 6 tons. Because of the location and nature of the seizures, it has not yet been possible to track them back to identify their source. As the regional networks described above are built up and strengthened, the Board trusts that the sources will be identified and further diversions prevented.

Stopped shipments or diversions and attempted diversions from international trade

88. As reported above, a number of countries in eastern Europe have been identified as countries from which intercepted consignments of *acetic anhydride* have been smuggled. Since the initiation of Operation Topaz, States members of the European Union, working with the Board, have stopped five shipments, amounting to over 140 tons, of acetic anhydride destined to eastern Europe. The Board is pleased to note that the eastern European authorities concerned have investigated the proposed shipments and responded to the inquiries in a timely manner, thereby preventing diversions.

89. Two further attempts to divert *acetic anhydride* have been reported. In the first case, the competent authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran prevented the diversion of 20 tons to Azerbaijan, when it was discovered that the company placing the order did not exist. The second case involved an order placed in the United Kingdom for 50 kilograms for export to Myanmar. The authorities of Myanmar determined that the company ordering the substance did not have a legal requirement and requested the order to be stopped.

90. While attempts to divert *acetic anhydride* from licit trade continue to be uncovered, the majority of information received by the Board on the substance relates to interceptions of smuggled consignments. That emphasizes the need for the authorities to put in place appropriate mechanisms to allow for the tracking of intercepted consignments back to their actual sources and to ensure that the relevant authorities are properly trained to conduct the investigations.

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

(a) Amphetamine and methamphetamine

(i) Ephedrine and pseudoephedrine

Seizures

91. The largest seizures of *ephedrine* continue to be reported in south-east Asia, with China seizing over 10 tons and Myanmar over 2.5 tons in 2000. The Board is pleased to note that the Governments of those two countries are continuing with cross-border operational meetings that have resulted in significant seizures and the arrests of known traffickers in the region. In addition to obtaining ephedrine in China, traffickers from Myanmar have also targeted India as a source of the substance, nearly half a ton of which was seized by the Indian authorities during 2000. The Board encourages the Governments of India and Myanmar to make full use of cross-border operational meetings to achieve similar successes.

92. Traditionally, methamphetamine has not been the drug of choice in Europe and, as a result, there have been few reported cases of *ephedrine* and *pseudoephedrine* being used in the illicit manufacture of drugs in that region. Countries throughout Europe have, however, reported seizures of both the raw material and tablets containing the substances. In particular, Denmark seized nearly 50,000 tablets and Greece over 5,000 tablets containing ephedrine in 2000. Other countries that have reported seizing ephedrine include Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, the Netherlands and Spain; Germany has also seized an amount of pseudoephedrine. That development is a cause of concern to the Board, since the ephedrine/pseudoephedrine reduction method for manufacturing methamphetamine is a very simple process that can be carried out by persons with little or no chemical background. If methamphetamine should become more popular among youth, and with ephedrine and pseudoephedrine being easily available as over the counter products in Europe, similar experiences may be encountered in that region as in the United States.

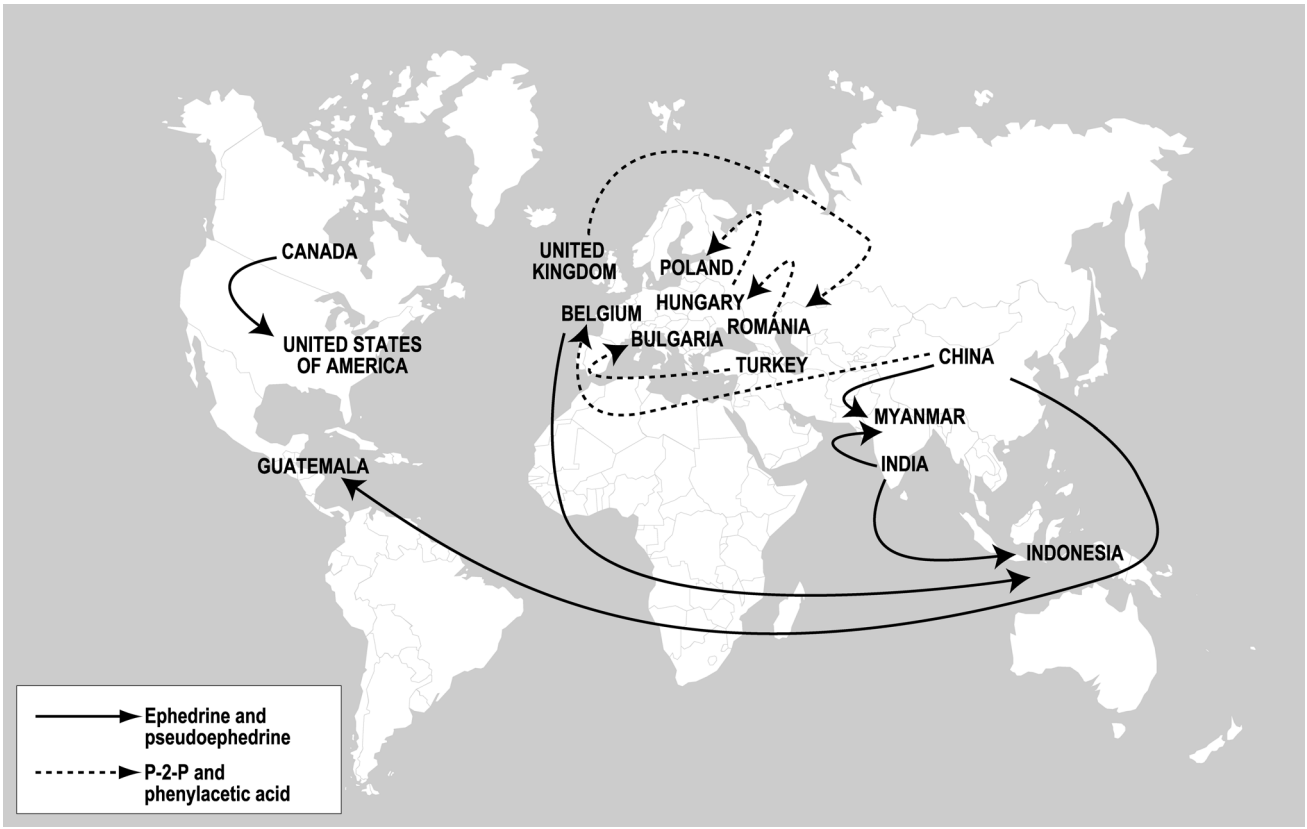
93. In North America, the authorities of the United States dismantled a major *pseudoephedrine* trafficking network during 2000, as reported in the report of the Board for 2000 on the implementation of article 12. In addition, the United States authorities initiated further extensive operations to identify and prosecute those responsible for diversions of pseudoephedrine from domestic distribution channels within the country, forcing the traffickers to attempt to locate new sources of the substance. In particular, Canada appears to have been targeted by those traffickers, and large amounts of pseudoephedrine may have been diverted from Canada to the United States, as indicated by two seizures of nearly 50 million tablets at the same border crossing between the two countries. As mentioned in the previous chapter, Canada is currently in the process of strengthening its controls over the chemicals scheduled under the 1988 Convention, and the Board trusts that as control mechanisms are brought into place diversions of the substance will be prevented.

Stopped shipments or diversions and attempted diversions from international trade

94. The standard mechanisms and operating procedures introduced by manufacturing and exporting countries to prevent diversions of *ephedrine* and *pseudoephedrine* from international trade continue to prevent such diversions. During 2001, for example, traffickers attempted to divert 1.5 tons of ephedrine from China to Guatemala[17] by making use of a false import certificate. The authorities concerned were able to verify that the certificate was false and the shipment was stopped. That route, and others used by traffickers in attempts to divert ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, is shown in figure VIII.

Figure VIII

Trafficking routes of the precursors used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine and methamphetamine identified through successful action by law enforcement authorities, 2000-2001



95. As reported above, the largest seizures of *ephedrine* are continually reported from south-east Asia. Nonetheless, very few cases of diversion or attempted diversion have been reported from within the region. During 2000 and 2001, one diversion and two attempted diversions were uncovered, with Indonesia being the reported destination of the substance in each case. In the first case, traffickers were able to divert 300 kilograms of ephedrine from India; however, a second attempt to divert 100 kilograms from the same country was detected and prevented. An order from Indonesia was also received in Belgium for 48 kilograms of the substance to be followed with a regular supply of 50 kilograms per month. The Belgian authorities stopped the shipment because the company placing the order was not registered to trade in the substance and the import was not authorized. There is currently no information that illicit manufacture of methamphetamine is taking place in Indonesia, but the Board trusts that the competent authorities will thoroughly investigate each of the above-mentioned cases to identify those responsible and to determine the intended destination of the shipments.

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

Seizures

96. The seizures of *P-2-P* reported for 2000 are the third largest ever reported for the substance. Those seizures have been reported entirely from within Europe, with Belgium, Greece and Poland each seizing over 1 ton of the substance. While the source of the P-2-P seized has not been identified for all of the seizures, China and India have been identified as the sources of some of the seized substance. Those seizures support the observation of the Board[18] that traffickers may have discovered new sources of the substance in south and south-east Asia.

97. Elsewhere in Europe, smaller seizures were reported by the authorities of Bulgaria and Hungary, with the Bulgarian authorities dismantling a small laboratory manufacturing the substance and the Hungarian authorities seizing 60 kilograms that were being smuggled from Romania, through Hungary to Poland. The Hungarian authorities had identified the same route during 1999,[19] when two shipments, amounting to 110 kilograms, were seized. Those three seizures could give an indication that an organized group of traffickers are making use of that route to smuggle P-2-P, and possibly other substances, to illicit laboratories in Europe. The Board trusts that the authorities concerned are working together to attempt to identify those responsible and close down the route. It is also worth recalling that the *3,4-MDP-2-P* seized in Slovakia in 1999[20] had been smuggled from China to Romania by ship before being transported across Europe, and that the same route could also easily be used for other precursors.

98. Seizures of *P-2-P* elsewhere in the world remain small. Recently, the authorities of Hong Kong SAR of China reported seizing 200 kilograms of P-2-P that had been smuggled from China for use in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine in Hong Kong SAR. The Board had previously commented that countries in south and south-east Asia need to exercise vigilance over the chemicals that can be used to manufacture methamphetamine, since traffickers may turn to those substances as the controls over *ephedrine* and *pseudoephedrine* are strengthened in the region.

99. With regard to *phenylacetic acid*, only Bulgaria has reported seizing the substance during 2000. While the seizure was not large, the phenylacetic acid in question had apparently been smuggled into Bulgaria from Turkey and was to be ultimately taken to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. That route is the opposite to that reported for the trafficking of acetic anhydride mentioned above, and it is the first such case where the smuggling of precursors used for the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants has been reported from Turkey. The countries concerned are currently investigating the case under the "Balkan Info"[21] project and the Board looks forward to being informed of the outcome of those investigations.

