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Control Board
2004

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

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Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (E/INCB/2004/4)

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 web site of the Board (www.incb.org).



INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

Precursors

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

Report of the
International Narcotics Control Board for 2004
on the Implementation of Article 12
of the United Nations Convention
against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and
Psychotropic Substances of 1988



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Preface

The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,¹ 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 (on narcotic drugs and on 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.”

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

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Explanatory notes

The following abbreviations have been used in this report:

Europol	European Police Office
GBL	<i>gamma</i> -butyrolactone
GHB	<i>gamma</i> -hydroxybutyric acid
Interpol	International Criminal Police Organization
LSD	lysergic acid diethylamide
MDA	methylenedioxyamphetamine
MDMA	methylenedioxymethamphetamine
3,4-MDP-2-P	3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone
MEK	methyl ethyl ketone
P-2-P	1-phenyl-2-propanone
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 Tables I and II 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 geographical location.

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

Summary

In fulfilling its mandate under article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the International Narcotics Control Board monitors the implementation by Governments of the provisions of that article. The present report examines in detail action taken to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs. In particular, the Board highlights successes achieved and necessary further action in establishing and maintaining mechanisms and procedures for dealing with the diversion of such chemicals from licit trade. The report focuses on major international tracking operations launched with the assistance of the Board.

Treaty adherence and reporting by Governments

The number of States parties to the 1988 Convention has steadily expanded to include almost all of the major manufacturing and trading countries and now stands at 170. While the majority of countries and territories have furnished for 2003 information on precursor chemicals on form D, 34 per cent of States have not yet complied with their reporting obligations under the treaty. The Board urges the States parties concerned to furnish the relevant information without further delay. Data on licit trade, which are furnished on a voluntary basis, are provided by the Governments of a growing number of countries, including most of the major exporting and importing countries.

Prevention of diversion

The system of rapid information exchange through pre-export notifications, which allows Governments of importing and exporting countries to rapidly verify the legitimacy of individual shipments of precursor chemicals, has remained one of the most effective tools in the prevention of diversion of those substances from international trade. The Board is therefore pleased to note that the number of Governments that have formally requested to receive pre-export notifications pursuant to article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the 1988 Convention, has continued to grow. The pre-export notification system has been utilized successfully in the three international operations of the Board that address the diversion of some key chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of heroin, cocaine and amphetamine-type stimulants. Chapter II, section B, of the present report provides detailed information on other measures for the monitoring and control of the international trade in and domestic distribution of precursor chemicals, particularly through the enhancement of national legislation and improvements in administrative mechanisms and capacity-building.

Operational activities have continued under Project Prism, the international initiative designed to address diversion of the five main precursors used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, namely, ephedrine, 3,4-methylenedioxypheyl-2-propanone (3,4-MDP-2-P), 1-phenyl-2-propanone (P-2-P), pseudo-ephedrine and safrole, as well as the equipment used in such illicit manufacture. Activities during 2004 have focused on launching operations to address weaknesses in control and monitoring mechanisms identified during 2003, such as monitoring

international trade in safrole, preventing diversion of pharmaceutical preparations containing pseudoephedrine and detecting laboratories involved in the illicit manufacture of P-2-P. Full details of the activities undertaken to address these and other issues are contained in chapter II, section B, of this report.

Operation Purple, the international programme for tracking potassium permanganate, has continued to achieve successes in preventing diversions of that key chemical used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine. Through the application of the working mechanisms and standard operating procedures, 17 shipments of potassium permanganate, amounting to over 620 tons, were prevented from being diverted from international trade into illicit drug manufacture during 2004. A problem has been identified in relation to the lack of reporting on seizures of the substance in the Americas, which prevents more proactive activities to prevent diversions or to identify smuggled consignments. The overall impact of the operation is reflected in chapter II, section B, of this report.

During 2004, seizures of acetic anhydride continued to be reported in Afghanistan. No trade in the substance was reported to that country and only very limited trade in the substance was reported to its neighbouring countries; those are indications that the substance is being diverted outside of the region and then smuggled into Afghanistan through its neighbouring countries. Details of further findings under Operation Topaz are contained in chapter II of the present report, and details of specific cases are reported in chapter III.

Overview and analysis of the illicit traffic

In addition to the information provided to the Board annually by Governments, the intelligence and other information received through the international operations assists the Board in presenting an overview and analysis of the trends observed in the illicit traffic in precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, which are contained in chapter III.

Over 40 Governments have reported seizures of 21 of the 23 substances controlled under the 1988 Convention, as well as a number of non-controlled substitutes. It has been found that, while effective networks are now in place for the monitoring of shipments of precursors in international trade, similar networks still need to be established to assist law enforcement agencies in launching backtracking investigations and controlled deliveries. Details of how and where such networks have been successfully used during 2004, along with other cases that have been uncovered, are presented in chapter III.

It is important to be able to relate the seizures of precursor chemicals and their prevented diversion into the illicit traffic to those drugs for the illicit manufacture of which they could have been used. To that end, annexes VI and VII contain information on the substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention and on their typical use in the illicit manufacture of drugs. Information on the licit uses of the precursor chemicals is included in annex VIII. To assist the competent authorities in ensuring that their national legislation is in accordance with the relevant provisions of the 1988 Convention, those provisions are included in annex IX.

I. Introduction

1. The international community looks with interest at what results have been achieved and what further action is needed after nearly two decades of precursor control. Within its mandate under article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,¹ the International Narcotics Control Board has a unique position and responsibility to provide some answers to those questions.

2. The Board notes with satisfaction that most States, including the major manufacturing, exporting and importing countries of scheduled chemicals, are now parties to the 1988 Convention. The majority of the countries in the world have in place relevant legislation on precursors and administrative mechanisms to implement the provisions of that convention. For example, 138 States have provided the Board with information about the legal and administrative framework for precursor control currently in place in their territory. Most of them have adopted comprehensive precursor control legislation, in compliance with the requirements of the 1988 Convention. In addition, nearly 60 countries and territories have legislative provisions in place for the control of at least some scheduled chemicals.

3. Since the report of the Board for 2003 on the implementation of article 12² was issued, a number of countries have tightened their precursor control legislation. In particular, the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union adopted a new regulation, which will come into force in 2005, to improve the monitoring and control of trade in precursor chemicals within the European Union. The European Commission has also made substantive progress in drafting new legislation that will introduce controls over imports and tighten existing controls over exports of controlled chemicals.

4. The majority of Governments comply with their treaty obligations and provide the Board with information on seizures of substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs. In addition, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/20 of 24 July 1995, most States and territories are providing voluntary information on licit trade in, uses of and requirements in scheduled substances, which is essential for preventing diversion. All the major

manufacturing and exporting countries have been furnishing comprehensive information on exports of scheduled substances. Pre-export notifications are now routinely supplied for all shipments of precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants in international trade.

5. During the past decade, Governments have highlighted their commitment to precursor control through numerous resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. The Board appreciates that, on the recommendation of the Commission, the Council adopted resolution 2004/41 of 21 July 2004, entitled "Control of the manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of synthetic drugs", and recommended to the Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking".

6. Efforts in precursor control have been particularly successful since the beginning of the twenty-first century, when it became clear that more modern and flexible approaches were necessary, as traffickers have always been quick to switch to new routes, new methods of diversion and new substances. The question is what mechanisms would achieve the maximum results.

7. The Board has always recommended a comprehensive approach, involving consistent and coordinated regulatory and law enforcement measures. Experience in recent years has shown that the most effective way to prevent diversion has been the practical application of operational procedures and mechanisms, through informal forums, for the exchange of information related to both licit trade and trafficking in precursors. Therefore, the Board and Governments have placed the highest priority on establishing and maintaining such mechanisms. That has led to the launching of international initiatives such as Operation Purple and Operation Topaz, which include tracking programmes for potassium permanganate and acetic anhydride, respectively, and Project Prism, which focuses on five precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants.

8. Informal working groups established under the operations and the real-time exchange of information have brought tangible results. For example, since 2002, a total of 20,227 transactions have been notified to the Board and examined under the operations. Competent

national authorities, assisted by the Board, have initiated further action in 639 of those cases, which have resulted in 161 seizures and 242 stopped shipments and the identification of 7 attempted diversions and 10 actual diversions. The Board has intervened directly in a further 605 enquiries, which have led to 21 seizures and 56 stopped shipments and the identification of 7 attempted diversions and 6 diversion cases. Some of those cases have led to the dismantling of clandestine laboratories and trafficking networks and the arrest of traffickers.

9. The operations have proved the usefulness of using informal working groups in addressing and preventing the diversion of precursors. The system of pre-export notifications has been consistently improved. Governments are becoming more aware of the essential nature of real-time exchange of findings of investigations into seizures, stopped shipments and diversion attempts. The time has also come to make special efforts for the collection, analysis and sharing of intelligence and other information. In addition to those that already exist for the monitoring of shipments in international trade, networks of governmental focal points need to be established to launch backtracking investigations and controlled deliveries. The Board therefore urges Governments to establish such networks, which will enable the reporting of real-time operational intelligence and other information on the licit trade and traffic in precursors under the international operations. One of the reasons for that is the growing evidence about the involvement of the same criminal networks in smuggling drugs and in trafficking in precursors. The Board would like to further examine ways in which current activities under the three operations could be harmonized and best practices could be implemented by all participating Governments.

10. More concrete information is required on the substances actually used in the illicit manufacture of methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA, commonly known as Ecstasy) and on the methods of diversion of the acetic anhydride used for illicit heroin manufacture in Afghanistan. Those situations must be addressed in the near future and, for example, a limited-time operation for monitoring the international trade in saffron will be launched shortly under Project Prism. The Board is also participating in capacity-building exercises in Afghanistan under Operation Topaz.

11. The objectives of the operations are fully in accordance with the goals set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session relating to amphetamine-type stimulants and the control of precursors. Governments are therefore urged to make available both financial and human resources to support operational activities, with a view to making progress towards meeting those goals. The Board calls on the relevant international bodies, including the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Customs Co-operation Council (also called the World Customs Organization) and regional bodies, to continue to assist in the operations within their areas of responsibility.

12. For its part, the Board will support, within its mandate under the 1988 Convention, those activities. However, the Board calls upon the General Assembly to respond to the strong recommendation of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and provide the secretariat with the necessary resources to maintain the activities of the Board under the operations. Those resources would enable the Board to further improve the already productive activities related to the operations.

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 pursuant to article 12

1. Status of the 1988 Convention

13. As at 1 November 2004, the 1988 Convention had been ratified, acceded to or approved by 170 States, as well as formally confirmed by the European Community (extent of competence: article 12). Those States parties represent 88 per cent of the countries in the world. Since the report of the Board for 2003 on the implementation of article 12 was issued, the following States have become parties to the 1988 Convention: Congo, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Micronesia (Federated States of).

14. The rates of accession by region are as follows (see annex I for details): Africa, 87 per cent; Americas, 100 per cent; Asia, 93 per cent; Europe, 93 per cent; and Oceania, 36 per cent.

15. The Board is pleased to note that nearly all of the world's major manufacturing, exporting and importing countries are now parties to the 1988 Convention; the one exception is Switzerland, which nevertheless applies control measures in conformity with the provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention. The Board urges the other 22 States that have not yet done so to implement the provisions of article 12 of the Convention and to become parties as soon as possible.

2. Reporting to the Board pursuant to article 12 of the 1988 Convention

16. The Board transmits form D, an annual questionnaire on substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, to all Governments. As at 1 November 2004, a total of 135 States and territories, as well as the European Commission on behalf of the States members of the European Union, had submitted form D for 2003 (see annex II for details). With 66 per cent of all States parties and 48 per cent of non-parties submitting data for 2003, the rate of submission for 2003 is approximately the same as that of previous years.

17. It is noted that 34 per cent of all States parties have not yet submitted form D to the Board; those States include Albania, Burundi, the Gambia, Serbia and Montenegro and Yemen, which have never submitted form D. Furthermore, a number of States parties have failed to submit form D for a number of years; those States include Afghanistan, the Bahamas, Honduras, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, the Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Turkmenistan and Zimbabwe. The Board urges those States parties to comply with their reporting obligations under the 1988 Convention without further delay.

18. Regarding data on seizures of precursor chemicals for 2003, 46 Governments have reported such information, which is similar to the rate of reporting of previous years. Again, only a few of those Governments have supplemented that information with the additional information required on (a) substances not included in Table I or II identified as having been used in illicit drug manufacture, (b) methods of

diversion and illicit manufacture and (c) information on stopped shipments. The Board urges all Governments effecting seizures to collect and report those types of information, which is required by the Board for determining new and emerging trends in illicit drug manufacture and trafficking in precursors.

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

19. 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 provision of such data is voluntary and the information is treated by the Board as confidential, when so requested.

20. As at 1 November 2004, a total of 106 States and territories had reported data on the licit movement of precursors and 94 Governments had furnished information on licit uses of and requirements for such substances for 2003 (see annex IV for details). In addition, the European Commission has also furnished information representing submissions from all 25 States members of the European Union. Most States and territories submitting form D are also furnishing the data on the licit movement of precursor chemicals.

21. The Board has noted in its earlier reports that Canada, a major importing country of acetic anhydride, potassium permanganate and pseudoephedrine, China, a major exporting country of precursor chemicals, and Pakistan, a major importing country of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, did not provide data on licit trade and requirements.⁴ The Board notes with appreciation that for 2003 China has furnished, for the first time, data on its licit trade in substances in Table I (acetic anhydride, ephedrine, potassium permanganate and pseudoephedrine). In addition, Canada has provided comprehensive data on licit trade in, uses and requirements for substances in Table I, as well as several substances in Table II. The Board encourages the Government of Pakistan to provide the requested data.

22. The Board requests all Governments to establish or strengthen existing procedures to allow them to adequately monitor the licit trade in, uses of and requirements for substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention and to report relevant data in

accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/20. Monitoring such activities will enable Governments to know the trends in the patterns of trade in precursor chemicals and to identify unusual transactions, which is essential to preventing attempts at diversion.

(a) Export data

23. All of the major manufacturing and exporting countries have continued to provide comprehensive information on exports of substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention. For 2003, Brazil has resumed reporting on exports of scheduled substances, notably potassium permanganate. As noted in paragraph 21 above, Canada and China, major traders in precursor chemicals, are now reporting their exports to the Board.

24. The major exporting countries and territories participating in Operation Topaz (the international tracking programme for acetic anhydride) and Operation Purple (the intensive international tracking programme for potassium permanganate) have continued to provide information on individual exports of those substances through pre-export notifications. (For more details on Operation Topaz and Operation Purple, see chapter I, section B, below.) For 2003, 17 Governments reported exports of acetic anhydride on form D and 30 Governments reported exports of potassium permanganate.

25. There continued to be a high number of major manufacturing and exporting countries reporting exports of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, precursor chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine. For 2003, 19 countries reported exports of ephedrine and 19 countries, including China and the United States of America, reported exports for pseudoephedrine. Of the countries reporting exports of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, Germany, Japan, Singapore, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States also reported exports of norephedrine.

26. With regard to other key chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, such as 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (3,4-MDP-2-P), 1-phenyl-2-propanone (P-2-P) and safrole, it has been noted that no country reported any exports of 3,4-MDP-2-P for 2003. Several European countries, including Belgium, France and Germany,

reported exports for both P-2-P and safrole. The Board urges Governments to establish and strengthen mechanisms for tracking the domestic and international movement of those precursor chemicals and to provide the relevant data to the Board. The Board expects that, with the further development of cooperation under Project Prism, which monitors both international trade in and domestic distribution of those substances, more comprehensive data on the trade in such precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants will become available.

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

27. The number of States and territories that furnished data on imports of and licit requirements for scheduled substances for 2003 was approximately the same as for previous years.

28. For 2003, 64 Governments reported imports of acetic anhydride and 73 reported imports of potassium permanganate. The number of Governments reporting licit requirements for acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate was also high.

29. The Board is pleased to note that for 2003 many Governments were again able to provide information on their imports of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. For 2003, 72 Governments provided such data for ephedrine, which represents an increase of 20 per cent over 2002, and 68 Governments reported imports of pseudoephedrine, which is an increase of 20 per cent compared with 2002. For 2003, 23 Governments reported imports of norephedrine, which is an increase of 40 per cent over 2002. In contrast, the Board notes that Pakistan, a major importer of ephedrine, does not yet supply its import data. The Board urges the Government of Pakistan to establish the necessary mechanisms to enable it to collect and furnish such data to the Board.

30. Many Governments reported on their licit requirements for ephedrine and pseudoephedrine for 2003: 72 Governments reported on ephedrine and 59 reported on pseudoephedrine. The Board welcomes that development and encourages all Governments concerned to continue to collect and analyse such data.

31. While no Government reported imports of 3,4-MDP-2-P for 2003, the Board notes that an increased number of Governments provided information on imports of P-2-P and safrole. In

particular, the number of Governments that reported for 2003 imports of P-2-P increased by 60 per cent compared with 2002. That increase in reporting may also be attributed to the increased awareness of Governments of the importance of monitoring the trade in precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants through existing mechanisms such as Project Prism.

B. Prevention of diversion

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

(a) Exchange of information

32. The rapid exchange of information between Governments of importing and exporting countries on individual shipments of precursor chemicals through pre-export notifications has proved to be the most effective means of preventing diversion. Under the pre-export notification system, the Governments of importing countries are made aware, on a real-time basis, of exports destined for their territory, thus allowing them to verify the legitimacy of those transactions and to identify suspicious shipments.

33. The Board is pleased to note that the number of parties that have already invoked article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the 1988 Convention, continues to grow. Since the report of the Board for 2003 on the implementation of article 12 was issued, the Government of Egypt has requested to receive pre-export notifications for all substances in Table I and acetone, and the request of the European Commission on behalf of the States members of the European Union for pre-export notifications for all substances in Table I of 19 May 2000 has been extended to the 10 new States⁵ upon their accession to the European Union on 1 May 2004.

34. As at 1 November 2004, 40 countries and two territories had requested such pre-export notifications pursuant to article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the 1988 Convention. In addition, the European Commission has invoked that article on behalf of all States members of the European Union, bringing the total number of Governments that have made use of that provision (including the 25 States members of the European Union), to 67. Of those, the Governments of

31 countries and one territory have requested pre-export notifications for substances in Table II of the 1988 Convention. In addition, the Dominican Republic has requested to receive pre-export notifications for substances in Table II only. The updated list of the specific requests received from Governments so far is reproduced in annex V of the present report. The list should assist Governments of exporting and re-exporting countries in ensuring that the required pre-export notifications are sent to those importing countries which have officially requested them before the export takes place.

35. The Board notes with appreciation that the Governments of many of the major exporting countries and trans-shipment points routinely provide pre-export notifications for exports of substances in Table I, irrespective of whether they have been requested formally under article 12, paragraph 10 (a), and a number of Governments are already in a position to do so for substances in Table II.

36. At the same time, for the pre-export notification system to be effective, it is essential that importing countries provide the necessary feedback to exporting countries without delay. Such feedback can include confirmation that the importing country has no objection to the shipment in question or a request that the authorities of the exporting countries take appropriate action. For instance, they could suspend a shipment that has not been authorized by the importing country or assist in investigations into suspicious transactions. Exporting countries are encouraged to apprise the Board of those cases where importing countries consistently fail to provide such feedback, so that the Board can request those countries to take remedial action, as appropriate.

37. The pre-export notification system has been applied with particular success in Operation Purple and Operation Topaz. The Board notes the initiative, introduced under Project Prism, for a limited-time operation to utilize the pre-export notification system for monitoring shipments of pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine that are imported into countries in the Americas.

(b) Control measures

38. With regard to controls applied by Governments to precursor chemicals, the Board notes with satisfaction that a number of countries, including

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, Peru and the United Republic of Tanzania, have tightened their existing precursor control legislation since the report for 2003 on the implementation of article 12 was issued, while other States, including Jordan and Mexico, are currently in the process of doing so. In Canada, the final phase of the establishment of a comprehensive new regulatory framework for precursor control was completed by January 2004, so that appropriate controls are now in place over all substances in Tables I and II.

