INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

2006

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 2006 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (E/INCB/2006/4)

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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INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

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Report of the
International Narcotics Control Board for 2006
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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Foreword

The International Narcotics Control Board publishes annually a separate report on the international control of precursor chemicals. The report highlights the Board's assessment of the status of implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and information on the latest trends and patterns in the diversion of and trafficking in precursors used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

During the reporting period, the Board and Governments have continued to give priority to maintaining practical and effective mechanisms for the rapid verification of transactions with precursors, particularly through the system of pre-export notifications. The Board, in cooperation with national authorities, monitors shipments of precursor chemicals in international trade to prevent their diversion into illicit channels. The Board particularly welcomes the results achieved under Project Prism, the international initiative targeting precursors for amphetamine-type stimulants. The Board invites participating Governments to continue to support activities under Project Cohesion so as to counter criminal networks trafficking in chemicals used in the manufacture of heroin and cocaine.

In March 2006, the Board officially launched a new electronic system for the exchange of pre-export notifications called PEN Online. I am pleased that this initiative has met with broad support. Since March 2006, 71 countries and territories have registered for PEN Online; over 2,600 transactions have been communicated to importing countries and to the Board through the new system. PEN Online is now used by a growing number of Governments, including many major chemical exporters. More importantly, the system has greatly helped in the identification of new patterns and trends in trafficking in chemicals, as highlighted in the present report.

Estimating national legitimate needs for precursors is an important tool used by national authorities to determine, at an early stage, the legitimacy of shipments of precursor chemicals and to prevent the diversion of such chemicals. Therefore, the Board has decided this year to respond to the request of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and to publish information on the countries' annual legitimate needs for chemicals, which can be used in the illicit manufacture of ATS such as methamphetamine, amphetamine and methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA, commonly known as "ecstasy"). Those data will provide the authorities in exporting countries with at least an indication of the legitimate requirements of importing countries. The Board invites Governments to review their needs and advise it of any amendments that are necessary. The Board encourages all countries and territories that have not yet provided the requested information to do so and to contribute to this important initiative.

It is with great pleasure that I make available to the public the present report. I hope that appropriate national authorities and agencies will find it useful in their day-to-day work.

Philip O. **Emafo**
President of the International
Narcotics Control Board

Preface

Article 12, paragraph 13, of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627) provides that the International Narcotics Control Board shall report annually to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the implementation of article 12 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 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 [Economic and Social] 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."

Contents

Annexes

Figures

Explanatory notes

The following abbreviations have been used in the present report:

ATS	amphetamine-type stimulant
COFEPRIS	Federal Commission for the Protection against Sanitary Risks (Mexico)
COPA	Operation Cooperation for Africa
GPS	Global Positioning System
MDMA	methylenedioxymethamphetamine
3,4-MDP-2-P	3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone
P-2-P	1-phenyl-2-propanone
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
SEDRONAR	Secretariat for Planning the Prevention of Drug Abuse and the Fight against Drug Trafficking (Argentina)

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.

Summary

The International Narcotics Control Board convened in 2006 its advisory expert group, which had been established to assist the Board in the discharge of its functions in respect of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. On the basis of the review conducted by the advisory expert group, the Board has concluded that information was available that might require the transfer of phenylacetic acid from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention and a notification to that effect will be submitted to the Secretary-General. The Board also reviewed and updated the limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances, which will be distributed directly to competent authorities. Furthermore, a definition of safrole and the safrole-rich oils was formulated, to be communicated to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in response to Commission resolution 49/7, entitled "Promoting a consistent approach to the treatment of safrole-rich oils". The Board will formally notify the Secretary-General to initiate the procedures pursuant to article 12 of the 1988 Convention for the possible amendment of Table I to reflect the definition. Finally, in reviewing the latest developments concerning the attempted diversion and possible misuse of ephedra and its extracts for the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine, the Board took note of the findings of the advisory expert group and decided that more information was needed before any decision could be made regarding the rescheduling of substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention. However, the Board will continue to monitor the situation and inform Governments of any further developments.

Gabon, Montenegro and Vanuatu have become parties to the 1988 Convention since the 2005 report of the Board on article 12 was issued. The Board calls on the 14 States which have not yet acceded to the Convention to implement the provisions of article 12 and to become parties without further delay.

The Board is pleased to note that a large number of Governments have introduced, or further strengthened, existing controls over precursor chemicals, as highlighted in chapter II of the present report. In particular, the Governments of Australia, Mexico, the Philippines and the United States of America have introduced or strengthened controls over pharmaceutical products containing substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention.

Determining national licit requirements for precursors used frequently for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants can significantly assist Governments in verifying the legitimacy of proposed transactions. The Board has therefore decided to respond to the request of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and has published, for the first time, estimates of needs submitted by Governments (see annex V of the present report). All countries are invited to provide such information, to regularly review and amend the data published and to inform the Board of any changes required.

The Board appreciates the efforts of the Governments of exporting countries, which regularly send pre-export notifications for shipments of scheduled chemicals – information through which numerous suspicious transactions have been identified. As pre-export notifications remain the cornerstone of the system of monitoring

international trade, the Board encourages all Governments to utilize the new automated PEN Online system for the quick and more efficient exchange of data.

Seizure reports for 2005 and 2006, as well as information on cases of diversion and attempted diversion gathered under Project Prism, illustrate again the magnitude of the problem related to illicit manufacture of ATS and particularly methamphetamine. A new development has been the use of Africa and West Asia as trans-shipment areas for trafficking in the relevant precursors. The Board takes note of some results achieved under Project Prism and recommends a number of specific measures to Governments, including the sending of pre-export notifications for preparations and estimating the licit needs for such substances. The Board urges countries and territories in specific regions to take measures to monitor the manufacture, distribution and exports of preparations of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, to ensure that end-users of such preparations are legitimate and to prevent accumulation in quantities exceeding the licit requirements.

While successes have been achieved in stemming the flow of precursors of methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA, commonly known as "ecstasy") and amphetamine into Western Europe, little is known about the new methods and routes being used by traffickers to divert those substances. Every effort should be made to identify which precursors are actually being used in the illicit manufacture of MDMA. For example, techniques such as impurity profiling of seized samples can yield valuable information, which can then be used to either guide investigations or to advise policymaking bodies.

Hardly any of the countries bordering Afghanistan reported seizures of acetic anhydride during 2005 and 2006. The lack of evidence linking seizures of acetic anhydride to diversions directly from international trade raises concern over the controls exercised by Governments to prevent diversions from domestic distribution channels. Governments are therefore urged to ensure that the distribution and consumption of acetic anhydride at the national level are properly controlled.

Fewer attempts are being uncovered to divert potassium permanganate, a key chemical used for the manufacture of cocaine, from international trade. That may indicate that traffickers have developed new methods and routes of diversion, possibly utilizing domestic distribution channels in third countries, which are not normally associated with the illicit manufacture of cocaine. Therefore, there is an urgent need for Colombia and its neighbouring countries to launch investigations to identify the sources and routes from, or along which, potassium permanganate is being smuggled into the subregion.

I. Introduction

1. Chapter II of the present publication focuses on action taken by Governments to implement the provisions of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[1], and by the International Narcotics Control Board, beginning with activities related to the scheduling of substances, followed by information on the status of adherence to the Convention, the fulfilment of reporting obligations by Governments, control measures and the submission of data on licit trade. The chapter also includes a review of activities under Project Cohesion and Project Prism, the international initiatives targeting precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of, respectively, heroin and cocaine, and amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS).

2. For its 2006 report on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, the Board has reviewed data provided by Governments on the licit trade in substances listed in Tables I and II of the Convention and the latest information available on diversion and trafficking patterns. Again, a number of difficulties have been identified, mainly related to the limited information on licit trade in those precursor chemicals. Nevertheless, in monitoring trends in licit movement, the Board has been able to assist Governments in identifying a number of cases involving shipments of unusually large quantities of chemicals. An overview of the most important cases of diversion or attempted diversion is provided in chapter III below. In order to facilitate the work of competent authorities, the Board has addressed some specific recommendations to Governments (highlighted in bold) in that chapter.

3. Finally, based on the feedback received from Governments and international institutions, the Board has decided to again formulate specific recommendations for the prevention of diversion of and trafficking in precursor chemicals. Those recommendations are contained in chapter IV.

4. As in the past, practical information for the use of competent national authorities on treaty adherence, seizure data, requests for pre-export notifications and the use of chemicals in the illicit manufacture of drugs is contained in annexes I-X. As requested by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Board has decided to publish, for the first time, annual needs of countries and territories for precursors used in the illicit manufacture of ATS, as reported by Governments to the Board (see annex V). It is expected that this new tool will assist the national authorities of exporting countries in verifying the legitimacy of transactions involving such precursors.

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

II. Action taken by Governments and by the Board

A. Scope of control

5. The Board's responsibilities under article 12 of the 1988 Convention include assessing substances for possible inclusion in Table I or Table II of that Convention and reviewing the adequacy and propriety of those tables. In addition to those functions, the Economic and Social Council, in section I of its resolution 1996/29 of 24 July 1996, called upon the Board to establish a limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances for which substantial information existed of their use in illicit drug trafficking.

6. In addition to those established functions, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in its resolution 49/7,[2] requested the Board to provide a definition of "safrole-rich oils" for the purpose of controlling such substances in the same manner as safrole. Furthermore, as a result of recent attempts to divert ephedra from international trade identified by the Board, recommendations of possible courses of action were required.

7. The Board convened its advisory expert group to conduct the following activities during 2006:[3]

(a) To review phenylacetic acid, in accordance with article 12, paragraph 2, of the 1988 Convention, to determine whether information was available that

[2] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 8* (E/2006/28), chap. I, sect. C, resolution 49/7.

[3] The advisory expert group consists of individual experts appointed by the Board to provide advice with regard to the 1988 Convention.

would require the transfer of the substance from Table II to Table I of the Convention;

(b) To evaluate the limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/29;

(c) To examine the current status of control of safrole and the safrole-rich oils and to provide, if necessary, a definition of safrole for the purposes of control under the 1988 Convention;

(d) To identify possible courses of action to address current attempts to divert ephedra from licit trade for use in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

8. Based on the findings of its advisory expert group, the Board has made a number of recommendations, which are presented below.

Review of phenylacetic acid for possible initiation of procedures for the transfer of that substance from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention

9. Phenylacetic acid is an immediate precursor of 1-phenyl-2-propanone (P-2-P), a substance in Table I that is used in the manufacture of amphetamine and methamphetamine. The Board, concerned over the increasing seizures of both phenylacetic acid and illicitly manufactured P-2-P, recognizes that tightened controls are required to prevent the diversion of phenylacetic acid from licit trade. While, pursuant to article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the 1988 Convention, pre-export notifications are supplied by the Governments of exporting countries to the Governments of importing countries, that provision is mandatory only for the substances in Table I.

10. A review was therefore conducted to determine if there was information available, which in the Board's opinion, might require the transfer of phenylacetic acid from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention, in accordance with article 12, paragraph 2.

11. In reviewing the substance, the following factors were taken into account by the Board:

(a) The effectiveness of the current controls over the other precursors of ATS, in particular, by examining the lessons learned through Project Prism, the international initiative focusing on ephedrine, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (3,4-MDP-2-P), P-2-P, pseudoephedrine and safrole;

(b) The effect that transferring phenylacetic acid from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention would have on the illicit manufacture of drugs, noting that currently the only difference between the measures provided for under article 12 of the 1988 Convention for substances in Tables I and II was the requirement for pre-export notifications to be supplied for substances in Table I, upon request, by the importing country;

(c) The possible effect that any rescheduling would have on the licit trade in and commercial and industrial uses of phenylacetic acid and specifically whether pre-export notifications would have a negative effect on licit international trade.

12. In view of the above-mentioned factors, the Board found that:

(a) The importance of phenylacetic acid to illicit manufacture was well established, and the phenylacetic acid was increasingly being sought by drug traffickers. Similarly, the public health and social problems created by amphetamine and methamphetamine continued to be issues that warrant international action;

(b) The voluntary initiatives currently being undertaken under Project Prism had been useful in preventing diversions of other precursors of ATS into illicit channels. Diversions of phenylacetic acid would also be further reduced should pre-export notifications for the substance become a treaty obligation as specified in article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the 1988 Convention;

(c) The usefulness of pre-export notifications in preventing the diversion of common precursor chemicals traded in large volumes had been proved in the past with chemicals such as acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate;

(d) Pre-export notifications could be introduced for a precursor chemical without placing an undue burden on either competent national authorities or industry.

13. **The Board concluded that information was available that might require the transfer of phenylacetic acid from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention. Therefore, a corresponding notification containing the information the Board had at its disposal was prepared, in accordance with**

article 12, paragraph 2, of the 1988 Convention, for submission to the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General will inform all Governments accordingly.

14. **Governments should, upon receiving that notification, supply all relevant comments and supplementary information that may assist the Board in conducting its final assessment as to whether the substance should be transferred from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention.**

Limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances: proposals for action by Governments

15. Following the establishment in 1988 of the limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/29, the Board has continued to closely monitor the illicit use of precursor chemicals that serve as substitutes for those that are more closely monitored under the 1988 Convention. In doing so, the Board has been able to ensure that the chemicals included in the limited international special surveillance list are those non-scheduled substances most likely to be diverted from legitimate trade.

16. As a result of its review of the global trafficking situation with regard to precursor chemicals in 2006, the Board noted that new developments in illicit manufacture had emerged that required closer scrutiny and, while not yet being of a magnitude that warranted inclusion in the 1988 Convention, it was necessary to review the special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances to ensure that Governments were aware of current trends and were in a position to implement suitable action to prevent their diversion.

17. To perform that formal evaluation of the special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances, the advisory expert group of the Board reviewed seizure data for the five-year period 2000-2004. During that period, 44 countries reported seizing a total of 165 non-controlled substances, of which 23 were substances already included on the special surveillance list, 35 were on the reserve list and a further 29 substances met the criteria established by the Board for selecting substances for inclusion in the list. Those 87 substances were reviewed, which led to 36 substances being identified for inclusion in the limited international special surveillance list.

18. The recommended series of action accompanying the special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances were found to be still valid. **The Board emphasizes that the monitoring measures associated with the list should be applied through voluntary cooperation with the chemical industry, with no prescriptive regulatory requirement or sanction, in order to highlight the complementary need for more strict control of the substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention. As in the past, the Board will continue to distribute the limited international special surveillance list directly to competent authorities.**

Examination of the current status of control of safrole and the safrole-rich oils

19. In response to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 49/7, entitled "Promoting a consistent approach to the treatment of safrole-rich oils", the Board has prepared a definition of safrole and safrole-rich oils which will be provided to the Commission.

Proposed courses of action to address current attempts to divert ephedra

20. Following attempts to divert ephedra and its extracts from international trade (see paras. 71-74 below), a review of the information currently available to the Board was carried out. The Board concluded that more information was required before a decision could be made regarding possible changes to the tables of the 1988 Convention. The Board will continue to monitor the situation closely. In particular, the Board urges the Project Prism Task Force to gather all available information relating to cases involving the possible diversion or misuse of ephedra and its extracts for illicit drug manufacture.

B. Adherence to the 1988 Convention

21. As at 1 November 2006, the 1988 Convention had been ratified, acceded to or approved by 180 States, as well as formally confirmed by the European Community (extent of competence: article 12). Currently, 92 per cent of all States in the world are parties to the Convention. Since the 2005 report of the Board on the implementation of article 12 was issued, Gabon, Montenegro and Vanuatu have become parties to the Convention. **The Board calls on**

the 14 States[4] that have not yet acceded to the Convention to implement the provisions of article 12 and to become parties to the Convention without further delay.

22. In annex I of the present report, the parties and non-parties to the 1988 Convention are listed by region. The rates of accession to the 1988 Convention by region are as follows: Africa, 94 per cent; the Americas, 100 per cent; Asia, 96 per cent; Europe, 96 per cent; and Oceania, 54 per cent. The Board remains concerned that Oceania is the only region in which little more than one half of the States are parties to the 1988 Convention.

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

23. The Board sends 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 2006, a total of 126 States and territories, as well as the European Commission (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), had submitted form D for 2005.

24. A number of States parties to the 1988 Convention have yet to meet their reporting obligations. The Islamic Republic of Iran has not submitted form D for 2004 and 2005. Belize has not submitted form D for the past three years and the Central African Republic has not submitted it for the past four years. Pakistan, a country importing large quantities of substances listed in Table I, including acetic anhydride, ephedrine, potassium permanganate and pseudoephedrine, has not submitted form D for 2003, 2004 and 2005. The Board reiterates its request to Pakistan to submit form D as soon as possible.

25. Among the States that have not submitted form D for the past five years are Kuwait, Lesotho, the Niger, Serbia,[5] the Sudan and Zimbabwe. The Board wishes to remind the Governments of all States and territories concerned of their reporting obligations and invites them to submit form D as soon as possible.

26. With regard to the number of seizures of precursors effected in 2005, 45 Governments have reported such information. Only a few of them have supplemented that information with additional data required on: (a) substances not included in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention and identified as having been used in illicit drug manufacture; (b) methods of diversion and illicit manufacture; and (c) information on stopped shipments. More often, the information provided was in aggregated figures and did not provide sufficient details to enable the Board to identify new and emerging trends in illicit drug manufacture and trafficking in precursors. **The Board calls on all Governments effecting seizures to provide the information required on non-scheduled substances used in illicit drug manufacture, on the methods used for diversion and illicit drug manufacture and on stopped shipments.**

D. Legislative and control measures

27. A number of Governments have recently strengthened controls. For example, Australia introduced in January 2006 tighter controls over the over-the-counter sale of pseudoephedrine preparations, requiring pharmacies to keep those preparations in a secure place and to inform every customer about how the drug works. Since 1 April 2006, a large number of cough and cold medicines have been available only with prescriptions.