100. While *phenylacetic acid* is not currently being seized on a large scale at illicit laboratories, the competent authorities of South Africa and the United Kingdom successfully carried out a controlled delivery of the substance during 2001, resulting in the dismantling of an illicit laboratory for the manufacture of methamphetamine and the arrest of those responsible for the import and diversion of the substance. Over the last several years, an increasing number of illicit methamphetamine laboratories have been uncovered in South Africa, showing how the substance continues to spread to areas not previously affected.

Stopped shipments or diversions and attempted diversions from international trade

101. During 2000 and 2001, in addition to the large seizures of *P-2-P*, several countries stopped shipments of the substance when, through utilizing pre-export notifications, it was discovered that the orders in question were attempted diversions. In particular, India, which is strengthening its controls over P-2-P, stopped two shipments totalling 4 tons from being sent to Albania. In Germany, two shipments of 200 litres and 4 tons, respectively, that had been ordered in Germany allegedly on behalf of companies in the Czech Republic were stopped. The authorities in the United Kingdom stopped a shipment of 2 tons from being sent to Romania. In each of the above-mentioned cases the companies allegedly ordering the substance either did not exist or denied placing the orders in question.

102. It is interesting to note that all of the above-mentioned stopped shipments were destined to countries of eastern Europe, and the seizures of *P-2-P* reported above were also made, for the most part, in that same region. A concerted effort will be required by the countries in the region if the ongoing diversions and attempted diversions are to be stopped and those responsible identified and prosecuted. The Board is ready to assist the countries in the region, and other concerned parties, in particular with the real-time exchange of information, to address the emerging problem.

(b) MDMA and its analogues

(i) 3-4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone

Seizures

103. As indicated by available seizure data, *3,4-MDP-2-P* appears to be emerging as the chemical of choice sought by traffickers for use in the illicit manufacture of MDMA and its analogues. Significant seizures of the substance were first reported in 1995 and have been increasing steadily since then. The seizures of the substance for 2000 are the largest ever reported, with the Belgian authorities seizing over 11.5 tons, the authorities of the Netherlands seizing over 2.5 tons, and the German authorities seizing nearly half a ton. According to the German authorities, the traffickers involved may have successfully smuggled nearly 2 tons into Germany prior to that interception. Those, and other trafficking routes identified during 2000 and 2001, are shown in figure IX.

104. A total of five smuggled consignments were intercepted by the above-mentioned Governments, and in each case the substance had been smuggled from China to Europe, with traffickers either falsely declaring the substance as a non-controlled chemical or concealing it among other cargo. As mentioned in chapter II of the present report, in recognizing that urgent action was required by the Governments concerned to prevent the ongoing diversions, the Board convened a round-table consultation, hosted by the Chinese authorities in Beijing. The consultation led to specific findings about the availability, and diversion and trafficking patterns, of the precursor in question. The participating Governments agreed to concrete actions to be taken and the Board trusts that by sharing relevant information and intelligence, diversions of the substance will be prevented.

Stopped shipments or diversions and attempted diversions from international trade

105. During 2000 and 2001, China prevented the diversion of four shipments of *3,4-MDP-2-P*, totalling 15 tons. The shipments in question were destined for Malaysia (two shipments), Nigeria (one shipment) and Yugoslavia (one shipment). The Board wishes to commend the Government of China and also the Governments of the importing countries for carrying out the required investigations to determine the legitimacy of the shipments in a timely manner, which made it possible to prevent the large shipments from being diverted.

106. In addition to the attempts to divert the substance from China, similar attempts, on a much smaller scale, have been made in Europe, where the Governments of France and Germany uncovered diversion attempts involving two shipments of 100 kilograms each to be sent to Croatia.

107. Despite the stopped shipments and the seizures reported above, there have been very few reports of *3,4-MDP-2-P* being seized at illicit laboratories. A concerted effort is required by the Governments of the countries where MDMA is being illicitly manufactured to locate and dismantle the laboratories. To that end, they may wish to consider the possibility of carrying out controlled deliveries with the intercepted consignments to identify the end destination. Furthermore, scientific support is essential in those countries, and countries seizing MDMA tablets, to carry out impurity profiling of seized MDMA tablets with a view to identifying the precursors actually being used in the manufacturing process.

(ii) Piperonal

Seizures

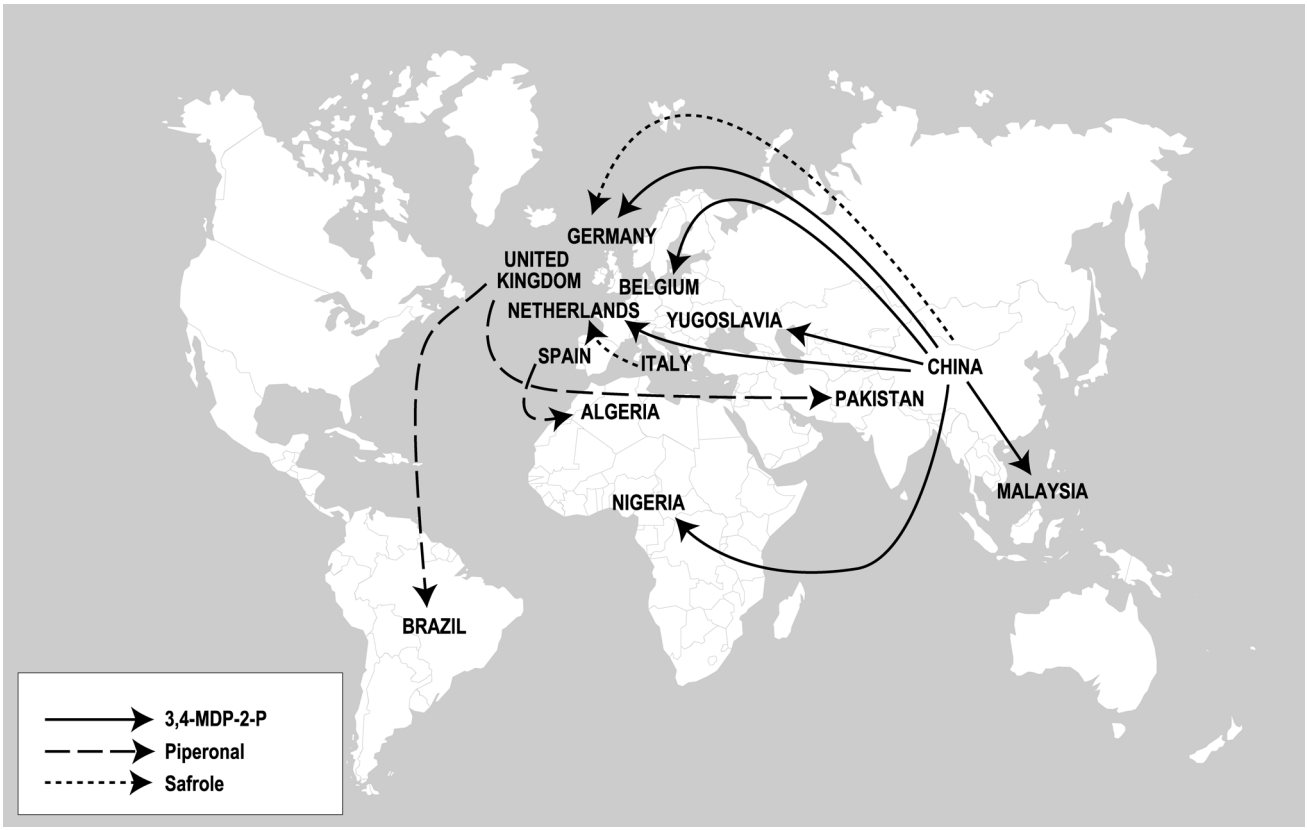
108. Seizures of *piperonal* continue to be limited and no reports have been received of any laboratories being dismantled where the substance has been used as the precursor for MDMA or its analogues during 2000. In a new development, 2 tons of the substance were seized in Algeria. That is the first seizure of the substance in Africa, and the Board has contacted the Government of Algeria to determine the reasons for the seizure and, specifically, whether the substance was intended for use in the illicit manufacture of MDMA. Three other countries seizing the substance, namely Belgium, Germany and Mexico, with 3 kilograms, 22 kilograms and 1 kilogram, respectively, could not conclusively link those seizures to the illicit manufacture of drugs.

Stopped shipments or diversions and attempted diversions from international trade

109. During 2000, only the United Kingdom has reported stopping shipments of *piperonal*, in particular shipments of 1 ton to Brazil and of 50 kilograms to Pakistan.

Figure IX

Trafficking routes of the precursors used in the illicit manufacture of MDMA and its analogues identified through successful action by law enforcement authorities, 2000-2001



110. The modus operandi employed in the Brazilian case is similar to the method used in the recent attempts to divert *potassium permanganate*. The traffickers used the name of an existing company with a licit requirement for the substance, but inquiries by the competent authorities revealed that the company had not placed the order. Piperonal is a substance that would be particularly susceptible to that method of diversion, since it is the most widely traded of all the MDMA precursors. Governments will find it useful to thoroughly monitor their licit trade in the substance to ensure that traffickers are not diverting it by that method.

(iii) Safrole (including safrole in the form of sassafras oil) and isosafrole

Seizures

111. *Safrole* (including safrole in the form of sassafras oil) is frequently seized at illicit laboratories where it is used in the manufacture of MDMA and its analogues. While seizures are frequent, the volumes involved have been small, such as those reported by the Governments of Australia, Denmark and Germany for 2000. The authorities of the Netherlands have, however, reported seizing over 16 tons of safrole that had been transported to their country from Italy, making it the largest single seizure of the substance ever reported to the Board. The Board has initiated inquiries with the authorities of the countries concerned to determine the circumstances that led to the seizure and specifically

whether the substance was intended for illicit use in that country or whether it was intended to be re-exported elsewhere.

112. In addition, the German authorities, besides a number of small seizures, have reported seizing a large amount of *safrole*, in the form of sassafras oil, during 2000. Five tons of the substance were seized in a combined operation with the authorities of the Czech Republic and the traffickers responsible were arrested. The traffickers had originally attempted to obtain *3,4-MDP-2-P* from China, but because of the strengthened controls over that substance they were not able to obtain it. They were subsequently able to obtain sassafras oil in China and ship it to Germany, where it was planned to convert it to 3,4-MDP-2-P that would have been shipped to the Netherlands to be used in illicit manufacture.