39. The Board notes with appreciation the conclusion in June 2004 of a bilateral agreement between the Government of Turkey and the European Commission aimed at strengthening cooperation in preventing the diversion of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs through intensified monitoring of trade in all substances in Tables I and II between the European Union and Turkey. The Board also welcomes the concluding in October 2004 of a memorandum of understanding between the authorities of China and the Netherlands on effective cooperation to prevent the diversion of certain substances in Table I of the 1988 Convention. The memorandum of understanding specifically enables the two countries to exchange information on seizures of precursors in order to track them back to the source. The Board wishes to encourage other Governments to consider concluding similar agreements, whenever necessary.

40. The Board welcomes the adoption by the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union of Regulation (EC) No. 273/2004 of 11 February 2004⁶ to improve the monitoring and control of trade in precursor chemicals within the European Union. The new regulation, which will enter into force on 15 August 2005, inter alia, improves existing rules on licensing and registration and introduces the requirement of customer declarations for certain substances. As it is a European Union regulation, the rules automatically become part of European Union law and do not require further implementation in the 25 States members of the European Union.

41. The Board notes the efforts made by the European Commission to draft new legislation that will introduce controls over imports and tighten existing controls over exports of controlled chemicals. As mentioned in its report for 2003 on the implementation

of article 12,⁷ the Board, in view of continuing diversions and attempted diversions of controlled precursor chemicals in the countries of the European Union, expects the European Commission to introduce as soon as possible an appropriate monitoring and control mechanism over imports and exports of controlled chemicals.

42. The Board notes with satisfaction that since the entry into force of the 1988 Convention,⁸ the Governments of 138 countries have provided it with information about the legal and administrative framework for precursor control currently in place in their territory. Precursor control legislation in compliance with the requirements of the 1988 Convention has already been adopted in 80 of the 138 countries, including many of the major manufacturing, exporting and importing countries. In addition, nearly 60 countries and territories have legislative provisions in place for the control of at least some controlled chemicals, mainly substances in Table I with pharmaceutical applications.

43. The majority of those countries apply the requirement of import and export authorizations at least over some precursor chemicals, and about 60 countries and territories are controlling the imports and exports of all 23 substances in Tables I and II. Moreover, 49 countries and territories have informed the Board of controls applied to a total of 155 substances currently not in Tables I or II of the 1988 Convention.

44. No information is available on a legislative framework for precursor control for 76 countries and territories, among them 42 parties⁹ to the 1988 Convention. The Board therefore calls upon all countries concerned to introduce appropriate precursor control legislation in compliance with the provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, as necessary, or to enhance existing legislative provisions with a view to strengthening the monitoring and control mechanisms already in place and to inform the Board of such measures in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/29 of 30 July 1992. For its part, the Board stands ready, within the framework of its mandate, to assist Governments in such efforts.

Control of mixtures

45. The Board notes that, in certain regions, traffickers are making use of mixtures containing

scheduled chemicals in order to circumvent existing controls. In this connection, the Board has endorsed the conclusions of its advisory expert group convened during June 1996 that the control measures over substances listed in the tables of the 1988 Convention should be also directly applicable to the following types of mixtures:

(a) Combinations where additional (un-scheduled) ingredients are present solely as additives such as preservatives, anti-oxidants or stabilizers;

(b) Simple solutions of scheduled substances in the form of solutions;

(c) Combinations knowingly formulated to circumvent existing controls.

46. Governments are therefore urged, where appropriate, to exercise appropriate controls over such substances in order to ensure that traffickers are not able to make use of mixtures in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

(c) Action related to capacity-building

47. During the period under review, the Board has continued to assist Governments in establishing appropriate mechanisms and procedures to address the diversion of precursors. In doing so, training activities and seminars organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in various regions of the world have been utilized; thus, training on precursor control issues was provided on at least one occasion to representatives of the competent authorities of the following: countries in Eastern Africa; Afghanistan; member States of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation; and countries in West Asia.

48. As a result, shortcomings in existing legislation and in precursor control mechanisms were identified in a number of countries, and plans were devised to address those shortcomings. Furthermore, the participating authorities established networks for sharing information with each other and with the Board, with a view to facilitating rapid verification of the legitimacy of individual shipments destined for those countries, and adopted procedures for monitoring licit trade and for conducting interceptions and seizures in line with the best practices followed by the Board in its three international operations.

49. Traffickers are quick to adapt to changing situations, for instance by exploring new diversion routes, employing new manufacturing methods or utilizing other precursor chemicals; it therefore is essential for competent national authorities to stay abreast of new developments in order to be able to counter effectively attempts by traffickers to divert the chemicals they require for illicit drug manufacture. The Board stands ready, within its mandate, to continue to assist Governments in focusing regulatory and law enforcement efforts and in determining where efforts need to be further strengthened and improved.

2. Results of other action taken by Governments and the Board

(a) Project Prism: the international operation to address diversions of the precursors used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants

50. During 2004, the Board continued to assist Governments with the activities undertaken under Project Prism,¹⁰ the international initiative to address diversions of the precursors and equipment used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants. Project Prism is directed by a task force¹¹ supported by two working groups, the Chemicals Working Group¹² and the Equipment Working Group.¹³

51. In some cases, a clearly identified communication channel is needed to facilitate the exchange of urgent operational information. Participating Governments have successfully addressed that issue under Operation Purple and Operation Topaz by the nomination of a central national authority. The central national authority serves as the focal point for all operational activities, ensuring that efforts are coordinated within a country and providing a single contact point through which all communications to and from the country flow. The Board sent a circular letter to all Governments requesting that they identify such an authority for the purpose of Project Prism. As at 1 November 2004, 88 Governments had done so. The Board urges the Governments that have not yet responded to the letter to provide the requested information as soon as possible so that they will be able to participate fully in the activities under Project Prism.

52. Project Prism is an ambitious endeavour that has resource implications for participating Governments;

the Board wishes to remind Governments that the objectives of the project are fully in accordance with the goals of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session relating to amphetamine-type stimulants and the control of precursors (Assembly resolution S-20/4 A). Concerned Governments are therefore urged to make available both financial and human resources, to support operational activities, in order to make progress towards meeting the goals set by the Assembly at its twentieth special session.

(i) Backtracking investigations

53. A major focus of Project Prism is conducting backtracking investigations into interceptions and seizures of precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants, whether at ports of entry or at illicit laboratory sites. That investigative technique is essential to identifying both the method of diversion and the persons responsible, so that future diversions can be prevented and criminal prosecutions brought against those involved. The Board is pleased about the progress made in launching such investigations during 2004. The Governments of China and Poland were particularly successful, having intercepted in Poland a significant consignment of P-2-P that had been smuggled out of China. Details of that and other cases are presented in chapter III of the present report.

54. The competent authorities of the Netherlands, the task force member responsible for coordinating Project Prism activities in Europe, have launched a specific time-bound operation focusing on backtracking investigations. The operation is aimed at identifying companies and individuals responsible for the manufacture and diversion of precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants, specifically P-2-P, in the region. If successful, the operation may be expanded to include areas beyond Europe.

(ii) Determining the patterns of the production of and trade in safrole and safrole-rich oils

55. During 2004, the Board requested all Governments to provide information on the manufacture of and trade in safrole and safrole-rich oils. By 1 November 2004, 65 Governments¹⁴ had responded to that request.

56. While the efforts of the responding Governments are appreciated, the Board notes that the overall result

was limited, as the major producing countries did not supply detailed information.

57. In reviewing the information provided, the Board also noted a disparity between the international trade reported by importers and that reported by exporters. For instance, three Governments reported annual exports of over 1 ton of safrole, whereas seven Governments reported annual imports of over 1 ton of the substance. As the possible inability of exporting countries to monitor such trade is a cause for concern, the Board endorsed the proposal of the task force to launch a three-month international tracking programme for safrole and safrole-rich oils with a view to identifying the exporters and, on the basis of that information, manufacturers and producers.

58. The operation focuses on two Harmonized System¹⁵ codes, with the World Customs Organization, as a key role player, using the Customs Enforcement Network to inform participants of the operation and to report back information on international trade. The central national authorities under Project Prism would also have a key role, carrying out functions similar to their activities under Operation Purple and Operation Topaz. The Board urges all participating Governments to work together with the task force in this important operation.

(iii) Pre-export notifications

59. Major manufacturing and trading countries now routinely supply pre-export notifications for all shipments of precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants in international trade. The Board has noted that, because of the effective controls and monitoring mechanisms that now exist for the licit trade in the raw materials, traffickers in certain regions are increasingly turning to pharmaceutical preparations as a source of the required precursors, particularly ephedrine and pseudoephedrine.

60. In order to gain a better understanding of the international trade in such preparations, the Board requested all Governments to provide information on the manufacture of and trade and trafficking in pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. By 1 November 2004, 80 Governments¹⁶ had responded to the Board's request.

61. In examining those responses, the Board notes that existing monitoring mechanisms vary significantly

from country to country and from region to region. There is therefore a risk that pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine could be diverted. This is supported by the fact that 18 responding countries reported seizures of pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine. However, in many of those cases, it was not clear whether the preparations were to have been diverted to be used in the illicit manufacture or to be abused as a mild stimulant. The results of the questionnaire, in terms of identifying best practices to address the diversion of pharmaceutical preparations, are therefore inconclusive.

62. The Board notes that the United States, as the regional focal point for Project Prism in the Americas, is launching a tracking initiative focusing on pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine that are being imported into the region. The operation will focus on the provision of pre-export notifications for shipments of pharmaceutical preparations in international trade and will proceed on a country-by-country basis. In addition, special attention will also be paid to the possibility of utilizing controlled deliveries to identify and prosecute those responsible for diversions. Preliminary activities commenced in October 2004 and the Board urges the Governments concerned to support this initiative under Project Prism.

(iv) Backtracking investigations into interceptions and seizures of equipment

63. The Board has noted individual successes reported by the task force members South Africa and the United States in launching backtracking investigations into interceptions and seizures of equipment. Interpol has provided information on individual cases as well. The Board is pleased to note that the European Police Office (Europol), the focal point for the Equipment Working Group in Europe, has experienced notable successes at the regional level. The Board looks forward to similar activities being launched in other regions.

(v) Investigations into misuse of the Internet

64. Because of the need to prioritize and focus limited resources, in the context of Project Prism, the misuse of the Internet will in future be addressed on a case-by-case basis. Information obtained by

investigators about the misuse of the Internet should be fully utilized during backtracking investigations. Outside of the context of Project Prism, the Board will continue its examination of the diversion of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances through Internet pharmacies, which is discussed in more detail in the annual report of the Board for 2004.¹⁷

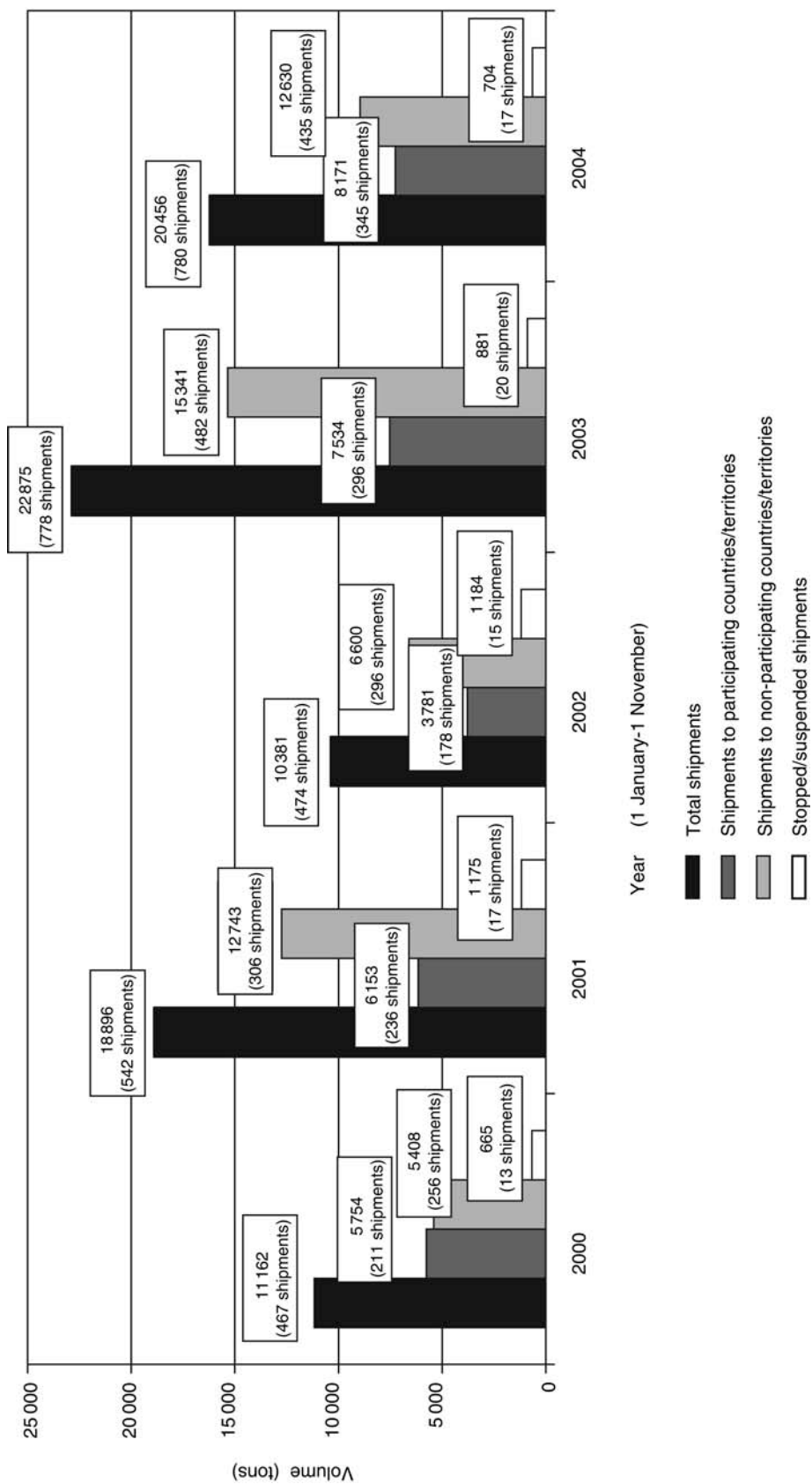
(b) Operation Purple: the international operation to monitor the international trade in potassium permanganate

65. The Board notes that Operation Purple¹⁸ has continued to prove effective in assisting participating Governments¹⁹ in preventing diversions of the substance from licit international trade for use in the illicit manufacture of cocaine. The Board, in exercising its functions under the 1988 Convention, continues to assist in the operation and serves as the international focal point for the necessary exchange of information among participants.

66. During the current phase of the operation, from 1 January to 1 November 2004, a total of 780 shipments, involving over 20,000 tons of potassium permanganate, were monitored under the tracking programme. As can be seen in figure I, this is similar to the number of shipments and amount of the substance reported traded during 2003. Furthermore, 17 shipments in international trade, involving over 620 tons of potassium permanganate, have been stopped as reasons existed to suspect that the shipments were to be diverted from licit trade into the illicit traffic.

67. While participating countries have put in place appropriate working mechanisms within their national territory to apply the standard operating procedures for the operation, such mechanisms are sometimes weak in non-participating countries. One major role that the Board continues to play in the operation is therefore the monitoring of trade to non-participating countries in order to assist those countries in identifying and preventing diversions. For example, 9,675 tons of potassium permanganate, or 47 per cent of the total global trade in that substance reported to the Board, were destined for non-participating countries in Asia. Furthermore, of the more than 200 shipments tracked by the Board to those non-participating countries in the region, 8 suspicious shipments were uncovered and subsequently stopped. Those shipments were to

Figure I
Shipments of potassium permanganate tracked under Operation Purple, 2000-2004



Bangladesh (one case), Indonesia (one case), the Islamic Republic of Iran (one case), Malaysia (three cases) and Taiwan Province of China (two cases). Details of those cases, and others uncovered during the year, are presented in chapter III below.

68. Increases in the number of shipments reported to non-participating States in the African region have also been noted and, upon enquiry by the Board into individual shipments, suspicious orders have been identified. In particular, during 2004, the competent authorities of Egypt, which was the second largest importer of potassium permanganate in Africa, have uncovered suspicious orders and requested that two shipments to their country be stopped. The Board trusts that follow-up investigations have been launched, involving both law enforcement and regulatory authorities, in order to identify those responsible for placing the orders in question. It has also been noted that shipments to Morocco have been increasing annually since 2000. That country has now emerged as the largest importer of potassium permanganate in the region and as the fifth largest importer in the world. While no diversion attempts involving those shipments have been uncovered, the Board urges the Moroccan authorities to remain vigilant and to ensure that importing companies have legitimate requirements and that neither shipments nor portions thereof are diverted.

69. The proper implementation of the working mechanisms of Operation Purple enabled, and required, the countries in Central and South America to accurately assess their licit domestic requirements for the substance, which resulted in a significant decrease in the amounts of potassium permanganate being imported into the region during 2001. However, the Board has noted an increase in shipments of potassium permanganate to that region since that time. (Total imports to the region for the period 2000-2004 can be seen in figure II.) The Board therefore welcomes the fact that Interpol has launched the second phase of Operation Andes, a limited-duration precursor-monitoring initiative involving all the Governments of the countries of Central and South America. The focus of the operation is to identify smuggled and/or mislabelled consignments of chemicals passing through or being brought into countries in the region. The Board trusts that the lessons learned in the course of the operation will be utilized to further strengthen

precursor control mechanisms in participating countries.

70. While reviewing information gathered under Operation Purple, the Board has noted with concern the lack of reporting on trafficking from Central and South America. As the countries in that region are the first to feel the effect of the smuggling of potassium permanganate and the subsequent manufacture of cocaine, the Board urges all countries in the region to establish appropriate mechanisms to allow for real-time exchange of information, not only with regard to shipments in international trade, but also with regard to interceptions and seizures of smuggled consignments. That information is essential if trafficking routes and networks are to be identified and their operation is to be stopped.

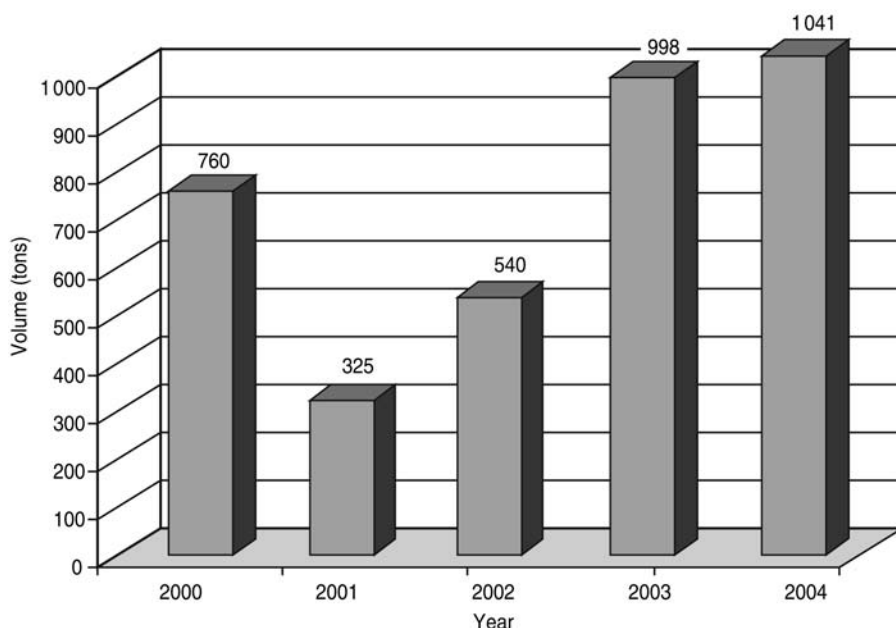
(c) Operation Topaz: the international operation to monitor acetic anhydride

71. Operation Topaz, launched by the Board in collaboration with concerned Governments in 2000, continued to prove effective during 2004 in providing participating Governments with an effective tool to monitor the licit international trade in acetic anhydride, a critical chemical used in the illicit manufacture of heroin and also in providing an essential network to quickly track back seized or intercepted shipments of the substance.

72. Forty-six States²⁰ and territories are now participating in the operation. Furthermore, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Customs Organization, the European Commission, Europol and Interpol also assist the operation within their areas of responsibility. In exercising its functions under article 12 of the 1988 Convention, the Board, through its secretariat, continues to act as the international focal point for the exchange of information for the operation and takes action to verify the legitimacy of transactions, in particular shipments to countries that do not yet participate in the operation.

