INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

2007

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 2007 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (E/INCB/2007/4)

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 2007
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

I am pleased to present the 2007 report of the International Narcotics Control Board on international precursor control. During the past year, the online system for pre-export notifications (PEN Online), introduced by the Board in 2006, has proved to be an efficient means of verifying the legitimacy of shipments of precursor chemicals. The use of the PEN Online system by over 90 countries and territories has contributed significantly to preventing the diversion of several tons of precursor chemicals listed in the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. The Board is also pleased that Project Prism continues to be a worthwhile initiative for preventing the diversion of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants.

More than 100 Governments have responded to a request of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to provide the Board with information on their legitimate requirements for precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants. The responses received provide valuable input for the establishment of a voluntary, comprehensive and accurate control system for those chemicals.

In 2007, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Liechtenstein acceded to the 1988 Convention, thus confirming the Convention as a truly universal instrument for the control of precursor chemicals.

Despite those positive developments, the Board is concerned that criminal organizations are exploiting loopholes in the control system for precursor chemicals in many countries in Africa and West Asia to establish trafficking hubs for chemicals in those regions. As highlighted in the report, numerous suspicious shipments of precursor chemicals to Africa and West Asia have been identified. It has also been established that those chemicals were destined to be diverted within those regions and to be smuggled to the Americas. The Board calls on the international community to take urgent action against that worrisome development.

While the Board commends the successes of the PEN Online system, Project Prism and Project Cohesion, it also acknowledges that large illicit consignments of acetic anhydride are reaching Afghanistan and that huge quantities of potassium permanganate, from unknown sources, are reaching remote areas in Colombia. There is thus no room for complacency. Regional and international cooperation in law enforcement needs to be strengthened in the regions where heroin and cocaine are being manufactured, so that the consignments of chemicals to be used for the illicit manufacture of those narcotic drugs can be intercepted and the persons who perpetrate those crimes can be arrested and prosecuted.

The Board urges all Governments to show greater commitment, including through the platform offered under Project Cohesion, preventing the diversion and smuggling of precursor chemicals. As in the past, the Board stands ready to assist Governments in those efforts, within the framework of its mandate.

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

Preface

The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 provides inter alia that the International Narcotics Control Board shall report annually to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the implementation of article 12 of the Convention and that the Commission shall periodically review the adequacy and propriety of Tables I and II of the Convention.

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 Convention, in accordance with the following provisions contained in article 23 of the 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."

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Explanatory notes

The following abbreviations have been used in the present report:

LSD	lysergic acid diethylamide
MDMA	methylenedioxymethamphetamine
3,4-MDP-2-P	3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone
P-2-P	1-phenyl-2-propanone

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

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

Summary

In its 2007 report on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the International Narcotics Control Board informs Governments of the notification that the Board has sent to the Secretary-General, to formally initiate the procedures to transfer phenylacetic acid from Table II to Table I of the Convention. The Board believes that the transfer is necessary because existing controls over phenylacetic acid are insufficient to prevent the diversion of the substance from continuing.

Following a request by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Board has defined safrole-rich oils in the following way: safrole-rich oils are any mixtures or natural products containing safrole present in such a way that it can be used or recovered by readily applicable means.

The Board notes that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Liechtenstein have joined the community of States parties to the 1988 Convention. The Board calls on Equatorial Guinea, the Holy See, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Namibia, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Timor-Leste and Tuvalu to become States parties to that important international treaty and thus ensure its universal application.

Owing to the increase in attempted diversions of ephedra from licit trade involving States members of the European Union during 2006, the European Union decided in 2007 to treat ephedra as a natural product containing ephedrine that can be easily used or extracted by readily applicable and economically viable means, thus bringing it under the scope of article 12 of the 1988 Convention.

Over 100 Governments have informed the Board of their estimated legitimate requirements for four precursors used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 49/3. Those estimates are now published in an annex to the present report and on the website of the Board. The Board encourages all Governments to prepare, provide to the Board and regularly update those estimates. Competent authorities are invited to inform the Board of methodologies they have found useful in preparing precursor estimates and of any difficulties experienced in that regard.