28. The competent authorities of the Philippines have further strengthened their precursor control regime by reclassifying ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, including their salts and the preparations containing those substances, as dangerous drugs. Under the new

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[4] The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, the Holy See, Kiribati, Liechtenstein, the Marshall Islands, Namibia, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Timor-Leste and Tuvalu.

[5] Following the Declaration of Independence by the National Assembly of Montenegro on 3 June 2006, the President of the Republic of Serbia notified the Secretary-General that the membership of the state union Serbia and Montenegro in the United Nations, including all organs and organizations of the United Nations system, was continued by the Republic of Serbia, which remained responsible in full for all the rights and obligations of the state union Serbia and Montenegro under the Charter of the United Nations. As from 3 June 2006, the Republic of Serbia acts in the United Nations under the designation "Serbia".

regulation, over-the-counter sales of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine are prohibited, dispensing of preparations requires a prescription of a licensed practitioner and the substances may not be publicly advertised. Thionyl chloride, a substance frequently used in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine, has also been included in the list of controlled precursors and essential chemicals.

29. In the United States, the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005, which went into effect on 9 March 2006, imposes nationwide minimum requirements on the sale of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. The new legislation does not pre-empt laws that restrict pseudoephedrine, which many states have already adopted. The Act, inter alia, establishes federal restrictions on retail sales by requiring ephedrine and pseudoephedrine products to be kept behind the counter or in a locked case; toughens penalties against methamphetamine traffickers; holds importers and exporters of precursor chemicals accountable if their product is diverted for illicit use; and imposes on manufacturers quotas for the production and import of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine.

30. The number of Governments that introduced, or further tightened, existing controls over trade in precursor chemicals and provided feedback on the subject continued to rise in the course of 2005 and 2006.

31. The parliament of Bhutan adopted the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Substance Abuse Act on 29 November 2005. The new law provides for, inter alia, a new comprehensive licensing, registration and authorization machinery for licit drug and precursor control. Precursor controls in particular have been aligned as far as possible with those of India to develop a more harmonized regional regulatory approach.

32. In China, the State Council promulgated in 2005 regulations on the administration of precursor chemicals, which provide a legal framework for standardizing and strengthening the administration of precursor chemicals as well as for combating related offences and crimes. In particular, the purchase and transport of precursor chemicals were standardized. The Government also promulgated provisional regulations on the administration of the export of precursor chemicals to special countries and territories, which further strengthened the administration of the export of 58 types of precursor chemicals to countries in the area of the Golden Triangle.

33. The Government of Yemen has amended national legislation and put under control all 23 substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention. Individual import and export authorizations from the Ministry of Health are required for each import and export of those substances.

34. In accordance with the provisions of article 12, paragraph 8 (a), of the 1988 Convention, parties to the Convention must take all the necessary measures they deem appropriate to monitor the manufacture and distribution of substances in Table I and Table II that are carried out within their territories. **More specifically, in order to be effective, they should, pursuant to paragraph 8 (b) of article 12: (a) control all persons and enterprises engaged in the manufacture and distribution of such substances; (b) control under licence the establishment and premises in which such manufacture or distribution may take place; (c) require that licencees obtain a permit for conducting the aforesaid operations; and (d) prevent the accumulation of such substances in the possession of manufacturers and distributors, in excess of the quantities required for the normal conduct of business and the prevailing market conditions. In accordance with its mandate under article 12, paragraph 8 (a), the Board reviews controls in States parties to the Convention to ascertain whether they have taken the measures necessary to implement the provisions of the Convention.**

35. In the Americas, in the recent past, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Mexico and the United States of America have adopted more stringent legislation on precursor control. In 2005, Argentina passed legislation establishing controls on precursor and essential chemicals, requiring all manufacturers, importers or exporters, transporters and distributors of those chemicals to be registered with the Secretariat for Planning the Prevention of Drug Abuse and the Fight against Drug Trafficking (SEDRONAR) of Argentina. That has increased the capacity of SEDRONAR to regulate the distribution of precursors and has led to fines being imposed on those who transport and sell unregistered chemicals.

36. In August 2004, the Government of Brazil issued a decree to prevent the manufacture of illicit drugs. The decree established controls on 146 chemical substances that could be utilized in the manufacture of drugs. All companies handling, importing, exporting, manufacturing or distributing any of those substances must be registered with the Federal Police of Brazil. The registered companies are required to send monthly reports to the police on the usage, sales and inventory of any of the 146 substances they handle. Any person or company that is involved in the purchase, transportation or use of one of the substances must have a certificate of approval of operation or special licence issued by the Federal Police. Companies that handle 22 key substances used in drug manufacture are also regulated by the National Sanitary Surveillance Agency of the Ministry of Health of Brazil.

37. The Government of Canada has introduced measures to strengthen controls on precursor chemicals and their products. Those measures have helped to significantly reduce the amount of Canadian pseudoephedrine discovered in illicit methamphetamine laboratories in the United States. In November 2005, the 2003 Precursor Control Regulations of Canada were amended by adding six chemicals to the list of controlled substances.

38. Mexico significantly strengthened chemical controls in 2005 and in 2006. Officials from the Federal Commission for the Protection against Sanitary Risks (COFEPRIS) of Mexico started to perform without notice inspections at the premises of chemical importers. COFEPRIS has also installed new computer equipment at 17 ports of entry to record the importation of precursor chemicals. New laws and regulations have been passed in Mexico to restrict the import of precursors, in particular ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, and regulate their sale by:

(a) Prohibiting import shipments weighing more than 500 kg of ephedrine and 3,000 kg of pseudoephedrine;

(b) Establishing annual quotas for ephedrine and pseudoephedrine shipped to individual companies;

(c) Restricting importation of pseudoephedrine to drug companies only, cancelling all licences to brokers;

(d) Requiring shipments of pseudoephedrine to be transported in Global Positioning System (GPS)-equipped, police-escorted armoured vehicles to prevent hijacking and diversion;

(e) Limiting the sale of tablets containing pseudoephedrine to licensed pharmacies;

(f) Restricting customer purchases to no more than three boxes of tablets, requiring a prescription for larger doses.

39. In India, the violation of laws regulating controlled substance precursors is an offence under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. Intentional diversion of any substance, whether controlled or not, to illicit drug manufacture is punishable under national legislation. The Government of India, in cooperation with the Indian Chemical Council, imposes tight controls on acetic anhydride. Chemical manufacturers visit customers to verify the legitimacy of their requirements, and shipments are secured with special sealing systems to prevent diversion. The export and sale of acetic anhydride require a letter of no objection from the Government.

40. In Africa, however, many countries lack the infrastructure to effectively control precursor chemicals, and the laws and regulations for precursor control, as well as participation in chemical control operations, require administrative structure and trained personnel. As highlighted in chapter III below, attempts to divert ephedrine and pseudoephedrine have recently been uncovered in the region. Even when the regulatory framework and law enforcement infrastructure are in place, as in South Africa, the domestic control system may still be improved. South Africa strictly controls the export of all substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention. Nonetheless, the diversion of precursor chemicals from domestic manufacture and distribution occurs.

E. Licit requirements for precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants

41. In the 2005 report of the Board on the implementation of article 12,[6] the Board recommended

[6] *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988*, para. 134.

that Governments estimate their licit requirements for precursors of ATS and submit those data to the Board. At its forty-ninth session, in 2006, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs adopted resolution 49/3,[7] in which it recognized that determining national legitimate requirements for precursor chemicals could greatly assist competent national authorities in importing and exporting countries to determine the legitimacy of proposed transactions in order to prevent imports greater than legitimate requirements that would be liable to diversion; requested Member States to provide to the Board annual estimates of their legitimate requirements for 3,4-MDP-2-P, pseudoephedrine, ephedrine and P-2-P and, to the extent possible, estimated requirements for imports of preparations containing those substances; requested the Board to provide those estimates to Member States in such a manner as to ensure that such information was used only for drug control purposes; and invited Member States to report to the Board on the feasibility and usefulness of preparing, reporting and using estimates of legitimate requirements for such precursor chemicals and preparations.

42. Pursuant to that resolution, the Board formally invited Governments to prepare estimates of their licit requirements for those substances, of import requirements for preparations and to advise it on the feasibility and usefulness of preparing, reporting and using such data. By 1 November 2006, 15 Governments had replied to the Board's communication. Of those, eight Governments submitted detailed information, including two which reported needs for imports of preparations. Three Governments reported that they were not in a position to provide any of the estimates. One Government stated that, because the appropriate infrastructure was lacking, it was not currently in a position to prepare such estimates. Another Government informed the Board that the existing system for the collection of statistical information did not allow for such estimates to be prepared. The competent authorities of another country, which is a major importer and exporter of those substances, conducted an extensive analysis of the data and submitted to the Board a detailed and accurate methodology for estimating their national requirements for those substances. **In this connection, the Board invites competent authorities to inform it of any methodology that they have found useful for estimating their national requirements.**

43. The Board understands the difficulties involved in a first-time exercise of this sort. In particular, limitations are related to the lack of data on re-exports, on the manufacture of bulk quantities and of preparations and on stocks. Governments are often not aware of their national requirements for consumption versus quantities imported for re-export or manufacture of preparations for export. Nonetheless, the Board appreciates the efforts of the 80 countries and territories that have already been submitting on form D information on their licit requirements for, in particular, bulk quantities of 3,4-MDP-2-P, pseudoephedrine, ephedrine and P-2-P. **In recognition of their efforts, and in accordance with Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 49/3, the Board has decided to publish those requirements as submitted (see annex V).** In addition, the Board would like to commend the Governments of Costa Rica, Ireland, Panama, the United States and Yemen, which have provided on form D information on exports and imports of pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. That information, in combination with data made available by Canada and India through the pre-export notification system on exports of preparations containing the substance, has proved useful in preventing diversion attempts.

44. **The Board is aware that preparing estimates of the needs for precursors of ATS is a complex exercise and that it will be a few years before such estimates become really accurate. The Board nevertheless considers this type of information to be important and encourages all Governments to provide it. The main objective of the system is to provide the competent authorities of exporting countries with at least an indication of the legitimate requirements of importing countries. Any such indication should, however, not be taken as a recommendation nor as a restriction on the use of those substances. Finally, Governments are invited to review the published requirements, amend them as necessary and inform the Board of any required change.**

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[7] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 8* (E/2006/28), chap. I, sect. C, resolution 49/3.

F. Pre-export notifications

45. Pre-export notifications enable the competent authorities of importing countries to quickly verify the legitimacy of individual transactions and to identify suspicious shipments. As at 1 November 2006, 44 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 invoked that article on behalf of all States members of the European Union, bringing the total number of Governments that have made use of the provision to 71. Of those, the Governments of 25 countries and one territory have requested pre-export notifications for all substances listed in Tables I and II. The updated list of specific requests received from Governments is reproduced in annex VI to the present report.

46. The Board notes that the pre-export notification system continues to function well. The pre-export notification system is being utilized with particular success in the international operations Project Cohesion and Project Prism. As a result, it has been possible to verify the legitimacy of individual transactions on a real-time basis and to identify and stop numerous suspicious shipments, thus preventing the diversion of controlled chemicals into illicit channels.

47. During the forty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the President of the Board officially launched PEN Online, the automated online system for the exchange of pre-export notifications. The secure web-based system can be accessed by registered users through the website of the Board (www.incb.org/pen). Currently 71 countries and territories[8] have registered with the Board to use the system and, by 1 November 2006, over 2,800 pre-export notifications had been sent by 24 of those countries and territories[9] via the Internet. As the system operates in real time, it facilitates the processing of information by Governments and, in particular, provides for better oversight of pre-export notifications by ensuring that they reach the appropriate recipients, thus reducing unnecessary delays in legitimate trade. A further advantage of the system is that it allows direct integration with existing data management programmes, such as the National Database System currently being used by the Governments of many countries throughout the world. Furthermore, authorities that, at this stage, do not have access to the web portal and electronic mail (e-mail) accounts, will continue to receive by facsimile pre-export notifications generated automatically by the PEN Online system.

48. The system represents a major development in the sending of and responding to pre-export notifications. **As the timely submission of pre-export notifications and the provision of the necessary feedback to the exporting country are crucial to prevent diversions of precursors from international trade, the Board encourages all Governments to utilize the new PEN Online system**. This is of the utmost importance as, considering the number of notifications provided on a daily basis, the current mode of communication of pre-export notifications by facsimile and conventional mail will ultimately be replaced by this faster and more effective system.

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[8] Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, China, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Latvia, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

[9] Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, the Hong Kong SAR of China, the Czech Republic, El Salvador, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

G. Submission of data on licit trade in, uses of and requirements for precursors

49. 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. The provision of such data is voluntary.

50. As at 1 November 2006, a total of 107 States and territories had reported data on the licit movement of precursors and 96 Governments had furnished information on licit uses of and requirements for such substances for 2005 (see annex IV for details). As in previous years, the European Commission has furnished information representing submissions from all 25 States members of the European Union. Most States and territories submitting form D are also able to furnish data on the licit movement of some precursor chemicals.

51. In particular, the majority of the main importing countries provide data on licit trade. One exception is Pakistan, a country importing large quantities of substances listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention that has yet to provide data on its licit trade and requirements. **The Board wishes to encourage Pakistan to collect and furnish the requested data without further delay.**

52. **The Board urges all States that have not yet done so to take steps to establish the necessary control mechanisms to adequately monitor the licit trade in, uses of and requirements for substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention. Information on licit trade is essential to government efforts to monitor the movement of those substances and for the Board to assist Governments in identifying suspicious transactions. Without such information, it would be difficult to quickly check the legitimacy of individual shipments. Furthermore, monitoring such activities enables the Board to determine general trends in global trade in scheduled precursor chemicals in order to assist Governments in identifying unusual transactions and diversion attempts. The availability of such information also facilitates licit trade, by expediting, for instance, the issuance of import and export authorizations where required.**

H. Results of other action taken

1. Activities under Project Prism, the international initiative to address the diversion of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants

53. Currently, 126 countries have identified central national authorities to act as focal points for the collection and dissemination of information at both the national and international levels and to coordinate activities launched under Project Prism. The Board has continued to serve as the international focal point for the exchange of information under Project Prism, the global initiative to address the diversion of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of ATS. Between 1 November 2005 and 31 October 2006, the Board issued under Project Prism seven special alerts on trends in diversion. A number of Governments have responded to the alerts by stating whether or not the reported trends had been identified in their countries – information which the Board highly appreciates.

54. In March 2006, the Board organized in Vienna a meeting of the Project Prism Task Force to examine the latest developments related to diversion of and trafficking in precursors of ATS and ephedra in particular. A further meeting of the Task Force was convened in Sydney, Australia, in June 2006. The Task Force reviewed global trends and operational activities, as well as key developments in that area. In particular, the Task Force noted: the new legislation adopted in the United States to address the problem in that country with methamphetamine; measures taken by the Mexican authorities against the diversion of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine; the ban on ephedra in Mexico; and the latest trends in suspicious shipments, including a number of such shipments to Central and South American countries and Africa. The Task Force paid particular attention to trends and developments in Oceania. The Task Force also decided on specific operational measures for the period 2006-2007 to address concerns regarding the diversion of large amounts of raw materials and preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. The Task Force also discussed the necessary follow-up action to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 49/3, entitled “Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs”, and resolution 49/7, entitled

"Promoting a consistent approach to the treatment of safrole-rich oils".

55. In view of the need to address the latest trends and numerous diversion attempts involving Africa and West Asia, as well as preparations and ephedra, the Project Prism Task Force reconvened in The Hague in September 2006 a meeting with major exporters of ephedrines and proposed a number of activities to be carried out in 2007.

56. At the request of the Project Prism Task Force, the Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) made a regional survey on the production and illicit uses of and trade in safrole-rich oils. A meeting of participating countries and the Task Force to review the findings of national surveys was held in Kuala Lumpur in September 2006.

57. In Africa, Interpol is conducting Operation Cooperation in Africa (COPA), aimed at obtaining information about trafficking in synthetic drugs and their precursors in the African region and at improving the current level of awareness or priority of precursors among law enforcement agencies.

58. In Europe, Pallas, an operation carried out jointly by the custom authorities and police has focused on intercepting smuggled consignments of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine and MDMA. Twenty-three countries participated in the two-week operation in June and July 2006, which resulted in seizures of illicit drugs and other trafficked goods. The experience gained served to strengthen cooperation in the region and will assist the customs and police authorities in future activities under Project Prism.

2. Activities under Project Cohesion, the international initiative to address the diversion of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine and heroin

59. Project Cohesion is a global initiative aimed at assisting countries in addressing the diversion of acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate by providing a platform from which time-bound regional operations can be launched, investigations into seizures and stopped shipments can be coordinated and licit trade can be monitored. The Project Cohesion Task Force[10] directs the project, in which authorities from 82 countries or areas[11] are currently participating.

60. During 2006, the monitoring of licit international trade has continued to function well. However, more focused efforts are required concerning investigations into cases of concern and in launching specific regional time-bound operations such as Operation Trans-shipment, an anti-trafficking operation held in Central Asia during July 2006.