73. The Board is pleased to note that, during 2004, two additional countries, Serbia and Montenegro and Turkmenistan, joined the operation. Their participation is considered very important. In the case of Serbia and Montenegro, traffickers have targeted that country for the diversion of acetic anhydride from licit trade to be subsequently smuggled into areas where illicit heroin

Figure II
Shipments of potassium permanganate to Central and South America, 2000-2004



manufacture is taking place. Traffickers have targeted Turkmenistan in the past to smuggle acetic anhydride into Afghanistan; furthermore, it was the only country in that sensitive region not yet participating in the operation. The Board commends the active role that the central national authority of Serbia and Montenegro is playing in the operation and looks forward to receiving the same high standard of cooperation from the central national authority of Turkmenistan.

74. During the period from 1 January to 1 November 2004, nearly 750 shipments of acetic anhydride, totalling over 210,000 tons, were reported in international trade by 17 States and territories.²¹ The amount is significantly lower than that reported in previous years, as Belgium, a major trans-shipment point, has not provided trade data since the first quarter of 2004 owing to restructuring within the central national authority. The Board trusts that Belgium will resume regular reporting once the exercise is completed. This is particularly important, as attempted diversions from European Union member States were uncovered during 2004 and, furthermore, some of the new member States have been targeted by traffickers in the past.

75. The patterns of trade in acetic anhydride have remained largely stable over the past few years. Minor variations show that the United States is emerging, once again, as the largest exporter of acetic anhydride, followed by Mexico. Furthermore, Germany and China (in that order) have emerged as the largest importers of the substance, ahead of the Netherlands and Belgium. The Board is pleased to note that two non-participating countries, Japan and the Republic of Korea, are now supplying pre-export notifications for all shipments of acetic anhydride.

76. With the current increase in both illicit opium cultivation and the subsequent manufacture of heroin in Afghanistan, the Board continues to pay special attention to shipments of acetic anhydride to the region. During 2004, however, no shipments of acetic anhydride in licit international trade were reported to Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan; only two shipments have been imported by Pakistan. Furthermore, with the exception of a single seizure of 375 litres of acetic anhydride in Afghanistan, no seizures of the substance have been reported by any of those countries.

77. In view of the fact that there is no licit trade of acetic anhydride to Afghanistan and only very limited trade in the substance to the surrounding countries, it is believed that the acetic anhydride being used in illicit heroin manufacture in Afghanistan is smuggled through neighbouring countries and not diverted in the region. While the Governments of countries in the region must continue to monitor licit trade to prevent diversions, it is essential that, at the same time, they enhance their capacity to identify and intercept smuggled consignments of acetic anhydride to and through their countries. The Board urges the Governments concerned to make full use of the mechanisms established under Operation Topaz, including the provision of technical support and training, to enhance existing law enforcement capacity, especially for customs authorities and border guards.

78. The Board assisted Governments in identifying nine attempts to divert acetic anhydride from international trade and also played a role in the launching of backtracking investigations in three significant cases. The Board reiterates the utility of operational case meetings, which bring together the investigators of a specific case, or series of cases, from all countries concerned to identify steps required for further investigations and to arrest and prosecute those responsible for the diversion and/or smuggling.

79. The Government of Austria hosted such a meeting during 2004. At that meeting, significant progress was made in identifying the methods used by traffickers in Bosnia and Herzegovina to divert acetic anhydride and in compiling criminal cases for the prosecution of those involved. The Board encourages other Governments to organize such meetings where necessary and stands ready to assist in that regard pursuant to article 12 of the 1988 Convention.

80. The Board is satisfied with the overall progress made under Operation Topaz in developing synergies between law enforcement and regulatory authorities. As noted above, however, such complementary activities need to be strengthened under Operation Purple. The Board therefore suggests that the steering committees of the two international operations examine ways in which current activities can be harmonized and best practices identified for implementation at the international level by all participating Governments.

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

A. Overview

81. The analysis presented below provides an overview of major trends in the diversion of and trafficking in substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs. In the analysis of the available data, consideration has been given to information provided by 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 the investigations undertaken are also considered.

82. The present report contains seizure data for the five-year period 1999-2003 furnished by Governments under the provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention (see annex III).

83. Seizures of all of the substances in Tables I and II, with the exception of isosafrole and piperonal, both substances used in the illicit manufacture of MDMA (Ecstasy), have been reported for 2003 by 43 Governments, and seizures of 65 non-controlled chemicals have been reported by 22 Governments. As the information relating to non-controlled substances is essential to the revision of the adequacy and propriety of the current lists of substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention, as well as to the maintenance of the limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances, the Board encourages Governments to ensure that mechanisms are in place to record information on all chemicals found to be used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and not only those scheduled under the 1988 Convention.

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

(a) Informal working groups should be utilized as much as possible to address cases of mutual concern and to identify appropriate courses of action to be implemented. The utility of such groups has been demonstrated by Operation Topaz, and, more recently,

to address specific regional concerns under Project Prism. Given the regional variations observed in trafficking trends, the exchange of case-specific information can bring significant results in identifying and terminating illicit operations;

(b) The Board reminds all Governments that, by properly investigating stopped shipments, valuable intelligence can be gathered that may lead to the identification of traffickers as effectively as a controlled delivery or the dismantling of illicit drug manufacturing laboratories would. Shared information on stopped shipments is also essential in order to prevent diversions elsewhere. The Board therefore urges authorities to treat stopped shipments such as those described above not as completed cases but rather as the starting point for further investigations;

(c) Effective networks are now in place for the monitoring of shipments of precursors in international trade; however, similar networks still need to be established to assist investigators in launching backtracking investigations and controlled deliveries of precursor chemicals. Those investigative techniques should be run on a real-time basis with seizures of precursors being afforded the same efforts that would be applied to seizures of drugs;

(d) Real-time operational intelligence and other information on the licit trade and traffic in precursors has proved essential to the identification and prevention of diversions. The Board therefore encourages Governments to ensure that appropriate mechanisms are in place for reporting such information under the three international operations under way;

(e) There is little concrete evidence currently available on the substances actually used in the illicit manufacture of MDMA (Ecstasy) and its analogues. More information is therefore needed on the substances used and their origins based not only on investigative reports and seizures, but in particular on the chemical profiling of seized samples of the final drug and the precursors involved. That is becoming more important as traffickers, especially those manufacturing MDMA, are increasingly using precursors from illicit sources, where profiles identifying a specific chemical or route may be found to exist;

(f) With customs officers and border guards being expected to take an increasingly active role in the interdiction of precursors, it is essential that the

necessary training and equipment be provided to ensure that they are capable of assessing risks accurately and making the appropriate decisions. In that connection, as stopped shipments or seizures are often made where no scientific support is readily available, basic equipment, such as testing kits and basic safety equipment, should be made available to officers.

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 amphetamine-type stimulants

Ephedrine and pseudoephedrine

Seizures

85. Authorities in Asia and the Pacific, as well as North America, have made notable progress in addressing the trafficking in ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in those regions, where the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine is of major concern. More importantly, analysis of seizure data indicates that Governments in specific regions are now working in a coordinated manner to seek practical solutions to the common problem of chemical diversion. Those more coordinated efforts appear to be, in part, attributable to the activities launched under Project Prism. The Board trusts that all Governments will continue to support that important initiative.

86. In particular, the Board has noted that Canada has, for the first time, provided comprehensive seizure information for 2003. That information made possible, for the first time, an overview of trafficking trends in the region of North America. Furthermore, the 8 tons of pseudoephedrine seized by the Canadian authorities during 2003 constitute the largest seizure reported by any Government for that year. Mexico also reported during 2003 its largest ever seizures of pseudoephedrine: nearly 4 tons. At the same time, the seizures of the substance reported by the United States for 2003 are the lowest reported by that Government since 1999.

87. The large seizures of pseudoephedrine in Canada can be attributed to the enactment of necessary legislation in the country, which has enabled law enforcement authorities to take action against traffickers identified through tracking and backtracking

investigations as having imported large quantities of the substance into Canada to be smuggled into the United States prior to the enactment of the legislation. Successful initiatives in the United States have addressed domestic illicit manufacture of methamphetamine through, among other things, controlled deliveries of consignments smuggled out of Canada. The Mexican authorities are now also experiencing success in identifying and dismantling illicit operations, as reflected in increased reports of seizures of pseudoephedrine.

88. Successes have also been noted in South and South-East Asia, where, during the past few years, illicit methamphetamine manufacture in Myanmar has been fuelled by ephedrine diverted from domestic distribution channels in China and India and subsequently smuggled into Myanmar. For 2003, however, Myanmar has reported its lowest ever seizures of ephedrine, whereas India has reported its highest (over 2.2 tons of the substance) and China has reported the highest seizures of the substance since 2000 (5.8 tons). In addition to the control mechanisms that both China and India have in place to prevent diversions from domestic distribution channels, regional efforts have helped the three Governments concerned to identify practical working mechanisms for preventing cross-border trafficking in precursors. The Board trusts that those Governments will continue with their working-level tripartite meetings and that further successes will be reported in those regions.

89. The Board has also taken note of increased reports of trafficking activities in South-East Asia and Oceania. For example, in 2003 Australia reported its largest ever seizures of pseudoephedrine. In 2004, a joint operation involving the Australian and Philippine authorities resulted in the seizure of 1.5 tons of pseudoephedrine in the Philippines. The substance had been imported from China to the Philippines and was to be smuggled into Australia in individual consignments of 500 kg using light aircraft. The Board is pleased to note that the competent authorities of China have been fully involved in the investigation, and backtracking investigations to identify those responsible for the diversion have been launched in accordance with the standard operating procedures of Project Prism.

90. Reports from those regions show that traffickers are employing methods more commonly associated

with the smuggling of drugs than with the smuggling of precursors. In one case, a network responsible for smuggling 750 kg of pseudoephedrine from Thailand to Australia was dismantled when Australian authorities found the pseudoephedrine concealed in decorative wall plaques.

91. The Board has also received reports that, during 2003, customs authorities in New Zealand seized over 1 million pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine, which had been smuggled into the country from Asia. The Board understands that such seizures continue to be made during 2004 and urges the authorities concerned to utilize the mechanisms established under Project Prism to initiate backtracking investigations into those cases in order to prevent further diversions from those sources.

92. In that regard, the Board understands that some of the pharmaceutical preparations seized in New Zealand originated in Pakistan. It is therefore pleased to note that the competent authorities of Pakistan have responded to a request from the Board and have launched extensive investigations into the export of such pharmaceutical preparations from their country to ensure that such preparations have not been diverted to other countries.

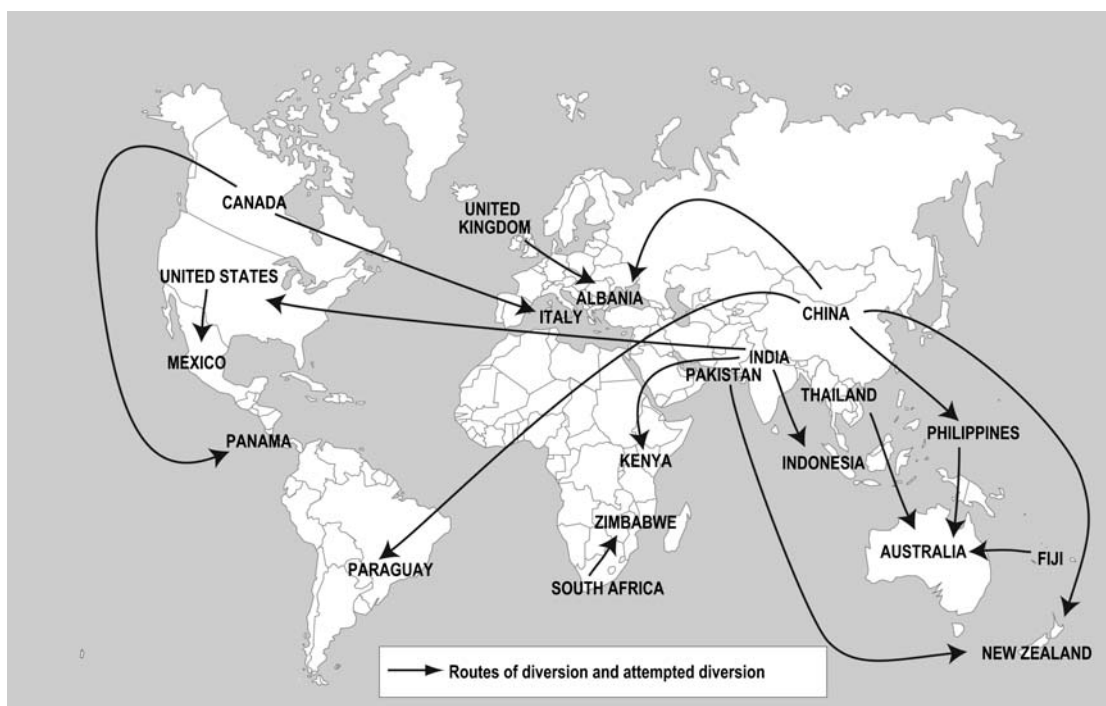
93. While the above-mentioned seizures have mainly been made through the identification of smuggled consignments in international trade, some reports have also been received of seizures at illicit drug laboratory sites. In two cases, the competent authorities of Fiji, in cooperation with authorities from Australia and New Zealand, dismantled an illicit methamphetamine laboratory and Cambodian authorities dismantled a clandestine site that had initially been suspected of being used for illicitly manufacturing methamphetamine but was subsequently identified as a tableting operation.

Stopped shipments in international trade

94. While the seizures of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine are mainly restricted to countries where the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine takes place, the identification of suspicious orders in international trade provides valuable information on the methods and routes used by traffickers to divert the substances they require. Some of the routes uncovered during 2004 are shown in figure III below.

Figure III

Routes used for trafficking in and attempted diversions of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, identified through successful action by competent national authorities, 2003-2004



95. Following the above-mentioned successes of Canadian law enforcement authorities in seizing large quantities of pseudoephedrine, the application of the country's new regulations by the regulatory authorities has also led to the uncovering of diversion attempts that have subsequently been prevented. In the largest of the cases, following attempts to divert four shipments of pseudoephedrine from Canada to France and Greece during 2003,²² a case was uncovered during 2004 involving an attempt to divert 1 ton of pseudoephedrine to Italy. Three further cases were uncovered when the competent authorities of Panama requested the Canadian authorities to stop three shipments of pharmaceutical preparations containing pseudoephedrine amounting to a total of 600,000 tablets (the equivalent of 100 kg of pseudoephedrine) and the final two cases were uncovered when orders were placed in Canada for 75 kg of ephedrine and 25 kg of

pseudoephedrine for delivery to Cambodia and the competent authorities of Cambodia established that the company placing the order did not exist.

96. The competent authorities of India were successful in preventing diversions of such substances. Four large cases were uncovered in 2004. In three of the cases, one involving a shipment of 6 tons of ephedrine to Kenya and two further orders from a company in Indonesia, traffickers used falsified import documents. A further intended export of 4 tons of pseudoephedrine from India via the United States to Mexico was found to be a diversion attempt when investigations determined that 80 per cent of the customers claimed by the importer did not exist. All four shipments were stopped.

97. The competent authorities of China also prevented diversions of ephedrine from international

trade during 2004, with shipments to Albania, New Zealand and Paraguay being stopped. Orders from Albania for 500 kg of ephedrine and from Paraguay for 19 tons of the substance were stopped when it was discovered that the supporting import authorizations had been forged.

98. Traffickers in Albania also attempted to divert 250 kg of ephedrine from the United Kingdom. Upon investigation, the competent authorities of Albania confirmed that the order was a diversion attempt and the shipment was stopped.

99. In a new development following the emergence of methcathinone abuse in Southern Africa, an attempt to divert 100 kg of ephedrine, an immediate precursor of methcathinone, was uncovered in South Africa when the substance was ordered for delivery to Zimbabwe. The shipment was stopped prior to the identification of the suspects or the laboratory involved. It is therefore unclear whether the illicit drug laboratory was located in Zimbabwe or whether the substance was to have been smuggled back into South Africa to laboratories already existing in that country.

*3,4-methylenedioxphenyl-2-propanone and
1-phenyl-2-propanone*

Seizures

100. Seizures of 3,4-MDP-2-P and P-2-P reported during 2003 were limited. Only the Netherlands reported large seizures of both substances, totalling nearly 5.5 tons of 3,4-MDP-2-P in three cases and 6 tons of P-2-P in two cases. The seizures were made at storage facilities or when attempts were made to smuggle the consignments into the country.

101. The volume of 3,4-MDP-2-P seizures for 2003 was the lowest reported since 1998; other than the Netherlands, only Estonia reported seizures of the substance during 2003. The latter case is particularly noteworthy as the seizure of 3,4-MDP-2-P was made at an MDMA (Ecstasy) laboratory and, in addition to the precursor, 26,000 MDMA tablets and 60 litres of liquid MDMA were also seized. More importantly, the authorities of Estonia, in cooperation with their counterparts from the Russian Federation, launched backtracking investigations to identify the source of the seized 3,4-MDP-2-P. That investigation led to the identification and dismantling of a laboratory illicitly manufacturing 3,4-MDP-2-P in the Russian Federation

and the seizure of an additional 430 litres of the substance in early 2004.

102. From the information provided by the Russian authorities, the case involved 3,4-MDP-2-P that was being manufactured from safrole in the form of sassafras oil that had been smuggled into the Russian Federation from Viet Nam via China. Unfortunately, all markings had been removed from the actual containers and no supporting documentation was found, so further backtracking investigations were not undertaken.

103. The above-mentioned case shows that traffickers in Europe may be manufacturing 3,4-MDP-2-P. The Board warned in its report for 2003 on the implementation of article 12²³ that, as a result of the successes achieved by the authorities of Belgium and the Netherlands in intercepting smuggled consignments of 3,4-MDP-2-P, traffickers might use alternative routes for smuggling the substance into Europe. That proved true during 2004. While no interceptions have been reported in Belgium or the Netherlands, authorities in Ireland have seized 4,500 litres of 3,4-MDP-2-P and 4,500 litres of P-2-P that had been smuggled from China into Ireland via the Netherlands. The shipment was to be broken down into smaller consignments and smuggled back into the Netherlands for use in illicit drug manufacture.

104. A similar case has also been reported by the competent authorities of Poland following the seizure of a consignment of 4,680 litres of P-2-P from China that had been smuggled into that country. The Board notes with appreciation that, using the reporting mechanisms established under Project Prism, the Polish authorities initiated backtracking investigations with the competent authorities of China, which led to the arrest of traffickers.

105. A successful backtracking investigation was also launched by the competent authorities of Serbia and Montenegro following the seizure of over 3 tons of phenylacetic acid, an immediate precursor of P-2-P. No arrests were made at the time of the seizure, but the packaging was used to identify the manufacturer in China and the batch numbers were used by the competent authorities in China to identify the consignee of the original consignment. It was determined that the substance had been illegally imported into Serbia and Montenegro by a criminal network.

106. The competent authorities of the Netherlands have also reported seizing a shipment of 48 kg of phenylacetic acid from Ghana that was being smuggled through their country to Ukraine. At the same time, Ukrainian authorities have reported dismantling an illicit laboratory manufacturing precursors and, while no phenylacetic acid was found at the scene, the full list of the chemicals seized shows that P-2-P, and possibly methamphetamine, could have been manufactured.

107. The possibility of P-2-P being illicitly manufactured in the region is supported by further seizure data. Apart from the large seizure of P-2-P reported in the Netherlands, smaller seizures were also reported in 2003 in Germany and Lithuania and, while no additional details have been provided on the Lithuanian seizure, German authorities have informed the Board that 50 litres of the substance were intercepted when an attempt was made to smuggle the consignment from Lithuania on a ferry to Germany. Furthermore, the P-2-P seized was of low quality, which may be an indication of manufacture of the substance at a clandestine laboratory.

108. With illicit precursor manufacture being identified in the Russian Federation and Ukraine and with such manufacture possibly taking place in Lithuania, the Board urges Governments in Europe to take steps, especially by launching backtracking investigations, to identify and dismantle such operations. Governments are also reminded that, while many of the "pre-precursors" are not controlled, the Board has established the special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances, including guidelines for its use, which will be of assistance in identifying such illicit operations.