The online system for the exchange of pre-export notifications (PEN Online) has become an effective means of rapid verification of the legitimacy of transactions involving precursors. The system, which is currently being used by all major exporting, trans-shipment and importing countries, has contributed to the identification of suspicious transactions and the prevention of diversion. The Board therefore encourages all Governments to make use of the PEN Online system.

The Board acknowledges the results achieved under Project Prism, the international initiative against the diversion of chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, and in particular under Operation Crystal Flow, conducted from 1 January to 30 June 2007. The Board recognizes that the monitoring of transactions in international trade has led to the identification of suspicious shipments and helped to prevent the diversion of 53 tons of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. Operation Crystal Flow, however, confirmed that Africa and

West Asia have become major trans-shipment areas for the diversion of precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants. The Board recommends specific and urgent action to countries and territories in those regions in order to address that worrisome development.

Related to the foregoing observations, the Board again recommends to all Governments that they should send pre-export notifications for shipments of pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrines, control such preparations in the same way as they control the raw material and adopt adequate controls over the licit manufacture and distribution of precursors. The Board also draws the attention of competent authorities to the non-scheduled substances that traffickers search for when the monitoring of scheduled substances frequently used in illicit drug manufacture has been strengthened.

In Asia and Latin America, Governments continued to face serious difficulties in addressing the diversion of substances used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine and heroin. Few suspicious shipments of such substances, particularly potassium permanganate and acetic anhydride, have been identified in international trade. In Asia and Latin America, the most commonly used way to obtain substances required for illicit drug manufacture is to divert the substances from licit trade and subsequently smuggle them across borders to cocaine- and heroin-manufacturing areas in Afghanistan and Colombia. Moreover, seizures in and around Afghanistan have been very limited. While Colombia has continued to seize large amounts of potassium permanganate, the origin of the substance seized is not known. Therefore, the Board urges the Project Cohesion Task Force to urgently devise strategies to address the trafficking in acetic anhydride destined for Afghanistan and potassium permanganate destined for Colombia. The Board is prepared to support such activities within the scope of its mandate and looks forward to being informed of the results of activities undertaken.

I. Introduction

1. The present report begins with a review of the action taken by Governments and by the International Narcotics Control Board to implement the provisions of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.[1] Information is then presented on the status of adherence to the Convention and on the fulfilment of reporting obligations, followed by a review of recently adopted national legislative controls on precursor chemicals. The report then examines the situation of reporting by Governments on their estimated annual legitimate requirements for the four most common precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants and discusses the efficiency gains achieved by Governments from using the system of pre-export notifications, including Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online), to verify the legitimacy of transactions involving precursor chemicals. Closing that chapter is an overview of the results of action taken by Governments in cooperation with the Board under the international initiatives Project Cohesion and Project Prism, which focus on preventing the diversion of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of heroin, cocaine and amphetamine-type stimulants.

2. The report continues with a regional overview of the licit trade, as well as the trafficking, in the substances most commonly used in the illicit manufacture of drugs. The analysis, presented by region, includes information on the most relevant cases of diversion or attempted diversion of those substances. Based on the feedback received from Governments, specific recommendations are proposed to facilitate the work of the competent authorities with the aim of preventing the diversion of and trafficking in precursor chemicals. Those recommendations are summarized in chapter IV.

3. In the annexes to the report, updated information is provided on: the accession status of the 1988 Convention; the submission of annual data on seizures of scheduled substances and other substances used in illicit drug manufacturing; the annual submission of information required under article 12 of the Convention (such as information on methods of diversion, illicit drug manufacturing and stopped shipments); the licit trade in, uses of and legitimate needs for scheduled substances; the annual legitimate requirements for selected scheduled substances; requests for pre-export notification; substances scheduled under the Convention; use of scheduled substances for illicit drug manufacturing; licit uses of scheduled substances; and the relevant provisions of applicable United Nations instruments.