61. Operation Trans-shipment was designed to identify and seize consignments of acetic anhydride being smuggled through Central Asia to Afghanistan. The emphasis of the operation was on road transport, but attention was also given to the seaports on the Caspian Sea and rail crossings from both China and the Russian Federation.

62. Operation Trans-shipment was the first of its kind in the region involving all five Central Asian countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan). In addition, the Governments of France, Germany, the Russian Federation, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States provided trainers to assist with activities at strategic border crossings within the region. The

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[10] Current members of the Project Cohesion Task Force are China, Colombia, Germany, India, Mexico, the Russian Federation, Turkey and the United States, supported by the Board, Interpol, the Customs Cooperation Council (also called the World Customs Organization) and the European Commission.

[11] Angola, Anguilla, Argentina, Armenia, Ascension Island, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, the Hong Kong SAR and the Macao SAR of China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, the Gambia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Myanmar, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, the United Arab Emirates, the United States, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Yemen.

Government of Turkey provided training to all participants at the Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime prior to the launching of the operation.

63. Operational activities took place over a 10-day period during July 2006 and resulted in seizures of sulphuric acid, as well as opium, "hashish" (cannabis resin) and heroin in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. While no acetic anhydride was seized, the Board trusts that the lessons learned will be used to launch similar activities in the future involving, if possible, other countries in West Asia, including Afghanistan.

64. **The Board urges other members of the Project Cohesion Task Force to consider launching similar activities in other regions as well. In particular, given the large seizures of potassium permanganate currently being reported, it would be useful for authorities in the Americas to devise a similar strategy to address trafficking in that substance. The Board stands ready to assist such activities within the scope of its treaty mandates.**

III. Extent of licit trade and latest trends in trafficking in precursors

65. The analysis presented below is based also on information on licit trade submitted to the Board on form D of the annual reports questionnaire and on pre-export notifications, under the initiatives Project Cohesion and Project Prism, data on seizures and on cases of diversion and attempted diversion, stopped or suspended shipments in international trade and on clandestine manufacture activities. In certain cases, successful investigations have been carried out, enabling the authorities concerned to uncover the methods and routes of diversion that were used, as well as the traffickers responsible for the diversions. The information gained during those exercises has also been used for the purposes of the analysis.

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

66. Since 1 November 2005, the Board has assisted Governments in identifying and preventing the diversion of controlled chemicals in 55 different cases involving substances used in the illicit manufacture of ATS.

1. Ephedrine and pseudoephedrine

Licit Trade

67. From 1 November 2005 to 31 October 2006, 2,169 individual shipments involving licit international trade in ephedrine and pseudoephedrine were monitored under Project Prism. The legitimate shipments were exported by 19 countries and territories and were destined for 113 importing countries and territories.

Changes in global patterns of trade indicative of changing trends in diversion

68. In March 2005, the Project Prism Task Force agreed on a number of measures against the diversion of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine to North America, including the sending of pre-export notifications by the competent authorities of certain key exporting countries for pharmaceutical preparations containing pseudoephedrine destined for North America, and the elaboration of a framework for conducting a subregional assessment of licit requirements of pseudoephedrine by Canada, Mexico and the United States. The Government of Mexico took decisive measures to counter the diversion of the two chemicals (for details on the control measures introduced, see para. 38 above). Strengthened controls in Canada and the United States and increased attention to all shipments of ephedrines destined for the Americas have also brought results. In particular, it was noted that imports of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine to North America and to Mexico significantly decreased in the period 2005-2006.

69. Possibly as a result of those measures, increases in exports of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine to countries in other regions, in particular Central and South America, and, to a lesser extent, Africa and Asia, have been noted.

Trafficking

70. Seizure reports for 2005 continue to illustrate the magnitude of the problems related to illicit manufacture of methamphetamine. In 2005, seizures of over 40 tons of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine were

reported to the Board by 26 countries and territories in all regions.[12]

71. In addition to seizure data, the information on individual cases gathered under Project Prism assisted the Board in identifying new trafficking trends: diversion of and smuggling of raw materials from South Asia into Africa, Central America and West Asia; the smuggling of ephedra shipments from East Asia into Canada and countries in Europe; and the smuggling of pharmaceutical preparations to and within Africa, Central and South America and West Asia.

72. As the controls of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, traded as raw materials, have improved, traffickers have increasingly been trying to obtain other "forms" of the substances, including natural products such as ephedra and pharmaceuticals containing the substances, relying on less stringent or absent controls of such commodities. The United States has established threshold levels for the importation of ephedra at 5 per cent of alkaloid (ephedrine) content. The commonly declared content of ephedrine in ephedra shipments worldwide ranged from 5 to 20 per cent, except for shipments destined for the United States. The latter are routinely adjusted to just under 5 per cent of ephedrine content. It is not excluded that that is being done in order to avoid the required notification to the United States Drug Enforcement Administration.

73. Since the Board alerted all central national authorities of Project Prism to the ban on imports of ephedra into Mexico and requested them to inform the Board of ephedra orders, a number of additional shipments have been reported stopped or seized by Denmark, Germany, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China, Mexico, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United States.

74. Altogether over 30 suspicious cases, involving over 2,100 tons of ephedra, have been reported to the Board since the beginning of 2005. In most cases, it had been found that the alleged final destination was Mexico. In at least one case, the substance had been mislabelled, and in some other cases the substance actually contained a high concentration of ephedrine.

75. **The Board wishes to alert all Governments that the Government of Mexico has banned any importation of ephedra into the country. The Board urges Governments to exercise the utmost vigilance with regard to shipments of ephedra or substances labelled as Ma Huang food additives, to carry out physical checks of such consignments and to inform the Board of any transactions involving ephedra. The Board appreciates the cooperation of the Government of China, which now sends pre-export notifications for shipments of ephedra.**

Africa: serious concerns and growing evidence about that region being used as a trans-shipment point

76. During 2005, ephedrine and pseudoephedrine seizures were reported by South Africa and Zambia. While the seizures of ephedrine in South Africa decreased during 2005, the clandestine manufacture of methcathinone and methamphetamine continued to increase, replacing decreasing manufacture of methaqualone. Attempts to divert large amounts of ephedrine through Kenya were identified in 2006, with orders for 10 tons placed in Canada and India. In addition, several large shipments destined for Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana and Zimbabwe were stopped.

77. **The Board is concerned that African countries are being used as trans-shipment points for ephedrine and pseudoephedrine shipments that are organized by international criminal networks and are destined for North America.** That concern is supported by evidence such as the seizure of 300 kg of pseudoephedrine in Belgium in 2006. The seized substance, which originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and was smuggled as air cargo into Belgium, was destined for Mexico.

The Americas: attempted diversions continue, often involving pharmaceutical preparations

78. According to information provided on form D, ephedrine and pseudoephedrine seizures decreased significantly in North America in 2005. The record seizures totalling 175 tons of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine reported by the United States in 2004,

[12] Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, China, the Hong Kong SAR of China, the Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Latvia, Mexico, Myanmar, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, South Africa, Thailand, Ukraine, the United States and Zambia.

fell to 1.5 tons in 2005, the lowest reported amount since 1992. Following the implementation of the voluntary measures agreed to under Project Prism, the imports of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine declined in that region, a fact that appears to have influenced the availability of the substances on the black market. For example, in Mexico, the decreased availability of pseudoephedrine allegedly led to attempts to obtain it by committing violent crime.

79. Parallel to the decline of licit imports of pseudoephedrine into Mexico, the number of stopped shipments of pseudoephedrine destined for Mexico has decreased markedly. While in 2005 several shipments from Germany, India and Switzerland involving 26.6 tons of pseudoephedrine had been stopped, thereafter only two shipments, involving 1,250 kg of pseudoephedrine from Germany and Switzerland, had been stopped.

80. Diversion attempts in Central and South America continued in 2006. The competent authorities of India stopped a shipment containing 5 tons of ephedrine and another containing 2.5 tons of pseudoephedrine, both destined for Belize. In 2006, a case involving an attempted diversion of 500 kg of ephedrine from India, destined for Saint Lucia, was identified. The shipment, arranged by a broker in Canada, was stopped when a forged import permit for 10 tons of the substance was uncovered. In another instance, a case involving the diversion of the substance to Paraguay was prevented. The Governments of Colombia, Costa Rica and El Salvador have discovered attempts to divert large quantities of pharmaceutical preparations. In one case, the destination was Canada. In 2006, the Colombian authorities inquired about the legitimacy of shipments of pseudoephedrine tablets (totalling 14 tons) to be re-exported to countries in South America. Five of the six proposed shipments were stopped at the request of importing countries.

81. **The Board encourages exporting countries to send pre-export notifications for shipments of pharmaceutical preparations to the Americas. Governments of countries in the region are invited to provide to the Board, as a matter of priority, data on their legitimate requirements for such preparations.**

Asia: trafficking in precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants throughout the entire continent

82. China (36.2 tons) accounted for most of the ephedrines seized in Asia. Sizeable amounts of ephedrine were also seized in Indonesia and Myanmar. During 2006, companies in West Asia ordered several suspicious multi-ton shipments of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. It is believed that the shipments were destined for illicit channels, as evidenced by the stopped delivery of a total of 50 tons of ephedrine from India to Iraq following the discovery of the use of a front company and a forged import permit.

83. In West Asia, pharmaceutical preparations also appear to be used as a source of ephedrine by trafficking organizations from North America. Tons of pseudoephedrine for the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations, for re-export to Mexico, have been ordered in West Asia. **The Governments of importing countries in West Asia are urged to take appropriate measures to monitor the manufacture, distribution and export of preparations of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, to ensure that the end-users are legitimate and to prevent accumulation of that substance in quantities exceeding their licit requirements.**

84. **The Board appreciates the efforts of the Government of India, through which many suspicious transactions of ephedrine have been identified and stopped. Since 1 November 2005, India has sent pre-export notifications for more than 1,100 shipments of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine and assisted the importing countries in the identification and investigation of the attempted diversion of dozens of tons of the substances.**

Europe: increased trafficking in precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants and ephedra

85. Fourteen European countries reported seizures for 2005. Bulgaria, Germany, Greece, Romania and the Russian Federation are among those countries that reported for 2005 increased seizures of ephedrine compared with 2004. Investigations by the authorities into seizures of ephedrine in the Czech Republic and ephedrine tablets in Slovakia indicated that, in both cases, the consignments were destined for use in illicit manufacture.

86. Mislabelling was one of the methods used to circumvent ephedra controls in Europe. The Swedish authorities, for example, seized 2 tons of ephedra, which had been misdeclared as another natural product.

Oceania: smuggling of pharmaceutical preparations is a major problem

87. In 2005, the total amount of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine seized in Oceania increased. Ephedrine, smuggled into Australia out of South Africa and Viet Nam, and pseudoephedrine, seized in New Zealand, accounted for most of the total amounts seized. Pharmaceutical preparations were the main source of pseudoephedrine seized at the border and also in clandestine laboratories in Australia and New Zealand. Sizeable amounts of pseudoephedrine tablets, smuggled in a container from Indonesia and by post from Malaysia, were seized in Australia in 2006. In New Zealand, most of the pseudoephedrine seized was in the form of pharmaceutical preparations smuggled into the country out of Asia. Diversions of over-the-counter pharmaceutical preparations and thefts were also reported. **The Board recommends to countries and territories in Oceania the launching of appropriate law enforcement activities under Project Prism to further identify smuggling activities.**

2. 3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone and 1-phenyl-2-propanone

Licit trade

88. During the period from 1 November 2005 to 31 October 2006, the Board was not informed of any shipments of 3,4-MDP-2-P in international trade. During the same period, nine shipments of P-2-P, amounting to 8 tons, were reported. While the Board follows up on each shipment to ensure that the orders are not attempts to divert the substance, it is concerned that the annual trade in P-2-P is in fact much higher than that notified through the pre-export notification system. **As P-2-P is listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention and the substance is one of those focused on under Project Prism, the Board urges all exporting Governments to ensure that mechanisms are in place to properly monitor the licit trade in that substance and to provide to the Board copies of all pre-export notifications.**

Trafficking

89. The Board is concerned that, while successes have been achieved in reducing the smuggling of 3,4-MDP-2-P and P-2-P into Western Europe, little is known about the new methods and routes being used by traffickers in diverting those substances. **As the substances are not usually diverted from international trade, backtracking investigations remain one of the most effective ways to address such trafficking.**

Africa: no seizures of precursors of methylenedioxymethamphetamine

90. No seizures of 3,4-MDP-2-P or P-2-P were reported in Africa during 2005, nor were any reports received of individual seizures under Project Prism during 2006. French authorities did, however, seize a smuggled consignment of 3,4-MDP-2-P in 2005 that had been transported through Madagascar en route to Europe. **As methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA, commonly known as "ecstasy") laboratories have been dismantled in Egypt and South Africa in the past and traffickers are utilizing countries in Africa to divert other precursors of ATS, authorities in the region should remain vigilant.**

The Americas: increasing seizures of precursors in Canada

91. Seizures of 3,4-MDP-2-P continued to increase in Canada and, in addition to the seizures reported on form D, 4.5 tons of the substance were seized in 2006. The Board, which had warned[13] Governments that illicit manufacture of that substance might increase in the region in response to the demand for MDMA, commends the efforts of the Canadian authorities in addressing that threat. Those authorities are also urged to make full use of the mechanisms established under Project Prism to further their investigations and to warn other countries of the modus operandi used so that precautionary measures can be introduced at the international level.

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[13] *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005* ..., para. 32.

92. While seizures of P-2-P in the region were limited, the Board notes that the authorities of both Mexico and the United States reported large seizures of phenylacetic acid during 2005 and Mexican authorities also identified and stopped a suspicious shipment of the substance in international trade during 2006. **As traffickers are apparently experiencing difficulties in obtaining ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, the chemicals of choice for the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine, it is possible that they will turn to phenylacetic acid as a replacement; the Governments of all countries in the region should therefore ensure that adequate controls are in place to monitor and control that substance.**

Asia: international cooperation leads to the dismantling of trafficking networks

93. Following the dismantling of a trafficking organization operating in China, including the Hong Kong SAR of China, and Indonesia, and the seizure of over 3 tons of 3,4-MDP-2-P[14] in 2005, the competent authorities of China have reported seizing 3,900 litres of P-2-P in Fujian Province. **The Board notes that the seizure in Fujian Province resulted from the exchange of information between the authorities of China and the Netherlands and urges the Governments of other countries in Asia to initiate similar backtracking investigations wherever possible.**

Europe: decreasing seizures

94. In past years, European countries have been responsible for the majority of seizures of 3,4-MDP-2-P and P-2-P; however, during 2005, those countries accounted for only 40 per cent of global seizures of 3,4-MDP-2-P and 57 per cent of global seizures of P-2-P. The increasing seizures of 3,4-MDP-2-P in other regions may indicate that the illicit manufacture of MDMA is expanding beyond Europe. **Europe still remains a major illicit manufacturer of amphetamine and MDMA, and authorities of countries in the region are urged to make full use of the reporting mechanisms established under Project Prism to ensure that information on seizures is communicated as widely as possible.**

Oceania: new routes of illicit manufacture?

95. While Australia frequently reports seizures of P-2-P, reports of seizures of 3,4 MDP-2-P have been less frequent. The Board notes that seizures of piperonal, which may be used as a substitute for 3,4-MDP-2-P in the illicit manufacture of MDMA ("ecstasy"), have been increasing steadily over the past five years. As noted in its 2005 report on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention,[15] the Board has continued to monitor the licit trade and trafficking in piperonal; while some of the seizures in Australia could be linked to illicit trafficking, there is currently no indication, either from seizures or as a result of chemical analysis, that piperonal is being widely used as a substitute in the illicit manufacture of MDMA.

3. Safrole and the safrole-rich oils

Licit trade

96. The Board is concerned over the fact that little information is being provided by Governments on individual shipments of safrole (including safrole in the form of sassafras oil) and isosafrole in international trade. During the period from 1 November 2005 to 31 October 2006, only six pre-export notifications were received, of which four related to the shipment of 9 litres of safrole and two related to shipments of sassafras oil totalling 1,900 kg.

97. Furthermore, according to licit trade data provided by Governments on form D for 2005, for safrole and isosafrole there were 13 exporting countries and 10 importing countries and annual trade reported for those substances totalled 126 tons.

98. As safrole and the safrole-rich oils are widely used for licit purposes, such as the manufacture of piperonal, perfumery and insecticides, the level of international trade in safrole and related substances should be much higher than what is currently being reported by Governments.

Trafficking

99. During 2005, only three Governments reported seizures of safrole (including safrole in the form of sassafras oil) and isosafrole. Total seizures of those substances amounted to only 46.5 litres, the lowest

[14] Ibid., para. 34.

[15] Ibid., para. 31.

amount reported to the Board since 1992. **Given the prevalence of MDMA abuse throughout the world and the fact that safrole is a key precursor used in the illicit manufacture of that substance, the lack of seizures indicates that Governments' responses to trafficking in precursors of MDMA need to be more effective.**

100. With so few seizures reported and no suspicious cases identified under Project Prism, a regional analysis of trends in trafficking in safrole and its related substances is not possible. **The Board, however, urges Governments to ensure that every effort is made to identify which precursors are actually being used in the illicit manufacture of MDMA. In particular, techniques such as impurity profiling of seized samples by forensic laboratories can yield valuable intelligence which can then be used to guide investigations or policymaking bodies.**

B. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine

Potassium permanganate

Licit trade

101. From 1 November 2005 to 31 October 2006, the authorities of 20 exporting countries and territories provided 966 pre-export notifications to 113 importing countries and territories, involving a total of 19,151 tons of potassium permanganate.