Stopped shipments in international trade

109. In its report for 2003 on the implementation of article 12,²⁴ the Board urged Governments of countries in South and South-East Asia to be vigilant concerning phenylacetic acid. With more effective controls over ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, traffickers were attempting to divert other chemicals for use in illicit manufacture, P-2-P and phenylacetic acid being the chemicals of choice.

110. The Board therefore notes with satisfaction that Governments of countries in South and South-East Asia have introduced appropriate control mechanisms

and, as a result, have identified an attempt to divert 20 tons of phenylacetic acid from China to India, as well as two cases involving attempts to divert 2 and 4 tons of P-2-P, respectively, from China, via the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China, to Viet Nam.

111. The competent authorities of China have also been successful in preventing the diversion of 5 tons of 3,4-MDP-2-P from China to Guinea. Of particular importance in the case was the fact that the exporting company in China was the same company responsible for smuggling P-2-P from China into Poland in the case mentioned above. With such cases, the identification of complete networks becomes possible in the exporting country and in the importing country; through such activities investigators are given a unique opportunity to identify them.

Safrole and the safrole-rich oils

Seizures

112. For 2003, Romanian authorities have again reported the largest seizure of safrole: nearly 1.9 tons. The seizure was made on the basis of intelligence-led investigations that had been launched following a similar seizure in 2002.²⁵ The safrole had been imported from the Netherlands, with false documentation being submitted with the order to secure the export, and was to be used in Romania for the illicit manufacture of isosafrole and 3,4-MDP-2-P. To address this method of diversion, Governments are urged to send copies to the Board of all pre-export notifications of the precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants. Using the information maintained by the Board on its database, a threat analysis of each individual shipment can be performed and, if necessary, follow-up investigations can be initiated in the countries concerned.

113. Australia also reported its largest ever seizure of safrole for 2003, when an attempt was made to smuggle over 400 litres of the substance into the country by declaring it as "white oil", an industrial oil used in the manufacture of cosmetics. Together with the safrole, authorities found methylamine, a non-controlled substance used in the illicit manufacture of MDMA and methamphetamine. The Board is pleased to note that, through proper follow-up investigations into the interception, an illicit MDMA laboratory in the country was identified and dismantled.

114. The United States also reported the dismantling of six illicit MDMA laboratories during 2003, along with the seizure of over 100 litres of safrole. In that regard, the Board has noted that safrole appears to be the precursor of choice in North America for illicit manufacture of MDMA, as opposed to 3,4-MDP-2-P, which is used in Europe. The Board intends to look more closely into the matter to determine what role the availability, both commercial and criminal, of the two substances plays in traffickers' decisions as to what substance to use.

Stopped shipments in international trade

115. The Board welcomes the fact that, in accordance with the standard operating procedures of Project Prism, the competent authorities of China are now sending pre-export notifications for safrole in the form of sassafras oil. In 2004, those notifications resulted in the suspension of a shipment of over 1.5 tons of sassafras oil to Canada, which was subsequently released upon completion of the legal requirements.

116. Apart from that single inquiry, no suspicious shipments in international trade or any seizures have been reported for safrole or safrole-rich oils during 2004. As that substance is the precursor for isosafrole, 3,4-MDP-2-P and piperonal, as well as MDMA itself, the Board is concerned at the lack of information relating to its actual use in illicit manufacture. Governments have to make additional efforts to monitor trade in the substance in order to identify and prevent diversion attempts. The Board also trusts that, in addition to the tracking operation described in chapter II above, Governments will ensure that mechanisms are in place to enable the real-time reporting of any seizure information that may be used to determine where and how traffickers are diverting the substance.

2. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine

Potassium permanganate

Seizures

117. Through the reporting mechanisms established under Operation Purple, the Board is aware that the Governments of Colombia, Panama and Peru seized at least 42 tons of potassium permanganate during 2003. The Board notes, however, that, of those three

countries, only Peru has submitted annual seizure data to the Board for that year. The Board wishes to remind all Governments that the reporting of seizures is an obligation under the 1988 Convention. That information is essential for the Board to assist Governments in identifying which chemicals are being diverted and from where they are being diverted. The Board can then assist the Governments concerned in developing appropriate means to prevent diversions from international trade and domestic distribution channels. That is especially relevant in the Andean subregion, as the essential chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine are, for the most part, not manufactured in the subregion and are therefore either imported or smuggled from other areas.

118. The Board notes that, during 2004, no seizures of potassium permanganate were reported by any Governments in the region under Operation Purple (see chap. II above). Many Governments continue to make valuable resources available to ensure the success of Operation Purple in preventing diversions of potassium permanganate for use in the illicit manufacture of cocaine. As can be seen from the cases presented below, successes are being achieved through those operational activities. The Board calls upon participating Governments in the region, as well as the Operation Purple Steering Committee, to identify appropriate measures to exchange essential information under the operation.

119. The Board notes that, of the 11 countries reporting seizures of potassium permanganate during 2003, 2 are in Asia (Azerbaijan and China), 4 are in the Americas (Brazil, Ecuador, Peru and the United States) and 5 are in Europe (Germany, Italy, Romania, Spain and Ukraine). The seizures of potassium permanganate outside of Latin America are too small to be useful in the illicit manufacture of cocaine and are therefore more probably related to the illicit manufacture of methcathinone (ephedrone) through the oxidation of ephedrine or pseudoephedrine.

120. In its report for 2003 on the implementation of article 12, the Board expressed concern at the possibility of traffickers identifying a substitute chemical for potassium permanganate.²⁶ At that time, the Governments of Colombia and Peru reported record seizures of sodium hypochlorite (also known as *leja* in the region), which is a suitable substitute for potassium permanganate. The Board notes that seizures of sodium

hypochlorite in Peru fell from a high of nearly 60 tons in 2002 to just over 9 tons in 2003. The lower seizures reported may be a result of appropriate measures introduced regarding the domestic distribution of the substance.

Stopped shipments in international trade

121. During 2004, 15 shipments, amounting to over 640 tons of potassium permanganate, were stopped as there was reason to believe that the orders may have been attempts by traffickers to divert the shipments in question into the illicit traffic. As was noticed in the past two years, the majority of those shipments were to countries in Asia, namely, Bangladesh, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Taiwan Province of China and Turkey. Only one diversion attempt to Latin America was uncovered and, as in past years, that shipment had been ordered by a company in Brazil. Companies in Egypt and Romania had placed the other orders that were stopped. In each case, it was possible to identify the suspicious orders as a result of the supplying of, and responding to, pre-export notifications. The Board wishes to commend the efforts of the Governments concerned in both the exporting and importing countries.

122. The information provided to the Board by the above-mentioned Governments on the shipments in question gives valuable insight into the *modus operandi* of traffickers. For example, in some of the cases the companies identified as the importers were legitimately established and had bona fide requirements for potassium permanganate. However, when approached by the competent authorities, they denied having placed the orders in question. Further analysis has shown that one company in an exporting country was involved in eight of the shipments. That suggests that traffickers may have used employees of the company concerned who are providing details on customers. Fictitious orders were then submitted using that company's name. The competent authorities of the country concerned have been informed and have been requested to launch investigations into the matter.

123. A different *modus operandi* was noted with the cases involving Brazil and Romania. In Brazil, a company with a licit requirement for potassium permanganate and the authorization to import the substance purportedly placed two orders with different brokers in Europe. The import authorization supplied

to one of the brokers was found to have expired and that order was stopped. In the second case, the competent authorities of Romania have launched investigations to determine why a company with a licit requirement and authorization for 6 tons of potassium permanganate placed an order for 12 tons of the substance. The shipment has been suspended while further investigations are being carried out to determine for what reason the excess amount was ordered.

124. The possibility of diversions being facilitated in such ways raises two important issues for competent authorities to address. Firstly, when a pre-export notification appears with the name of a well-known company with a licit requirement for the substance, the notification should not be responded to before actually checking with the company concerned whether it had actually placed the order. Secondly, when such a diversion attempt is detected, full investigations should be launched by the authorities in both the importing and exporting countries to determine how and from whom the order was received.

125. The Board notes that, in addition to the above cases involving potassium permanganate, attempts to divert acetone and methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), both controlled under Table II of the 1988 Convention, have also been uncovered. Two shipments involving 250 tons of acetone and MEK were stopped between South Africa and Costa Rica, as the company in Costa Rica was not authorized to import either substance. Two shipments, involving 350 tons of acetone and 150 tons of MEK, were stopped between South Africa and Greece as the purported importer in Greece denied placing the orders in question.

126. The Board notes that an increasing number of Governments are now supplying and responding to pre-export notifications for solvents in Table II that are traded in large volumes throughout the world. Furthermore, the above-mentioned cases also show that traffickers are using the same methods to divert those substances as they use for substances in Table I with more limited trade. The Board therefore urges all Governments to launch intelligence-driven investigations into diversion attempts and stopped shipments, focusing on identifying those responsible as well as the sources of the finances utilized. In particular, the mechanisms and procedures established under Operation Purple should be extended to provide

guidelines and best practices for those types of investigation and, where required, technical assistance should be provided, as with Operation Topaz. The Board trusts that the Steering Committee of Operation Purple will give these matters the attention they require during 2005.

3. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of heroin

Seizures

127. The seizures of acetic anhydride during 2003 were similar to those reported to the Board during 2002; however, in a significant new development, the largest seizures were reported in Bosnia and Herzegovina following successful action by the authorities of that country in identifying and intercepting smuggled and diverted consignments.

128. The Board is aware, through Operation Topaz, of continuing successes in Bosnia and Herzegovina during 2004, with authorities seizing over 42 tons of acetic anhydride imported into their country in two shipments from the Netherlands. Following a request by the Board, the competent authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina launched further investigations to verify the legitimacy of the shipments, and it was discovered that false import authorizations had been submitted with the orders in the Netherlands. The Board is pleased to note that the Public Prosecutor's Office in Bosnia and Herzegovina has brought criminal charges against those responsible for the diversion.

129. A further 34 tons of acetic anhydride in Bosnia and Herzegovina in February 2004 had purportedly been imported into the country from Panama. Investigations are also under way to determine if 6.5 tons of acetic anhydride seized in Serbia and Montenegro may not have been part of the same consignment. Elsewhere in the region, Bulgarian authorities have reported seizures of four separate consignments of acetic anhydride, amounting to over 1,700 litres of the substance, that were being smuggled to Turkey.

130. The Board commends the efforts of the authorities concerned in preventing these diversions and will continue to work closely with the authorities concerned to ensure that appropriate mechanisms are in place to address the issue in future.

131. Large seizures of acetic anhydride were also reported in China and Turkey: 15 tons of the substance were seized in China and 9.7 tons were seized in Turkey. The Board notes with interest that the reports from Turkey indicate that the seizures were effected at storage facilities or laboratories in the country or while the shipment was in transit to the Islamic Republic of Iran, with no significant cases being reported at the major border crossings in the west of the country, as had been the case in previous years. At the same time, Belarus, Bulgaria, Romania, the Russian Federation, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine have successfully intercepted smuggled consignments and have all reported seizures of over 250 kg of the substance.

132. The seizure of 370 litres of acetic anhydride reported by the authorities of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is of particular interest. The substance was being smuggled from Albania, through their country, to Greece, from where it was to have been taken to Turkey and exchanged there for heroin. While barter trade between traffickers has been reported for different drugs, for example, MDMA (Ecstasy) and for cannabis, this is the first report received of acetic anhydride being exchanged for heroin.

133. In addition to the above-mentioned trafficking routes, a further route was uncovered by the authorities of the Russian Federation. Following a backtracking investigation into a seizure of nearly 6 tons of acetic anhydride in 2002, it was determined that the shipment had been smuggled from the United States, through the Netherlands and the Russian Federation, where it was seized, and that the purported end-user was in Kazakhstan. Investigations are still continuing in the countries concerned to determine if that route, or other similar routes, may have been utilized more extensively by traffickers. Details of the route and others uncovered during 2003 and 2004 are presented in figure IV.

134. While the above-mentioned shipment was seized while reportedly en route to Central Asia, no actual seizures of acetic anhydride have been reported from that important region or from the neighbouring countries of Afghanistan. In Afghanistan itself, the Board has been informed of successes achieved in the country with authorities dismantling heroin laboratories. Furthermore, during 2004 the Afghan

authorities seized 375 litres of acetic anhydride together with 675 kg of ammonium chloride and 75 kg of sodium bicarbonate. As those substances are used in the conversion of opium to morphine and the subsequent purification of heroin base, that information supports evidence of heroin manufacture in Afghanistan. Unfortunately, the acetic anhydride was not in the original containers, nor were any documents found relating to the substance, so no intelligence could be gathered as to the possible source and no backtracking investigations were initiated.

135. Tests of the chemicals seized in Afghanistan were conducted in situ utilizing test kits specially developed by the Laboratory and Scientific Section of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to identify both the controlled and non-controlled chemicals used in heroin manufacture. The availability and use of such test kits is essential for remote areas or areas where access to analytical laboratories is limited. The Board encourages Governments to make chemical test kits available to customs officers. Although the results of such a test cannot replace an analytical report from a laboratory, the test can prevent unnecessary delays to licit trade while also giving officials reasonable grounds to detain a shipment.

136. Finally, the Board notes the steps taken by the Indian authorities to prevent diversions of the substance, as well as the stringent measures introduced by industry to self-regulate trade in the substance. The Board urges the Steering Committee of Operation Topaz to examine the Indian model closely and determine whether similar steps can be introduced in other countries participating in the operation.

Stopped shipments in international trade

137. While few attempts to divert acetic anhydride from international trade have been uncovered since Operation Topaz began, seven such attempts, involving nearly 1,900 tons of the substance, were uncovered during 2004. Investigations are currently ongoing with some of the cases to determine whether they were actually diversion attempts. In other cases intelligence-led investigations have been launched to identify those responsible for placing the orders.

138. Traffickers may now be targeting the world's largest exporter of the substance, the United States. In the largest of the above-mentioned cases, an order for 750 tons of acetic anhydride was received in the United

States, purportedly from the exporting company's subsidiary in Singapore. Upon investigation by the competent authorities of Singapore, the purported importing company denied placing the order. In a second case, a shipment of 500 tons from the United States to Belgium was cancelled, although the reason for the cancellation is not known. Both shipments have been stopped and investigations are under way.

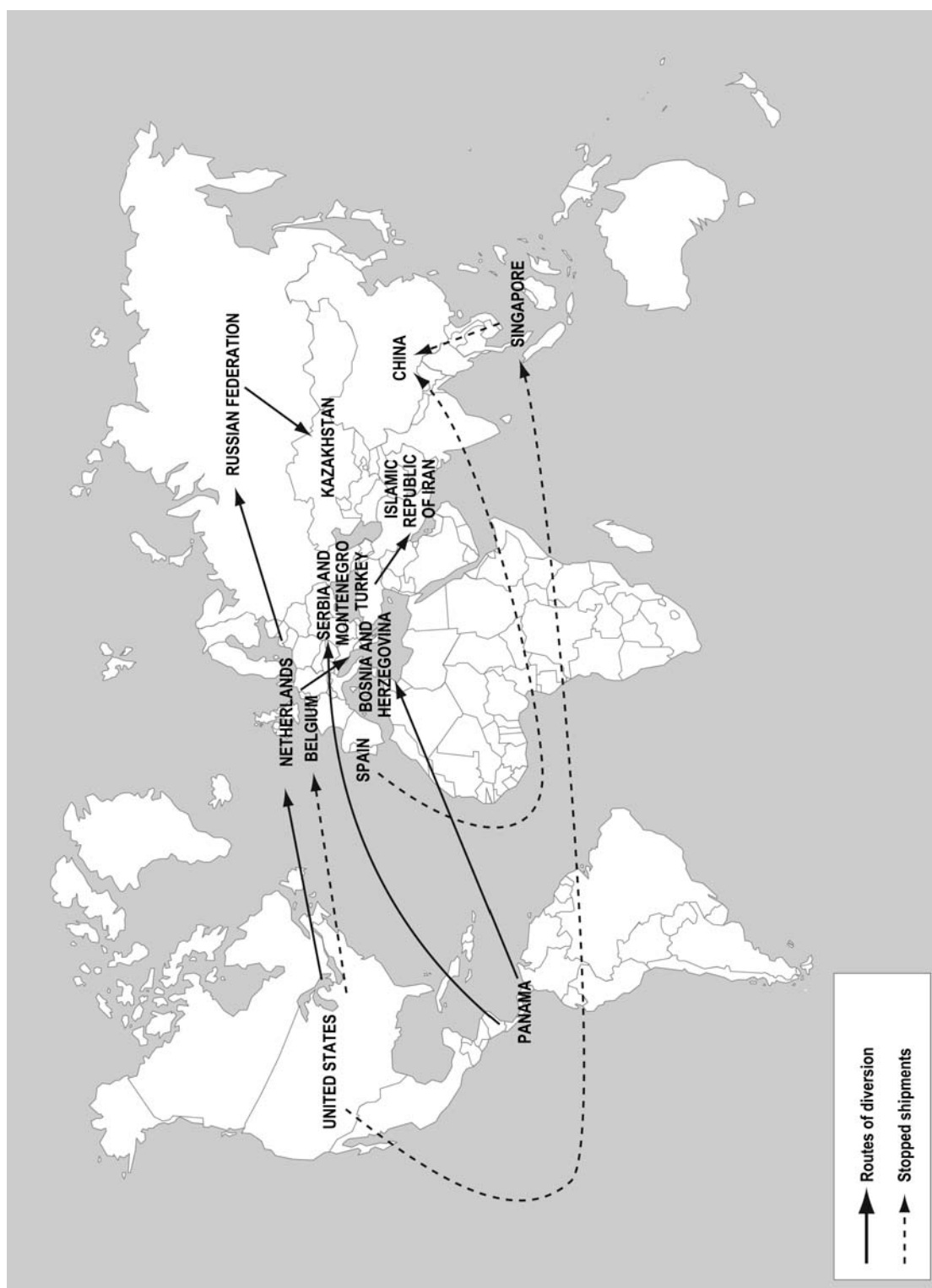
139. A similar case has been reported between Singapore and China, in which the order was arranged through a broker in Hong Kong SAR. The order, for 40 tons of acetic anhydride, was cancelled at the request of the broker, but again no reason for the cancellation was provided.

140. In another case brought to the attention of the Board, the competent authorities of Germany stopped a shipment of 500 tons of acetic anhydride to Serbia and Montenegro at the request of the authorities of that country as the order had been placed under unusual circumstances and an unusual end-use for the substance had been reported to the Ministry of Health.

141. The Board has noted that, in each of the above-mentioned cases involving stopped shipments, brokers had placed the orders. While the activities of brokers have been closely examined under Operation Purple, their activities have not been scrutinized under Operation Topaz. The Board therefore requests the Steering Committee of Operation Topaz to work with participating countries to make a comprehensive evaluation of the role brokers are playing in the diversion and subsequent smuggling of acetic anhydride.

142. The Board has also noted that, with the exception of the cases involving China and Singapore, the real-time information received, which is essential to launch backtracking investigations, was from Europe. Governments in participating countries outside Europe are reminded of the standard operating procedures for Operation Topaz that require participating Governments to provide the co-chairs, and the Board, with information on individual seizures as soon as possible. Such information is essential if international or regional trafficking groups are to be identified and dismantled, as evidenced by the current successes in Europe. The Board trusts that, during 2005, Governments concerned, especially those through which acetic anhydride is smuggled into Afghanistan, will ensure that mechanisms are in place to facilitate such reporting.

Figure IV
Cases of diversion or attempted diversion of acetic anhydride, identified through
successful action by law enforcement authorities, 2003-2004



4. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of other narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

Gamma-hydroxybutyric acid

143. Seizures for 2003 of *gamma*-butyrolactone (GBL), which is used in the illicit manufacture of *gamma*-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), were the highest ever reported, with over 2,300 litres of the substance being seized. Those seizures were reported by the Governments of Australia, Finland, France, Germany, South Africa, Spain, Sweden and the United States. All countries, with the exception of France, had reported such seizures in previous years. The problem of the use of GBL in illicit manufacture does not, therefore, appear to be spreading beyond the countries that had initially reported misuse of the substance.