113. The case described above shows that traffickers can easily substitute precursors for one another in the illicit manufacture of MDMA. The four precursors controlled under the 1988 Convention, *3,4-MDP-2-P*, *isosafrole*, *piperonal* and *safrole*, are all manufactured from sassafras oil and can be used, with differing degrees of difficulty, to replace each other in the illicit manufacture of MDMA and its analogues. To achieve success in preventing diversions of those substances, the authorities will need to apply equally rigid controls on each substance, otherwise, traffickers will simply turn to those precursors that are not adequately controlled.

Stopped shipments or diversions and attempted diversions from international trade

114. In addition to the seizures reported above, the authorities of the Netherlands have reported stopping 16 tons of *safrole*, in the form of sassafras oil, from being shipped to Italy. It is not clear whether there is a link between the seizure mentioned in paragraph 111 above, which originated in Italy, and this shipment, which was stopped en route to Italy. For both cases, the Board is in contact with the Governments concerned to determine whether large-scale diversions of the substance may be taking place within the European Union.

4. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of other psychotropic substances: methaqualone

Seizures

115. Methaqualone abuse continues to be largely endemic to southern and eastern Africa. Over the past decade, the illicit manufacture of the substance has been displaced from India to that region, primarily because of the success of the Indian authorities in combating illicit manufacture in their country. In Africa, laboratories were initially detected in South Africa, but a large laboratory was uncovered in Mozambique in 2000, and, in 2001, the authorities in the United Republic of Tanzania also dismantled a methaqualone laboratory. The Board believes that the shift in the location of the laboratories is in response to the increasingly effective monitoring being exercised by the South African authorities over the chemicals and equipment used for the illicit manufacture of methaqualone.

Stopped shipments or diversions and attempted diversions from international trade

116. During 2001, the competent authorities of France stopped a shipment of 25 tons of *anthranilic acid* to Mozambique when it was determined that the consignment was to have been trans-shipped through Mozambique to South Africa, where it was to have been used in the illicit manufacture of methaqualone. As trafficking groups capable of handling such large consignments would need well-established and well-organized networks to transport, store and utilize such a large amount of a precursor, the Board requests that initiatives be undertaken to strengthen the capability of both law enforcement and regulatory authorities effectively to counter the networks that may already exist within the region.

Notes

[1] *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).

[2] *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* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XI.4).

[3] This information is requested on a voluntary basis in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/20 of 24 June 1995, which, inter alia:

"Urges Governments … to inform the Board on a regular basis … of the quantities of substances listed in Table I of the Convention that they have imported, exported or trans-shipped, and encourages them to estimate their annual licit needs" (para. 8);

"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 Convention" (para. 9);

"Encourages Governments to consider strengthening, where necessary, the working mechanisms established to prevent diversion of substances listed in Table II of the Convention, as described in the present resolution" (para. 13).

[4] In its resolution 5 (XXXIV) of 9 May 1991, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs also 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 of 28 July 1999, requested the Board "to consider the necessary measures, in accordance with article 12 of the 1988 Convention, for the transfer of acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate from Table II to Table I of the Convention".

[5] *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.

[6] *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000 ...,* paras. 64-70.

[7] Ibid., para. 36.

[8] 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.

[9] A detailed description of how Operation Purple developed, its activities and the results achieved during phase I are presented in the report of the Board for 1999 on the implementation of article 12. The activities undertaken during the initial stages of phase II are presented in the report of the Board for 2000 on the implementation of article 12. The objectives of the operation, the procedural details and its results can further be found in the report prepared by the steering committee on phase I.

[10] The Governments of the following countries and territories were participating in Operation Topaz: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Hong Kong SAR of China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Mexico, Myanmar, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States and Uzbekistan.

[11] In comparison, for Operation Purple, a total of 542 pre-export notifications involving nearly 20,000 tons of *potassium permanganate* was received from 1 January 2001 to 1 November 2001.

[12] The meeting was attended by the competent authorities of Canada, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Hong Kong SAR of China, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as the European Commission and the secretariat of the Board.

[13] Germany also reported dismantling, in 2001, the largest illicit MDMA laboratory in that country. The German authorities noted that, as the law enforcement activities of the authorities of the Netherlands had been tightened, traffickers, unable to secure premises for such laboratories, were forced to move their operations into a neighbouring country.

[14] *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000* ..., para. 87.

[15] Ibid, para. 94.

[16] Ibid, para. 80.

[17] Traffickers had attempted to divert ephedrine through Guatemala from Europe in 1995 as reported in *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1996 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.97.XI.4), para. 109.

[18] *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000* ..., para. 113.

[19] Ibid., para. 115.

[20] Ibid., para. 124.

[21] This project was initiated by the customs authorities of Germany and continues under the auspices of the World Customs Organization.

Annex I

Tables

Table 1
Parties and non-parties to the 1988 Convention[a]

Region	*Party to the 1988 Convention*		*Non-party to the 1988 Convention*	
Africa	Algeria (09.05.1995)	Malawi (12.10.1995)	Angola	Gabon
	Benin (23.05.1997)	Mali (31.10.1995)	Congo	Liberia
	Botswana (13.08.1996)	Mauritania (01.07.1993)	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Namibia
	Burkina Faso (02.06.1992)	Mauritius (06.03.2001)	Equatorial Guinea	Rwanda
	Burundi (18.02.1993)	Morocco (28.10.1992)	Eritrea	Somalia
	Cameroon (28.10.1991)	Mozambique (08.06.1998)		
	Cape Verde (08.05.1995)	Niger (10.11.1992)		
	Central African Republic (15.10.2001)	Nigeria (01.11.1989)		
	Chad (09.06.1995)	Sao Tome and Principe (20.06.1996)		
	Comoros (01.03.2000)	Senegal (27.11.1989)		
	Côte d'Ivoire (25.11.1991)	Seychelles (27.02.1992)		
	Djibouti (22.02.2001)	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 (12.03.1991)			
Regional total				
53	*43*		*10*	

Region	*Party to the 1988 Convention*		*Non-party to the 1988 Convention*
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)		
Regional total			
35	*35*		*0*

Region	*Party to the 1988 Convention*		*Non-party to the 1988 Convention*	
Asia	Afghanistan (14.02.1992)	Maldives (07.09.2000)	Cambodia	Lao People's Democratic Republic
	Armenia (13.09.1993)	Myanmar (11.06.1991)	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Mongolia
	Azerbaijan (22.09.1993)	Nepal (24.07.1991)	Israel	Thailand
	Bahrain (07.02.1990)	Oman (15.03.1991)		
	Bangladesh (11.10.1990)	Pakistan (25.10.1991)		
	Bhutan (27.08.1990)	Philippines (07.06.1996)		
	Brunei Darussalam (12.11.1993)	Qatar (04.05.1990)		
	China (25.10.1989)	Republic of Korea (28.12.1998)		
	Georgia (08.01.1998)	Saudi Arabia (09.01.1992)		
	India (27.03.1990)	Singapore (23.10.1997)		
	Indonesia (23.02.1999)	Sri Lanka (06.06.1991)		
	Iran (Islamic Republic of) (07.12.1992)	Syrian Arab Republic (03.09.1991)		
	Iraq (22.07.1998)	Tajikistan (06.05.1996)		
	Japan (12.06.1992)	Turkey (02.04.1996)		
	Jordan (16.04.1990)	Turkmenistan (21.02.1996)		
	Kazakhstan (29.04.1997)	United Arab Emirates (12.04.1990)		
	Kuwait (03.11.2000)	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)			
Regional total				
45		*39*		*6*

Region	*Party to the 1988 Convention*		*Non-party to the 1988 Convention*	
Europe	Albania (27.07.2001)	Lithuania 08.06.1998)	Holy See	Switzerland
	Andorra (23.07.1999)	Luxembourg (29.04.1992)	Liechtenstein	
	Austria (11.07.1997)	Malta (28.02.1996)		
	Belarus (15.10.1990)	Monaco (23.04.1991)		
	Belgium (25.10.1995)	Netherlands (08.09.1993)		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina (01.09.1993)	Norway (14.11.1994)		
	Bulgaria (24.09.1992)	Poland (26.05.1994)		
	Croatia (26.07.1993)	Portugal (03.12.1991)		
	Cyprus (25.05.1990)	Republic of Moldova (15.02.1995)		
	Czech Republic (30.12.1993)	Romania (21.01.1993)		
	Denmark (19.12.1991)	Russian Federation (17.12.1990)		
	European Union[b] (31.12.1990)	San Marino (10.10.2000)		
	Estonia (12.07.2000)	Slovakia (28.05.1993)		
	Finland (15.02.1994)	Slovenia (06.07.1992)		
	France (31.12.1990)	Spain (13.08.1990)		
	Germany (30.11.1993)	Sweden (22.07.1991)		
	Greece (28.01.1992)	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (13.10.1993)		
	Hungary (15.11.1996)	Ukraine (28.08.1991)		
	Iceland (02.09.1997)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (28.06.1991)		
	Ireland (03.09.1996)	Yugoslavia (03.01.1991)		
	Italy (31.12.1990)			
	Latvia (25.02.1994)			
Regional total				
45	*42*		*3*	

Region	*Party to the 1988 Convention*	*Non-party to the 1988 Convention*	
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
Regional total			
14	*4*	*10*	
World total			
192	*163*	*29*	

[a] The date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited is indicated in parentheses.

[b] Extent of competence: article 12.

Table 2
Submission of information by Governments pursuant to article 12 of the 1988 Convention (Form D) for the years 1996-2000

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.