102. The Board continues to closely monitor shipments of potassium permanganate to Central and South America. It notes that only 15 countries in the region imported potassium permanganate between 1 November 2005 and 31 October 2006; of those importing countries, 5 countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and Peru) imported over 20 tons of the substance. At the same time, from the pre-export notifications provided to the Board, it appears that no potassium permanganate was exported to Colombia, the country in which the largest seizures of the substance are reported. **Governments of countries in the region importing large amounts of potassium permanganate are urged to remain vigilant, paying particular attention to domestic distribution channels to ensure that traffickers are not using those channels as a source of the substance.**

103. With regard to exporting countries, the Board is pleased to note that during 2005, authorities in Poland started providing pre-export notifications for shipments of potassium permanganate. As Poland is currently a major exporter of the substance, the provision of such notifications will provide the Board with further valuable information on international trade patterns.

104. Another major exporting country, the United States, is currently deciding whether or not sodium permanganate should be placed under national control, as the substance is a direct substitute for potassium permanganate for both licit and illicit purposes. **Governments of countries in regions where the illicit manufacture of cocaine takes place should also note that the substance may also be encountered in illicit laboratories.**

Trafficking

105. Potassium permanganate seizures during 2005 were the largest ever reported to the Board, with 16 countries seizing a total of 183 tons of the substance. **The fact that fewer attempts to divert the substance from international trade are also being uncovered serves as an indication that traffickers may have developed new methods and routes of diversion, utilizing domestic distribution channels in third countries not normally associated with the illicit manufacture of cocaine.**

Africa: potential for diversion

106. Only one small seizure of potassium permanganate has been reported in South Africa and it was not linked to the illicit manufacture of cocaine. Furthermore, no attempts to divert the substance, as indicated by stopped shipments in international trade, have been uncovered in Africa. The Board notes, however, that some of the major importing countries in the region are also countries through which cocaine trafficking organizations are reportedly operating. As has been seen in other regions, countries through which drugs are trafficked are often used by the same traffickers either as sources or as trans-shipment points for the chemicals needed for illicit manufacture.

The Americas: large seizures but no sources identified

107. The country reporting the largest seizures of potassium permanganate during 2005 was Colombia,

with 141 tons of the substance seized. The Board commends the efforts of the Colombian authorities in addressing the illicit manufacture of cocaine in their country. While 16 laboratories illegally manufacturing potassium permanganate in Colombia were dismantled during 2006, it is unlikely that those laboratories were responsible for manufacturing the entire 141 tons seized. At the same time, no seizures of any significance have been reported in ports of entry into the country. **There is therefore an urgent need for investigations to be launched, both in Colombia and in its neighbouring countries, to identify the sources of the potassium permanganate that is being smuggled into Colombia and the routes used.**

Asia: suspicious orders continue to be identified

108. No seizures of potassium permanganate have been reported in Asia. However, a total of 17 suspicious shipments, involving 457 tons of the substance, to countries in the region have been identified. The Board commends the efforts of the Governments of both the exporting countries and the importing countries, as without their cooperation, the consignments might have been diverted for use in illicit manufacture.

Europe: seizures linked to the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants?

109. The authorities of the Russian Federation reported seizing over 1 ton of potassium permanganate during 2005 and those of Bulgaria and Romania reported seizures of over 100 kg of the substance. The seized potassium permanganate had probably been intended for use in the manufacture of ATS.

Oceania: authorities urged to notify shipments

110. Australia reports small seizures of potassium permanganate every year; however, those seizures do not appear to be related to the illicit manufacture of cocaine, but rather to the illicit manufacture of ATS. The Board is concerned over the fact that, when comparing pre-export notifications on individual shipments of potassium permanganate in the region with the annual trade data provided on form D, it appears that the volume of annual trade is greater than what is reported through the pre-export notification system. **Governments of all exporting countries are urged to provide pre-export notifications for all shipments of potassium permanganate to, as well as within, Oceania.**

C. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of heroin

Acetic anhydride

Licit trade

111. During the period from 1 November 2005 to 31 October 2006, the authorities of 20 exporting countries provided 1,129 pre-export notifications for shipments of acetic anhydride. Those consignments were destined for 74 importing countries and the total amount of acetic anhydride involved was 203,220 tons.

112. In addition to the 20 exporting Governments that regularly provide the Board with pre-export notifications relating to acetic anhydride, a further nine exporting countries[16] were identified by comparing the information provided by both importing and exporting countries on the annual information on substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (form D). Of those nine countries, Estonia, France and Poland were identified as having exported acetic anhydride to countries reporting seizures of the substance during 2005.

113. While no evidence exists to link the shipments from those countries to the seizures, traffickers are continually attempting to identify weaknesses in the international control mechanisms. **The Board urges authorities of all exporting countries to ensure that procedures are in place to monitor and notify shipments in international trade. In particular, Governments are invited to make use of the PEN Online system, a secure web-based service made available by the Board to all Governments to facilitate the sending of, and replying to, pre-export notifications (see para. 133 below).**

114. The lack of evidence linking seizures of acetic anhydride to diversions directly from international trade, as well as the fact that very few suspicious shipments in international trade have been identified, raises concern over the controls exercised by

[16] Australia, Estonia, Finland, France, Guatemala, Norway, Poland, Sweden and Uruguay.

Governments to prevent diversions from domestic distribution channels. With a substance such as acetic anhydride, traffickers may have established new methods to divert the substance. **Governments are also urged to ensure that the distribution and consumption of acetic anhydride at the national level is properly controlled.**

Trafficking

115. During 2005, 15 countries reported on form D seizures of acetic anhydride, totalling 22 tons. Furthermore, Afghanistan, India and Turkey reported individual seizures in accordance with the standard operating procedures for Project Cohesion.

116. The Board is concerned that, despite continuing large seizures of acetic anhydride, little or no information is being provided on the sources and/or methods or routes used to divert the consignments from licit trade into illicit channels. While the pre-export notification system is a valuable tool for preventing such diversions, **Governments need to increase their efforts to identify the criminal groups involved and the modus operandi used in trafficking in acetic anhydride.**

Africa: a possible source?

117. During 2006, a company operating in Algeria placed an order for 8,300 litres of acetic anhydride in Germany. The competent authorities of Germany, in cooperation with the chemical industry, stopped the shipment due to an unusual packing request. Subsequent inquiries with the Algerian authorities established that the importing company had obtained a permit to import a total of 150 tons of acetic anhydride for domestic consumption. **While existing legal procedures had been followed to import the substance, the Board urges all Governments of countries in Africa to thoroughly check reported end-users and actual licit requirements before authorizing shipments, as traffickers have been known to both set up front companies and use the names of existing companies for diversion attempts.**

The Americas: seizures reported in the United States

118. The United States reported seizures of acetic anhydride for 2005. The circumstances behind those seizures are still being investigated and it is not clear at this point whether the substance had been intended for use in the illicit manufacture of heroin or methamphetamine (phenylacetic acid/P-2-P route).

Asia: no seizures in countries neighbouring Afghanistan, with the exception of China

119. In Asia, the authorities of China, Myanmar and Turkey all reported seizing over 1 ton of acetic anhydride during 2005, while authorities in India reported smaller seizures. Furthermore, through Project Cohesion, the authorities of Afghanistan, India and Turkey provided information on individual seizures in their countries during 2006.

120. The seizure reported by the authorities of Afghanistan took place in May 2006, during a joint operation involving the Customs and the Counter-Narcotics Police of Afghanistan in Paktia Province. A total of 1,250 litres of acetic anhydride, as well as other chemicals used in the conversion of opium to heroin hydrochloride, were seized. This follows the seizure of 2.4 tons of ammonium chloride, a non-controlled chemical used in heroin manufacture, in Nangarhar Province during January 2006. **As both provinces border Pakistan, the Board urges the Government of that country to increase precursor interdiction efforts along the border.**

121. The Board notes that, with the exception of China, none of the countries bordering Afghanistan reported seizures of acetic anhydride during 2005 and 2006. **A concerted effort is required of those countries to intercept consignments that are being smuggled into Afghanistan.** The Board has taken note of Operation Trans-shipment, an anti-trafficking initiative held recently in Central Asia (see para. 136 below).

122. **The Board notes that the authorities of China are standardizing procedures relating to the purchase and transport of precursor chemicals (see para. 29 above). Furthermore, those authorities have also strengthened controls over chemicals being exported to countries forming part of the Golden Triangle. The Board trusts that those efforts will be of benefit to Asia as a whole.**

123. During 2006, Turkish authorities reported two separate seizures of acetic anhydride. The first involved 1,650 litres of acetic anhydride, seized in Istanbul, together with 2,680 kg of sodium carbonate, a

non-controlled chemical also used in the manufacture of heroin; as is the case with many seizures of acetic anhydride, there were no identifying marks on the containers and it was not possible to launch backtracking investigations. The second case was a seizure of 125 litres of acetic anhydride made in Hakkari, in the south-east of Turkey; investigations indicate that the consignment was to have been smuggled into Iraq.

124. The possible misuse of Iraq as either a source or a trans-shipment country for acetic anhydride is a matter of concern to the Board, as during 2006 numerous large shipments of the substance were exported to that country. While the Board verified the legitimacy of each shipment with the Government, as mentioned above, traffickers may be using the country to establish front companies for the purpose of diverting acetic anhydride and other commodities from licit trade.

Europe: continued decline in seizures along the Balkan route

125. In Europe, only three countries, Bulgaria, Romania and the Russian Federation, have reported seizures of acetic anhydride. While the seizure in the Russian Federation (4,300 litres) was large, the seizures in Bulgaria and Romania amounted to only 10 litres and 43 litres, respectively. The continuing decline in seizures reported by countries along the Balkan route, as well as the declining seizures reported by Turkey since 2002, indicates that traffickers might have found alternative sources and routes to divert acetic anhydride to areas where the illicit manufacture of heroin takes place.

126. **The Board remains concerned that little or no progress has been made in identifying all sources and routes used to divert acetic anhydride. At the same time, seizures of heroin have not declined, indicating that traffickers are still able to obtain the chemicals they require. Governments are therefore urged to provide their full support to international initiatives designed to address those issues, such as Project Cohesion.**

Oceania: no diversions for use in the illicit manufacture of heroin

127. Small seizures of acetic anhydride have been reported in both Australia and New Zealand; however, those seizures are related to the illicit manufacture of ATS, not heroin. Governments of countries in Oceania should nonetheless remain vigilant with regard to traffickers seeking the substance in their countries, and mechanisms for monitoring licit trade at the national and international levels should be implemented.

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

Methaqualone

128. As mentioned in the 2005 report of the Board on the implementation of article 12,[17] in South Africa, the detection of laboratories illicitly manufacturing ATS increased at the same time as the detection of laboratories illicitly manufacturing methaqualone declined. That trend continued in 2006. While numerous laboratories illicitly manufacturing methamphetamine and/or methcathinone were dismantled, no laboratories illicitly manufacturing methaqualone were reported.

129. Methaqualone, however, continues to be abused in Africa. During 2006, Kenyan authorities dismantled an illicit methaqualone laboratory and seized over 400 kg of the substance, as well as chemicals and equipment used in the illicit manufacture of the substance. Judging from the reports received, the chemicals appeared to have been mislabelled and misdeclared in order to avoid detection. This displacement of illicit manufacture following successful law enforcement activities in one country has been noted before in Africa, and all countries in the region should remain vigilant in case such activities are introduced in other countries in the region.

130. The Board understands that Indian authorities seized nearly 4.5 tons of methaqualone in their country during 2006. **The authorities of India are encouraged to continue with their efforts to prevent the illicit manufacture of the substance in their country.**

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[17] *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005* ..., para. 72.

IV. Conclusions

131. The Board has reviewed data available on the licit movement and diversion of and trafficking in precursor chemicals and has made a number of specific recommendations to Governments in the present report. Presented below are some of the main recommendations.

132. **The Board recommends to Governments to estimate their legitimate requirements for precursors frequently used in the illicit manufacture of ATS and to inform the Board of those estimates.** The Board thanks the Governments of the 80 countries and territories which have submitted such data (see annex V). Those data are expected to provide the authorities in exporting countries with an indication of the legitimate requirements of importing countries. **The Board welcomes any feedback and invites Governments to review their needs and advise the Board of any amendments necessary.**

133. Pre-export notifications remain the cornerstone of the system of monitoring international trade. **Therefore, the Board encourages all Governments to utilize the new PEN Online system for the quick and more efficient exchange of data.**

134. Traffickers are increasingly trying to obtain other "forms" of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, including natural products such as ephedra and pharmaceuticals containing the substances. **Therefore, the Board recommends that all Governments control pharmaceutical preparations containing scheduled substances just as they control the scheduled substance themselves. Furthermore, the Board encourages exporting countries to provide pre-export notifications for exports of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine preparations and ephedra. The Board particularly urges countries and territories in Africa and West Asia to take measures to monitor the manufacture, distribution and export of preparations of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, to ensure that end-users of such preparations are legitimate and to prevent accumulation in quantities exceeding the market requirements.**

135. While success has been achieved in stemming the flow of precursors for MDMA ("ecstasy") and amphetamine into Western Europe, little is known on the new methods and routes being used by traffickers to divert such chemicals into illicit channels. **Every effort should therefore be made to identify those methods and routes.**

136. The Board commends the efforts of the Project Prism Task Force. **The Board invites the Project Cohesion Task Force to continue to design specific activities to address the continuing problem of acetic anhydride being smuggled into Afghanistan. Based on the evaluation of the results of Operation Trans-shipment, Governments should continue targeted operations to identify and dismantle the criminal networks involved.** Similarly, fewer attempts to divert from international trade potassium permanganate, a key chemical used in the manufacture of cocaine, are being uncovered. That may indicate that traffickers have developed new methods and routes of diversion, possibly utilizing domestic distribution channels in third countries, which are not normally associated with the illicit manufacture of cocaine. **There is therefore an urgent need for investigations to be launched, both in Colombia and its neighbouring States, to identify the sources and routes used in smuggling potassium permanganate.**

137. The lack of evidence linking seizures of acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate to diversions directly from international trade, as well as very few suspicious shipments in international trade being identified, also raises concern over the controls exercised by Governments to prevent diversions from domestic distribution channels. **Governments are urged to ensure that the distribution and consumption of those two substances at the national level are properly controlled, in accordance with article 12, paragraph 8, of the 1988 Convention.**

138. Governments should continue to give the highest priority to investigations into seizures and stopped shipments of precursor chemicals and to follow up information provided on attempted diversions. Intelligence-driven investigations and backtracking investigations have proved particularly useful in the identification of those responsible for trafficking and diversion.

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.

Region	*Party to the 1988 Convention*		*Non-party to the 1988 Convention*
Africa	Algeria (9 May 1995)	Djibouti (22 February 2001)	Equatorial Guinea
			Namibia
	Angola (26 October 2005)	Egypt (15 March 1991)	Somalia
	Benin (23 May 1997)	Eritrea (30 January 2002)	
	Botswana (13 August 1996)	Ethiopia (11 October 1994)	
	Burkina Faso (2 June 1992)	Gabon (10 July 2006)	
	Burundi (18 February 1993)	Gambia (23 April 1996)	
	Cameroon (28 October 1991)	Ghana (10 April 1990)	
	Cape Verde (8 May 1995)	Guinea (27 December 1990)	
	Central African Republic (15 October 2001)	Guinea-Bissau (27 October 1995)	
	Chad (9 June 1995)	Kenya (19 October 1992)	
	Comoros (1 March 2000)	Lesotho (28 March 1995)	
	Congo (3 March 2004)	Liberia (16 September 2005)	
	Côte d'Ivoire (25 November 1991)	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (22 July 1996)	
	Democratic Republic of the Congo (28 October 2005)	Madagascar (12 March 1991)	

Region	*Party to the 1988 Convention*	*Non-party to the 1988 Convention*
	Malawi (12 October 1995)	Seychelles (27 February 1992)
	Mali (31 October 1995)	Sierra Leone (6 June 1994)
	Mauritania (1 July 1993)	South Africa (14 December 1998)
	Mauritius (6 March 2001)	Sudan (19 November 1993)
	Morocco (28 October 1992)	Swaziland (8 October 1995)
	Mozambique (8 June 1998)	Togo (1 August 1990)
	Niger (10 November 1992)	Tunisia (20 September 1990)
	Nigeria (1 November 1989)	Uganda (20 August 1990)
	Rwanda (13 May 2002)	United Republic of Tanzania (17 April 1996)
	Sao Tome and Principe (20 June 1996)	Zambia (28 May 1993)
	Senegal (27 November 1989)	Zimbabwe (30 July 1993)
Regional total **53**	**50**	**3**
Americas	Antigua and Barbuda (5 April 1993)	Bolivia (20 August 1990)
	Argentina (10 June 1993)	Brazil (17 July 1991)
	Bahamas (30 January 1989)	Canada (5 July 1990)
	Barbados (15 October 1992)	Chile (13 March 1990)
	Belize (24 July 1996)	Colombia (10 June 1994)