144. The record amounts seized during 2003 are attributable primarily to seizures in Australia, which amounted to nearly 1,200 litres; however, Germany, South Africa and Spain have also reported their largest seizures (621 litres, 200 litres and 153 litres, respectively). It is not clear at the present stage whether the larger seizures are indicative of increasing abuse of the final product or of improved action by law enforcement authorities in identifying diversions of the substance for use in illicit manufacture.

Lysergic acid diethylamide

Seizures

145. During 2003, authorities in Slovakia seized 6 kg of ergotamine that was to have been diverted for use in the illicit manufacture of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD). The substance had purportedly been ordered by a company in Spain and follow-up investigations determined that 10 kg had initially been legally imported from the Czech Republic. Four kilograms were allegedly diverted by a national of the Netherlands and possibly smuggled to that country.

146. At the same time, the Netherlands authorities identified a network attempting to divert ergotamine when a consignment of 5 kg of the substance was intercepted en route from Slovenia, through the Netherlands, to Suriname. The consignment had been declared as "pharmaceuticals". The actual destination of the substance is not yet known.

147. The competent authorities of the Russian Federation have also reported seizing over 12 kg of ergotamine. While more information is not currently available on the seizure, the Board has requested the authorities concerned to launch investigations to determine if any links can be established between the three cases.

148. While the attempted diversion of LSD precursors and the dismantling of LSD laboratories are unusual, during 2004, authorities in the United States dismantled such a laboratory when the person involved in establishing the laboratory was arrested while trying to purchase ergotamine from Viet Nam. Other chemicals and equipment required to manufacture the substance were also seized.

Methaqualone

Seizures

149. The illicit manufacture of methaqualone still persists in South Africa. Authorities in that country seized 7,200 litres of acetic anhydride and 450 kg of anthranilic acid during 2003. A further 550 kg of anthranilic acid were seized in 2004. The uncovered laboratories appear to have been operating on a smaller scale than those previously encountered. In fact, from the information available to the Board, it now appears that large-scale manufacture of methaqualone is taking place mainly in China.

150. For example, 4 tons of methaqualone powder and over 100 million methaqualone tablets seized in South Africa during 2003 had been illicitly manufactured in China. The Board understands that the syndicate involved in the illicit manufacture of the methaqualone in China has been dismantled. Details on the case have not yet been received. The Board urges the Chinese and South African authorities to conduct a joint investigation into the cases. Such a combined investigation is essential, as methaqualone powder and tablet presses seized during 2004 in South Africa also allegedly originated in China.

Notes

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

² *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic*

Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003 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.04.XI.4).

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

(a) Urged Governments to inform the Board on a regular basis of the quantities of substances listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention that they had imported, exported or trans-shipped, and encouraged them to estimate their annual licit needs (para. 8);

(b) Requested the Board to collect information pursuant to paragraph 8 above, and to further develop and strengthen its database in order to assist Governments in preventing diversion of substances listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention (para. 9);

(c) Encouraged Governments to consider strengthening, where necessary, the working mechanisms to prevent diversion of substances listed in Table II of the 1988 Convention, as described in the present resolution (para. 13).

⁴ *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003 ...*, para. 19.

⁵ Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.

⁶ *Official Journal of the European Union*, L 47, 18 February 2004.

⁷ *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003 ...*, para. 37.

⁸ Date of entry into force of the 1988 Convention: 11 November 1990.

⁹ Afghanistan, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Bhutan, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, Croatia, Djibouti, Dominica, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iraq, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, the Niger, Oman, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

¹⁰ Project Prism was launched at the International Meeting on Amphetamine-type Stimulant Precursors, which the Board convened in Washington, D.C., in June 2002. Operational activities commenced in January 2003.

¹¹ The task force is composed of members representing the major geographical regions, namely, China, the Netherlands, South Africa and the United States of America, as well as the European Commission, Interpol and the World Customs Organization as competent international bodies. The Board, through its secretariat, guides the task force within the scope of its treaty mandates.

¹² Representatives of the following States and territories participated in the work of the Chemicals Working Group: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China, Czech Republic, France, Germany, India, Mexico, Netherlands, South Africa and United States. Representatives of the following intergovernmental and regional bodies also participated: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Board (through its secretariat), European Commission and Interpol.

¹³ Representatives of the following States participated in the work of the Equipment Working Group: China, Germany, India, Netherlands, Slovakia, South Africa, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States. Representatives of the following intergovernmental and regional bodies also participated: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Board (through its secretariat), European Commission, European Police Office (Europol) and Interpol.

¹⁴ The following States and territories responded to the circular letter on saffrole and saffrole-rich oils: Argentina, Armenia, Ascension Islands, Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, China, Hong Kong SAR of China, Macao SAR of China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tristan da Cunha, Turkey, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan and Vanuatu.

¹⁵ Such codes are set up by the World Customs Organization for specific commodities to facilitate the collection of trade data and the compilation of trade

statistics. At the request of the Board, the Organization has set up specific Harmonized System codes for all 23 substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention; the codes are widely utilized by competent national authorities in compiling their trade statistics for submission to the Board.

¹⁶ The States and territories responding to the letter were: Argentina, Armenia, Ascension Islands, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong SAR of China, Macao SAR of China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tristan da Cunha, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu and Zambia.

¹⁷ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XI.3).

¹⁸ A detailed description of how Operation Purple developed, its activities and the results achieved in phase I are presented in the 1999 report of the Board on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.3). The activities undertaken during the initial stages of phase II are presented in the 2000 report of the Board on the implementation of article 12 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XI.4). The objectives of the operation, the procedural details and its results can further be found in the report on phase I of the operation prepared by the Steering Committee.

¹⁹ The competent authorities of the following States and territories participate in Operation Purple: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Hong Kong SAR of China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. Furthermore, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Interpol and the World Customs Organization support Operation Purple in their respective areas of responsibility.

²⁰ The participating States and territories are: Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Hong Kong SAR of China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Greece, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Myanmar, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States and Uzbekistan.

²¹ Those States and territories were: Austria, Belgium, China, Hong Kong SAR of China, Czech Republic, Germany, India, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States.

²² *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003 ...*, para. 83.

²³ *Ibid.*, para. 85.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 93.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 94.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 103.

Annex I

Parties and non-parties to the 1988 Convention, by region

Note: The date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited is indicated in parentheses.

<i>Region</i>	<i>Party to the 1988 Convention</i>		<i>Non-party to the 1988 Convention</i>	
Africa	Algeria (9 May 1995)	Madagascar (12 Mar. 1991)	Angola	Gabon
	Benin (23 May 1997)	Malawi (12 Oct. 1995)	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Liberia
	Botswana (13 Aug. 1996)	Mali (31 Oct. 1995)	Equatorial Guinea	Namibia
	Burkina Faso (2 June 1992)	Mauritania (1 July 1993)		Somalia
	Burundi (18 Feb. 1993)	Mauritius (6 Mar. 2001)		
	Cameroon (28 Oct. 1991)	Morocco (28 Oct. 1992)		
	Cape Verde (8 May 1995)	Mozambique (8 June 1998)		
	Central African Republic (15 Oct. 2001)	Niger (10 Nov. 1992)		
	Chad (9 June 1995)	Nigeria (1 Nov. 1989)		
	Comoros (1 Mar. 2000)	Rwanda (13 May 2002)		
	Congo (3 Mar. 2004)	Sao Tome and Principe (20 June 1996)		
	Côte d'Ivoire (25 Nov. 1991)	Senegal (27 Nov. 1989)		
	Djibouti (22 Feb. 2001)	Seychelles (27 Feb. 1992)		
	Egypt (15 Mar. 1991)	Sierra Leone (6 June 1994)		

<i>Region</i>	<i>Party to the 1988 Convention</i>	<i>Non-party to the 1988 Convention</i>
Eritrea (30 Jan. 2002)	South Africa (14 Dec. 1998)	
Ethiopia (11 Oct. 1994)	Sudan (19 Nov. 1993)	
Gambia (23 Apr. 1996)	Swaziland (8 Oct. 1995)	
Ghana (10 Apr. 1990)	Togo (1 Aug. 1990)	
Guinea (27 Dec. 1990)	Tunisia (20 Sept. 1990)	
Guinea-Bissau (27 Oct. 1995)	Uganda (20 Aug. 1990)	
Kenya (19 Oct. 1992)	United Republic of Tanzania (17 Apr. 1996)	
Lesotho (28 Mar. 1995)	Zambia (28 May 1993)	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (22 July 1996)	Zimbabwe (30 July 1993)	
<i>Regional total</i>		
53	46	7

<i>Region</i>	<i>Party to the 1988 Convention</i>	<i>Non-party to the 1988 Convention</i>
Americas	Antigua and Barbuda (5 Apr. 1993) Argentina (10 June 1993) Bahamas (30 Jan. 1989) Barbados (15 Oct. 1992) Belize (24 July 1996) Bolivia (20 Aug. 1990) Brazil (17 July 1991) Canada (5 July 1990) Chile (13 Mar. 1990) Colombia (10 June 1994) Costa Rica (8 Feb. 1991) Cuba (12 June 1996) Dominica (30 June 1993) Dominican Republic (21 Sept. 1993) Ecuador (23 Mar. 1990) El Salvador (21 May 1993) Grenada (10 Dec. 1990)	Haiti (18 Sept. 1995) Honduras (11 Dec. 1991) Jamaica (29 Dec. 1995) Mexico (11 Apr. 1990) Nicaragua (4 May 1990) Panama (13 Jan. 1994) Paraguay (23 Aug. 1990) Peru (16 Jan. 1992) Saint Kitts and Nevis (19 Apr. 1995) Saint Lucia (21 Aug. 1995) Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (17 May 1994) Suriname (28 Oct. 1992) Trinidad and Tobago (17 Feb. 1995) United States of America (20 Feb. 1990) Uruguay (10 Mar. 1995) Venezuela (16 July 1991)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Party to the 1988 Convention</i>	<i>Non-party to the 1988 Convention</i>
Guatemala (28 Feb. 1991)		
Guyana (19 Mar. 1993)		
<i>Regional total</i>		
35	35	0

<i>Region</i>	<i>Party to the 1988 Convention</i>		<i>Non-party to the 1988 Convention</i>	
Asia	Afghanistan (14 Feb. 1992)	Maldives (7 Sept. 2000)	Cambodia	Timor-Leste
	Armenia (13 Sept. 1993)	Mongolia (25 June 2003)	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	
	Azerbaijan (22 Sept. 1993)	Myanmar (11 June 1991)		
	Bahrain (7 Feb. 1990)	Nepal (24 July 1991)		
	Bangladesh (11 Oct. 1990)	Oman (15 Mar. 1991)		
	Bhutan (27 Aug. 1990)	Pakistan (25 Oct. 1991)		
	Brunei Darussalam (12 Nov. 1993)	Philippines (7 June 1996)		
	China (25 Oct. 1989)	Qatar (4 May 1990)		
	Georgia (8 Jan. 1998)	Republic of Korea (28 Dec. 1998)		
	India (27 Mar. 1990)	Saudi Arabia (9 Jan. 1992)		
	Indonesia (23 Feb. 1999)	Singapore (23 Oct. 1997)		
	Iran (Islamic Republic of) (7 Dec. 1992)	Sri Lanka (6 June 1991)		
	Iraq (22 July 1998)	Syrian Arab Republic (3 Sept. 1991)		
	Israel (20 Mar. 2002)	Tajikistan (6 May 1996)		
	Japan (12 June 1992)	Thailand (3 May 2002)		
	Jordan (16 Apr. 1990)	Turkey (2 Apr. 1996)		
	Kazakhstan (29 Apr. 1997)	Turkmenistan (21 Feb. 1996)		

<i>Region</i>	<i>Party to the 1988 Convention</i>	<i>Non-party to the 1988 Convention</i>
Kuwait (3 Nov. 2000)	United Arab Emirates (12 Apr. 1990)	
Kyrgyzstan (7 Oct. 1994)	Uzbekistan (24 Aug. 1995)	
Lao People's Democratic Republic (1 Oct. 2004)	Viet Nam (4 Nov. 1997)	
Lebanon (11 Mar. 1996)	Yemen (25 Mar. 1996)	
Malaysia (11 May 1993)		
<i>Regional total</i> 46	43	3

<i>Region</i>	<i>Party to the 1988 Convention</i>		<i>Non-party to the 1988 Convention</i>	
Europe	European Union ^a (31 Dec. 1990)	Lithuania (8 June 1998)	Holy See	Switzerland
			Liechtenstein	
	Albania (27 July 2001)	Luxembourg (29 Apr. 1992)		
	Andorra (23 July 1999)	Malta (28 Feb. 1996)		
	Austria (11 July 1997)	Monaco (23 Apr. 1991)		
	Belarus (15 Oct. 1990)	Netherlands (8 Sept. 1993)		
	Belgium (25 Oct. 1995)	Norway (14 Nov. 1994)		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina (1 Sept. 1993)	Poland (26 May 1994)		
	Bulgaria (24 Sept. 1992)	Portugal (3 Dec. 1991)		
	Croatia (26 July 1993)	Republic of Moldova (15 Feb. 1995)		
	Cyprus (25 May 1990)	Romania (21 Jan. 1993)		
	Czech Republic (30 Dec. 1993)	Russian Federation (17 Dec. 1990)		
	Denmark (19 Dec. 1991)	San Marino (10 Oct. 2000)		
	Estonia (12 July 2000)	Serbia and Montenegro (3 Jan. 1991)		
	Finland (15 Feb. 1994)	Slovakia (28 May 1993)		
	France (31 Dec. 1990)	Slovenia (6 July 1992)		
	Germany (30 Nov. 1993)	Spain (13 Aug. 1990)		
	Greece (28 Jan. 1992)	Sweden (22 July 1991)		

<i>Region</i>	<i>Party to the 1988 Convention</i>	<i>Non-party to the 1988 Convention</i>
	Hungary (15 Nov. 1996)	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (13 Oct. 1993)
	Iceland (2 Sept. 1997)	Ukraine (28 Aug. 1991)
	Ireland (3 Sept. 1996)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (28 June 1991)
	Italy (31 Dec. 1990)	
	Latvia (25 Feb. 1994)	
<i>Regional total</i>		
45	42	3

^a Extent of competence: article 12.

<i>Region</i>	<i>Party to the 1988 Convention</i>	<i>Non-party to the 1988 Convention</i>
Oceania	Australia (10 Nov. 1992)	Tonga (29 Apr. 1996)
	Fiji (25 Mar. 1993)	Kiribati
	Micronesia (Federated States of) (6 July 2004)	Marshall Islands
	New Zealand (16 Dec. 1998)	Nauru
		Palau
		Papua New Guinea
		Samoa
		Solomon Islands
		Tuvalu
		Vanuatu
<i>Regional total</i>		
14	5	9
<i>World total</i>		
193	171	22

Annex II

Submission of information by Governments pursuant to article 12 of the 1988 Convention (form D) for the years 1999-2003

Notes: The names of non-metropolitan territories and special administrative regions 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.

Entries for parties to the 1988 Convention (and for the years that they have been parties) are shaded.

<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>
Afghanistan		X			
Albania					
Algeria	X	X	X	X	X
Andorra	X	X	X	X	X
Angola					
<i>Anguilla^a</i>	X	X	X	X	
Antigua and Barbuda	X	X	X	X	
Argentina	X	X	X		
Armenia			X	X	X
<i>Aruba^a</i>					
<i>Ascension Island</i>	X	X	X	X	X
Australia	X	X	X	X	X
Austria	X	X	X	X	X
Azerbaijan		X	X	X	X
Bahamas					
Bahrain	X	X	X	X	
Bangladesh			X	X	X
Barbados	X	X	X	X	X
Belarus	X	X	X	X	X
Belgium	X	X	X	X	X
Belize				X	
Benin	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Bermuda^a</i>	X	X			
Bhutan		X			X
Bolivia	X	X	X	X	X
Bosnia and Herzegovina			X	X	
Botswana	X	X	X	X	X
Brazil	X			X	X
<i>British Virgin Islands^a</i>					
Brunei Darussalam	X	X	X	X	X
Bulgaria	X	X	X	X	X
Burkina Faso	X			X	X
Burundi					
Cambodia					
Cameroon		X	X	X	

Country or territory	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Canada	X		X		X
Cape Verde			X	X	X
Cayman Islands ^a	X				
Central African Republic			X		
Chad	X			X	X
Chile	X	X	X	X	X
China	X	X		X	X
Hong Kong SAR	X	X	X	X	X
Macao SAR	X	X	X	X	X
Christmas Island ^a	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b
Cocos (Keeling) Islands ^a	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b
Colombia	X	X	X	X	X
Comoros					X
Congo	X	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	
Cyprus	X	X	X	X	X
Czech Republic	X	X	X	X	X
Democratic People's Republic of Korea			X		X
Democratic Republic of the Congo	X	X			X
Denmark	X	X	X	X	X
Djibouti					
Dominica					
Dominican Republic	X				
Ecuador	X	X	X	X	X
Egypt	X	X		X	X
El Salvador	X	X	X	X	X
Equatorial Guinea					
Eritrea	X			X	X
Estonia	X	X	X	X	X
Ethiopia	X	X	X	X	X
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	X	X		X	X
Fiji	X	X	X		
Finland	X	X	X	X	X
France	X	X	X	X	X
French Polynesia ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Gabon					
Gambia					
Georgia				X	X
Germany	X	X	X	X	X
Ghana	X	X		X	
Gibraltar					
Greece	X	X	X	X	X
Grenada	X	X	X	X	
Guatemala	X	X	X	X	X
Guinea					
Guinea-Bissau			X	X	
Guyana	X	X		X	

Country or territory	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Haiti					X
Honduras	X				
Hungary	X	X	X	X	X
Iceland	X	X	X	X	X
India	X	X	X	X	
Indonesia	X	X	X	X	X
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	X			X	X
Iraq		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	X
Japan	X	X	X	X	X
Jordan	X	X	X		X
Kazakhstan	X ^d	X	X	X	
Kenya		X	X	X	X
Kiribati	X	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	X	X
Lesotho					
Liberia					
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya					
Lithuania	X	X	X	X	X
Luxembourg	X	X	X	X	X
Madagascar					
Malawi					
Malaysia	X	X	X	X	X
Maldives			X		X
Mali		X	X	X	X
Malta		X	X	X	X
Marshall Islands					
Mauritania		X	X		X
Mauritius	X	X	X	X	X
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X
Micronesia (Federated States of)					X
Monaco	X	X	X	X	X
Mongolia		X	X	X	
Montserrat ^a		X		X	
Morocco	X				
Mozambique					
Myanmar	X	X	X	X	X
Namibia					
Nauru			X		
Nepal	X		X	X	X
Netherlands	X	X	X	X	X
Netherlands Antilles ^a					
New Caledonia ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
New Zealand	X	X			

<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>
Nicaragua	X	X	X	X	X
Niger					
Nigeria	X	X	X	X	X
Norfolk Island ^a	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b
Norway	X	X		X	X
Oman	X	X		X	
Pakistan	X	X	X	X	
Palau	X		X	X	X
Panama	X	X	X	X	X
Papua New Guinea					
Paraguay	X	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	X
Republic of Moldova					
Romania	X	X	X	X	X
Russian Federation	X	X		X	X
Rwanda		X	X		X
Saint Helena	X	X	X	X	X
Saint Kitts and Nevis					
Saint Lucia					
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		X	X	X	X
Samoa		X			
San Marino					
Sao Tome and Principe	X	X	X	X	X
Saudi Arabia	X		X	X	X
Senegal	X	X	X	X	X
Serbia and Montenegro ^d					
Seychelles				X	X
Sierra Leone					
Singapore	X	X	X	X	X
Slovakia	X	X	X	X	X
Slovenia	X	X	X	X	X
Solomon Islands			X	X	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	X
Swaziland			X		
Sweden	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland	X	X	X	X	X
Syrian Arab Republic	X		X	X	X
Tajikistan	X	X	X	X	X
Thailand	X	X	X	X	X
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia				X	
Timor-Leste					

<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>
Togo		X	X		
Tonga				X	
Trinidad and Tobago	X	X		X	X
<i>Tristan da Cunha</i>		X	X	X	X
Tunisia	X	X	X	X	X
Turkey	X	X	X	X	X
Turkmenistan	X ^e				
<i>Turks and Caicos Islands</i> ^a	X		X		
Tuvalu		X	X		X
Uganda	X	X	X		X
Ukraine	X	X	X	X	X
United Arab Emirates	X		X	X	X
United Kingdom	X	X	X	X	X
United Republic of Tanzania	X	X	X	X	X
United States of America	X	X	X	X	X
Uruguay		X	X		
Uzbekistan	X	X	X	X	X
Vanuatu	X		X		X
Venezuela	X	X	X	X	X
Viet Nam	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Wallis and Futuna Islands</i> ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Yemen					
Zambia	X	X	X		X
Zimbabwe					
Total number of governments that submitted form D ^f	135	134	140	138	135
Total number of Governments requested to provide information	211	211	211	212	212

^a Territorial application of the 1988 Convention has been confirmed by the authorities concerned.