Country or territory	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
Afghanistan					X
Albania					
Algeria	X	X	X	X	X
Andorra	X		X	X	X
Angola					
Anguilla[a]	X	X	X	X	X
Antigua and Barbuda	X	X	X	X	
Argentina			X	X	X
Armenia	X				
Aruba[a]					
Ascension Island	X	X	X	X	X
Australia	X	X	X	X	X
Austria	X	X	X	X	X
Azerbaijan					X
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	
Bermuda[a]	X	X	X	X	X
Bhutan					X
Bolivia	X		X	X	X
Bosnia and Herzegovina					
Botswana	X	X	X	X	X
Brazil		X	X	X	
British Virgin Islands[a]					
Brunei Darussalam	X	X	X	X	X
Bulgaria	X	X	X	X	X
Burkina Faso	X	X		X	
Burundi					
Cambodia					

Country or territory	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
Cameroon			X		
Canada			X	X	
Cape Verde	X				
Cayman Islands[a]	X	X		X	
Central African Republic	X	X			
Chad	X	X		X	
Chile	X	X	X	X	X
China[b]	X		X	X	X
Hong Kong SAR	X	X	X	X	X
Macao SAR[c]	X	X	X	X	X
Christmas Island[a]	X[d]	X[d]	X[d]	X[d]	X[d]
Cocos (Keeling) Islands[a]	X[d]	X[d]	X[d]	X[d]	X[d]
Colombia	X	X	X	X	X
Comoros					
Congo	X	X		X	X
Cook Islands	X	X	X	X	X
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	X
Côte d'Ivoire	X	X	X		
Croatia	X	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					
Dominica					
Dominican Republic		X		X	
Ecuador	X	X	X	X	X
Egypt	X	X	X	X	X
El Salvador			X	X	X
Equatorial Guinea					
Eritrea	X	X	X	X	
Estonia		X	X	X	X
Ethiopia	X	X	X	X	X
Falkland Islands				X	
Fiji	X	X	X	X	X
Finland	X	X	X	X	X
France	X	X	X	X	X
French Polynesia[a]	X[e]	X[e]	X[e]	X[e]	X[e]
Gabon					

Country or territory	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
Gambia					
Georgia	X[f]	X[f]			
Germany	X	X	X	X	X
Ghana	X	X	X	X	X
Gibraltar					
Greece	X	X	X	X	X
Grenada		X		X	X
Guatemala		X		X	X
Guinea					
Guinea-Bissau					
Guyana				X	
Haiti					
Honduras				X	
Hungary	X	X	X	X	X
Iceland				X	X
India	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia	X	X	X	X	X
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	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[f]	X[f]	X[f]	X[f]	X
Kenya		X	X		X
Kiribati		X		X	
Kuwait					
Kyrgyzstan	X	X	X	X	X
Lao People's Democratic Republic	X	X	X	X	X
Latvia	X	X	X	X	X
Lebanon			X		
Lesotho		X			
Liberia					
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya					
Lithuania	X	X	X	X	X
Luxembourg	X	X		X	X
Madagascar	X	X			
Malawi		X			
Malaysia		X	X	X	X

Country or territory	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
Maldives		X			
Mali					X
Malta	X		X		
Marshall Islands					
Mauritania					X
Mauritius	X	X	X	X	X
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X
Micronesia (Federated States of)	X				
Monaco			X	X	X
Mongolia					X
Montserrat[a]	X	X			X
Morocco	X	X	X	X	
Mozambique					
Myanmar	X	X	X	X	X
Namibia					
Nauru			X		
Nepal	X	X		X	
Netherlands	X	X	X	X	X
Netherlands Antilles[a]	X	X	X		
New Caledonia[a]	X[e]	X[e]	X[e]	X[e]	X[e]
New Zealand	X		X	X	X
Nicaragua		X	X	X	X
Niger					
Nigeria		X	X	X	X
Norfolk Island[a]	X[d]	X[d]	X[d]	X[d]	X[d]
Norway	X			X	X
Oman	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	X
Peru	X	X	X	X	X
Philippines	X	X			
Poland	X	X	X	X	X
Portugal	X	X	X	X	X
Qatar	X				
Republic of Korea	X	X		X	
Republic of Moldova			X		
Romania	X	X	X	X	
Russian Federation	X	X	X	X	

Country or territory	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
Rwanda					X
Saint Helena			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	
Senegal			X	X	
Seychelles	X	X			
Sierra Leone					
Singapore	X	X	X	X	X
Slovakia		X	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	X
Sudan					
Suriname		X	X	X	
Swaziland					
Sweden	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland	X	X	X	X	X
Syrian Arab Republic		X		X	
Tajikistan	X[f]	X[f]	X	X	X
Thailand		X	X	X	X
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia					
Togo					X
Tonga					
Trinidad and Tobago	X	X	X	X	
Tristan da Cunha	X				X
Tunisia	X	X	X	X	X
Turkey	X	X	X	X	X
Turkmenistan	X[f]	X[f]	X[f]	X[f]	
Turks and Caicos Islands[a]	X			X	
Tuvalu			X		
Uganda				X	
Ukraine	X		X	X	X
United Arab Emirates	X	X	X	X	

Country or territory	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	X	X	X	X	X
United Republic of Tanzania				X	X
United States of America	X	X	X	X	X
Uruguay	X				X
Uzbekistan	X	X	X	X	
Vanuatu			X	X	
Venezuela			X	X	X
Viet Nam	X	X	X	X	X
Wallis and Futuna Islands[a]	X[e]	X[e]	X[e]	X[e]	X[e]
Yemen					
Yugoslavia					
Zambia	X	X		X	X
Zimbabwe		X			
Total Forms D[g]	122	127	120	134	116
Total Governments[h]	211	211	211	211	211

[a] Territorial application of the 1988 Convention.

[b] For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan Province of China.

[c] With effect from 20 December 1999, the territory of Macao became the Macao Special Administrative Region of China.

[d] Information was provided by Australia.

[e] Information was provided by France.

[f] Information was provided by the Russian Federation.

[g] In addition, the Commission of the European Communities has submitted Form D for the years 1993-2000.

[h] 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:

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

[a] Derived from density, quoted in *The Merck Index* (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 x 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).

o 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		*N-acetylanthranilic acid* *	*Ephedrine*	*Ergometrine*	*Ergotamine*	*Isosafrole* *	*Lysergic acid*	*3,4-MDP-2-P* * **	*1-phenyl-2-propanone*	*Norephedrine*	*Piperonal* *	*Pseudoephedrine*	*Safrole* *
Unit		*kilograms*	*kilograms*	*grams*	*grams*	*litres*	*grams*	*litres*	*litres*	*kilograms*	*grams*	*kilograms*	*litres*
Africa													
Algeria													
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 000 000	150	–
Côte d'Ivoire													
	1997	–	º	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Africa													
	1996	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	202
	1997	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	º	–	–	3
	1999	–	1	–	–	º	–	º	–	–	–	–	7
	2000	–	º	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Zambia													
	1996	–	º	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1997	–	º	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	–	º	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total region													
	1996	**0**	º	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**202**
	1997	**0**	º	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**
	1999	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	º	**0**	º	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7**
	2000	**0**	º	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2 000 000**	**150**	**0**
Americas													
North America													
Canada													
	1998	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	[a]	–
Mexico													
	1997	–	607	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	–	7	–
	1998	–	340	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 979	–	–	–
	2000	–	560	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 000	63	–

Country or territory, by region		*N-acetylanthranilic acid* *	*Ephedrine*	*Ergometrine*	*Ergotamine*	*Isosafrole* *	*Lysergic acid*	*3,4-MDP-2-P* **	*1-phenyl-2-propanone*	*Norephedrine*	*Piperonal* *	*Pseudoephedrine*	*Safrole* *
Unit		*kilograms*	*kilograms*	*grams*	*grams*	*litres*	*grams*	*litres*	*litres*	*kilograms*	*grams*	*kilograms*	*litres*
United States of America													
	1996	–	1 628	–	–	º	–	–	24	9 912	10	2 673	46
	1997	–	1 103	–	–	–	–	º	29	300	–	8 772	9
	1998	–	1 778	–	–	º	–	º	1 049	37	–	18 635	67
	1999	–	425	–	–	84	–	1	450	17	–	3 103	2
	2000	–	370	–	7	–	269	–	40	131	1 091	45 065	8
Total subregion													
	1996	**0**	**1 628**	**0**	**0**	**º**	**0**	**0**	**24**	**9 912**	**10**	**2 673**	**46**
	1997	**0**	**1 710**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**29**	**347**	**0**	**8 779**	**9**
	1998	**0**	**2 118**	**0**	**0**	**º**	**0**	**º**	**1 049**	**5 016**	**0**	**18 635**	**67**
	1999	**0**	**425**	**0**	**0**	**84**	**0**	**1**	**450**	**17**	**0**	**3 103**	**2**
	2000	**0**	**930**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**269**	**0**	**40**	**131**	**2 091**	**45 128**	**8**
Asia													
East and south-east Asia													
China[b]													
	1996	–	10 305	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1998	–	5 100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	–	10 150	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hong Kong SAR of China[c]													
	1997	–	271	–	–	–	–	2 561	125	–	4 200 000	28	º
	1999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 200 000	–	º
	2000	–	º	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lao People's Democratic Republic													
	1996	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	270	–
Myanmar													
	1996	–	3 075	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1997	–	2 420	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1999	–	7 053	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	–	2 670	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Country or territory, by region		*N-acetylanthranilic acid* *	*Ephedrine*	*Ergometrine*	*Ergotamine*	*Isosafrole* *	*Lysergic acid*	*3,4-MDP-2-P* * **	*1-phenyl-2-propanone*	*Norephedrine*	*Piperonal* *	*Pseudoephedrine*	*Safrole* *
Unit		*kilograms*	*kilograms*	*grams*	*grams*	*litres*	*grams*	*litres*	*litres*	*kilograms*	*grams*	*kilograms*	*litres*
Philippines													
	1996	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1997	–	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Republic of Korea													
	1996	–	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1999	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thailand													
	1997	–	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1998	–	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total subregion													
	1996	**0**	**13 533**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**270**	**0**
	1997	**0**	**2 785**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2 561**	**125**	**0**	**4 200 00**	**28**	**0**
	1998	**0**	**5 145**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	1999	**0**	**7 055**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4 200 00**	**0**	°
	2000	**0**	**12 820**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
South Asia													
India													
	1998	–	1 052	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1999	–	1 421	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	–	426	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
West Asia													
Armenia													
	1996	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Europe													
Belarus													
	1999	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria													
	1997	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 460	–	–	–	–
	1998	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–
	2000	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Country or territory, by region		*N-acetylanthranilic acid* *	*Ephedrine*	*Ergometrine*	*Ergotamine*	*Isosafrole* *	*Lysergic acid*	*3,4-MDP-2-P* **	*1-phenyl-2-propanone*	*Norephedrine*	*Piperonal* *	*Pseudoephedrine*	*Safrole* *
Unit		*kilograms*	*kilograms*	*grams*	*grams*	*litres*	*grams*	*litres*	*litres*	*kilograms*	*grams*	*kilograms*	*litres*
Croatia													
	1996	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	400	–	–	–	–
Cyprus													
	1996	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	980	–	–	–	–
Czech Republic													
	1996	–	894	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1997	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1999	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia													
	2000	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–	–	°
Hungary													
	1998	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	110	–	–	–	–
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	–	–	–	–
Latvia													
	1996	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1997	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1998	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1999	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania													
	1997	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1999	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	–	°	–	–	–	–	°	10	–	–	–	–
Malta													
	1996	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*591*	–	–	–	–
Poland													
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 321	–	–	–	–