Region	*Party to the 1988 Convention*		*Non-party to the 1988 Convention*
	Costa Rica (8 February 1991)	Nicaragua (4 May 1990)	
	Cuba (12 June 1996)	Panama (13 January 1994)	
	Dominica (30 June 1993)	Paraguay (23 August 1990)	
	Dominican Republic (21 September 1993)	Peru (16 January 1992)	
	Ecuador (23 March 1990)	Saint Kitts and Nevis (19 April 1995)	
	El Salvador (21 May 1993)	Saint Lucia (21 August 1995)	
	Grenada (10 December 1990)	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (17 May 1994)	
	Guatemala (28 February 1991)	Suriname (28 October 1992)	
	Guyana (19 March 1993)	Trinidad and Tobago (17 February 1995)	
	Haiti (18 September 1995)	United States of America (20 February 1990)	
	Honduras (11 December 1991)	Uruguay (10 March 1995)	
	Jamaica (29 December 1995)	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (16 July 1991)	
	Mexico (11 April 1990)		
Regional total **35**		**35**	**0**
Asia	Afghanistan (14 February 1992)	Bahrain (7 February 1990)	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
	Armenia (13 September 1993)	Bangladesh (11 October 1990)	Timor-Leste
	Azerbaijan (22 September 1993)	Bhutan (27 August 1990)	

Region	*Party to the 1988 Convention*	*Non-party to the 1988 Convention*
	Brunei Darussalam (12 November 1993)	Maldives (7 September 2000)
	Cambodia (2 April 2005)	Mongolia (25 June 2003)
	China (25 October 1989)	Myanmar (11 June 1991)
	Georgia (8 January 1998)	Nepal (24 July 1991)
	India (27 March 1990)	Oman (15 March 1991)
	Indonesia (23 February 1999)	Pakistan (25 October 1991)
	Iran (Islamic Republic of) (7 December 1992)	Philippines (7 June 1996)
	Iraq (22 July 1998)	Qatar (4 May 1990)
	Israel (20 March 2002)	Republic of Korea (28 December 1998)
	Japan (12 June 1992)	Saudi Arabia (9 January 1992)
	Jordan (16 April 1990)	Singapore (23 October 1997)
	Kazakhstan (29 April 1997)	Sri Lanka (6 June 1991)
	Kuwait (3 November 2000)	Syrian Arab Republic (3 September 1991)
	Kyrgyzstan (7 October 1994)	Tajikistan (6 May 1996)
	Lao People's Democratic Republic (1 October 2004)	Thailand (3 May 2002)
	Lebanon (11 March 1996)	Turkey (2 April 1996)
	Malaysia (11 May 1993)	Turkmenistan (21 February 1996)

Region	*Party to the 1988 Convention*		*Non-party to the 1988 Convention*
	United Arab Emirates (12 April 1990)	Viet Nam (4 November 1997)	
	Uzbekistan (24 August 1995)	Yemen (25 March 1996)	
Regional total **46**		**44**	**2**
Europe	Albania (27 July 2001)	Germany[a] (30 November 1993)	Holy See
	Andorra (23 July 1999)	Greece[a] (28 January 1992)	Liechtenstein
	Austria[a] (11 July 1997)	Hungary[a] (15 November 1996)	
	Belarus (15 October 1990)	Iceland (2 September 1997)	
	Belgium[a] (25 October 1995)	Ireland[a] (3 September 1996)	
	Bosnia and Herzegovina (1 September 1993)	Italy[a] (31 December 1990)	
	Bulgaria (24 September 1992)	Latvia[a] (25 February 1994)	
	Croatia (26 July 1993)	Lithuania[a] (8 June 1998)	
	Cyprus[a] (25 May 1990)	Luxembourg[a] (29 April 1992)	
	Czech Republic[a] (30 December 1993)	Malta[a] (28 February 1996)	
	Denmark[a] (19 December 1991)	Moldova[b] (15 February 1995)	
	Estonia[a] (12 July 2000)	Monaco (23 April 1991)	
	Finland[a] (15 February 1994)	Montenegro[c] (3 June 2006)	
	France[a] (31 December 1990)	Netherlands[a] (8 September 1993)	

Region	*Party to the 1988 Convention*		*Non-party to the 1988 Convention*
	Norway (14 November 1994)	Slovenia[a] (6 July 1992)	
	Poland[a] (26 May 1994)	Spain[a] (13 August 1990)	
	Portugal[a] (3 December 1991)	Sweden[a] (22 July 1991)	
	Romania (21 January 1993)	Switzerland (14 September 2005)	
	Russian Federation (17 December 1990)	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (13 October 1993)	
	San Marino (10 October 2000)	Ukraine (28 August 1991)	
	Serbia[d] (3 January 1991)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[a] (28 June 1991)	
	Slovakia[a] (6 July 1992)		
	European Community[e] (31 December 1990)		
Regional total **46**		**44**	**2**
Oceania	Australia (10 November 1992)	New Zealand (16 December 1998)	Kiribati
	Cook Islands (22 February 2005)	Samoa (19 August 2005)	Marshall Islands
	Fiji (25 March 1993)	Tonga (29 April 1996)	Nauru
	Micronesia (Federated States of) (6 July 2004)	Vanuatu (26 January 2006)	Palau
			Papua New Guinea
			Solomon Islands
			Tuvalu
Regional total **15**		**8**	**7**

Region	*Party to the 1988 Convention*	*Non-party to the 1988 Convention*
World total		
195	**181**	**14**

[a] State member of the European Union.

[b] Since 16 October 2006, “Moldova” has replaced “Republic of Moldova” as the short name that is used in the United Nations.

[c] By its resolution 60/264 of 28 June 2006, the General Assembly decided to admit Montenegro to membership in the United Nations.

[d] Following the Declaration of Independence by the National Assembly of Montenegro on 3 June 2006, the President of the Republic of Serbia notified the Secretary-General that the membership of the state union Serbia and Montenegro in the United Nations, including all organs and organizations of the United Nations system, was continued by the Republic of Serbia, which remained responsible in full for all the rights and obligations of the state union Serbia and Montenegro under the Charter of the United Nations. Since 3 June 2006, the Republic of Serbia has acted in the United Nations under the designation “Serbia”.

[e] Extent of competence: article 12.

Annex II

Submission of information by Governments pursuant to article 12 of the 1988 Convention (form D) for the years 2001-2005

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.

Country or territory	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*
Afghanistan					
Albania				X	
Algeria	X	X	X	X	X
Andorra	X	X	X	X	X
Angola					
Anguilla[a]	X	X			
Antigua and Barbuda	X	X		X	
Argentina	X	X	X	X	X
Armenia	X	X	X	X	X
Aruba[a]					
Ascension Island	X	X	X	X	X
Australia	X	X	X	X	X
Austria[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Azerbaijan	X	X	X		X
Bahamas					
Bahrain	X	X			X
Bangladesh	X	X	X	X	X
Barbados	X	X	X	X	
Belarus	X	X	X	X	X
Belgium[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Belize		X			
Benin	X	X	X	X	X
Bermuda[a]			X	X	
Bhutan			X		
Bolivia	X	X	X	X	X
Bosnia and Herzegovina	X	X			X
Botswana	X	X	X		X
Brazil		X	X	X	X
British Virgin Islands[a]		X	X		
Brunei Darussalam	X	X	X	X	X
Bulgaria	X	X	X	X	X
Burkina Faso		X	X	X	X
Burundi					
Cambodia				X	X

Country or territory	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*
Cameroon	X	X		X	X
Canada	X		X	X	X
Cape Verde	X	X	X		
Cayman Islands[a]					
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[c]	X[c]	X[c]	X[c]	X[c]
Cocos (Keeling) Islands[a]	X[c]	X[c]	X[c]	X[c]	X[c]
Colombia	X	X	X	X	X
Comoros			X		
Congo	X	X	X	X	
Cook Islands	X	X	X	X	X
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	X
Côte d'Ivoire	X				
Croatia	X		X		
Cuba	X	X			
Cyprus[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Czech Republic[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	X		X		X
Democratic Republic of the Congo			X		
Denmark[b]	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	X
Estonia[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Ethiopia	X	X	X	X	X
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)		X	X	X	X
Fiji	X				
Finland[b]	X	X	X	X	X
France[b]	X	X	X	X	X
French Polynesia[a]	X[d]	X[d]	X[d]	X[d]	
Gabon					
Gambia					
Georgia		X	X	X	X
Germany[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Ghana		X			
Gibraltar					
Greece[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Grenada	X	X			

Country or territory	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*
Guatemala	X	X	X	X	
Guinea					
Guinea-Bissau	X	X			
Guyana		X	X		X
Haiti			X	X	X
Honduras					
Hungary[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Iceland	X	X	X		X
India	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia	X	X	X	X	X
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		X	X		
Iraq	X		X		
Ireland[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Israel	X	X	X	X	
Italy[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Jamaica	X	X	X	X	X
Japan	X	X	X	X	X
Jordan	X		X		X
Kazakhstan	X	X	X		
Kenya	X	X	X	X	
Kiribati	X				
Kuwait					
Kyrgyzstan	X	X	X	X	X
Lao People's Democratic Republic	X	X	X	X	X
Latvia[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Lebanon	X	X	X	X	X
Lesotho					
Liberia					
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya					
Lithuania[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Luxembourg[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Madagascar					X
Malawi					X
Malaysia	X	X	X		X
Maldives	X		X	X	X
Mali	X	X	X		
Malta[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Marshall Islands					
Mauritania	X		X	X	
Mauritius	X	X	X		X
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X
Micronesia (Federated States of)			X	X	X
Monaco	X	X	X		X
Mongolia	X	X			
Montserrat[a]		X		X	X
Morocco				X	X
Mozambique					
Myanmar	X	X	X	X	X

Country or territory	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*
Namibia					
Nauru	X			X	X
Nepal	X	X	X		
Netherlands[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Netherlands Antilles[a]				X	X
New Caledonia[a]	X[d]	X[d]	X[d]	X	X
New Zealand				X	X
Nicaragua	X	X	X	X	X
Niger					
Nigeria	X	X	X	X	X
Norfolk Island[a]	X[c]	X[c]	X[c]	X[c]	X[c]
Norway		X	X	X	X
Oman		X			
Pakistan	X	X			
Palau	X	X	X		
Panama	X	X	X	X	X
Papua New Guinea					
Paraguay	X	X	X	X	
Peru	X	X	X	X	X
Philippines	X	X		X	
Poland[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Portugal[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Qatar	X				
Republic of Korea	X	X	X	X	X
Republic of Moldova				X	X
Romania	X	X	X	X	X
Russian Federation		X	X	X	X
Rwanda	X		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	X
Senegal	X	X	X	X	X
Serbia and Montenegro					
Seychelles		X	X	X	
Sierra Leone					
Singapore	X	X	X	X	X
Slovakia[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Slovenia[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Solomon Islands	X	X	X	X	
Somalia					
South Africa	X	X	X	X	X
Spain[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Sri Lanka	X	X	X	X	X

Country or territory	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*
Sudan					
Suriname		X	X	X	
Swaziland	X				
Sweden[b]	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
Thailand	X	X	X	X	X
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		X			
Timor-Leste					
Togo	X				
Tonga		X			
Trinidad and Tobago		X	X	X	X
Tristan da Cunha	X	X	X		X
Tunisia	X	X	X	X	X
Turkey	X	X	X	X	X
Turkmenistan				X	
Turks and Caicos Islands[a]	X				
Tuvalu	X		X		
Uganda	X		X	X	
Ukraine	X	X	X	X	X
United Arab Emirates	X	X	X	X	X
United Kingdom[b]	X	X	X	X	X
United Republic of Tanzania	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		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	X	X	X		X
Viet Nam	X	X	X	X	X
Wallis and Futuna Islands[a]	X[c]	X[c]	X[c]	X[c]	
Yemen					X
Zambia	X		X	X	X
Zimbabwe					
Total number of Governments that submitted form D[e]	**140**	**140**	**141**	**128**	**126**
Total number of Governments requested to provide information	**211**	**212**	**212**	**212**	**212**

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

[b] State member of the European Union.

[c] Information was provided by Australia.

[d] Information was provided by France.

[e] In addition, the Commission of the European Communities has submitted form D for the years 1993-2004.

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 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 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 tables, 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:

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

Substance	*Conversion factor (kilograms to litres)*[a]
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 × 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. If reported quantities have been converted, the converted figures are listed in the tables in italics.

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

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

Country or territory, by region	*Acetic anhydride*[a] *(litres)*	*N-acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ephedrine (kilograms)*	*Ergometrine (grams)*	*Ergotamine (grams)*	*Isosafrole (litres)*	*Lysergic acid (grams)*	*3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)*	*1-P-2-P (litres)*	*Norephedrine (kilograms)*	*Piperonal (grams)*	*Potassium permanganate*[a] *(kilograms)*	*Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)*	*Safrole (litres)*
Africa														
Côte d'Ivoire														
2001	–	–	61[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2003	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Africa														
2001	8	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
2002	35 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 200	–	–	–	–	–	–
2003	7 200	–	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2004	18	–	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2005	25	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	1	–
Zambia														
2001	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2004	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2005	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional total														
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**
2004	**18**	**0**	**94**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
2005	**25**	**0**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**
Americas														
Central America														
Guatemala														
2003	–	–	104	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama														
2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	963	–
Subregional total														
2003	**0**	**0**	**104**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**963**	**0**

Country or territory, by region	*Acetic anhydride*[a] *(litres)*	N-*acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ephedrine (kilograms)*	*Ergometrine (grams)*	*Ergotamine (grams)*	*Isosafrole (litres)*	*Lysergic acid (grams)*	*3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)*	*1-P-2-P (litres)*	*Norephedrine (kilograms)*	*Piperonal (grams)*	*Potassium permanganate*[a] *(kilograms)*	*Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)*	*Safrole (litres)*
North America														
Canada														
2003	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8 000	–
2004	–	–	1 251	–	–	–	–	1 481	–	–	200 000	–	–	45
2005	°	–	53	–	105	–	109	3 942	–	°	–	–	°	–
Mexico														
2001	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	121	–
2002	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	10 000 000	–	3 032	–
2003	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 381	–
2005	10	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 000 000	40 000	526	–
United States														
2001	27	1	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
2004	6	122	818	–	–	–	–	–	316 660	1	–	59	174 423	18
2005	83	5	1 370	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1 000	93	82	6
Regional total														
2001	**32**	**1**	**312**	**0**	**45**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**11**	**1**	**0**	**515**	**22 108**	**114**
2002	**366**	**0**	**6 858**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**680**	**33**	**349**	**15**	**11 892 480**	**4 207**	**145 544**	**6**
2003	**20**	**0**	**487**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**18**	**0**	**0**	**12**	**16 546**	**109**
2004	**6**	**122**	**2 069**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1 481**	**316 660**	**1**	**200 000**	**59**	**174 423**	**63**
2005	**93**	**5**	**1 430**	**0**	**105**	**1**	**109**	**3 942**	**1**	**0**	**4 001 000**	**40 093**	**608**	**6**
South America														
Argentina														
2001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	89	–	–
Bolivia														
2001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	–
2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	106	–	–
2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	232	–	–
Brazil														
2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	–	–

Country or territory, by region	*Acetic anhydride*[a] *(litres)*	*N-acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ephedrine (kilograms)*	*Ergometrine (grams)*	*Ergotamine (grams)*	*Isosafrole (litres)*	*Lysergic acid (grams)*	*3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)*	*1-P-2-P (litres)*	*Norephedrine (kilograms)*	*Piperonal (grams)*	*Potassium permanganate*[a] *(kilograms)*	*Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)*	*Safrole (litres)*
Colombia														
2001	10 855	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50 186	–	–
2002	1 045	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	220 000	79 559	–	–
2003	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40 271	–	–
2004	780	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	170 320	–	–
2005	140	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	140 675	–	–
Ecuador														
2001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	349	–	–
2002	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	–	–
2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–
2004	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peru														
2001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	140	–	–
2002	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	482	–	–
2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	277	–	–
2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–
2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	67	–	–
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)														
2001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	223	–	–
Regional total														
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	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**40 568**	**0**	**0**
2004	**809**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**170 526**	**0**	**0**
2005	**140**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**141 010**	**0**	**0**
Asia														
East and South-East Asia														
China[c]														
2001	–	–	2 500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2002	36 957	–	3 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 050	–	–
2003	15 100	–	5 800	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	–
2004	12 323	10 000	5 927	–	–	–	–	5 331	23 345	–	13 100 000	–	–	5 519
2005	11 891	–	36 184	–	276 000	–	–	2	1 153	–	168 000	–	–	–