^b Information was provided by Australia.

^c Information was provided by France.

^d Following the adoption and promulgation of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro by the Assembly of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 4 February 2003 and earlier by the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro, the name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been changed to "Serbia and Montenegro".

^e Information was provided by the Russian Federation.

^f In addition, the Commission of the European Communities has submitted form D for the years 1993-2003.

Annex III

Seizures of substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention as reported to the International Narcotics Control Board

1. Tables A.1 and A.2, presented below, show information on seizures of the substances included in Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, furnished to the International Narcotics Control Board by Governments in accordance with article 12, paragraph 12.

2. 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

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

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

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

<i>Substance</i>	<i>Conversion factor (kilograms to litres)^a</i>
Acetic anhydride	0.926
Acetone	1.269
Ethyl ether	1.408
Hydrochloric acid (39.1% solution)	0.833
Isosafrole	0.892
3,4-methylenedioxypheyl-2-propanone	0.833
Methyl ethyl ketone	1.242

<i>Substance</i>	<i>Conversion factor (kilograms to litres)^a</i>
1-phenyl-2-propanone	0.985
Safrole	0.912
Sulphuric acid (concentrated solution)	0.543
Toluene	1.155

^a Derived from density (*The Merck Index* (Rahway, New Jersey, Merck, 1989)).

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

9. 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.

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

11. The names of territories appear in italics in the table.

12. A dash (–) signifies nil (the report did not include data on seizures of the particular substance in the reporting year).

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

14. 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 A.1

Seizures of substances in Table I of the 1988 Convention, as reported to the International Narcotics Control Board

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Acetic anhydride^a (litres)</i>	<i>N-acetylglutamic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ephedrine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ergometrine (grams)</i>	<i>Ergotamine (grams)</i>	<i>Isosafrole (litres)</i>	<i>Lysergic acid (grams)</i>	<i>3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)</i>	<i>1-phenyl-2-propanone (litres)</i>	<i>Norephedrine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Piperonal (grams)</i>	<i>Potassium permanganate^a (kilograms)</i>	<i>Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Safrole (litres)</i>
Africa														
Algeria	2000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 000 000	—	150	—
Côte d'Ivoire	2000	—	^b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2001	—	—	61 ^b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mali	2003	—	°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Africa	1999	3	—	—	—	—	—	°	—	—	—	50	—	7
2000	—	—	°	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
2001	8	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
2002	35 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 200	—	—	—	—	—	—
2003	7 200	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zambia	2000	—	°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2001	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total region	1999	3	0	1	0	0	°	°	0	0	0	50	0	7
2000	0	0	°	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2 000 000	0	150	0
2001	8	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
2002	35 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 200	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	7 200	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Americas														
Central America														
Guatemala	2003	—	—	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Acetic anhydride^a (litres)</i>	<i>N-acetylaminanthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ephedrine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ergometrine (grams)</i>	<i>Ergotamine (grams)</i>	<i>Isosafrole (litres)</i>	<i>Lysergic acid (grams)</i>	<i>3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)</i>	<i>1-phenyl-2-propanone (litres)</i>	<i>Norephedrine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Piperonal (grams)</i>	<i>Polastium permanganate^a (kilograms)</i>	<i>Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Safrole (litres)</i>
Panama	1999	598	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350	—	—
Total subregion														
	1999	598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	0	0
	2003	0	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North America														
Canada	2003	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 000	—
Mexico	1999	0	365	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	362 000	—	348	—
	2000	—	560	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 000	—	63	—
	2001	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	121	—
	2002	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	10 000 000	—	3 032	—
	2003	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 381	—
United States	1999	7	425	—	—	84	—	1	450	17	—	8	3 103	2
	2000	1	370	—	7	—	269	—	40	131	1 091	11	45 065	8
	2001	27	311	—	45	—	—	14	11	1	—	514	21 987	114
	2002	366	6 858	—	—	2	680	33	349	15	1 892 480	4 207	142 512	6
	2003	20	483	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	12	5 165	109
Total subregion														
	1999	605	790	0	0	84	0	1	450	17	362 000	358	3 451	2
	2000	1	930	0	7	0	269	0	40	131	2 091	11	45 128	8
	2001	32	312	0	45	0	0	14	11	1	0	515	22 108	114
	2002	366	6 858	0	0	2	680	33	349	15	11 892 480	4 207	145 544	6
	2003	20	487	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	12	16 546	109

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Acetic anhydride^a (litres)</i>	<i>N-acetylaminthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ephedrine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ergometrine (grams)</i>	<i>Ergotamine (grams)</i>	<i>Isosafrole (litres)</i>	<i>Lysergic acid (grams)</i>	<i>3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)</i>	<i>1-phenyl-2-propanone (litres)</i>	<i>Norephedrine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Piperonal (grams)</i>	<i>Potassium permanganate^a (kilograms)</i>	<i>Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Safrole (litres)</i>
South America														
Argentina														
1999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 830	—	—
2000	2 233	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
2001	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	—	—
Bolivia														
1998	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—
1999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	—	—
2001	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—
Brazil														
1999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 518	—	—
2003	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Colombia														
1999	9 917	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71 193	—	—
2000	275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70 801	—	—
2001	10 855	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 186	—	—
2002	1 045	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	220 000	79 559	—	—
Ecuador														
1999	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	397	—	—
2000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	—	—
2001	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	349	—	—
2002	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	—
2003	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Peru														
1999	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	—
2000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	345	—	—
2001	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	—	—
2002	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	482	—	—
2003	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	277	—	—
Venezuela														
1999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73 510	—	—
2000	840	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	—
2001	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	223	—	—

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Acetic anhydride^a (litres)</i>	<i>N-acetylaminanthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ephedrine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ergometrine (grams)</i>	<i>Ergotamine (grams)</i>	<i>Isosafrole (litres)</i>	<i>Lysergic acid (grams)</i>	<i>3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)</i>	<i>1-phenyl-2-propanone (litres)</i>	<i>Norephedrine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Piperonal (grams)</i>	<i>Polastium permanganate^a (kilograms)</i>	<i>Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Safrole (litres)</i>
Total subregion														
1999	9 938	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	151 680	0	0
2000	3 348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71 576	0	0
2001	10 855	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51 020	0	0
2002	1 056	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220 000	80 095	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	297	0	0
Asia														
East and South-East Asia														
China^c														
1999	19 091	—	8 800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000	31 985	—	10 150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 000	—	—
2001	—	—	2 500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2002	36 957	—	3 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 050	—	—
2003	15 100	—	5 800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—
Hong Kong SAR^d														
1999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 200 000	40	—	0
2000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
2001	0	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	197	—	—	—	—	—
2002	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myanmar														
1999	1 620	—	6 485	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000	2 429	—	2 670	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2001	12 318	—	3 922	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2002	2 953	—	1 724	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2003	2 562	—	308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippines														
2001	—	—	604	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2002	—	—	1 453	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Republic of Korea														
1999	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Country or territory, by region	Acetic anhydride ^a (litres)	N-acetylaminanthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)	1-phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Polassium permanganate ^a (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
Thailand	1998 -	1999 404									88 000			
Total subregion														
1999	21 115	0	15 287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 288 000	40	0	0
2000	34 414	0	12 820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 002	0	0
2001	12 318	0	7 027	0	0	0	0	0	197	0	0	0	0	0
2002	39 910	0	6 177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 050	0	0
2003	17 662	0	6 108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0
South Asia														
India	1999 2 963	-	1 421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	1 337	-	426	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	8 589	-	930	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	3 288	-	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	4	-	2 234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2002 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
Total subregion														
1999	2 963	0	1 421	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	1 337	0	426	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	8 589	0	930	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	3 288	0	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0
2003	4	0	2 234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Asia														
Azerbaijan	2001 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	-	-

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Acetic anhydride^a (litres)</i>	<i>N-acetylglutamic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Epinephrine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ergometrine (grams)</i>	<i>Ergotamine (grams)</i>	<i>Isosafrole (litres)</i>	<i>Lysergic acid (grams)</i>	<i>3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)</i>	<i>1-phenyl-2-propanone (litres)</i>	<i>Norephedrine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Piperonal (grams)</i>	<i>Potassium permanganate^a (kilograms)</i>	<i>Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Safrole (litres)</i>
Iran (Islamic Republic of)														
2000	15 678													
2001	20 440													
Kazakhstan														
2001	23													
2002	5													
Pakistan														
1999	422													
2000	43													
Syrian Arab Republic														
2001	2 639													
Turkey														
1999	29 306													
2000	33 692													
2001	47 602													
2002	36 446													
2003	9 669													
Turkmenistan														
1999	13 946													
Total subregion														
1999	43 674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	49 413	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
2001	70 715	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	36 464	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
2003	9 670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	0	0
Europe														
States not members of the European Union														
Belarus			3											
1999	—													
2003	3 340													

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Acetic anhydride^a (litres)</i>	<i>N-acetylaminanthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ephedrine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ergometrine (grams)</i>	<i>Ergotamine (grams)</i>	<i>Isosafrole (litres)</i>	<i>Lysergic acid (grams)</i>	<i>3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)</i>	<i>1-phenyl-2-propanone (litres)</i>	<i>Norephedrine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Piperonal (grams)</i>	<i>Polastium permanganate^a (kilograms)</i>	<i>Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Safrole (litres)</i>
Bosnia and Herzegovina														
2003	73 154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria														
1999	2 233	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—
2000	9 891	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2001	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	285	—	—	—	—	—
2002	—	—	^a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2003	950	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway														
2002	—	—	^a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romania														
1999	43 522	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000	1 540	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	—	—	—	—	—
2002	121	—	—	—	—	17	—	22	31	—	—	—	—	1 887
2003	1 348	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	1 893
Russian Federation														
1999	1 971	—	133	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	212	—	—
2000	3	—	3 040	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2003	493	47	271	—	12 400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia														
2003	370	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ukraine														
1999	13	—	28	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	°	—
2000	110	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	°	°	—	7	°	—
2001	121	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	2	—
2002	1 736	—	1 110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	°	—
2003	254	—	469	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	1	—

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Acetic anhydride^a (litres)</i>	<i>N-acetylaminanthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ephedrine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ergometrine (grams)</i>	<i>Ergotamine (grams)</i>	<i>Isosafrole (litres)</i>	<i>Lysergic acid (grams)</i>	<i>3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)</i>	<i>1-phenyl-2-propanone (litres)</i>	<i>Norephedrine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Piperonal (grams)</i>	<i>Potassium permanganate^a (kilograms)</i>	<i>Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Safrole (litres)</i>
European Union														
<i>Austria</i>														
2002	—	—	240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2003	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
<i>Belgium</i>														
1999	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	10 000	—	—
2000	—	—	—	—	—	11 492	1 743	—	—	—	3 000	—	—	—
2001	8 671	—	—	—	—	—	4 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2002	—	—	—	—	—	^d	^d	^d	^d	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Czech Republic</i>														
1999	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2001	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2002	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2003	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Estonia</i>														
2000	—	—	°	—	—	—	—	—	°	—	—	—	—	°
2001	°	—	°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2002	48	—	°	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	1
2003	1	—	—	—	—	128	—	18	—	—	—	—	°	44
<i>Finland</i>														
2001	—	—	^a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2002	—	—	^a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2003	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>France</i>														
2002	—	—	°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Germany</i>														
1999	1	—	°	—	—	—	—	—	115	—	30	—	°	°
2000	1	—	5	—	—	400	—	°	°	—	22 490	—	6	—
2001	1 700	—	—	—	—	75	—	°	°	—	4 600 000	1	—	—
2002	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	—	1	—	—
2003	2	—	°	—	—	—	—	—	57	°	—	—	—	°

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Acetic anhydride^a (litres)</i>	<i>N-acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ephedrine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ergometrine (grams)</i>	<i>Ergotamine (grams)</i>	<i>Isosafrole (litres)</i>	<i>Lysergic acid (grams)</i>	<i>3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)</i>	<i>1-phenyl-2-propanone (litres)</i>	<i>Norephedrine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Piperonal (grams)</i>	<i>Polastium permananganate^a (kilograms)</i>	<i>Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Safrole (litres)</i>
Greece	2000	111							1 846					
Hungary	1999								110					
	2000								60					
	2002		14											
Italy	2001	16 298												
	2003	7	415									33		
Latvia	1999													
	2001													
	2002													
	2003													
Lithuania	1999													
	2000								10					
	2001													
	2002													
	2003								35					20
Netherlands	1999								600					
	2000							456	5					39 724
	2001							2 555	18 238					225
	2002							10 961	1 228					15
	2003							8 030	6 000					
Poland	2000													
	2002								1 321					
Portugal	2000								18					
	2002													

Country or territory, by region	Acetic anhydride ^a (litres)	N-acetyl-anthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)	1-phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Polastium permanganate ^a (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
Slovakia														
1999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 864	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2001	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2002	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2003	—	—	—	—	6 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slovenia														
2000	9 167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2001	9 260	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain														
1999	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	5
2000	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	—
2001	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	—
2002	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2003	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	°	—	—
Sweden														
2001	—	—	^b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2003	—	—	^b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom														
1999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—
2000	—	—	1050	—	—	°	—	—	1 970	—	1 050 000	—	—	—
2001	64 700	—	^b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2002	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	—
Total region														
1999	47 743	0	185	3	1	0	11	6 323	910	0	30	10 245	0	5
2000	20 823	0	4 141	0	0	0	0	14 447	7 096	0	1 075 490	61	6	39 724
2001	100 750	0	28	0	0	0	0	11 036	22 523	0	4 600 000	269	2	225
2002	1 955	0	1 418	0	0	37	0	8 052	1 566	0	0	5	0	1 903
2003	79 919	47	1 177	15	234 00	0	0	5 488	6 109	0	0	108	1	1 977

Country or territory, by region	Acetic anhydride ^a (litres)	N-acetylaminophenol (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)	1-phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Polastium permanganate ^a (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
Oceania														
Australia														
1999	86	—	1	—	—	—	°	°	3	—	20 250	2	12	5
2000	7	—	13	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	1	111	°
2001	3	—	644	—	25	—	71	—	4	15	32	4	79	1
2002	10	—	90	°	°	—	173	3	°	3	16 100	°	62	1
2003	—	—	94	°	°	—	°	—	—	14	—	—	762	405
Total region														
1999	86	0	1	0	0	0	°	°	3	0	20 250	2	12	5
2000	7	0	13	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	111	°
2001	3	0	644	0	25	0	71	0	4	15	32	4	79	1
2002	10	0	90	°	°	0	173	3	°	3	16 100	°	62	1
2003	0	0	94	°	°	0	°	0	0	14	0	0	762	405
World total														
1999	126 725	0	17 685	3	1	84	11	6 324	1 363	17	4 670 280	162 725	3 463	19
2000	109 343	0	18 331	0	7	0	277	14 447	7 136	132	3 077 581	76 653	45 396	39 732
2001	203 270	1	9 016	0	70	0	71	11 050	22 735	16	4 600 032	51 808	22 189	344
2002	118 049	0	14 670	°	°	39	853	9 288	1 915	18	12 128 580	85 359	145 631	1 910
2003	114 475	47	10 253	15	23 400	0	°	5 488	6 127	14	0	570	17 309	2 491

^a Transferred to Table I of the 1988 Convention in 2001.

^b The following countries have reported seizures of preparations containing ephedrine and/or pseudoephedrine:

(a) 2001: Côte d'Ivoire (13,704 units also reported), Finland (90,000 units), Norway (90,000 units), Slovakia (63,292 units), Sweden (30,664 units) and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (150,000 units);

(b) 2002: Bulgaria (14,010 units), Finland (12,000 units) and Norway (43,910 units);

(c) 2003: Sweden (10,000 units of ephedrine).

^c For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China and Taiwan Province of China.

^d The exact quantity of the seizures was not specified.

^e The following countries have reported seizures of preparations containing ergometrine and ergotamine:

(a) 2002: Australia (2,391 units of ergometrine and 50 units of ergotamine);

(b) 2003: Australia (350 units of ergometrine and 320 units of ergotamine).

Table A.2
Seizures of substances in Table II of the 1988 Convention, as reported to the International Narcotics Control Board

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Acetone (litres)</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ethyl ether (litres)</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)</i>	<i>Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Piperidine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Toluene (litres)</i>
Africa									
Mozambique	2002	10 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Africa	1999	—	5	27	—	—	—	43	2
	2000	8	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
	2001	3	2	12	—	2	—	26	—
	2002	15 625	—	—	—	—	—	—	33 400
	2003	450	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total subregion	1999	34	5	27	0	0	0	43	2
	2000	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
	2001	58	2	12	0	2	0	26	0
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33 400
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Americas									
North America									
Canada	2003	184	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Acetone (litres)</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ethyl ether (litres)</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)</i>	<i>Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Piperidine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Toluene (litres)</i>
Mexico									
1999	34	—	1	5	—	—	—	2	3
2000	23	—	1	90	—	—	—	16	—
2001	19 202	—	—	876	—	—	—	173	—
2002	157	—	—	2	—	—	—	19	—
2003	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	25	—
United States									
1999	7	—	1 670	1 250	25	4	—	1 336	3 230
2000	52 336	11	16 013	4 520	75	1	17	740	3 702
2001	12 838	—	2 002	49 235	125	4	°	19 197	4 983
2002	54 290 510	—	6 106 055	91 864	347	36	217	4 350	10 042
2003	127 718	—	10 826	55 791	385	29	8	975 224	8 520
Total subregion									
1999	41	0	1 671	1 255	25	4	°	1 338	3 233
2000	52 359	11	16 014	4 610	75	1	17	756	3 702
2001	32 040	0	2 002	50 111	125	4	0	19 370	4 983
2002	54 290 667	0	6 106 055	91 866	347	36	217	4 369	10 042
2003	127 902	0	10 826	55 799	385	29	8	975 249	8 520
South America									
Argentina									
1999	393 000	—	141 500	207 700	—	—	—	5 000	—
2000	—	—	551	253	1 584	—	—	32	—
2001	424	—	709	141	29 987	—	—	52	—

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Acetone (litres)</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ethyl ether (litres)</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)</i>	<i>Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Piperidine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Toluene (litres)</i>
Bolivia	1999	5 945	—	5 001	—	—	—	4 213	—
	2000	2 106	2 010	922	2 180	—	—	2 698	°
	2001	2 106	2 010	922	2 180	—	—	2 698	°
Brazil	1999	30 290	2 174	6 303	—	—	—	7 920	11 481
	2003	123 698	24	36	—	—	—	820	—
Chile	1999	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	2000	61	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
	2001	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
	2003	58	—	31	—	—	—	—	—
Colombia	1999	1 666 229	205 983	143 516	88 402	—	—	286 929	92 982
	2000	894 070	67 704	62 298	69 209	—	—	198 359	13 306
	2001	1 546 651	53 989	126 884	10 674	—	—	242	19
	2002	1 841 859	110 098	140 650	41 332	—	—	285 108	—
Ecuador	1999	327	—	710	42 201	—	—	8 249	1
	2000	—	—	228	7473	—	—	1 469	—
	2001	—	—	160	1 975	—	—	296	—
	2002	41	2	331	687	—	—	776	6
	2003	3	—	509	76	—	—	1 086	40