Country or territory, by region		*N-acetylanthranilic acid* *	*Ephedrine*	*Ergometrine*	*Ergotamine*	*Isosafrole* *	*Lysergic acid*	*3,4-MDP-2-P* **	*1-phenyl-2-propanone*	*Norephedrine*	*Piperonal* *	*Pseudoephedrine*	*Safrole* *
Unit		*kilograms*	*kilograms*	*grams*	*grams*	*litres*	*grams*	*litres*	*litres*	*kilograms*	*grams*	*kilograms*	*litres*
Russian Federation													
	1996	–	8	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1997	–	3 535	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1998	–	14	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1999	–	133	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
Slovakia													
	1997	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1999	–	–	–	–	–	–	5 864	–	–	–	–	–
Ukraine													
	1996	–	[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	[a]	–
	1998	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	48	–	30 000	º	–
	1999	–	28	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	º	–
	2000	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	º	º	–	º	–
European Union													
Austria													
	1998	–	[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium													
	1998	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
	1999	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	11 492	1 743	–	3 000	–	–
Finland													
	1996	–	º	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1998	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France													
	1996	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1998	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany													
	1996	–	59	100	50	º	–	–	6	–	2	º	1
	1997	–	º	–	–	–	–	º	–	–	2	º	121
	1998	–	º	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
	1999	–	º	–	–	–	–	–	115	–	30	º	º
	2000	–	5	–	–	–	–	400	º	–	22 490	6	–

Country or territory, by region		*N-acetylanthranilic acid* *	*Ephedrine*	*Ergometrine*	*Ergotamine*	*Isosafrole* *	*Lysergic acid*	*3,4-MDP-2-P* * **	*1-phenyl-2-propanone*	*Norephedrine*	*Piperonal* *	*Pseudoephedrine*	*Safrole* *
Unit		*kilograms*	*kilograms*	*grams*	*grams*	*litres*	*grams*	*litres*	*litres*	*kilograms*	*grams*	*kilograms*	*litres*
Greece													
	1998	–	º	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 846	–	–	–	–
Ireland													
	1996	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy													
	1997	–	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands													
	1996	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 600	3 000	–	–	–	–
	1997	–	–	–	–	40	–	1 400	10 200	–	–	–	40
	1998	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	430	–	–	–	3
	1999	–	–	–	–	–	–	456	600	–	–	–	–
	2000	–	5	–	–	–	–	2 555	5	–	–	–	39 724
Spain													
	1997	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49 332	–	–
	1999	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
	2000	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden													
	1997	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	º	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland													
	1996	–	300	–	–	1	–	–	478	–	–	–	–
	1997	–	10	–	–	18	–	–	13	–	1 000	–	200
	1998	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–
	1999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	–	–	–
Total region													
	1996	**0**	**1 267**	**140**	**50**	**1**	**0**	**4 600**	**5 455**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1**
	1997	**0**	**3 614**	**0**	**0**	**58**	**0**	**1 400**	**11 673**	**0**	**50 334**	**0**	**361**
	1998	**0**	**70**	**5**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**503**	**0**	**30 000**	**100**	**11**
	1999	**0**	**188**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**11**	**6 323**	**865**	**0**	**30**	º	**5**
	2000	**0**	**3 085**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**14 447**	**4 986**	**0**	**25 490**	**6**	**39 724**

Country or territory, by region		*N-acetylanthranilic acid* *	*Ephedrine*	*Ergometrine*	*Ergotamine*	*Isosafrole* *	*Lysergic acid*	*3,4-MDP-2-P* * **	*1-phenyl-2-propanone*	*Norephedrine*	*Piperonal* *	*Pseudoephedrine*	*Safrole* *
Unit		*kilograms*	*kilograms*	*grams*	*grams*	*litres*	*grams*	*litres*	*litres*	*kilograms*	*grams*	*kilograms*	*litres*
Oceania													
Australia													
	1996	–	3	–	–	º	–	º	6	–	10 050	4	2
	1997	–	25	–	–	3	4	–	9	º	–	º	º
	1998	–	1	–	–	º	–	–	12	–	–	12	º
	1999	–	1	–	–	–	º	º	3	–	20 250	12	5
	2000	–	13	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	111	º
New Zealand													
	1996	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–
Total region													
	1996	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**10 050**	**4**	**2**
	1997	**0**	**25**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**4**	**0**	**9**	º	**0**	**0**	**0**
	1998	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**12**	**0**	**0**	**12**	**0**
	1999	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**20 250**	**12**	**5**
	2000	**0**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**111**	**0**
World total													
	1996	**0**	**16 431**	**140**	**50**	**1**	**0**	**4 600**	**5 505**	**9 912**	**10 062**	**2 947**	**251**
	1997	**0**	**8 134**	**0**	**0**	**61**	**4**	**3 961**	**11 836**	**347**	**4 250 334**	**8 808**	**373**
	1998	**0**	**8 386**	**5**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**1 564**	**5 016**	**30 000**	**18 747**	**78**
	1999	**0**	**9 091**	**3**	**1**	**84**	**11**	**6 324**	**1 318**	**17**	**4 220 280**	**3 115**	**19**
	2000	**0**	**17 274**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**277**	**14 447**	**5 026**	**132**	**2 027 581**	**45 396**	**39 732**

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 to be for use in illicit drug manufacture.

[a] The exact quantity of the seizures was not specified.

[b] For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan Province of China.

[c] 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

Country or territory, by region	*Acetic anhydride*	*Acetone*	*Anthranilic acid*	*Ethyl ether*	*Hydrochloric acid* *	*Methyl ethyl ketone* *	*Phenylacetic acid*	*Piperidine*	*Potassium permanganate* *	*Sulphuric acid* *	*Toluene* *
Unit	*litres*	*litres*	*kilograms*	*litres*	*litres*	*litres*	*kilograms*	*kilograms*	*kilograms*	*litres*	*litres*
Africa											
South Africa											
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
2000	–	–	8	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–
Total subregion											
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**
2000	**0**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**
Americas											
Central America											
Panama											
1999	598	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	350	–	–
North America											
Canada											
1998	*a*	*a*	–	*a*	–	–	*a*	–	–	–	*a*
Mexico											
1997	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1 317
1998	º	400	–	–	º	–	1	–	–	666	º
2000	–	23	–	1	90	–	–	–	–	16	–

Country or territory, by region	*Acetic anhydride*	*Acetone*	*Anthranilic acid*	*Ethyl ether*	*Hydrochloric acid* *	*Methyl ethyl ketone* *	*Phenylacetic acid*	*Piperidine*	*Potassium permanganate* *	*Sulphuric acid* *	*Toluene* *
Unit	*litres*	*litres*	*kilograms*	*litres*	*litres*	*litres*	*kilograms*	*kilograms*	*kilograms*	*litres*	*litres*
United States of America											
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	[a]	7	1 948	1 733
1999	7	7	–	1 670	1 250	25	4	–	8	1 336	3 230
2000	1	52 336	11	16 013	4 520	75	1	17	11	740	3 702
Total subregion											
1996	**341**	**3 905**	**0**	**618**	**3 540**	**194**	**146**	**4**	**4**	**669**	**619**
1997	**23**	**4 348**	**0**	**633**	**2 837**	**140**	**34**	**0**	**60 004**	**667**	**2 396**
1998	**20**	**7 559**	**0**	**1 048**	**5 463**	**226**	**19**	**0**	**7**	**2 614**	**1 733**
1999	**7**	**7**	**0**	**1 670**	**1 250**	**25**	**4**	**0**	**8**	**1 336**	**3 230**
2000	**1**	**52 359**	**11**	**16 014**	**4 610**	**75**	**1**	**17**	**11**	**756**	**3 702**
South America											
Argentina											
1998	–	264	–	173	1 500	–	–	–	–	100	–
1999	–	393 000	–	141 500	207 700	–	–	–	2 830	5 000	–
2000	2 233	–	–	551	253	1 584	–	–	3	32	–
Bolivia											
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	–
Brazil											
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
Chile											
1996	–	25 955	–	–	7 985	–	–	–	–	2 814	–
1997	–	2	–	°	78	–	–	–	–	–	–
1998	–	3 010	–	1	310	–	–	–	–	2 026	–
1999	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
2000	–	61	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–

Country or territory, by region	*Acetic anhydride*	*Acetone*	*Anthranilic acid*	*Ethyl ether*	*Hydrochloric acid* *	*Methyl ethyl ketone* *	*Phenylacetic acid*	*Piperidine*	*Potassium permanganate* *	*Sulphuric acid* *	*Toluene* *
Unit	*litres*	*litres*	*kilograms*	*litres*	*litres*	*litres*	*kilograms*	*kilograms*	*kilograms*	*litres*	*litres*
Colombia											
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
2000	275	894 070	–	67 704	62 298	69 209	–	–	70 801	198 359	13 306
Ecuador											
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
2000	–	–	–	–	228	7 473	–	–	127	1 469	–
Peru											
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
1999	–	29 892	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2000	–	40 657	–	14 613	7 546	–	–	–	345	21 517	4 743
Suriname											
1998	–	48 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela											
1999	–	6 600	–	–	–	2 000	–	–	73 510	–	–
2000	840	3 600	–	–	–	–	–	–	300	–	–
Total subregion											
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**	**2 132 288**	**0**	**349 657**	**363 230**	**132 603**	**0**	**0**	**151 531**	**312 312**	**104 464**
2000	**3 348**	**938 389**	**0**	**82 868**	**70 332**	**78 266**	**0**	**0**	**71 576**	**221 377**	**18 049**

Country or territory, by region	*Acetic anhydride*	*Acetone*	*Anthranilic acid*	*Ethyl ether*	*Hydrochloric acid* *	*Methyl ethyl ketone* *	*Phenylacetic acid*	*Piperidine*	*Potassium permanganate* *	*Sulphuric acid* *	*Toluene* *
Unit	*litres*	*litres*	*kilograms*	*litres*	*litres*	*litres*	*kilograms*	*kilograms*	*kilograms*	*litres*	*litres*
Asia											
East and south-east Asia											
China[b]											
1996	*19 352*	–	–	*15 322*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1998	*78 247*	–	–	*16 474*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2000	*31 985*	18 553	–	*5 407*	–	–	–	–	5 000	–	–
Hong Kong SAR of China[c]											
1996	º	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1997	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	–	–	–
1998	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1999	–	–	º	–	–	–	–	º	40	–	–
2000	º	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Macao SAR of China[d]											
1998	–	º	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japan											
1996	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–
Lao People's Democratic Republic											
1996	–	278	–	300	725	–	552	–	–	–	–
Myanmar											
1996	*23 101*	–	–	2 110	580	–	–	–	–	968	–
1997	*11 133*	*1 987*	–	*4 505*	*1 296*	–	–	–	–	*8 701*	–
1999	4 879	–	–	–	–	–	594	–	–	–	–
2000	2 429	4 319	–	36 400	956	–	–	–	–	5 828	–
Philippines											
1996	–	393	–	240	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Republic of Korea											
1999	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–