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

II. Action taken by Governments and by the Board

A. Scope of control

Initiation of procedures for the transfer of phenylacetic acid from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention

4. Phenylacetic acid is an immediate precursor of 1-phenyl-2-propanone (P-2-P), a substance in Table I of the 1988 Convention that is used in the manufacture of amphetamine and methamphetamine. Concerned by the increase in seizures of phenylacetic acid and illicitly manufactured P-2-P, the Board instructed its advisory expert group[2] to review the situation. The review, conducted in October 2006, found that the illicit manufacture of both amphetamine and methamphetamine appeared to be on the rise, posing a threat to public health and lying at the root of other social problems. The Board concluded that the controls required for the substances in Table II of the Convention were insufficient to prevent diversions of phenylacetic acid. On that basis and having assessed the relevant comments and supplementary information provided by Governments pursuant to article 12 of the Convention, the Board submitted a communication to the Secretary-General in January 2007 to formally initiate the procedures for the transfer of phenylacetic acid from Table II to Table I of the Convention.

Definition of "safrole-rich oils"

5. Safrole is a substance included in Table I of the 1988 Convention that is used in the manufacture of methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA, also known as "ecstasy"). In its resolution 49/7, the

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

Commission on Narcotic Drugs requested the Board to provide a definition of "safrole-rich oils" for the purpose of controlling such substances in the same manner as safrole. In response to that request, the Board has defined safrole-rich oils as being "any mixtures or natural products containing safrole present in such a way that it can be used or recovered by readily applicable means".

B. Adherence to the 1988 Convention

6. As at 1 November 2007, the 1988 Convention had been ratified, acceded to or approved by 182 States and formally confirmed by the European Community (extent of competence: article 12), bringing the level of adherence to 94 per cent of all States in the world. Since the 2006 report of the Board on the implementation of article 12[3] was issued, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Liechtenstein have become parties to the Convention. The rates of adherence by region were as follows (see annex I for details): Africa, 94 per cent; the Americas, 100 per cent; Asia, 98 per cent; Europe, 98 per cent; and Oceania, 54 per cent. **The Board calls on the 12 States[4] that have not yet acceded to the Convention to implement the provisions of article 12 and to become parties to the Convention as soon as possible.**

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

7. Each year the Board sends to all Governments an annual questionnaire (known as form D) on substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. As at 1 November 2007, a total of 141 States and territories and 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 2006 (see annex II for details). The submission rate for 2006 was approximately the same as for previous years.

8. In its 2006 report on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention,[5] the Board requested Pakistan, a country importing large quantities of substances listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention, to provide the missing form D for 2003, 2004 and 2005. The Board notes that Pakistan has since sent form D for 2004, 2005 and 2006. With regard to the States parties to the 1988 Convention that had failed to submit form D for a number of years, the Sudan has resumed providing that information to the Board. Namibia, which is not a party to the Convention and had never submitted form D, has provided form D for 2006.

9. The Board has never received form D from Burundi, the Gambia or Serbia[6] and it has not received form D for the past several years from Afghanistan, the Bahamas, the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, the Niger, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe. **The Board urges those States parties to comply with their reporting obligations under the 1988 Convention.**

10. Thirty-two Governments reported seizures of precursor chemicals in 2006. However, the information provided did not include sufficient detail, indicating a possible need for more in-depth investigation by Governments into seizures and stopped shipments of precursor chemicals. **All Governments effecting seizures should provide the required information on**

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[3] *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* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XI.12).

[4] Equatorial Guinea, Holy See, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Namibia, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Timor-Leste and Tuvalu.

[5] *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2006* …, para. 24.

[6] 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".

non-scheduled substances that have been used in illicit drug manufacture, on methods of diversion and illicit manufacture and on stopped shipments. Such information is crucial because it enables the Board to identify new trends in illicit drug manufacture and in trafficking in precursors.

D. Legislation and control measures

11. In 2006, Australia continued to strengthen controls over the retail supply of medications containing pseudoephedrine through Project Stop, an online intelligence system that enables real-time monitoring of sales of pseudoephedrine-based medications at retail pharmacy outlets. The system assists pharmacists in determining, on the basis of recent purchases, whether customers have a legitimate medical need for the medications they wish to purchase; it also provides the police with intelligence on illicit activities. Project Stop has been in successful operation in the State of Queensland since 2005 and was implemented at the national level in 2007.