Country or territory, by region	Acetic anhydride[a] (litres)	N-acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)	1-P-2-P (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate[a] (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
Hong Kong SAR[c]														
2001	°	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	197	–	–	–	–	–
2002	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2004	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	42	–	–	2	1	–
2005	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3 356	°	–	–	–	°	–
Indonesia														
2005	–	–	270	–	–	–	–	77	77	–	–	–	–	–
Myanmar														
2001	12 318	–	3 922	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2002	2 953	–	1 724	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2003	2 562	–	308	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2004	26	–	183	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2005	1 638	–	325	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippines														
2001	–	–	604	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2002	–	–	1 453	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2003	–	–	5 068	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2004	–	–	4 088	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 740	–
Thailand														
2005	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional total														
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**	**11 176**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**50**	**0**	**0**
2004	**12 349**	**10 000**	**10 199**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5 332**	**23 387**	**0**	**13 100 000**	**2**	**1 741**	**5 519**
2005	**13 529**	**0**	**36 780**	**0**	**276 000**	**0**	**0**	**3 435**	**1 230**	**0**	**168 000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
South Asia														
India														
2001	8 589	–	930	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2002	3 288	–	126	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2003	592	115	2 234	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2004	2 665	–	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	91 000	–	–	–
2005	300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Country or territory, by region	*Acetic anhydride*[a] *(litres)*	N-acetylanthranilic acid *(kilograms)*	*Ephedrine (kilograms)*	*Ergometrine (grams)*	*Ergotamine (grams)*	*Isosafrole (litres)*	*Lysergic acid (grams)*	*3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)*	*1-P-2-P (litres)*	*Norephedrine (kilograms)*	*Piperonal (grams)*	*Potassium permanganate*[a] *(kilograms)*	*Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)*	*Safrole (litres)*
Nepal														
2002	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–
Regional total														
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	**592**	**115**	**2 234**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
2004	**2 665**	**0**	**72**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**91 000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
2005	**300**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
West Asia														
Azerbaijan														
2001	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2002	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2003	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	103	–	–
Kazakhstan														
2001	23	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°
2002	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
2003	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	–	–
Syrian Arab Republic														
2001	2 639	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey														
2001	47 602	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2002	36 446	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2003	9 669	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2004	1 587	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2005	3 913	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	–	–	–
Regional total														
2001	**50 275**	**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	**9 671**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**144**	**0**	**0**
2004	**1 587**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
2005	**3 913**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**28**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Country or territory, by region	*Acetic anhydride*[a] *(litres)*	*N-acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ephedrine (kilograms)*	*Ergometrine (grams)*	*Ergotamine (grams)*	*Isosafrole (litres)*	*Lysergic acid (grams)*	*3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)*	*1-P-2-P (litres)*	*Norephedrine (kilograms)*	*Piperonal (grams)*	*Potassium permanganate*[a] *(kilograms)*	*Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)*	*Safrole (litres)*
Europe														
States not members of the European Union														
Belarus														
2003	3 340	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2004	1 289	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria														
2001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	285	–	–	–	–	–
2002	–	–	[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2003	950	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2004	7 042	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–
2005	2	–	86	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	105	–	–
Iceland														
2005	–	–	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway														
2002	–	–	[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2005	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Romania														
2002	121	–	–	–	–	17	–	22	31	–	–	–	–	1 887
2003	1 348	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	1 893
2004	455	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 417 000	286	–	–
2005	43	–	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	145	–	–
Russian Federation														
2002	9 567	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
2003	493	47	271	–	12 400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2004	53 232	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	901	–	–
2005	4 303	–	293	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	1 306	2	–
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia														
2003	370	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ukraine														
2001	121	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	118	2	–
2002	1 736	–	1 110	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	°	–
2003	254	–	469	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	1	–
2004	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	174	1	–
2005	23	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	°	–

Country or territory, by region	*Acetic anhydride*[a] *(litres)*	N-*acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ephedrine (kilograms)*	*Ergometrine (grams)*	*Ergotamine (grams)*	*Isosafrole (litres)*	*Lysergic acid (grams)*	*3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)*	*1-P-2-P (litres)*	*Norephedrine (kilograms)*	*Piperonal (grams)*	*Potassium permanganate*[a] *(kilograms)*	*Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)*	*Safrole (litres)*
European Union														
Austria														
2002	–	–	240	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
Belgium														
2001	8 671	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 000	–	–	–	–	–
2002	–	–	–	–	–	*d*	–	*d*	*d*	–	–	–	–	–
2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 840	–	–	–	–	–	–
2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czech Republic														
2001	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2002	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2003	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2004	–	–	1 259	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2005	–	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–
Estonia														
2001	°	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2002	48	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	1
2003	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	128	18	–	–	–	°	44
2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
2005	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	–	1	–	7
Finland														
2001	–	–	*a*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2002	–	–	*a*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2003	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
2005	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–
France														
2002	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2005	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	3 960	–	–	–	–	–	–

Country or territory, by region		*Acetic anhydride*[a] *(litres)*	*N-acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ephedrine (kilograms)*	*Ergometrine (grams)*	*Ergotamine (grams)*	*Isosafrole (litres)*	*Lysergic acid (grams)*	*3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)*	*1-P-2-P (litres)*	*Norephedrine (kilograms)*	*Piperonal (grams)*	*Potassium permanganate*[a] *(kilograms)*	*Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)*	*Safrole (litres)*
Germany															
	2001	1 700	–	–	–	–	–	–	75	°	–	4 600 000	1	–	–
	2002	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	150	–	–	1	–	–
	2003	2	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	57	°	–	1	–	°
	2004	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	3	–	–
	2005	3	–	76	–	–	–	–	–	1 310	–	–	–	–	26
Greece															
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	–	–	1 088	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary															
	2002	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 000	–	–	–
	2005	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland															
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	26	–	–	–	–	–
Italy															
	2001	16 298	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	7	–	415	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	–
Latvia															
	2001	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2002	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100
	2005	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania															
	2001	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2002	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	–	–	–	20
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	22
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–

Country or territory, by region	*Acetic anhydride*[a] *(litres)*	N-*acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ephedrine (kilograms)*	*Ergometrine (grams)*	*Ergotamine (grams)*	*Isosafrole (litres)*	*Lysergic acid (grams)*	*3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)*	*1-P-2-P (litres)*	*Norephedrine (kilograms)*	*Piperonal (grams)*	*Potassium permanganate*[a] *(kilograms)*	*Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)*	*Safrole (litres)*
Netherlands														
2001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10 961	18 238	–	–	–	–	225
2002	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	8 030	1 228	–	–	–	–	15
2003	–	–	–	–	5 000	–	–	5 360	6 000	–	–	–	–	–
2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 400	6 280	–	–	–	–	–
2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 762	340	–	–	–	–	–
Poland														
2002	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–
2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 996	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal														
2002	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Slovakia														
2001	–	–	[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2002	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2003	–	–	8	–	6 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2004	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2005	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–
Slovenia														
2000	9 167	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2001	9 260	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain														
2001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	150	–	–
2002	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–
2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Sweden														
2001	–	–	[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2003	–	–	[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Country or territory, by region	*Acetic anhydride*[a] *(litres)*	N-*acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ephedrine (kilograms)*	*Ergometrine (grams)*	*Ergotamine (grams)*	*Isosafrole (litres)*	*Lysergic acid (grams)*	*3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)*	*1-P-2-P (litres)*	*Norephedrine (kilograms)*	*Piperonal (grams)*	*Potassium permanganate*[a] *(kilograms)*	*Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)*	*Safrole (litres)*
United Kingdom														
2001	64 700	–	[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2002	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	120	–	–	–	–	–
2004	–	–	162	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–
2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–
Regional total														
2001	**100 629**	**0**	**24**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**11 036**	**22 238**	**0**	**4 600 000**	**151**	**0**	**225**
2002	**9 665**	**0**	**307**	**0**	**0**	**20**	**0**	**8 030**	**1 535**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**16**
2003	**34 051**	**6 765**	**47**	**1 177**	**15**	**23 400**	**0**	**0**	**5 488**	**6 109**	**0**	**0**	**108**	**1**
2004	**62 021**	**0**	**1 472**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**10 161**	**9 297**	**6**	**2 423 000**	**1 375**	**1**	**122**
2005	**4 374**	**0**	**1 678**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**5 147**	**1 681**	**2**	**0**	**1 579**	**2**	**33**
Oceania														
Australia														
2001	3	–	644	–	25	–	71	–	4	15	32	4	79	1
2002	10	–	90	[e]	[e]	–	173	3	[o]	3	16 100	[o]	62	1
2003	–	–	94	[e]	[e]	–	[o]	–	–	14	–	–	762	405
2004	14	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 050 000	–	182	3
2005	2	–	430	–	[o]	–	115	400	–	[o]	2 000 000	[o]	81	–
New Zealand														
2005	1	[o]	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	147	–
Regional total														
2001	**3**	**0**	**644**	**0**	**25**	**0**	**71**	**0**	**4**	**15**	**32**	**4**	**79**	**1**
2002	**10**	**0**	**90**	[e]	[e]	**0**	**173**	**3**	[o]	**3**	**16 100**	[o]	**62**	**1**
2003	**0**	**0**	**94**	[e]	[e]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**762**	**405**
2004	**14**	**0**	**31**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1 050 000**	**0**	**182**	**3**
2005	**3**	**0**	**450**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**115**	**400**	**0**	**0**	**2 000 000**	**0**	**228**	**0**

Country or territory, by region	*Acetic anhydride*[a] *(litres)*	*N-acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ephedrine (kilograms)*	*Ergometrine (grams)*	*Ergotamine (grams)*	*Isosafrole (litres)*	*Lysergic acid (grams)*	*3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)*	*1-P-2-P (litres)*	*Norephedrine (kilograms)*	*Piperonal (grams)*	*Potassium permanganate*[a] *(kilograms)*	*Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)*	*Safrole (litres)*
World total														
2001	**182 709**	**1**	**9 012**	**0**	**70**	**0**	**71**	**11 050**	**22 450**	**16**	**4 600 032**	**51 690**	**22 187**	**344**
2002	**125 759**	**0**	**13 559**	[e]	[e]	**22**	**853**	**9 266**	**1 884**	**18**	**12 128 580**	**85 356**	**145 631**	**23**
2003	**69 197**	**6 880**	**14 193**	**1 177**	**15**	**23 400**	**0**	**0**	**5 506**	**6 123**	**0**	**40 774**	**18 379**	**515**
2004	**79 469**	**10 122**	**13 937**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**16 974**	**349 344**	**7**	**16 864 000**	**171 962**	**176 347**	**5 707**
2005	**22 377**	**5**	**40 351**	**0**	**276 105**	**1**	**226**	**12 924**	**2 940**	**2**	**6 169 000**	**182 682**	**839**	**39**

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

[b] The following countries 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] The data for China do not include those for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) and Taiwan Province of China.

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

[e] The following countries 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

Country or territory, by region	*Year*	*Acetone (litres)*	*Anthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ethyl ether (litres)*	*Hydrochloric acid (litres)*	*Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)*	*Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)*	*Piperidine (kilograms)*	*Sulphuric acid (litres)*	*Toluene (litres)*
Africa										
Mozambique										
	2002	–	10 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Africa										
	2001	58	3	2	12	–	2	–	26	–
	2002	–	15 625	–	–	–	–	–	–	33 400
	2003	–	450	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	261	20	–	70	–	–	–	215	421
	2005	161	–	5	224	–	–	–	163	197
Regional total										
	2001	**58**	**3**	**2**	**12**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**26**	**0**
	2002	**0**	**25 625**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**33 400**
	2003	**0**	**450**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	2004	**261**	**20**	**0**	**70**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**215**	**421**
	2005	**161**	**0**	**5**	**224**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**163**	**197**
Americas										
North America										
Canada										
	2003	184	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	4
Mexico										
	2001	19 202	–	–	876	–	–	–	173	–
	2002	157	–	–	2	–	–	–	19	–
	2003	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	25	–
	2005	538	–	1 200	78	–	15 000	–	9	1 295

Country or territory, by region	*Year*	*Acetone (litres)*	*Anthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ethyl ether (litres)*	*Hydrochloric acid (litres)*	*Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)*	*Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)*	*Piperidine (kilograms)*	*Sulphuric acid (litres)*	*Toluene (litres)*
United States										
	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
	2004	1 953 047	–	198 364	56 168 296	540	7	13	523 570	22 717
	2005	44 326	–	839	11 414	1 835	925	4	446 845	2 443
Regional total										
	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**
	2004	**1 953 055**	**0**	**198 364**	**56 168 296**	**540**	**7**	**13**	**523 590**	**22 721**
	2005	**44 864**	**0**	**2 039**	**11 492**	**1 835**	**15 925**	**4**	**446 854**	**3 738**
South America										
Argentina										
	2001	424	–	709	141	29 987	–	–	52	–
	2003	1 939	–	132	–	267	–	–	–	163 000
	2004	2 071	1	220	60 707	–	–	–	50 709	54 792
	2005	2 000	–	–	3 854	–	–	–	29 172	–
Bolivia										
	2001	2 106	–	2 010	922	2 180	–	–	2 698	°
	2004	3 608	–	–	23 728	–	–	–	82 308	2 203
	2005	2 362	–	–	194 419	–	–	–	22 010	925
Brazil										
	2003	123 698	–	24	36	–	–	–	820	–
	2004	288	–	63	214	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	–	–	102	2 500	3 006	–	–	272 863	1 325
Chile										
	2001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–
	2003	58	–	–	31	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	600	–	–	5	–	–	–	282	–

Country or territory, by region	*Year*	*Acetone (litres)*	*Anthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ethyl ether (litres)*	*Hydrochloric acid (litres)*	*Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)*	*Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)*	*Piperidine (kilograms)*	*Sulphuric acid (litres)*	*Toluene (litres)*
Colombia										
	2001	1 546 651	–	53 989	126 884	10 674	–	–	242	19
	2002	1 841 859	–	110 098	140 650	41 332	–	–	285 108	6 469
	2003	637 132	–	100 530	99 776	43 927	–	–	450 303	16 092
	2004	1 222 411	–	105 398	214 303	11 120	–	–	394 487	59 178
	2005	1 218 468	–	54 235	182 736	14 822	–	–	394 148	22 746
Ecuador										
	2001	–	–	–	160	1 975	–	–	296	–
	2002	41	–	2	331	687	–	–	776	6
	2003	3	–	–	509	76	–	–	1 086	40
	2004	–	–	–	475	16 850	–	–	84	–
	2005	20	–	–	147	9 179	–	–	4 071	9
Peru										
	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	–
	2004	13 087	–	–	36 691	9	–	–	20 610	1 620
	2005	20 398	–	–	36 914	–	–	–	28 425	3 908
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)										
	2001	–	–	–	25 580	–	–	–	1 344	2 800
	2002	285 577	–	133	4 681	10 164	–	–	28	–
	2003	34 905	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70 044
Regional total										
	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**	**15 632**
	2003	**797 893**	**0**	**100 554**	**109 923**	**44 003**	**0**	**0**	**462 260**	**86 176**
	2004	**1 241 465**	**1**	**105 681**	**336 118**	**27 979**	**0**	**0**	**548 198**	**117 793**
	2005	**1 243 848**	**0**	**54 337**	**245 575**	**27 007**	**0**	**0**	**750 971**	**28 913**

Country or territory, by region	*Year*	*Acetone (litres)*	*Anthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ethyl ether (litres)*	*Hydrochloric acid (litres)*	*Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)*	*Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)*	*Piperidine (kilograms)*	*Sulphuric acid (litres)*	*Toluene (litres)*
Asia										
East and South-East Asia										
China[a]										
	2002	888	–	2 704	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	19 704	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	9 708	–	9 877	11 907	–	–	–	1 090	7 277
	2005	7 004	14	14 863	5 789	–	31 803	2	1 466	34 350
Hong Kong SAR[a]										
	2004	30	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Macao SAR[a]										
	2003	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–
	2005	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia										
	2005	165	–	–	325	–	–	–	–	–
Myanmar										
	2001	114	1	136	3 870	–	375	–	2 937	–
	2002	91	1	341	272	–	–	–	1 423	–
	2004	1 500	–	6 255	2 068	–	–	–	–	–
Philippines										
	2001	613	–	–	377	–	–	–	–	–
	2002	2 332	–	125	21	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	9 893	–	–	2	12	–	–	–	9 600
Thailand										
	2001	–	–	1 205	20	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	5	–
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	73	–

Country or territory, by region	*Year*	*Acetone (litres)*	*Anthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ethyl ether (litres)*	*Hydrochloric acid (litres)*	*Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)*	*Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)*	*Piperidine (kilograms)*	*Sulphuric acid (litres)*	*Toluene (litres)*
Regional total										
	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**
	2004	**21 131**	**0**	**16 137**	**13 982**	**12**	**0**	**0**	**1 090**	**16 877**
	2005	**7 169**	**14**	**14 863**	**6 124**	**0**	**31 803**	**2**	**1 539**	**34 350**
South Asia										
India										
	2003	–	–	–	43	–	–	–	–	197
	2004	–	2 700	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 800
Regional total										
	2003	**0**	**0**	**0**	**43**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**197**
	2004	**0**	**2 700**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1 800**
West Asia										
Kazakhstan										
	2001	–	–	–	265	–	–	–	1 334	–
	2002	26	–	–	581	–	–	–	427 234	69
	2003	3 060	–	–	393 630	–	–	–	360 310	90
Lebanon										
	2002	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	–	–	119	1 999	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	300	5	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia										
	2003	14	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	°

Country or territory, by region	*Year*	*Acetone (litres)*	*Anthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ethyl ether (litres)*	*Hydrochloric acid (litres)*	*Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)*	*Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)*	*Piperidine (kilograms)*	*Sulphuric acid (litres)*	*Toluene (litres)*
Turkey										
	2001	422	–	1 075	–	–	–	–	217	–
	2002	870	–	1 235	–	–	–	–	3	–
	2003	295	–	4 224	270 725	–	–	–	41	–
	2004	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional total										
	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	**3 369**	**0**	**4 344**	**666 355**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**360 351**	**90**
	2004	**0**	**0**	**330**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	2005	**40**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Europe										
States not members of the European Union										
Belarus										
	2004	30 279	–	4	40 000	–	–	–	10 045	1
	2005	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	560	18
Bulgaria										
	2003	–	5 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	°
	2004	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	17
	2005	204	–	°	6	–	°			
Iceland										
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–	–
Norway										
	2004	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–
Romania										
	2002	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	1	–
	2004	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	125	3	14	–	26	–	10	810	72