Country or territory, by region	*Acetic anhydride*	*Acetone*	*Anthranilic acid*	*Ethyl ether*	*Hydrochloric acid* *	*Methyl ethyl ketone* *	*Phenylacetic acid*	*Piperidine*	*Potassium permanganate* *	*Sulphuric acid* *	*Toluene* *
Unit	*litres*	*litres*	*kilograms*	*litres*	*litres*	*litres*	*kilograms*	*kilograms*	*kilograms*	*litres*	*litres*
Thailand											
1997	60	160	–	1 280	–	–	–	–	–	*30*	–
1998	–	–	–	1	660	–	–	–	–	–	–
2000	–	–	–	1 600	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total subregion											
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**	**º**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**594**	**º**	**40**	**0**	**0**
2000	**34 414**	**22 872**	**0**	**43 407**	**956**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5 002**	**5 828**	**0**
South Asia											
India											
1996	4 627	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1997	8 311	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1998	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1999	2 963	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2000	1 337	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total subregion											
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**
2000	**1 337**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
West Asia											
Kazakhstan											
1998	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kyrgyzstan											
1996	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1997	º	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lebanon											
1998	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Country or territory, by region	*Acetic anhydride*	*Acetone*	*Anthranilic acid*	*Ethyl ether*	*Hydrochloric acid* *	*Methyl ethyl ketone* *	*Phenylacetic acid*	*Piperidine*	*Potassium permanganate* *	*Sulphuric acid* *	*Toluene* *
Unit	*litres*	*litres*	*kilograms*	*litres*	*litres*	*litres*	*kilograms*	*kilograms*	*kilograms*	*litres*	*litres*
Pakistan											
1996	1 927	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1998	10 011	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1999	422	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2000	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey											
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	–	–	–	–	–	–
2000	33 692	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	2	5	25 964
Turkmenistan											
1998	*31 803*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1999	*13 946*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan											
1996	23 335	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1997	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1998	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total subregion											
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**
2000	**33 735**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**5**	**25 964**
Europe											
Bulgaria											
1996	5 226	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1997	3 420	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1998	2 880	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1999	2 233	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2000	9 891	144	–	2 000	1 000	–	28	–	–	–	24

Country or territory, by region		*Acetic anhydride*	*Acetone*	*Anthranilic acid*	*Ethyl ether*	*Hydrochloric acid* *	*Methyl ethyl ketone* *	*Phenylacetic acid*	*Piperidine*	*Potassium permanganate* *	*Sulphuric acid* *	*Toluene* *
Unit		*litres*	*litres*	*kilograms*	*litres*	*litres*	*litres*	*kilograms*	*kilograms*	*kilograms*	*litres*	*litres*
Croatia												
	1996	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cyprus												
	1996	9 236	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia												
	2000	º	º	–	74	–	º	–	–	–	–	–
Romania												
	1996	18 520	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1998	4 977	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russian Federation												
	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
Slovakia												
	1997	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4
Slovenia												
	2000	9 167	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ukraine												
	1996	*a*	*a*	–	*a*	*a*	–	–	–	*a*	*a*	*a*
	1998	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	*a*	–	–
	1999	13	824	–	–	–	–	–	3	8	–	21
	2000	110	20	–	–	7	–	–	–	7	7	48
European Union												
Belgium												
	1996	3 889	273	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1998	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France												
	1998	–	3	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	1
Finland												
	1996	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Country or territory, by region	*Acetic anhydride*	*Acetone*	*Anthranilic acid*	*Ethyl ether*	*Hydrochloric acid* *	*Methyl ethyl ketone* *	*Phenylacetic acid*	*Piperidine*	*Potassium permanganate* *	*Sulphuric acid* *	*Toluene* *
Unit	*litres*	*litres*	*kilograms*	*litres*	*litres*	*litres*	*kilograms*	*kilograms*	*kilograms*	*litres*	*litres*
Germany											
1996	10	89	–	1	42	–	–	–	–	1	4
1997	7	38	–	44	13	°	°	°	°	4	4
1998	–	°	–	507	9	–	–	–	–	9	13
1999	1	1	–	°	1	130	–	–	–	–	–
2000	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4
Greece											
1998	3 748	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2000	111	–	–	550	–	–	–	–	–	171	–
Italy											
1996	–	130	–	7 311	1 041	–	–	–	–	407	–
1997	–	*88 831*	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands											
1997	–	–	–	–	*54*	*34*	–	–	–	*14*	–
1998	–	428	–	8	2	–	–	–	–	7	–
1999	–	1 420	–	1 275	2 965	–	–	–	–	100	–
2000	–	22 680	–	24 135	16 390	20	–	–	–	160	–
Portugal											
2000	–	38	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Spain											
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	–
2000	–	151	–	203	311	533	–	4	54	26	–
Sweden											
1996	–	–	–	4	–	–	9	–	–	1	–
1997	°	2	–	–	163	–	9	–	–	49	1
1998	–	5	–	1	120	–	–	–	–	33	215

Country or territory, by region	*Acetic anhydride*	*Acetone*	*Anthranilic acid*	*Ethyl ether*	*Hydrochloric acid* *	*Methyl ethyl ketone* *	*Phenylacetic acid*	*Piperidine*	*Potassium permanganate* *	*Sulphuric acid* *	*Toluene* *
Unit	*litres*	*litres*	*kilograms*	*litres*	*litres*	*litres*	*kilograms*	*kilograms*	*kilograms*	*litres*	*litres*
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland											
1996	20	257	–	25	385	–	20	–	–	200	–
1997	–	–	–	25	20	–	–	–	–	25	10
1998	–	135	–	65	203	–	25	–	1	[a]	5
1999	–	208	–	3	10	–	–	–	–	53	5
Total region											
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**
2000	**19 280**	**23 034**	**0**	**26 963**	**17 710**	**553**	**28**	**4**	**61**	**367**	**75**
Oceania											
Australia											
1996	109	281	–	163	163	–	7	–	1	61	225
1997	206	187	–	454	329	–	º	º	º	114	398
1998	–	11	–	3	9	–	–	–	–	8	3
1999	86	590	–	269	146	3	51	–	2	38	272
2000	7	159	–	109	318	–	–	–	1	149	198
New Zealand											
1996	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	–
2000	º	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total region											
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**
2000	**7**	**159**	**0**	**109**	**318**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**149**	**198**

Country or territory, by region	*Acetic anhydride*	*Acetone*	*Anthranilic acid*	*Ethyl ether*	*Hydrochloric acid* *	*Methyl ethyl ketone* *	*Phenylacetic acid*	*Piperidine*	*Potassium permanganate* *	*Sulphuric acid* *	*Toluene* *
Unit	*litres*	*litres*	*kilograms*	*litres*	*litres*	*litres*	*kilograms*	*kilograms*	*kilograms*	*litres*	*litres*
World total											
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**	**2 554 226**	**º**	**353 198**	**579 505**	**137 300**	**649**	**3**	**151 875**	**318 340**	**108 702**
2000	**92 122**	**1 036 812**	**19**	**169 360**	**93 934**	**78 894**	**29**	**21**	**76 652**	**228 485**	**47 988**

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

[a] The exact quantity of the seizures was not specified.

[b] For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan Province of China.

[c] On 1 July 1997, the territory of Hong Kong became the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China.

[d] 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 1995-2000. 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.

	1996		*1997*		*1998*		*1999*		*2000*	
Country or territory	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*
Afghanistan										
Albania										
Algeria					X	X	X	X		
Andorra	X	X								
Angola										
Anguilla					X	X	X	X		
Antigua and Barbuda	X	X	X	X						
Argentina					X	X	X	X	X	X
Armenia	X	X								
Aruba										
Ascension Island							X	X	X	X
Australia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Austria									X	X
Azerbaijan									X	X
Bahamas										
Bahrain										
Bangladesh										
Barbados					X	X	X	X	X	X
Belarus	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belgium					X		X		X	
Belize										
Benin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Bermuda										
Bhutan									X	X
Bolivia	X	X			X				X	
Bosnia and Herzegovina										
Botswana						X				
Brazil							X			
British Virgin Islands										
Brunei Darussalam	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bulgaria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
Country or territory	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*
Burkina Faso										
Burundi										
Cambodia										
Cameroon										
Canada							X			
Cape Verde										
Cayman Islands	X	X					X	X		
Central African Republic										
Chad										
Chile	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
China[a]										
Hong Kong SAR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Macao[b]			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Christmas Island										
Cocos (Keeling) Islands										
Colombia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Comoros										
Congo							X	X	X	X
Cook Islands	X	X	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									X	X
Cyprus	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Czech Republic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Democratic People's Republic of Korea					X	X				
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	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	X	X
Equatorial Guinea										
Eritrea										
Estonia			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ethiopia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Falkland Islands							X	X		
Fjji	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Finland			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
Country or territory	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*
France					X		X		X	
French Polynesia										
Gabon										
Gambia										
Georgia	X	X								
Germany					X		X		X	
Ghana										
Gibraltar										
Greece	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Grenada										
Guatemala			X	X			X	X	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	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		
Iraq										
Ireland					X	X			X	X
Israel										
Italy	X	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		X
Kenya			X	X	X	X			X	
Kiribati			X	X						
Kuwait										
Kyrgyzstan		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lao People's Democratic Republic	X		X		X		X		X	
Latvia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lebanon					X	X				
Lesotho										
Liberia										
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya										
Lithuania		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Luxembourg							X	X	X	
Madagascar										

	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
Country or territory	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*
Malawi			X	X						
Malaysia			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maldives										
Mali										
Malta	X	X			X	X				
Marshall Islands										
Mauritania										
Mauritius	X	X	X	X			X		X	X
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Micronesia (Federated States of)										
Monaco					X	X	X	X	X	X
Mongolia										
Montserrat										
Morocco	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		
Mozambique										
Myanmar							X	X	X	X
Namibia										
Nauru					X	X				
Nepal	X	X		X			X	X		
Netherlands					X		X		X	
Netherlands Antilles	X	X	X	X	X	X				
New Caledonia					X		X	X	X	X
New Zealand	X				X		X	X	X	X
Nicaragua			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Niger										
Nigeria			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Norfolk Island										
Norway	X	X							X	
Oman	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Pakistan										
Palau										
Panama							X	X	X	X
Papua New Guinea										
Paraguay	X	X							X	X
Peru	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Philippines	X	X	X	X						
Poland	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Portugal			X	X			X		X	
Qatar										
Republic of Korea			X	X						
Republic of Moldova					X	X				
Romania	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		

	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
Country or territory	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*
Russian Federation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Rwanda										
Saint Helena						X		X		
Saint Kitts and Nevis			X	X						
Saint Lucia										
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines									X	X
Samoa										
San Marino										
Sao Tome and Principe										
Saudi Arabia					X		X	X		
Senegal					X	X	X	X		
Seychelles	X	X	X	X						
Sierra Leone										
Singapore	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Slovakia					X	X	X	X	X	X
Slovenia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Solomon Islands										
Somalia										
South Africa			X		X		X		X	X
Spain	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sri Lanka	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Sudan										
Suriname					X		X	X		
Swaziland										
Sweden	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland			X		X		X		X	
Syrian Arab Republic							X			
Tajikistan	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Thailand			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia										
Togo										
Tonga										
Trinidad and Tobago	X		X		X		X			
Tristan da Cunha		X								
Tunisia					X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkmenistan	X	X					X	X		
Turks and Caicos Islands	X	X					X	X		
Tuvalu					X	X				
Uganda										
Ukraine	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X

	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
Country or territory	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*
United Arab Emirates	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United Republic of Tanzania							X	X	X	X
United States of America	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uruguay	X	X							X	X
Uzbekistan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Vanuatu										
Venezuela					X	X	X	X	X	X
Viet Nam	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wallis and Futuna Islands	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Yemen										
Yugoslavia										
Zambia	X						X	X	X	X
Zimbabwe			X	X						
Total submissions	67	62	71	67	90	76	101	87	85	74
Total Governments[c]	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211

[a] For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan Province of China.