12. In November 2006, the Government of the Russian Federation issued a decision requiring importing and exporting companies to submit reports on their trade in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals and requiring manufacturers, producers and retailers to submit reports on the respective quantities produced, manufactured, supplied, sold and in stock.

13. In March 2007, new legislation on the control of precursor chemicals and controlled substances became operational in Peru. The objective of the legislation is to enable law enforcement authorities to monitor and control substances that can be used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

14. Pursuant to the Drug Act of February 2005, Chile established a special register of users of controlled chemical substances in April 2007. The register aims to strengthen controls over operators trading in scheduled chemicals that are frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

15. In 2007, the European Union established guidelines for operators involved in trading in precursor chemicals, with a view to offering practical guidance on the implementation of the main provisions of European Union legislation on precursor chemicals, in particular the prevention of diversion.

E. Legitimate requirements for precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants

16. In its resolution 49/3, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs requested inter alia that Member States prepare annual estimates of their legitimate requirements for four precursor chemicals: ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (3,4-MDP-2-P) and P-2-P. In March 2007, the Board requested all competent authorities to review and, if necessary, amend the information on estimated legitimate requirements for precursor chemicals published in annex V of the yearly report of the Board on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention. As at 1 November 2007, 101 Governments had provided estimates of their annual legitimate requirements. The table of estimated legitimate requirements for precursor chemicals published by the Board is updated regularly and is available on the website of the Board (www.incb.org).

17. With regard to the establishment of guidelines for preparing estimates of legitimate requirements for precursors, Colombia, El Salvador, Lebanon, Mauritius, Mexico, Oman, Spain, Thailand and the United States of America have provided information on methodologies for preparing such estimates.

18. Various Governments have provided the Board with feedback on the publishing of estimates of legitimate requirements for precursor chemicals, which has already led to successful results in identifying suspicious transactions. **The Board considers the annual estimates of legitimate requirements for precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants to be essential information and encourages all Governments to continue to provide the Board with the most up-to-date information possible.** The purpose of such a system is to give the competent authorities of exporting countries a tool to assist them in identifying both legitimate and suspicious transactions by making available the estimated legitimate requirements of importing countries. **The Board invites Governments to review the published requirements and to inform it of any necessary changes. The Board invites competent authorities to**