Country or territory, by region	*Year*	*Acetone (litres)*	*Anthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ethyl ether (litres)*	*Hydrochloric acid (litres)*	*Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)*	*Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)*	*Piperidine (kilograms)*	*Sulphuric acid (litres)*	*Toluene (litres)*
Russian Federation										
	2002	21 928	–	–	61	–	–	–	29 916	24 598
	2003	18 828	–	–	19 795	44	–	–	8 403	1 417
	2004	2 783	–	130	59 133	1	–	–	190 817	1 767
	2005	40 244	–	6 428	299 573	216	–	–	668 741	2 093
Ukraine										
	2001	152	–	4 500	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2002	1 281	–	–	147	–	–	–	13	3 643 180
	2003	7 516	–	760	2 249	3	78	1	2 035	13 732
	2004	1 443	–	5	2 232	125	–	–	1 178	97 351
	2005	1 846	–	–	3 485	2 320	–	–	224	11 090
European Union										
Austria										
	2002	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Belgium										
	2001	2 000	–	3 200	2 435	–	–	–	25	–
	2002	10	–	–	[b]	–	–	–	[b]	[b]
	2003	400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	55	–	–	–
	2005	19 400	–	–	8 650	–	–	–	–	–
Czech Republic										
	2001	33	–	4	11	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Estonia										
	2002	5	–	–	20	–	–	–	9	–
	2003	°	–	4	18	–	–	–	6	°
	2004	–	–	22	60	–	–	–	5	–
	2005	°	–	°	°	–	–	–	15	10

Country or territory, by region	*Year*	*Acetone (litres)*	*Anthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ethyl ether (litres)*	*Hydrochloric acid (litres)*	*Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)*	*Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)*	*Piperidine (kilograms)*	*Sulphuric acid (litres)*	*Toluene (litres)*
Finland										
	2003	–	–	7	1	–	–	–	2	–
	2004	5	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–
France										
	2002	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Germany										
	2001	1 445	–	13	7	–	–	–	4	4
	2002	13	–	1	°	–	–	–	–	5
	2003	43	°	27	30	3	1	1	31	34
	2004	2	–	21	2	–	–	–	1	5
	2005	4	–	–	13	–	–	–	4	3
Hungary										
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Italy										
	2003	983	–	4 195	468	271	–	–	423	6
	2004	23	–	25	3	–	–	–	2	–
	2005	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands										
	2001	15 600	–	3 800	8 025	–	–	–	1 250	–
	2002	13 655	–	2 845	8 150	20	–	–	415	–
	2003	8 000	–	–	1 000	–	–	–	200	–
	2004	9 775	–	–	780	–	48	–	–	–
	2005	19 040	–	–	4 205	–	–	–	–	–
Poland										
	2002	74	–	–	242	–	–	–	88	3
	2004	–	–	–	705	–	120	–	54	3
Portugal										
	2003	14	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	°

Country or territory, by region	*Year*	*Acetone (litres)*	*Anthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ethyl ether (litres)*	*Hydrochloric acid (litres)*	*Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)*	*Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)*	*Piperidine (kilograms)*	*Sulphuric acid (litres)*	*Toluene (litres)*
Spain										
	2001	4 694	–	6 829	151	5 930	–	–	42	365
	2002	246	–	12	6	50	38	–	12	–
	2003	1 714	–	1	106	–	50	–	206	–
	2004	59	–	1	40	2	1	7	1	9
	2005	1 197	–	5	12	131	4	–	10	–
Slovakia										
	2002	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	40
	2003	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	9
	2005	16	–	–	9	–	–	–	°	63
Sweden										
	2001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
United Kingdom										
	2001	–	–	7 096	–	1 250	–	–	–	3 673
	2002	–	–	75	–	–	–	–	50	–
Regional total										
	2001	**23 924**	**0**	**25 442**	**10 629**	**7 180**	**0**	**0**	**1 324**	**4 042**
	2002	**37 213**	**0**	**2 944**	**8 635**	**70**	**38**	**0**	**30 505**	**3 667 826**
	2003	**37 497**	**5 000**	**4 995**	**23 668**	**320**	**129**	**3**	**11 306**	**15 195**
	2004	**44 369**	**1**	**208**	**102 996**	**128**	**225**	**7**	**202 105**	**99 162**
	2005	**82 137**	**3**	**6 447**	**315 958**	**2 693**	**4**	**10**	**670 367**	**13 350**
Oceania										
Australia										
	2001	488	–	387	450	16	°	35	412	231
	2002	436	–	67	205	23	5	–	26	103
	2003	27	–	–	61	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	304	–	23	175	37	–	–	51	164
	2005	372	–	73	375	5	°	–	398	982

Country or territory, by region	*Year*	*Acetone (litres)*	*Anthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ethyl ether (litres)*	*Hydrochloric acid (litres)*	*Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)*	*Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)*	*Piperidine (kilograms)*	*Sulphuric acid (litres)*	*Toluene (litres)*
New Zealand										
	2005	102	–	1	41	2	–	–	33	581
Regional total										
	2001	**488**	**0**	**387**	**450**	**16**	**[b]**	**35**	**412**	**231**
	2002	**436**	**0**	**67**	**205**	**23**	**5**	**0**	**26**	**103**
	2003	**27**	**0**	**0**	**61**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	2004	**304**	**0**	**23**	**175**	**37**	**0**	**0**	**51**	**164**
	2005	**474**	**0**	**74**	**416**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**431**	**1 563**
World total										
	2001	**1 618 389**	**4**	**86 957**	**221 662**	**52 137**	**381**	**35**	**48 665**	**20 754**
	2002	**56 471 463**	**25 626**	**6 223 706**	**268 673**	**52 761**	**79**	**217**	**771 961**	**3 727 072**
	2003	**988 331**	**5 450**	**120 852**	**855 857**	**44 975**	**158**	**12**	**1 809 172**	**273 178**
	2004	**3 260 585**	**2 722**	**320 743**	**56 621 642**	**28 696**	**232**	**20**	**1 275 249**	**258 938**
	2005	**1 378 693**	**17**	**77 765**	**579 789**	**31 542**	**47 732**	**16**	**1 870 325**	**82 111**

[a] The data for China do not include those for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) 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 2001-2005

Governments of the countries and territories indicated have provided information on licit trade in, uses of and requirements for substances listed in Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, on form D for the years 2001-2005. 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.

	2001		*2002*		*2003*		*2004*		*2005*	
Country or territory	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*
Afghanistan										
Albania										
Algeria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Andorra										
Angola										
Anguilla	X	X	X	X						
Antigua and Barbuda										
Argentina	X	X					X	X	X	X
Armenia	X	X	X	X	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[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Azerbaijan			X	X	X				X	
Bahamas										
Bahrain	X	X							X	X
Bangladesh	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Barbados	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Belarus	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belgium[a]	X		X		X		X		X	
Belize										
Benin	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Bermuda										
Bhutan										
Bolivia	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X

Country or territory	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments
Bosnia and Herzegovina	X	X							X	X
Botswana										
Brazil			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
British Virgin Islands										
Brunei Darussalam	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bulgaria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burkina Faso										
Burundi										
Cambodia							X	X	X	X
Cameroon										
Canada					X	X	X	X	X	X
Cape Verde										
Cayman Islands										
Central African Republic	X	X								
Chad										
Chile	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
China					X		X		X	
Hong Kong SAR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Macao SAR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Christmas Island										
Cocos (Keeling) Islands										
Colombia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Comoros										
Congo					X	X	X	X		
Cook Islands	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Côte d'Ivoire										
Croatia					X	X				
Cuba	X	X	X	X						
Cyprus[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Czech Republic[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	X	X				X			X	X
Democratic Republic of the Congo					X	X				
Denmark[a]	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	X	X	X	X
El Salvador	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Country or territory	*2001*		*2002*		*2003*		*2004*		*2005*	
	Trade	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*
Equatorial Guinea										
Eritrea										
Estonia[a]	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								
Finland[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
France[a]	X		X		X		X		X	
French Polynesia	X									
Gabon										
Gambia										
Georgia			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Germany[a]	X		X		X		X		X	X
Ghana			X	X						
Gibraltar										
Greece[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Grenada										
Guatemala	X	X	X	X			X	X		
Guinea										
Guinea-Bissau										
Guyana			X	X	X	X				X
Haiti					X	X	X	X	X	X
Honduras										
Hungary[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iceland			X	X					X	X
India	X	X	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				
Iraq					X	X				
Ireland[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Israel										
Italy[a]	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
Kazakhstan	X		X	X	X	X				
Kenya	X		X		X		X	X		
Kiribati	X	X								
Kuwait										
Kyrgyzstan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lao People's Democratic	X		X		X		X		X	

Country or territory	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments
Republic										
Latvia[a]	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lebanon	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lesotho										
Liberia										
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya										
Lithuania[a]		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Luxembourg[a]	X	X	X	X	X				X	
Madagascar									X	X
Malawi									X	X
Malaysia	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Maldives	X	X					X	X		
Mali	X	X	X		X					
Malta[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Marshall Islands										
Mauritania										
Mauritius	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	X	X	X	X
Monaco	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Mongolia										
Montserrat							X	X		X
Morocco							X	X	X	X
Mozambique										
Myanmar	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Namibia										
Nauru										
Nepal	X	X			X					
Netherlands[a]	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Netherlands Antilles									X	X
New Caledonia	X		X		X	X	X		X	
New Zealand									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
Norfolk Island										
Norway			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Oman			X	X						
Pakistan										
Palau					X					
Panama	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Country or territory	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments
Papua New Guinea										
Paraguay	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Peru	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Philippines	X	X	X	X			X	X		
Poland[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Portugal[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Qatar	X	X								
Republic of Korea	X		X		X		X	X	X	
Republic of Moldova							X	X	X	X
Romania	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Russian Federation							X	X	X	X
Rwanda	X	X								
Saint Helena		X		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	
Serbia and Montenegro										
Seychelles			X	X	X	X	X	X		
Sierra Leone										
Singapore	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Slovakia[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Slovenia[a]	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	X
Spain[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sri Lanka	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Sudan										
Suriname				X	X	X				
Swaziland										
Sweden[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland	X		X		X		X	X	X	X
Syrian Arab Republic	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Tajikistan	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Thailand	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The former Yugoslav			X							

Country or territory	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments
Republic of Macedonia										
Timor-Leste										
Togo										
Tonga										
Trinidad and Tobago			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tristan da Cunha										X
Tunisia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkmenistan								X		
Turks and Caicos Islands										
Tuvalu										
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	X	X
United Kingdom[a]	X		X	X	X	X			X	
United Republic of Tanzania	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
United States of America	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Uruguay	X	X								
Uzbekistan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vanuatu	X	X								
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	
Viet Nam	X	X	X	X					X	X
Wallis and Futuna Islands										
Yemen									X	
Zambia	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Zimbabwe										
Total number of Governments that submitted form D	**109**	**96**	**103**	**93**	**109**	**97**	**96**	**90**	**107**	**96**
Total number of Governments requested to provide information	**211**	**211**	**212**	**212**	**212**	**212**	**212**	**212**	**212**	**212**

[a] State member of the European Union.

Annex V

Annual legitimate requirements for ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone and phenyl-2-propanone, substances frequently used in the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants

1. In its resolution 49/3, entitled "Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs", the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, inter alia:

(a) Requested Member States to provide to the International Narcotics Control Board annual estimates of their legitimate requirements for 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, pseudoephedrine, ephedrine and 1-phenyl-2-propanone and, to the extent possible, estimated requirements for imports of preparations containing those substances that could be easily used or recovered by readily applicable means;

(b) Requested the Board to provide those estimates to Member States in such a manner as to ensure that such information was used only for drug control purposes;

(c) Invited Member States to report to the Board on the feasibility and usefulness of preparing, reporting and using estimates of legitimate requirements for the precursor chemicals and preparations referred to above in preventing diversion.

2. Pursuant to that resolution, the Board formally invited Governments to prepare estimates of their legitimate requirements for those substances and of their import requirements for preparations and to advise it on the feasibility and usefulness of preparing, reporting and using such data. The names of those countries whose Governments have provided data in reply to that communication appear in bold in the table below.

3. The Board has decided to publish the legitimate requirements reported to it by Governments on form D, as available. It is expected that those data will provide the competent authorities of exporting countries with at least an indication of the legitimate requirements of importing countries, thus preventing diversion attempts. The table indicates, in kilograms, the highest annual legitimate requirements reported by Governments for the years 2003-2005. Governments are invited to review their requirements as published, amend them as necessary and inform the Board of any required change.

Annual legitimate requirements reported by Governments for ephedrine, pseudophedrine, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone and phenyl-2-propanone for the years 2003-2005

Country or area	*Ephedrine (kilograms)*	*Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)*	*3,4-MDP-2-P*[a] *(kilograms)*	*P-2-P*[b] *(kilograms)*
Algeria		100		
Argentina	4 500	19 000		1
Australia	70	15 000	1	41
Azerbaijan	20	10		
Bangladesh	850	15 305		
Barbados	250	160		
Belarus	60	25		1
Benin		5		
Brazil	2 200	16 640		6 259
Bulgaria	3 574			
Cambodia	300	300		
Canada	20 000	9 300		
Chile	499	4 405		
Colombia	500	40 000		
Cook Islands	1	1		
Costa Rica	25	2 449		
Côte d'Ivoire	100			
Croatia	100	400		
Cyprus	160	150	25	
Czech Republic	1 059	2 761		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2 500			
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1 640	4 860		
Dominican Republic	250	1 250		
Ecuador	250	7 000		
Egypt	8 000	30 000		
El Salvador	150	700		
Estonia	6			
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	1	1		
Finland	50			
Georgia	4			
Germany	5 000	20 000	5	2 686
Ghana	2 000	700		
Guinea	5			
Guyana	80	85		

Country or area	*Ephedrine (kilograms)*	*Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)*	*3,4-MDP-2-P*[a] *(kilograms)*	*P-2-P*[b] *(kilograms)*
Haiti	100	174		
Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of China	2 186	22 601		
Hungary	1 100	1	2 084	2 239
Iceland	1			
India	477	2 634		
Indonesia	12 339	30 221		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		5 000		
Iraq	50	1 400		
Ireland	276	226		1
Kazakhstan	332	1		
Kyrgyzstan	1 100	120		
Lebanon	50	10		
Lithuania	1	1		
Macao, Special Administrative Region of China	2	15	25	7
Madagascar	702	150		
Malaysia	5 700	37 000		
Malta	10	220	1	1
Mauritius	20			
Morocco		1 498		
Mozambique	3			
Myanmar	3			
New Zealand	50	100		
Nicaragua		200		
Nigeria	3 849	5 823		
Papua New Guinea		14		
Peru	50	7 000		
Philippines	8	434		
Poland	450	3 500		
Republic of Moldova	100	150		
Romania	951	3 235		
Saint Helena	1	1		
Slovakia	98	2		
Slovenia	18	175		
South Africa	30 000	35 000		
Spain	1 298	9 904	1	176
Sweden	82			
Tajikistan	38			

Country or area	*Ephedrine (kilograms)*	*Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)*	*3,4-MDP-2-P*[a] *(kilograms)*	*P-2-P*[b] *(kilograms)*
Thailand	21	36 900		
Tristan da Cunha		0.060		
Turkey	5 000	23 000		896
Uganda	82	574		
United Arab Emirates		200		
United Kingdom	378	13 741		39
United Republic of Tanzania		500		
United States of America	3 500	379 100		31 838
Zambia	20	20		

Notes: The names of non-metropolitan territories and special administrative regions are in italics. A blank signifies that data were not submitted for the substance in question.

[a] 3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone.

[b] 1-Phenyl-2-propanone.

Annex VI

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 listed 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

Notifying Government	*Substances to which pre-export notification requirement applies*	*Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General*
Antigua and Barbuda[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	5 May 2000
Argentina	All substances included in Table I	19 November 1999
Australia	Ephedrine, pseudoephedrine	26 June 2000
Belarus[b]	Ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate	
Benin[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	4 February 2000

Notifying Government	*Substances to which pre-export notification requirement applies*	*Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General*
Bolivia[a]	Acetic anhydride, potassium permanganate, acetone, ethyl ether, hydrochloric acid and sulphuric acid	12 November 2001
Brazil[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	15 October 1999 and 15 December 1999
Canada	All substances included in Tables I and II	31 October 2005
Cayman Islands[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	7 September 1998
China	Acetic anhydride	20 October 2000
Macao Special Administrative Region[c]	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
Colombia[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	14 October 1998
Costa Rica[a]	All substances included in Table I	27 September 1999
	All substances included in Table II	31 January 2005
Dominican Republic[a]	All substances included in Table II	11 September 2002
Ecuador[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	1 August 1996
Egypt[a]	All substances included in Table I and acetone	3 December 2004
Ethiopia[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	17 December 1999
Haiti[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	20 June 2002
India[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	23 March 2000
Indonesia[a]	Acetic anhydride, *N*-acetylanthranilic acid, ephedrine, ergometrine, ergotamine, isosafrole, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, 1-phenyl-2-propanone, piperonal, pseudoephedrine, safrole; anthranilic acid and phenylacetic acid	18 February 2000
Japan	*N*-acetylanthranilic acid, ephedrine, ergometrine, ergotamine, isosafrole, lysergic acid, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, 1-phenyl-2-propanone, piperonal, pseudoephedrine and safrole	17 December 1999
Jordan[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	15 December 1999
Kazakhstan[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	15 August 2003
Lebanon[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	14 June 2002
Madagascar[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	31 March 2003
Malaysia[a]	All substances included in Table I, anthranilic acid, ethyl ether, phenylacetic acid and piperidine	21 August 1998
Maldives[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	6 April 2005
Mexico[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	6 April 2005
Moldova[a,d]	All substances included in Tables I and II	29 December 1998
Nigeria[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	28 February 2000
Pakistan[a]	Acetic anhydride, ephedrine, potassium permanganate, pseudoephedrine and acetone	12 November 2001
Paraguay[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	3 February 2000

Notifying Government	*Substances to which pre-export notification requirement applies*	*Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General*
Peru[a]	Acetic anhydride, ephedrine, ergometrine, ergotamine, lysergic acid, norephedrine, potassium permanganate, pseudoephedrine, acetone, ethyl ether, hydrochloric acid, methyl ethyl ketone, sulphuric acid and toluene	27 September 1999
Philippines[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	16 April 1999
Romania[a]	Acetic anhydride, potassium permanganate and all substances included in Table II	17 November 2000
Russian Federation[a]	Acetic anhydride, ephedrine, ergometrine, ergotamine, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, norephedrine, 1-phenyl-2-propanone, potassium permanganate, pseudoephedrine and all substances included in Table II	21 February 2000
Saudi Arabia[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	18 October 1998
Singapore	All substances included in Table I	5 May 2000
South Africa[a]	All substances included in Table I and anthranilic acid	11 August 1999
Sri Lanka	All substances included in Table I	19 November 1999
Tajikistan[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	7 February 2000
Turkey[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	2 November 1995
United Arab Emirates[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	26 September 1995
United Republic of Tanzania[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	10 December 2002
United States of America	Acetic anhydride, ephedrine and pseudoephedrine	2 June 1995 and 19 January 2001
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	27 March 2000
European Union (on behalf of all its States members)[e]	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000

Note: The names of territories are in italics.