[b] With effect from 20 December 1999, the territory of Macao became the Macao Special Administrative Region of China.

[c] 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.

Notifying Government	*Substances to which pre-export notification requirement applies*	*Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General*
Antigua and Barbuda[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	5 May 2000
Argentina[a]	All substances included in Table I[b]	19 November 1999
Australia	Ephedrine, pseudoephedrine	26 June 2000
Belarus[c]	Ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate	
Benin[c]	All substances included in Tables I and II	4 February 2000
Bolivia	Acetic anhydride, potassium permanganate, acetone, ethyl ether, hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid	12 November 2001
Brazil[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	15 October 1999 and 15 December 1999
Cayman Islands[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	7 September 1998
China	Acetic anhydride	20 October 2000

Notifying Government	*Substances to which pre-export notification requirement applies*	*Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General*
Macao SAR[c,d]	All substances included in Table I[b]	
Colombia[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	14 October 1998
Costa Rica[a]	All substances included in Table I[b]	27 September 1999
Cyprus[a]	All substances included in Table I[b]	21 December 1999
Czech Republic[a]	All substances included in Table I[b] and methyl ethyl ketone	2 February 2000
Ecuador[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	1 August 1996
Ethiopia[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	17 December 1999
European Union[a]	All substances included in Table I[b]	19 May 2000
India[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	23 March 2000
Indonesia[a]	All substances included in Table I except lysergic acid and potassium permanganate; anthranilic acid and phenylacetic acid	18 February 2000
Japan	*N*-acetylanthranilic acid, ephedrine, ergometrine, ergotamine, isosafrole, lysergic acid, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, 1-phenyl-2-propanone, piperonal, pseudoephedrine and safrole	17 December 1999
Jordan[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	15 December 1999
Latvia	Ephedrine	27 May 1994
Malaysia[a]	All substances included in Table I,[b] anthranilic acid, ethyl ether, phenylacetic acid and piperidine	21 August 1998
Nigeria[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	28 February 2000
Pakistan	Acetic anhydride, ephedrine, potassium permanganate, pseudoephedrine and acetone	12 November 2001
Paraguay[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	3 February 2000
Peru[a]	Acetic anhydride, ephedrine, ergometrine, ergotamine, lysergic acid, norephedrine, potassium permanganate, pseudoephedrine, acetone, ethyl ether, hydrochloric acid, methyl ethyl ketone, sulphuric acid and toluene	27 September 1999
Philippines[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	16 April 1999
Republic of Moldova[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	29 December 1998

Notifying Government	*Substances to which pre-export notification requirement applies*	*Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General*
Romania	Acetic anhydride, potassium permanganate, and all substances included in Table II[b]	17 November 2000
Russian Federation[a]	Acetic anhydride, ephedrine, ergometrine, ergotamine, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, norephedrine, 1-phenyl-2-propanone, potassium permanganate, pseudoephedrine and all substances included in Table II[b]	21 February 2000
Saudi Arabia[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	18 October 1998
Singapore[a]	All substances included in Table I[b]	5 May 2000
South Africa[a]	All substances included in Table I,[b] anthranilic acid	11 August 1999
Sri Lanka[a]	All substances included in Table I[b]	19 November 1999
Tajikistan[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	7 February 2000
Turkey[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	2 November 1995
United Arab Emirates[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	26 September 1995
United States of America	Acetic anhydride, ephedrine, pseudoephedrine	2 June 1995 and 19 January 2001
Venezuela[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	27 March 2000

Note: Territories are in italics.

[a] 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.

[b] With effect from 8 December 2001, acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate have been transferred from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention.

[c] Not yet notified by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

[d] With effect from 20 December 1999, the territory of Macao became the Macao Special Administrative Region of China.

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	*Table II*
N-acetylanthranilic acid	Acetone
Acetic anhydride	Anthranilic acid
Ephedrine	Ethyl ether
Ergometrine	Hydrochloric acid[a]
Ergotamine	Methyl ethyl ketone
Isosafrole	Phenylacetic acid
Lysergic acid	Piperidine
3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone	Sulphuric acid[a]
Norephedrine	Toluene
1-phenyl-2-propanone	
Piperonal	
Potassium permanganate	
Pseudoephedrine	
Safrole	
The salts of the substances in this Table whenever the existence of such salts is possible	The salts of the substances in this Table whenever the existence of such salts is possible