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Acetone (litres)</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ethyl ether (litres)</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)</i>	<i>Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Piperidine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Toluene (litres)</i>
Peru									
1999	29 892	—	18	9 824	1 046	—	—	26 828	3 947
2000	40 657	—	14 613	7 546	—	—	—	21 517	4 743
2001	11 549	—	—	2 241	—	—	—	18 395	8 679
2002	11 463	—	2	21 401	138	—	—	22 489	9 157
2003	2 097	—	—	9 571	—	—	—	10 051	—
Venezuela									
1999	6 600	—	—	—	2 000	—	—	—	—
2000	3 600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2001	—	—	—	25 580	—	—	—	1 344	2 800
2002	285 577	—	133	4 681	10 164	—	—	28	—
2003	34 905	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70 044
Total subregion									
1999	2 132 288	0	349 675	373 054	133 649	0	0	339 140	108 411
2000	940 495	0	84 877	71 254	80 446	0	0	224 075	18 049
2001	1 560 730	0	56 708	155 928	44 816	0	0	23 045	11 498
2002	2 138 940	0	110 235	167 063	52 321	0	0	308 401	9 163
2003	160 761	0	24	10 147	76	0	0	11 957	70 084
Asia									
East and South-East Asia									
China^a									
1999	—	—	34 172	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000	18 553	—	5 407	—	—	—	—	—	—
2002	888	—	2 704	—	—	—	—	—	—
2003	19 704	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Acetone (litres)</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ethyl ether (litres)</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)</i>	<i>Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Piperidine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Toluene (litres)</i>
<i>Hong Kong SAR of China</i>									
1999	—	°	—	—	—	—	°	—	—
<i>Macao SAR of China</i>									
2003	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
<i>Myanmar</i>									
1999	314	—	—	1 642	—	594	—	859	—
2000	4 319	—	36 400	956	—	—	—	5 828	—
2001	114	1	136	3 870	—	375	—	2 937	—
2002	91	1	341	272	—	—	—	1 423	—
<i>Philippines</i>									
2001	613	—	—	377	—	—	—	—	—
2002	2 332	—	125	21	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Republic of Korea</i>									
1999	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Thailand</i>									
1999	1 827	—	—	2 999	1 192	—	—	2 139	624
2000	—	—	1 600	—	—	—	—	—	—
2001	—	—	1 205	20	—	—	—	—	—
2003	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	5	—
Total subregion									
1999	2 141	°	34 172	4 642	1 192	594	°	2 998	624
2000	22 872	0	43 407	956	0	0	0	5 828	0
2001	727	1	1 341	4 267	0	375	0	2 937	0
2002	3 311	1	3 170	293	0	0	0	1 423	0
2003	19 704	0	0	10	0	0	0	6	0

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Acetone (litres)</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ethyl ether (litres)</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)</i>	<i>Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Piperidine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Toluene (litres)</i>
West Asia									
Kazakhstan									
2001	—	—	—	265	—	—	—	1 334	—
2002	26	—	—	581	—	—	—	427 234	69
Lebanon									
2002	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
2003	—	—	119	1 999	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey									
1999	384	—	14	31	—	—	—	—	—
2000	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	25 964
2001	422	—	1 075	—	—	—	—	217	—
2002	870	—	1 235	—	—	—	—	3	—
2003	295	—	4 224	270 725	—	—	—	41	—
Total subregion									
1999	384	0	14	31	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	25 964
2001	422	0	1 075	265	0	0	0	1 551	0
2002	896	0	1 235	611	0	0	0	427 237	69
2003	295	0	4 343	272 724	0	0	0	41	0
Europe									
States not members of the European Union									
Bulgaria									
2000	144	—	2 000	1 000	—	28	—	—	24
2003	—	5 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	0

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Acetone (litres)</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ethyl ether (litres)</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)</i>	<i>Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Piperidine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Toluene (litres)</i>
Norway									
1999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Romania									
1999	—	—	377	—	—	—	—	—	—
2002	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	1	—
Russian Federation									
1999	417 860	—	6	211 825	4 464	—	—	4 452	709
2000	11 464	—	7 885	58 897	13 036	—	2	54 652	10 758
2003	18 828	—	—	19 795	44	—	—	8 403	1 416
Ukraine									
1999	824	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	21
2000	20	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	48
2001	152	—	4 500	—	—	—	—	—	—
2002	1 281	—	—	147	—	—	—	13	3 643 180
2003	7 516	—	760	2249	3	78	1	2 035	13 732
European Union									
Austria									
2002	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2003	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Belgium									
2001	2 000	—	3 200	2 435	—	—	—	25	—
2002	10	—	—	^b	—	—	—	^b	^b
2003	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Acetone (litres)</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ethyl ether (litres)</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)</i>	<i>Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Piperidine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Toluene (litres)</i>
Czech Republic	2001	33	4	11	—	—	—	—	—
	2003	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Estonia	2000	°	74	—	°	—	—	—	—
	2002	5	—	20	—	—	—	9	—
	2003	°	4	18	—	—	—	6	°
Finland	2003	—	7	1	—	—	—	2	—
France	2002	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Germany	1999	1	°	1	130	—	—	—	—
	2000	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	4
	2001	1 445	13	7	—	—	—	4	4
	2002	13	1	°	—	—	—	—	5
	2003	43	27	30	3	1	1	31	34
Greece	2000	—	550	—	—	—	—	171	—
Italy	2003	983	4 195	468	271	—	—	423	6

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Acetone (litres)</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ethyl ether (litres)</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)</i>	<i>Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Piperidine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Toluene (litres)</i>
Netherlands	1999	1 420	1 275	2 965	—	—	—	100	—
	2000	22 680	24 135	16 390	20	—	—	160	—
	2001	15 600	3 800	8 025	—	—	—	1 250	—
	2002	13 655	2 845	8 150	20	—	—	415	—
	2003	8 000	—	1 000	—	—	—	200	—
Poland	2002	74	—	242	—	—	—	88	3
Portugal	2000	38	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
	2003	14	1	1	—	—	1	1	0
Slovakia	2002	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	40
	2003	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	1999	610	300	19	75	—	—	6	—
	2000	151	203	311	533	—	4	26	—
	2001	4 694	6 829	151	5 930	—	—	42	365
	2002	246	12	6	50	38	—	12	—
	2003	1 714	1	106	—	50	—	206	—
Sweden	2001	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Acetone (litres)</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ethyl ether (litres)</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)</i>	<i>Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Piperidine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Toluene (litres)</i>
United Kingdom									
1999	208	—	3	10	—	—	—	53	5
2000	—	—	—	413 834	—	—	—	—	—
2001	—	—	7 096	—	1 250	—	—	—	3 673
2002	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	50	—
Total region									
1999	420 923	0	1 960	214 820	4 669	0	3	4 612	735
2000	34 498	0	34 848	490 441	13 589	28	6	55 019	10 833
2001	23 924	0	25 442	10 629	7 180	0	0	1 324	4 042
2002	15 285	0	2 944	8 574	70	38	0	589	3 643 228
2003	37 497	5 000	4 995	23 671	320	129	3	11 307	15 195
Oceania									
Australia									
1999	590	—	269	146	3	51	—	38	272
2000	159	—	109	318	—	—	—	149	198
2001	488	—	387	450	16	°	35	412	231
2002	436	—	67	205	23	5	—	26	103
2003	27	—	—	61	—	—	—	—	—
Total region									
1999	590	0	269	146	3	51	0	38	272
2000	159	0	109	318	0	0	0	149	198
2001	488	0	387	450	16	°	35	412	231
2002	436	0	67	205	23	5	0	26	103
2003	27	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	0

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Acetone (litres)</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ethyl ether (litres)</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)</i>	<i>Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Piperidine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Toluene (litres)</i>
World total									
1999	2 556 401	°	387 767	593 975	139 538	649	3	348 169	113 276
2000	1 050 382	19	179 254	567 586	94 110	29	23	285 835	58 746
2001	1 618 389	4	86 957	221 662	52 137	381	35	48 665	20 754
2002	56 449 535	25 626	6 223 706	268 612	52 761	79	217	742 045	3 696 005
2003	346 200	5 450	15 966	91 686	782	158	12	998 560	93 799

^a For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China and Taiwan Province of China.

^b The exact quantity of the seizures was not specified.

Annex IV

Submission of information by Governments on licit trade in, uses of and requirements for substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention for the years 1999-2003

Governments of the countries and territories listed in the table below have provided on form D information on licit trade in, uses of and requirements for substances in Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 for the years 1999-2003. 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: The names of non-metropolitan territories and special administrative regions are in italics.

X signifies that relevant information was submitted on form D.

Country or territory	1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements
Afghanistan			X	X						
Albania										
Algeria	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Andorra										
Angola										
Anguilla	X	X			X	X	X	X		
Antigua and Barbuda			X	X						
Argentina	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Armenia					X	X	X	X	X	X
Aruba										
Ascension Island	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Australia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Austria			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Azerbaijan			X	X			X	X	X	
Bahamas										
Bahrain			X	X	X	X				
Bangladesh					X	X	X	X	X	X
Barbados	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belarus	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belgium	X		X		X		X		X	
Belize										
Benin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bermuda										
Bhutan			X	X						

Country or territory	1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements
Bolivia			X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Bosnia and Herzegovina					X	X				
Botswana										
Brazil	X						X	X	X	X
<i>British Virgin Islands</i>										
Brunei Darussalam	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bulgaria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burkina Faso										
Burundi										
Cambodia										
Cameroon										
Canada	X								X	X
Cape Verde										
<i>Cayman Islands</i>	X	X								
Central African Republic					X	X				
Chad										
Chile	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
China									X	
<i>Hong Kong SAR</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Macao SAR^a</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Christmas Island</i>										
<i>Cocos (Keeling) Islands</i>										
Colombia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Comoros										
Congo	X	X	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										
Croatia									X	X
Cuba			X	X	X	X	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				X
Democratic Republic of the Congo	X	X	X	X					X	X
Denmark	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Djibouti										
Dominica										
Dominican Republic	X	X								
Ecuador	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Egypt							X	X	X	X

Country or territory	1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements
El Salvador	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Equatorial Guinea										
Eritrea										
Estonia	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Ethiopia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Fiji	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Finland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
France	X		X		X		X		X	
French Polynesia					X					
Gabon										
Gambia										
Georgia							X	X	X	X
Germany	X		X		X		X		X	
Ghana							X	X		
Gibraltar										
Greece	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Grenada										
Guatemala	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Guinea										
Guinea-Bissau										
Guyana	X	X	X	X			X	X		
Haiti									X	X
Honduras	X									
Hungary	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iceland							X	X		
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
Iraq			X	X					X	X
Ireland			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Israel										
Italy	X		X		X		X		X	
Jamaica	X	X	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			X	X
Kazakhstan	X	X		X	X		X	X		
Kenya			X		X		X		X	
Kiribati					X	X				
Kuwait										
Kyrgyzstan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>1999</i>		<i>2000</i>		<i>2001</i>		<i>2002</i>		<i>2003</i>	
	<i>Trade</i>	<i>Uses and/or requirements</i>	<i>Trade</i>	<i>Uses and/or requirements</i>	<i>Trade</i>	<i>Uses and/or requirements</i>	<i>Trade</i>	<i>Uses and/or requirements</i>	<i>Trade</i>	<i>Uses and/or requirements</i>
Lao People's Democratic Republic	X		X		X		X		X	
Latvia	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Lebanon					X	X	X	X	X	X
Lesotho										
Liberia										
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya										
Lithuania	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Luxembourg	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Madagascar										
Malawi										
Malaysia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maldives					X	X				
Mali			X	X	X	X	X		X	
Malta			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Marshall Islands										
Mauritania										
Mauritius	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Micronesia (Federated States of)									X	X
Monaco	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mongolia										
Montserrat										
Morocco	X	X								
Mozambique										
Myanmar	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Namibia										
Nauru										
Nepal	X	X			X	X			X	
Netherlands	X		X		X		X		X	X
<i>Netherlands Antilles</i>										
<i>New Caledonia</i>	X	X	X		X		X		X	X
New Zealand	X	X	X	X						
Nicaragua	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Niger										
Nigeria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Norfolk Island</i>										
Norway			X				X	X	X	X
Oman	X	X	X				X	X		
Pakistan										
Palau									X	
Panama	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>1999</i>		<i>2000</i>		<i>2001</i>		<i>2002</i>		<i>2003</i>	
	<i>Trade</i>	<i>Uses and/or requirements</i>	<i>Trade</i>	<i>Uses and/or requirements</i>	<i>Trade</i>	<i>Uses and/or requirements</i>	<i>Trade</i>	<i>Uses and/or requirements</i>	<i>Trade</i>	<i>Uses and/or requirements</i>
Papua New Guinea										
Paraguay			X	X	X	X	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	X	X
Portugal	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Qatar					X	X				
Republic of Korea					X		X		X	
Republic of Moldova										
Romania	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Russian Federation	X	X	X	X			X	X		
Rwanda					X	X				
<i>Saint Helena</i>		X				X		X		X
Saint Kitts and Nevis										
Saint Lucia										
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Samoa										
San Marino										
Sao Tome and Principe					X	X				
Saudi Arabia	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Senegal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Serbia and Montenegro ^b										
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	X	X	X	X
Slovenia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Solomon Islands					X	X	X	X		
Somalia										
South Africa	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Spain	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sri Lanka	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sudan										
Suriname	X	X	X	X				X	X	X
Swaziland										
Sweden	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland	X		X		X		X		X	
Syrian Arab Republic	X				X	X	X	X		
Tajikistan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Thailand	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The former Yugoslav Republic of							X			

Country or territory	1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements
Macedonia										
Timor-Leste										
Togo			X							
Tonga										
Trinidad and Tobago	X		X				X	X	X	X
<i>Tristan da Cunha</i>										
Tunisia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkmenistan	X	X								
<i>Turks and Caicos Islands</i>	X	X								
Tuvalu			X	X						
Uganda			X	X	X	X			X	X
Ukraine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United Arab Emirates	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
United Kingdom	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
United Republic of Tanzania	X	X	X	X	X	X	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	X	X
Vanuatu					X	X				
Venezuela	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Viet Nam	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
<i>Wallis and Futuna Islands</i>	X	X								
Yemen										
Zambia	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Zimbabwe										
Total submissions	101	87	104	90	109	96	105	95	106	94
Total number of governments requested to provide information	211	211	211	211	211	211	212	212	212	212

^a On 20 December 1999, the territory of Macao became the Macao Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

^b Following the adoption and promulgation of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro by the Assembly of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 4 February 2003 and earlier by the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro, the name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been changed to "Serbia and Montenegro".

Annex V

Governments that have requested pre-export notifications pursuant to article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the 1988 Convention

1. 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 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 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.”

2. Governments that have requested pre-export notifications under the above-mentioned provisions are listed in the table below in alphabetical order, followed by the substance (or substances) to which the provisions should apply and the date of notification of the request transmitted by the Secretary-General to Governments.

3. Governments may wish to note the possibility of requesting that a pre-export notification for all substances in Table II of the 1988 Convention be sent as well.

Governments that have requested pre-export notifications pursuant to article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the 1988 Convention

<i>Notifying government</i>	<i>Substances to which pre-export notification requirement applies</i>	<i>Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General</i>
Austria	All substances included in Table I ^a	19 May 2000
Antigua and Barbuda ^b	All substances included in Tables I and II	5 May 2000
Argentina	All substances included in Table I ^a	19 November 1999
Australia	Ephedrine, pseudoephedrine	26 June 2000
Belarus ^c	Ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate	

<i>Notifying government</i>	<i>Substances to which pre-export notification requirement applies</i>	<i>Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General</i>
Belgium	All substances included in Table I ^a	19 May 2000
Benin ^b	All substances included in Tables I and II	4 February 2000
Bolivia ^b	Acetic anhydride, potassium permanganate, acetone, ethyl ether, hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid	12 November 2001
Brazil ^b	All substances included in Tables I and II	15 October 1999 and 15 December 1999
Cayman Islands ^b	All substances included in Tables I and II	7 September 1998
China	Acetic anhydride	20 October 2000
Macao SAR ^d	All substances included in Table I ^a	19 May 2000
Colombia ^b	All substances included in Tables I and II	14 October 1998
Costa Rica	All substances included in Table I ^a	27 September 1999
Cyprus	All substances included in Table I ^a	19 May 2000
Czech Republic	All substances included in Table I ^a	19 May 2000
Denmark	All substances included in Table I ^a	19 May 2000
Dominican Republic ^b	All substances included in Table II	11 September 2002
Ecuador ^b	All substances included in Tables I and II	1 August 1996
Egypt	All substances included in Table I and acetone	Not yet notified
Estonia	All substances included in Table I ^a	19 May 2000
Ethiopia ^b	All substances included in Tables I and II	17 December 1999
Finland	All substances included in Table I ^a	19 May 2000
France	All substances included in Table I ^a	19 May 2000
Germany	All substances included in Table I ^a	19 May 2000
Greece	All substances included in Table I ^a	19 May 2000
Haiti ^a	All substances included in Tables I and II	20 June 2002
Hungary	All substances included in Table I ^a	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; anthranilic acid and phenylacetic acid	18 February 2000
Ireland	All substances included in Table I ^a	19 May 2000
Italy	All substances included in Table I ^a	19 May 2000

<i>Notifying government</i>	<i>Substances to which pre-export notification requirement applies</i>	<i>Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General</i>
Japan	<i>N</i> -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 ^b	All substances included in Tables I and II	15 December 1999
Kazakhstan ^b	All substances included in Tables I and II	15 August 2003
Latvia	All substances included in Table I ^a	19 May 2000
Lebanon ^b	All substances included in Tables I and II	14 June 2002
Lithuania	All substances included in Table I ^a	19 May 2000
Luxembourg	All substances included in Table I ^a	19 May 2000
Madagascar ^b	All substances included in Tables I and II	31 March 2003
Malaysia ^b	All substances included in Table I, ^a anthranilic acid, ethyl ether, phenylacetic acid and piperidine	21 August 1998
Malta	All substances included in Table I ^a	19 May 2000
Netherlands	All substances included in Table I ^a	19 May 2000
Nigeria ^b	All substances included in Tables I and II	28 February 2000
Pakistan ^b	Acetic anhydride, ephedrine, potassium permanganate, pseudoephedrine and acetone	12 November 2001
Paraguay ^b	All substances included in Tables I and II	3 February 2000
Peru ^b	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 ^b	All substances included in Tables I and II	16 April 1999
Poland	All substances included in Table I ^a	19 May 2000
Portugal	All substances included in Table I ^a	19 May 2000
Republic of Moldova ^b	All substances included in Tables I and II	29 December 1998
Romania ^b	Acetic anhydride, potassium permanganate, and all substances included in Table II ^a	17 November 2000

<i>Notifying government</i>	<i>Substances to which pre-export notification requirement applies</i>	<i>Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General</i>
Russian Federation ^b	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 ^a	21 February 2000
Saudi Arabia ^b	All substances included in Tables I and II	18 October 1998
Singapore	All substances included in Table I ^a	5 May 2000
Slovakia	All substances included in Table I ^a	19 May 2000
Slovenia	All substances included in Table I ^a	19 May 2000
South Africa ^b	All substances included in Table I, ^a anthranilic acid	11 August 1999
Spain	All substances included in Table I ^a	19 May 2000
Sri Lanka	All substances included in Table I ^a	19 November 1999
Sweden	All substances included in Table I ^a	19 May 2000
Tajikistan ^b	All substances included in Tables I and II	7 February 2000
Turkey ^b	All substances included in Tables I and II	2 November 1995
United Arab Emirates ^b	All substances included in Tables I and II	26 September 1995
United Kingdom	All substances included in Table I ^a	19 May 2000
United Republic of Tanzania ^b	All substances included in Tables I and II	10 December 2002
United States of America	Acetic anhydride, ephedrine, pseudoephedrine	2 June 1995 and 19 January 2001
Venezuela ^b	All substances included in Tables I and II	27 March 2000
European Union, on behalf of all its States members ^c	All substances included in Table I ^a	19 May 2000

Note: Territories are in italics.

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

^b The Secretary-General has informed all Governments of the request of the notifying Government to receive a pre-export notification for substances listed in Table II of the 1988 Convention as well.

^c Not yet notified by the Secretary-General as, in a subsequent communication, the Government of Belarus requested the Secretary-General to suspend such notification until a national mechanism to receive and process pre-export notifications is established.

^d Not yet notified by the Secretary-General. With effect from 20 December 1999, the territory of Macao became the Macao Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

^e Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Annex VI

Substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention

Table I

Acetic anhydride
N-Acetylanthranilic acid
 Ephedrine
 Ergometrine
 Ergotamine
 Isosafrole
 Lysergic acid
 3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone
 Norephedrine
 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.