[a] 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.

[b] 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.

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

[d] Since 16 October 2006, “Moldova” has replaced “Republic of Moldova” as the short name that is used in the United Nations.

[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 VII

Substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention

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

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

Annex VIII

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

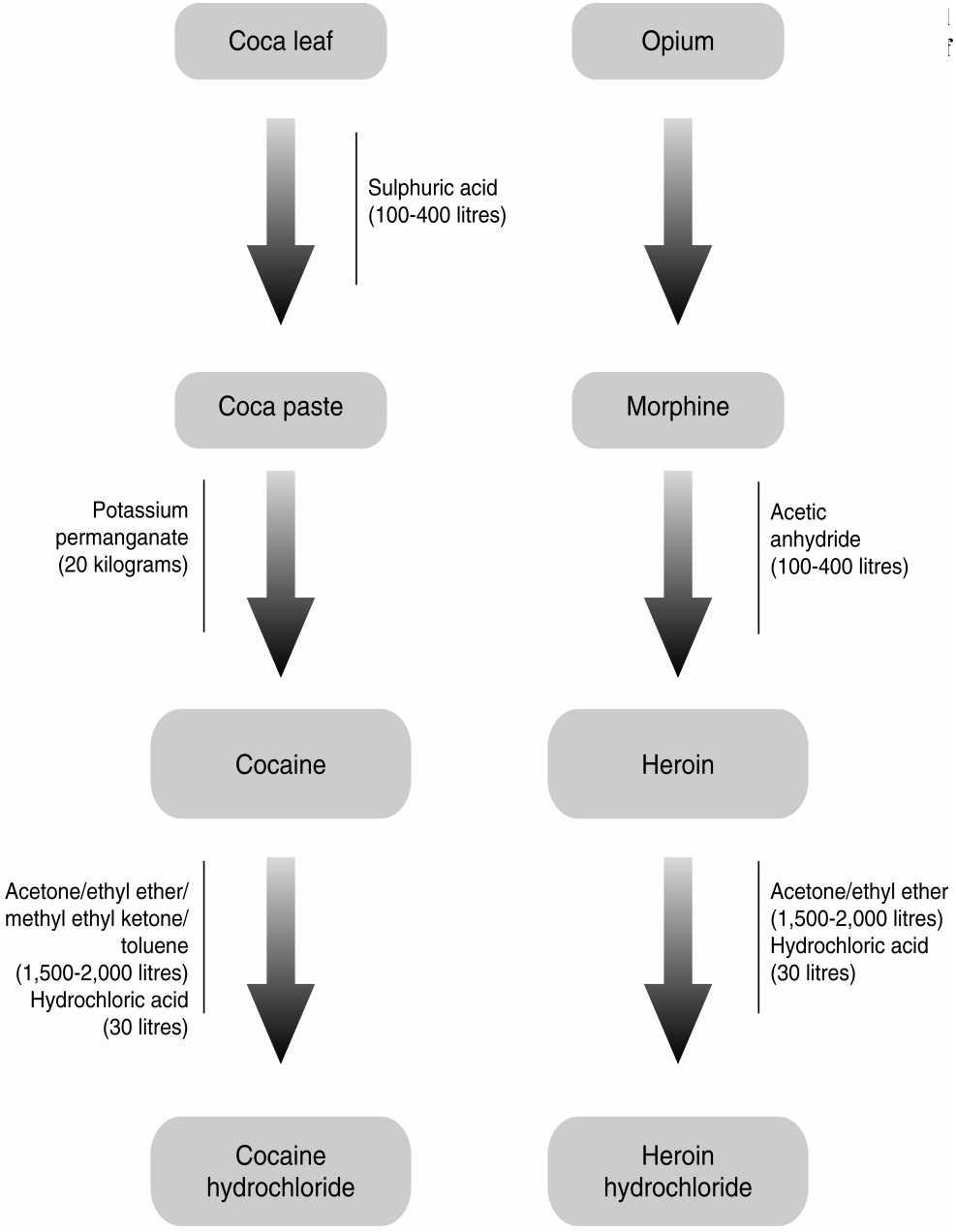


Figure A.II

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

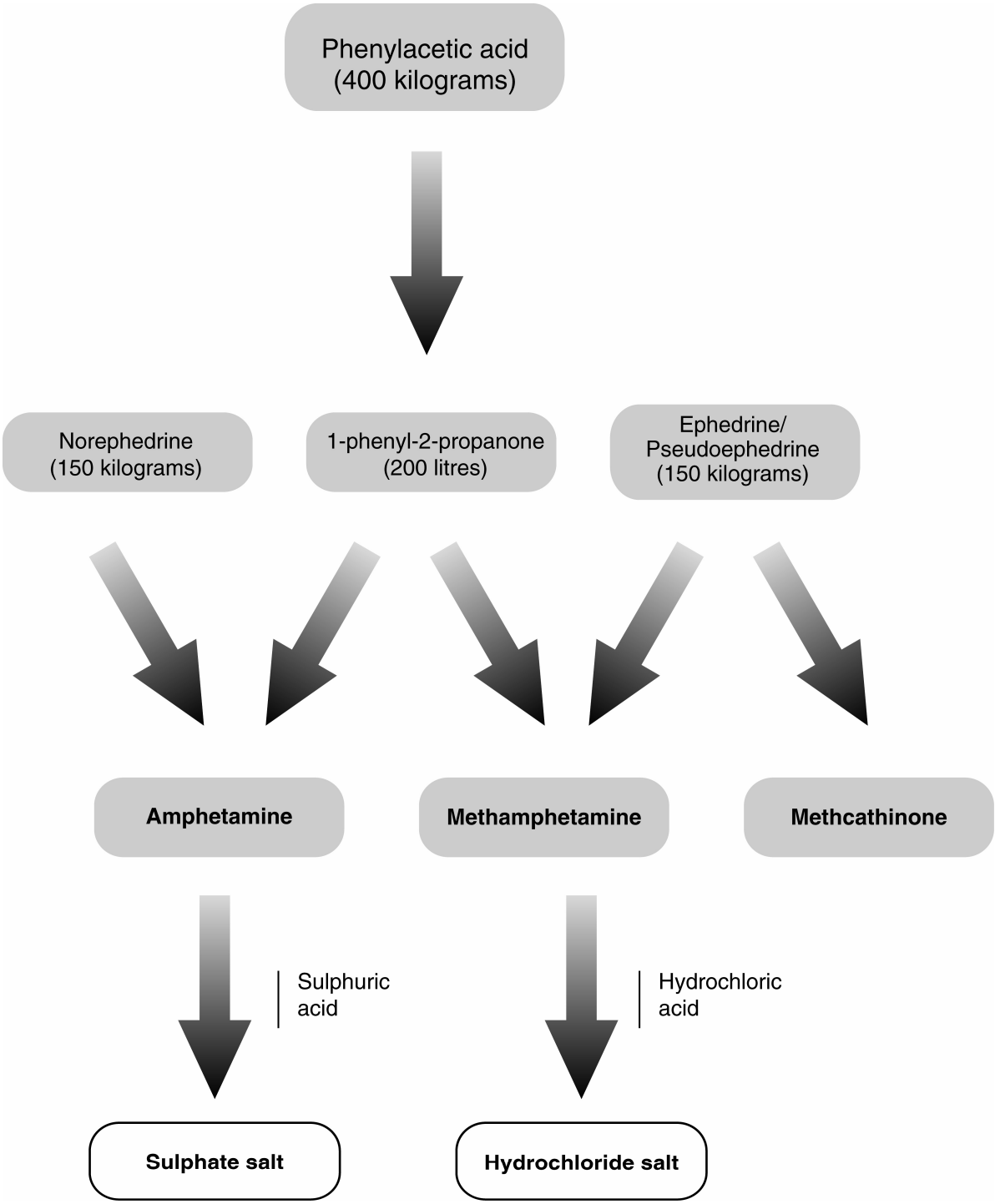
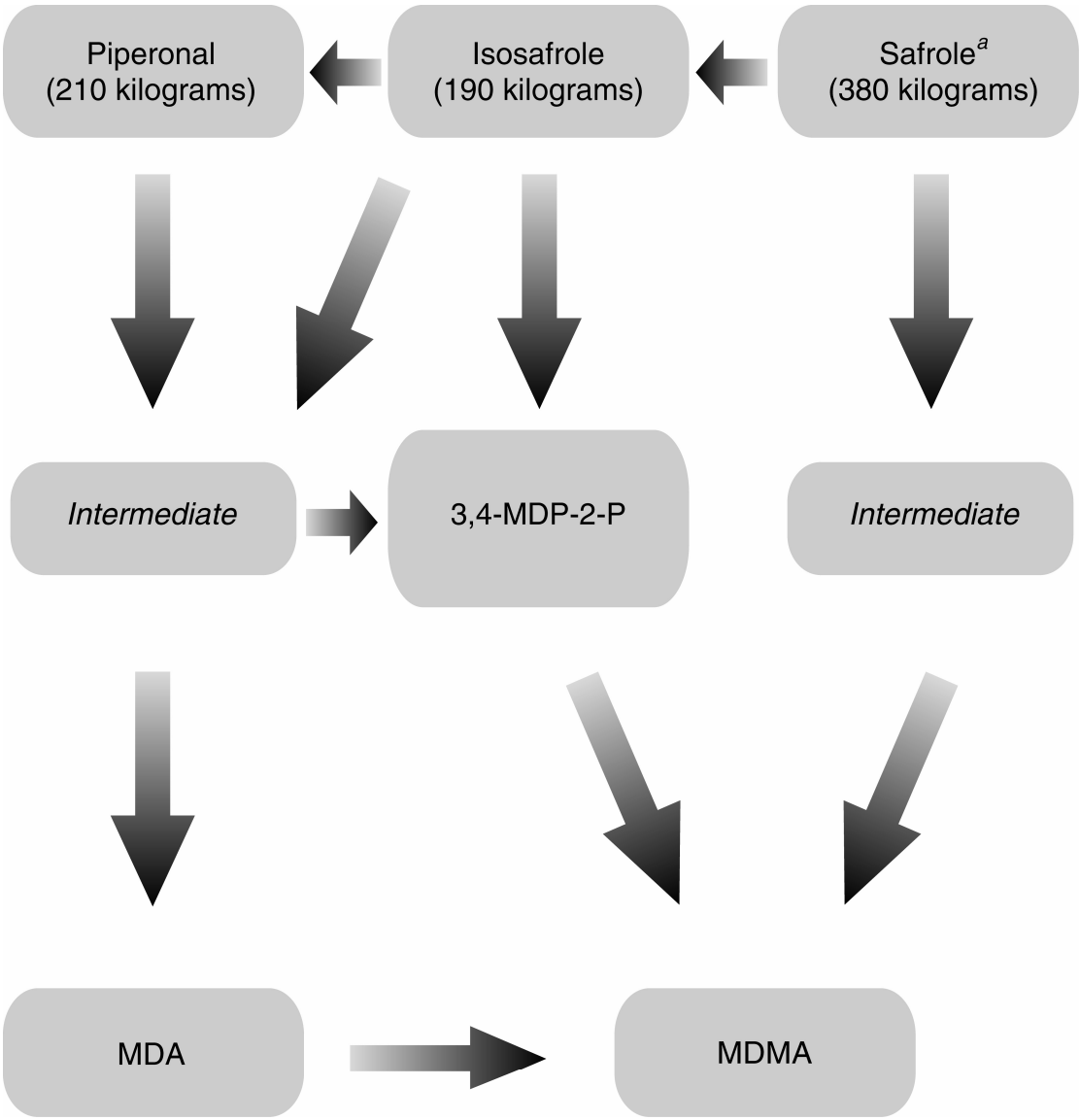


Figure A.III

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

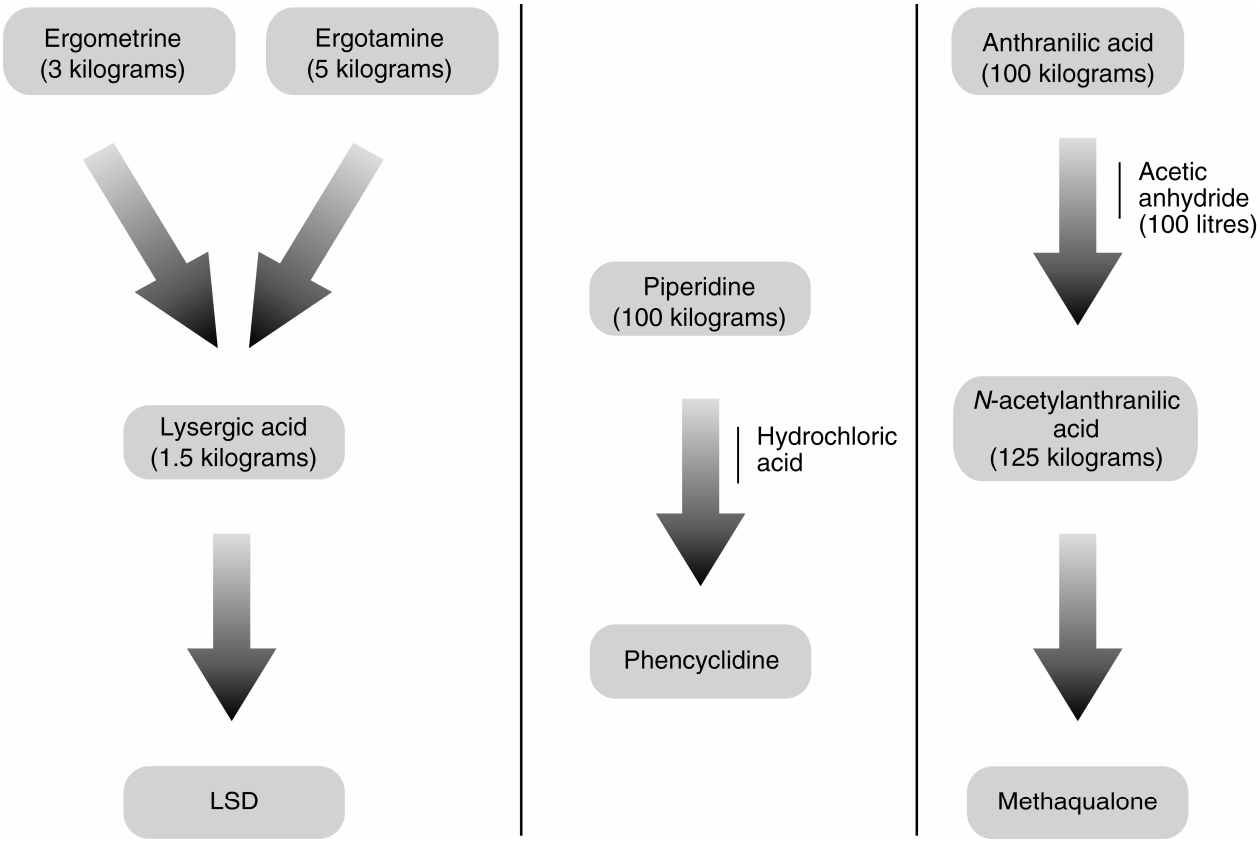


Note: Approximately 250 litres of 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (3,4-MDP-2-P) are required to manufacture 100 kg of 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA) hydrochloride; and 125 litres of 3,4-MDP-2-P are required to manufacture 100 kg of methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) or 3,4-methylenedioxyethylamphetamine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

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

Figure A.IV

Illicit manufacture of lysergic acid diethylamide (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 IX

Licit uses of the substances 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 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 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:

Substance	*Licit uses*
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 and 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
N-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
Lysergic acid	Used in organic synthesis

Substance	*Licit uses*
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 X

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 Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention and to cooperate with each other to that end (para. 1);

(b) Mechanism for amending the scope of control (paras. 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 (para. 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 (para. 9);

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

(f) Confidentiality of information (para. 11);

(g) Reporting by parties to the International Narcotics Control Board (para. 12);

(h) Report of the Board to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (para. 13);

(i) Non-applicability of the provisions of article 12 to certain preparations (para. 14).

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[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 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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