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

B. 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.

Figure X

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

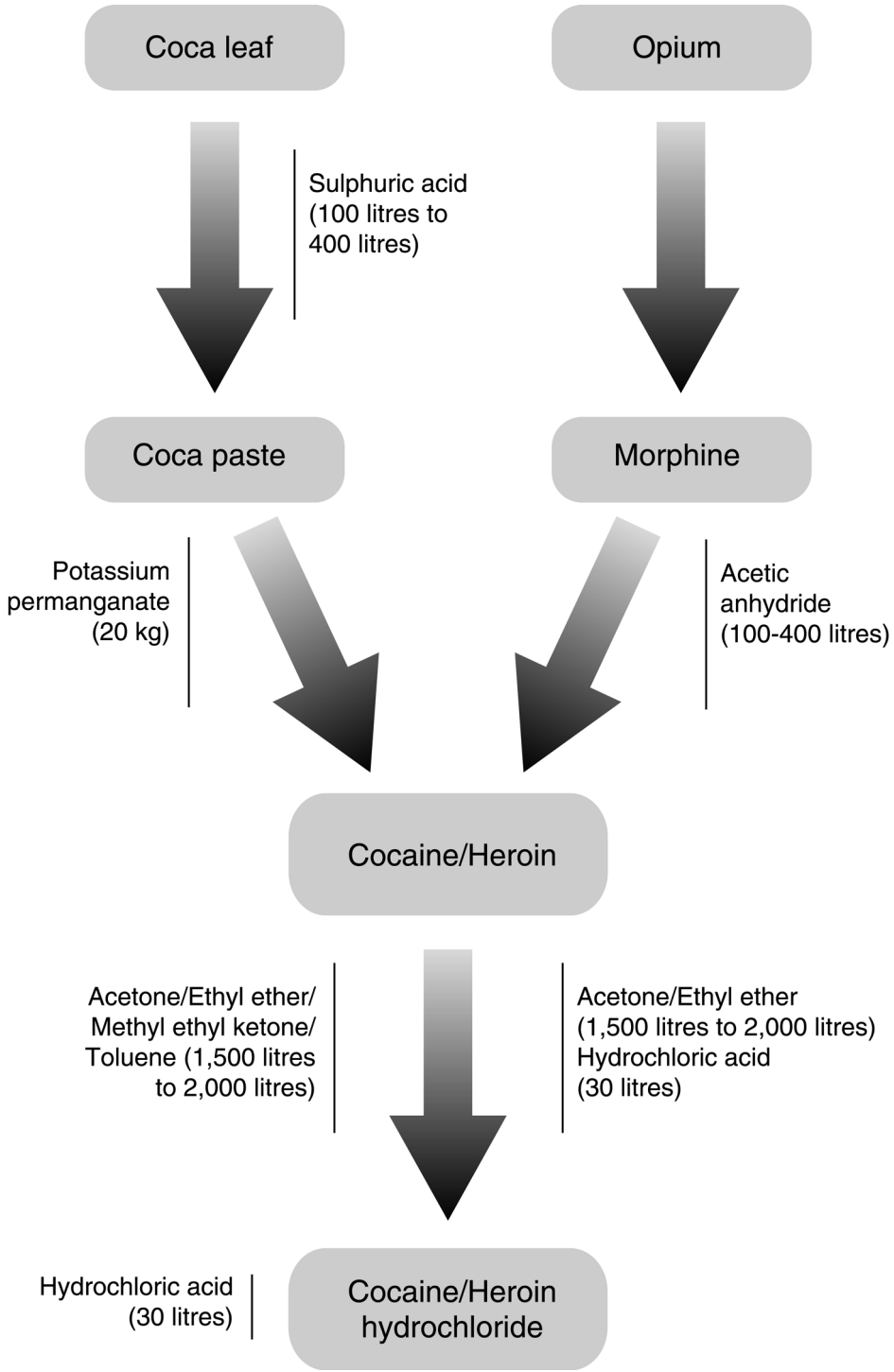


Figure XI

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

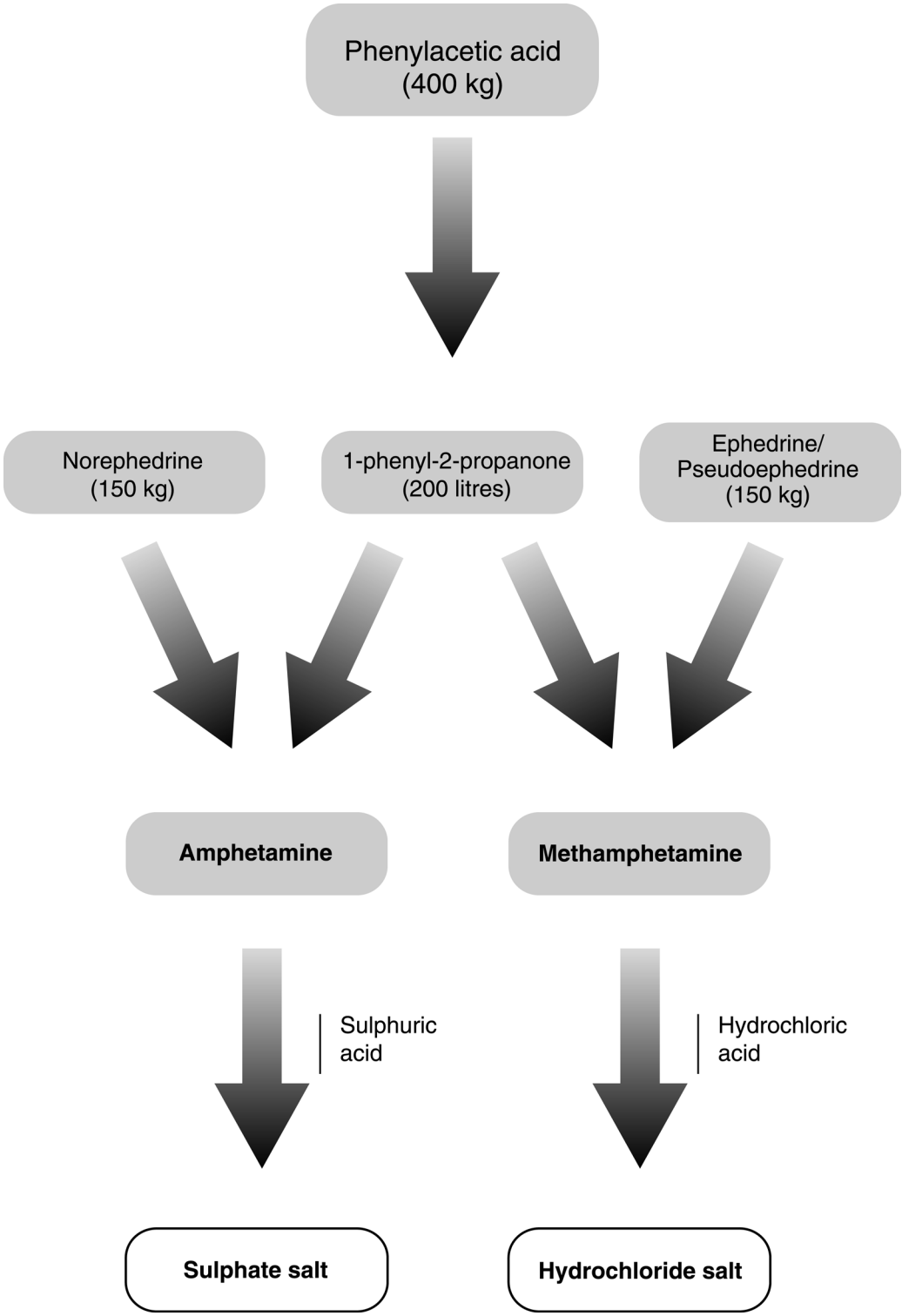
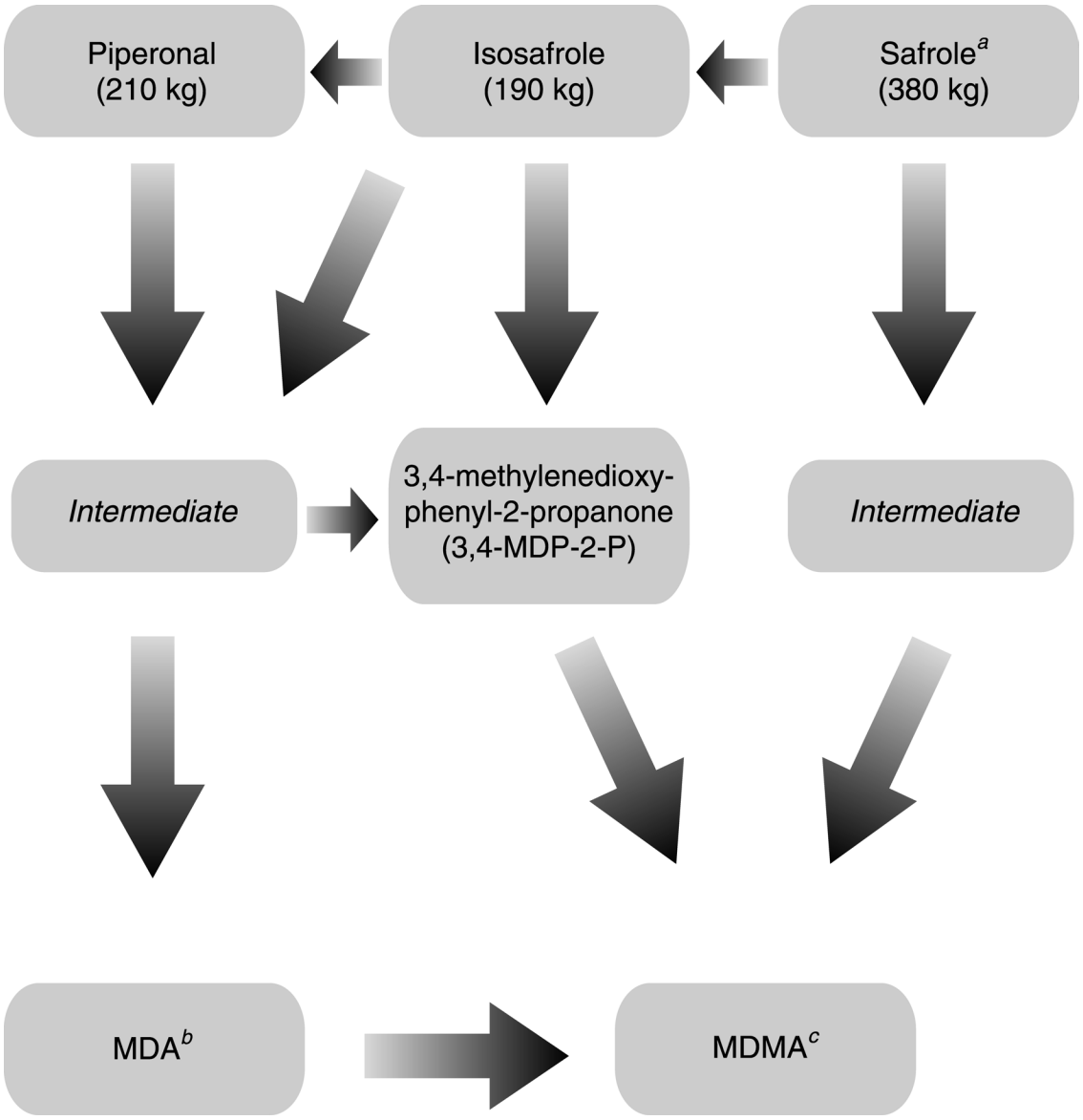


Figure XII

Illicit manufacture of MDMA and related drugs

Scheduled substances, and the approximate quantities required, for the illicit 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).

[a] Including safrole in the form of sassafras oil.

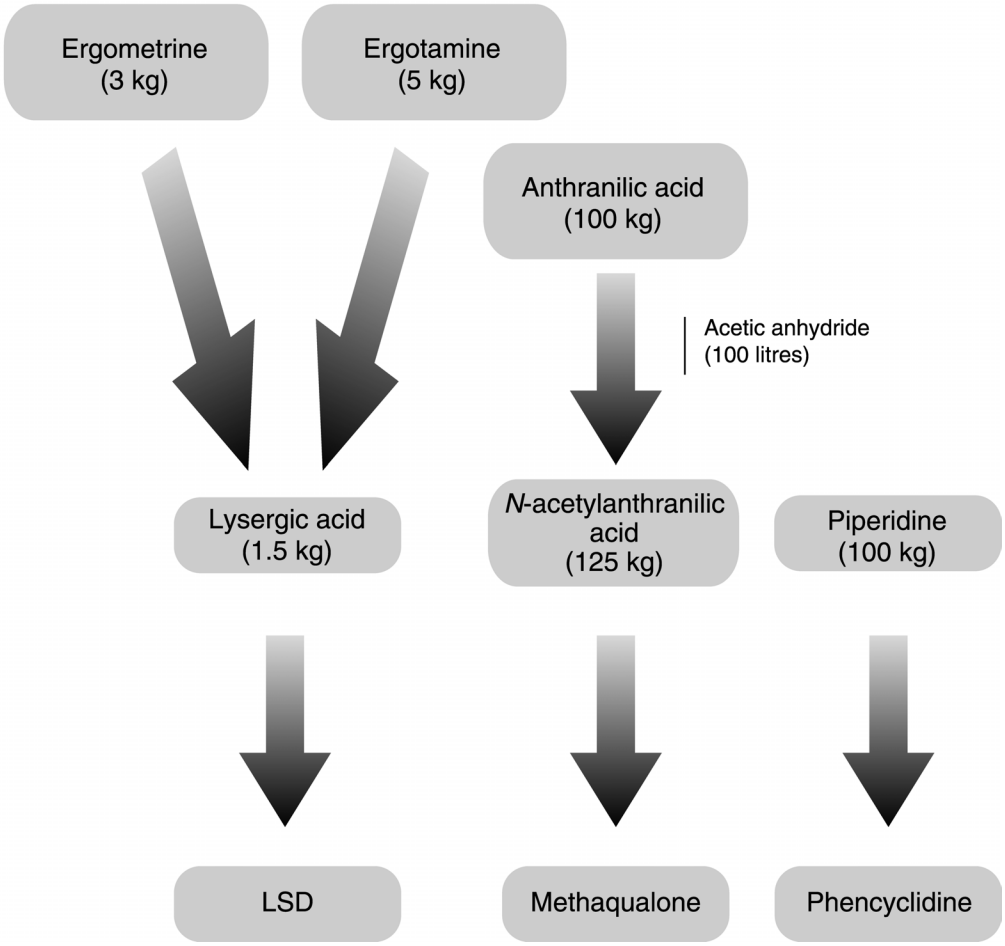
[b] MDA = 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine.

[c] MDMA = 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine.

Figure XIII

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. Those 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, the table below gives details of typical street doses of some narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, together with the approximate number of such doses that may be manufactured illicitly from 1 kilogram (or 1 litre) of the relevant scheduled substance.

Table A.II.1
Street doses of drugs manufactured illicitly using scheduled substances

Narcotic drug or psychotropic substance	*Street dose*[a]	*Scheduled substance*	*Approximate number of street doses of drugs manufactured using 1 kilogram (or 1 litre) of scheduled substance*
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[b]
		Isosafrole (kilograms)	2 000[b]
		Piperonal (kilograms)	2 000[b]
		3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)	4 000[b]
Phencyclidine	1 mg to 10 mg	Piperidine (kilograms)	100 000 to 1 000 000

[a] Doses may vary depending, inter alia, on the route of administration (by mouth, injection, inhalation etc.) and on the frequency of drug use.

[b] 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. The following table 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

Substance	*Licit uses*
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, 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
N-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

Substance	*Licit uses*
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
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, 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 gasoline additive

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[a] provides as follows:

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

2. Article 2, paragraph 9, of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[b] provides as follows:

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

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

[a] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[b] 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 1961 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.