Table II

Acetone
 Anthranilic acid
 Ethyl ether
 Hydrochloric acid^a
 Methyl ethyl ketone
 Phenylacetic acid
 Piperidine
 Sulphuric acid^a
 Toluene

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.

Annex VII

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

The use of scheduled substances in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, depicted in figures A.I-A.IV below, represents classic production and manufacturing methods. The extraction of cocaine from 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 A.I

Illicit manufacture of cocaine and heroin: scheduled substances and the approximate quantities of them required for the illicit manufacture of 100 kilograms of cocaine or heroin hydrochloride

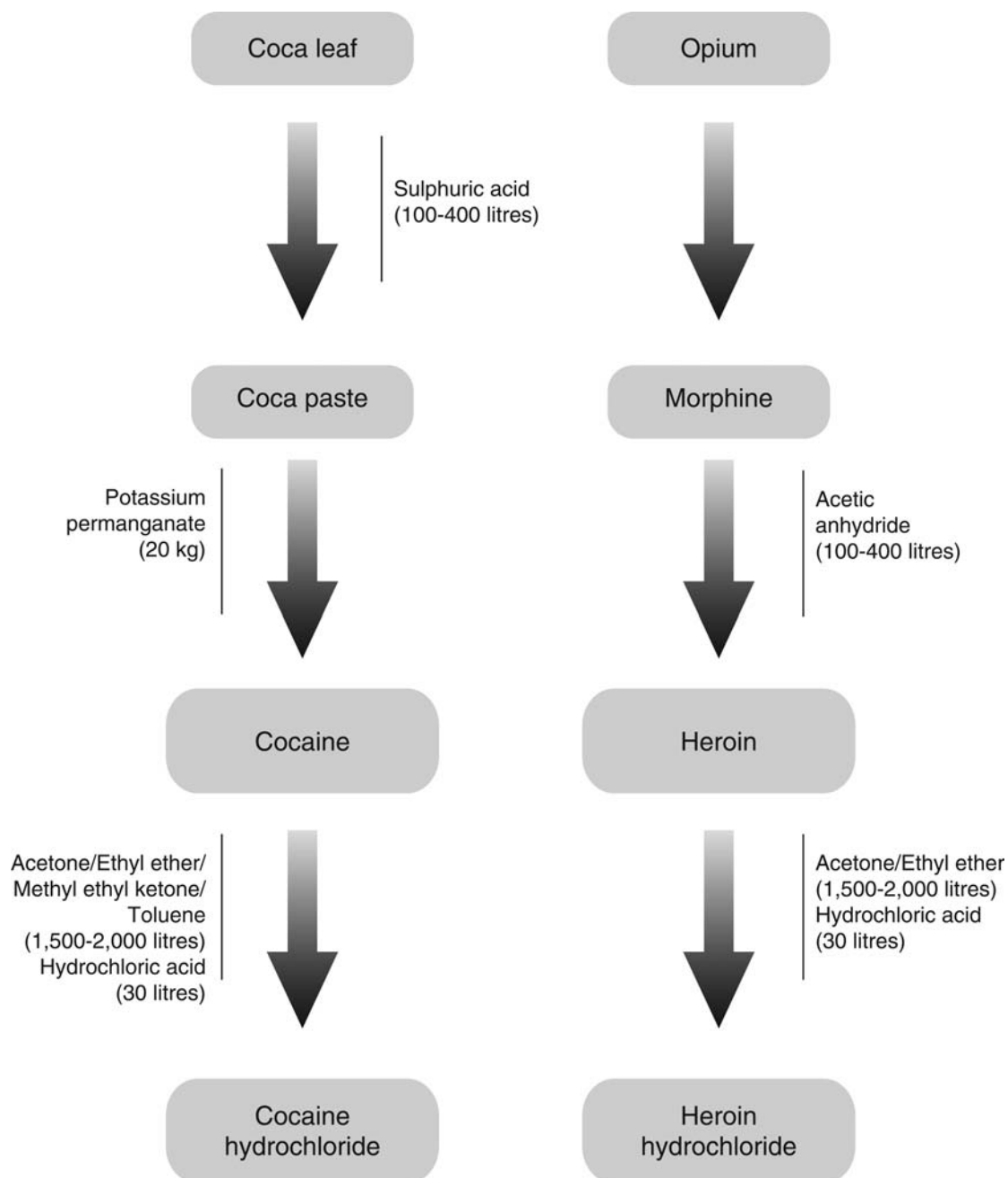


Figure A.II

Illicit manufacture of amphetamine and methamphetamine: scheduled substances and the approximate quantities of them required for the illicit manufacture of 100 kilograms of amphetamine sulphate and methamphetamine hydrochloride

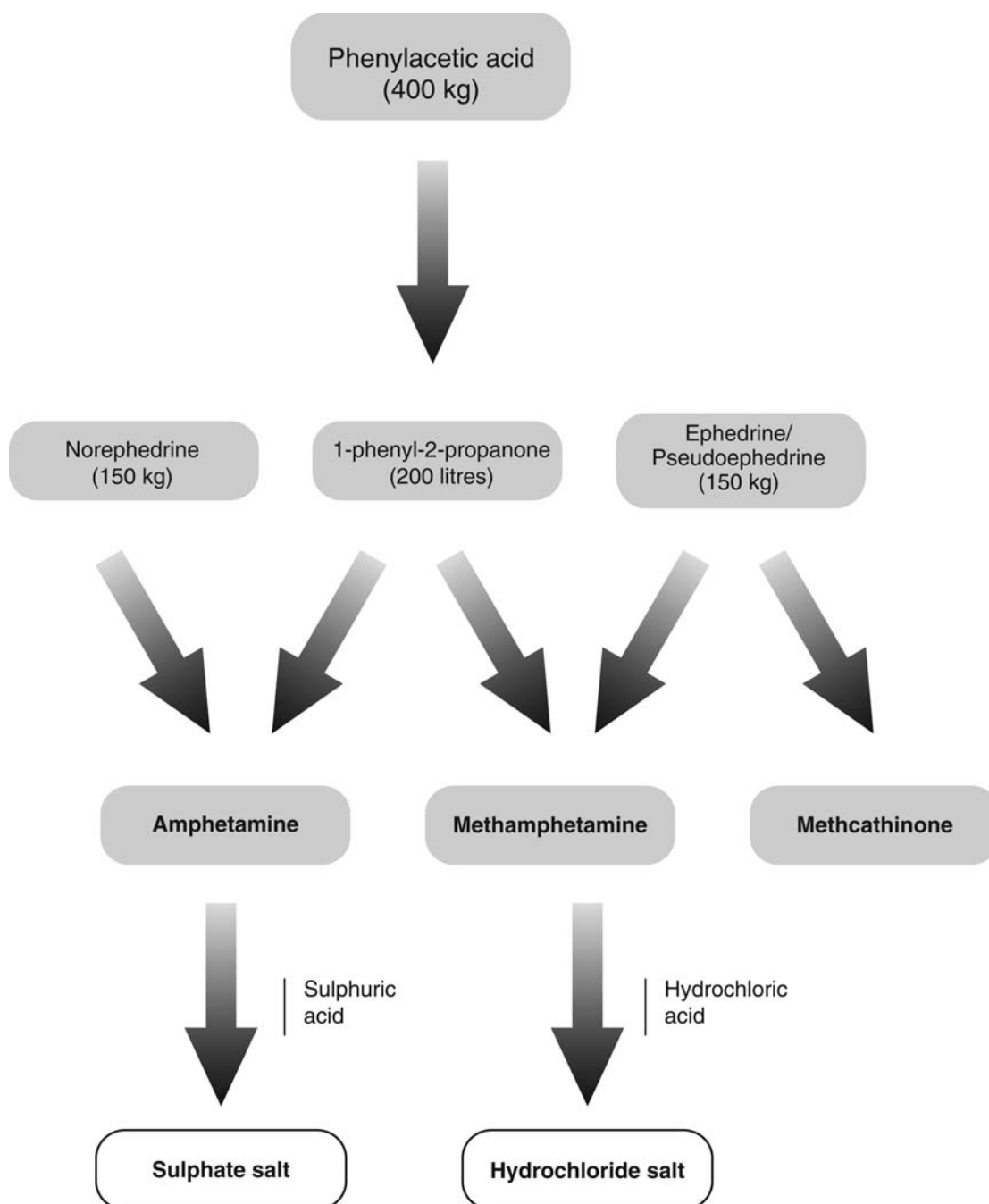
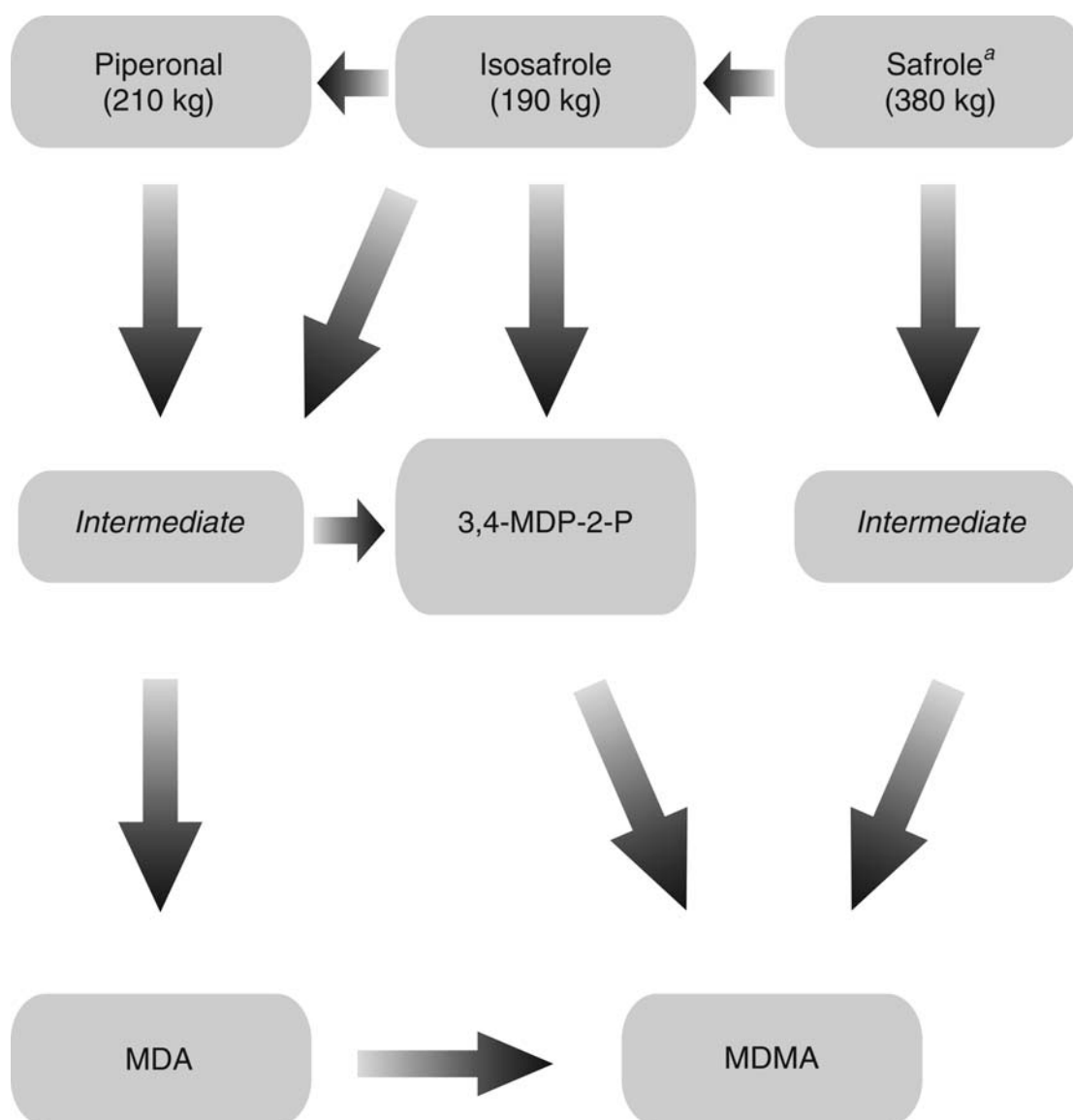


Figure A.III

Illicit manufacture of MDMA and related drugs: scheduled substances and the approximate quantities of them required for the manufacture of 100 litres of 3,4-MDP-2-P

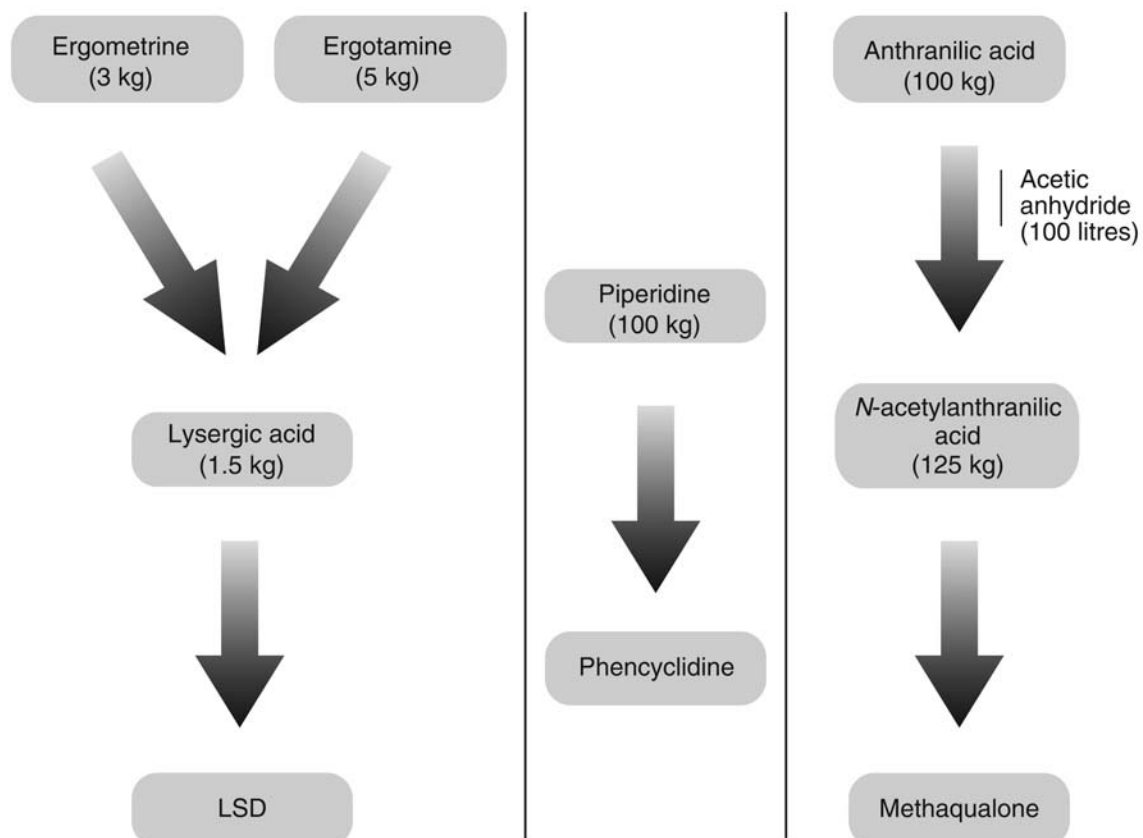


Note: Approximately 250 litres of 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (3,4-MDP-2-P) are required to manufacture 100 kg of 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA) hydrochloride; and 125 litres of 3,4-MDP-2-P are required to manufacture 100 kg of methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) or 3,4-methylenedioxyethylamphetamine (MDEA).

^a Including safrole in the form of sassafras oil.

Figure A.IV

Illicit manufacture of LSD, methaqualone and phencyclidine: scheduled substances and the approximate quantities of them required for the illicit manufacture of 1 kilogram of LSD and 100 kilograms of methaqualone and phencyclidine



Annex VIII

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

Knowledge of the most common licit uses of substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention, including the processes and end products in which the substances may be used, is essential to the verification of the legitimacy of orders or shipments. The most common licit uses of those substances reported to the International Narcotics Control Board are as follows:

<i>Substance</i>	<i>Licit uses</i>
Acetic anhydride	Acetylating and dehydrating agent used in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries for the manufacture of cellulose acetate, for textile sizing agents and cold bleaching activators, for polishing metals and for the production of brake fluids, dyes, explosives.
Acetone	Common solvent in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries; used in the production of lubricating oils and as intermediary in the manufacture of chloroform and in the manufacture of plastics, paints, varnishes and cosmetics.
<i>N</i> -Acetylanthranilic acid	Used in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, plastics and fine chemicals.
Anthranilic acid	Chemical intermediate used in the manufacture of dyes, pharmaceuticals and perfumes; also used in the preparation of bird and insect repellents.
Ephedrine	Used in the manufacture of bronchodilators (cough medicines).
Ergometrine	Used in the treatment of migraine and as oxytocic in obstetrics.
Ergotamine	Used in the 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 an extractant for fats, oils, waxes and resins; used for the manufacture of munitions, plastics, perfumes; used in medicine as a general anaesthetic.
Hydrochloric acid	Used in the production of chlorides and hydrochlorides; used for the neutralization of basic systems; used as a catalyst and solvent in organic synthesis.
Isosafrole	Used in the manufacture of piperonal; used to modify oriental perfumes; used to strengthen soap perfumes; used in small quantities, together with methyl salicylate, in root beer and sarsaparilla flavours; also used as a pesticide.

<i>Substance</i>	<i>Licit uses</i>
Lysergic acid	Used in organic synthesis.
3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone	Used in the manufacture of piperonal and other perfume components.
Methyl ethyl ketone	Common solvent; used in the manufacture of coatings, solvents, degreasing agents, lacquers, resins and smokeless powders.
Norephedrine	Used in the manufacture of nasal decongestants and appetite suppressants.
Phenylacetic acid	Used in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries for the manufacture of phenylacetate esters, amphetamine and some derivatives; used for the synthesis of penicillins; used in fragrance applications and cleaning solutions.
1-Phenyl-2-propanone	Used in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries for the manufacture of amphetamine, methamphetamine and some derivatives; used for the synthesis of propylhexedrine.
Piperidine	Commonly used solvent and reagent in chemical laboratories and in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries; also used in the manufacture of rubber products and plastics.
Piperonal	Used in perfumery; used in cherry and vanilla flavours; used in organic synthesis and as a component for mosquito repellent.
Potassium permanganate	Important reagent in analytical and synthetic organic chemistry; used in bleaching applications, disinfectants, antibacterials and antifungal agents; used in water purification.
Pseudoephedrine	Used in the manufacture of bronchodilators and nasal decongestants.
Safrole	Used in perfumery, for example in the manufacture of piperonal, denaturing fats in soap manufacture.
Sulphuric acid	Used in the production of sulphates; as an acidic oxidizer; used as a dehydrating and purifying agent; used for the neutralization of alkaline solutions; used as a catalyst in organic synthesis; used in the manufacture of fertilizers, explosives, dyestuffs, paper; used as a component of drain and metal cleaners, anti-rust compounds and automobile battery fluids.
Toluene	Industrial solvent; used in the manufacture of explosives, dyes, coatings and other organic substances and as a gasoline additive.

Annex IX

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^c contains provisions for the following:

(a) General obligation for parties to take measures to prevent diversion of the substances in Table I and Table II of the 1988 Convention and to cooperate with each other to that end (paragraph 1);

(b) Mechanism for amending the scope of control (paragraphs 2-7);

(c) Requirement to take appropriate measures to monitor manufacture and distribution, to which end parties may: control persons and enterprises; control establishments and premises under licence; require permits for such operations; and prevent accumulation of substances in Tables I and II (paragraph 8);

(d) Obligation to monitor international trade in order to identify suspicious transactions; to provide for seizures; to notify the authorities of the parties concerned in case of suspicious transactions; to require proper labelling and documentation; and to ensure maintenance of such documents for at least two years (paragraph 9);

(e) Mechanism for advance notice of exports of substances in Table I, upon request (paragraph 10);

(f) Confidentiality of information (paragraph 11);

(g) Reporting by parties to the International Narcotics Control 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.

^c *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

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 the Board 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 Office on Drugs and Crime, but it reports solely to the Board on matters of substance. INCB closely collaborates with the Office 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.

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