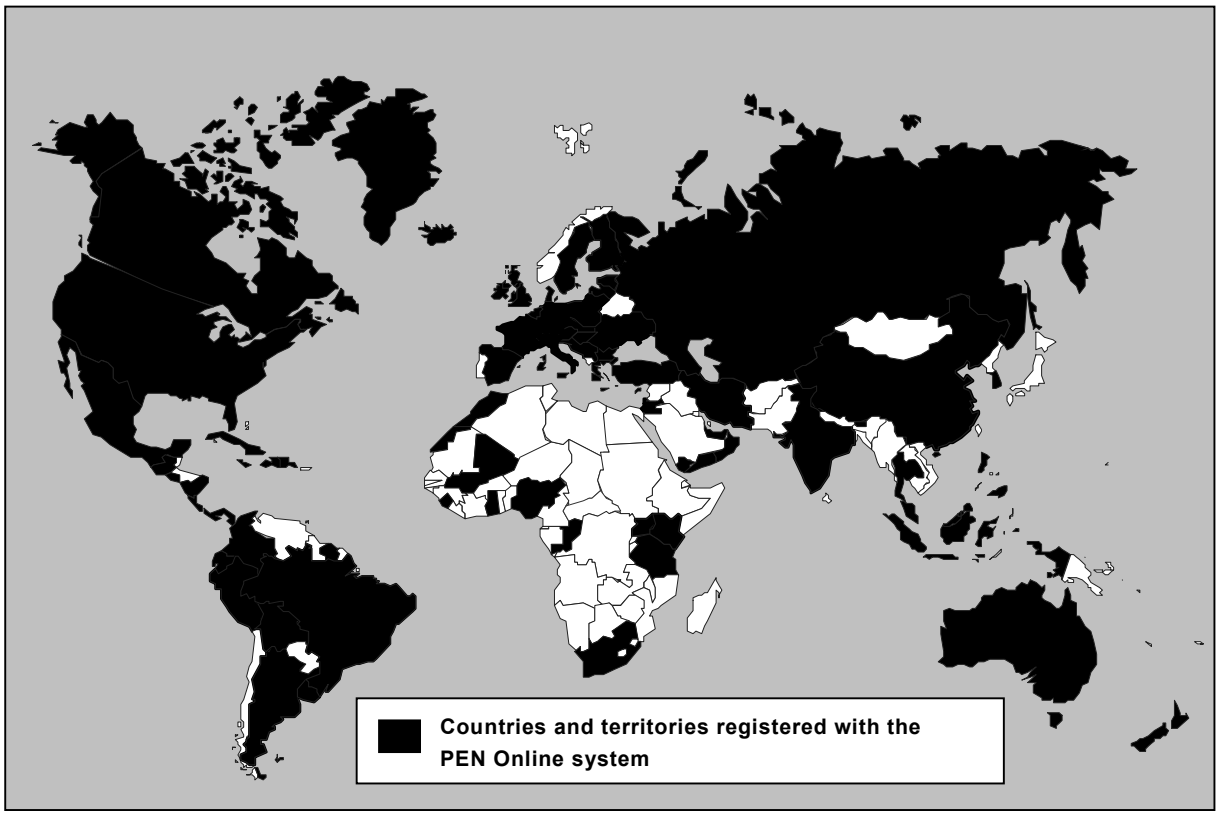
inform it of any methodologies that they have found useful for estimating their legitimate requirements.

F. Pre-export notifications

19. Pre-export notifications remain the most effective means of rapidly verifying the legitimacy of individual transactions. The Board is therefore pleased to note the steady growth in both the number of Governments that regularly send pre-export notifications and the number of Governments that have formally requested to receive pre-export notifications pursuant to article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the 1988 Convention. As at 1 November 2007, 45 countries and 2 territories had invoked that paragraph, thus making the sending of such notifications to their competent authorities mandatory. The total number of Governments that have made use of that provision, including the Governments of the 27 member States of the European Union, all of which require pre-export notifications, currently stands at 74. An updated list of Governments that have requested pre-export notifications is provided in annex VI to the present report. **The Governments of exporting countries and territories are reminded to ensure that the competent authorities of the importing countries concerned are notified in advance of any export of precursor chemicals to their territory.**

20. The Board is pleased to note that most of the countries that are major exporters or are used as trans-shipment areas now regularly provide pre-export notifications. The Governments of China and India, for instance, respectively sent 113 and 1,079 pre-export notifications for exports of pseudoephedrine and ephedrine during the reporting period. The Board encourages the Governments of those two countries to take further measures to strengthen controls over precursor chemicals at the national level.

Figure I
Countries and territories registered with the PEN Online system



21. Since its launching by the Board in March 2006, the online system for the exchange of pre-export notifications (PEN Online) has significantly expedited communications between Governments in terms of timely submission of pre-export notifications. Currently, 92 countries and territories are authorized to access the PEN Online system (see figure I). Fifty six of those 92 countries and territories, or 61 per cent, actively use the system on a daily basis. Thus far, over 11,000 pre-export notifications have been sent to a total of 164 countries and territories through the PEN Online portal; on average, 600 pre-export notifications are submitted each month. Authorities that have not yet registered with the Board or do not have an electronic mail (e-mail) account can receive notifications by facsimile that are automatically generated by the PEN Online system. The PEN Online system has become the main channel of communication for the rapid exchange of information on shipments, helping to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals and leading to stopped or suspended shipments in international trade.

22. As the PEN Online system operates in real time, it facilitates the processing of information by Governments, in particular the instant verification of the legitimacy of individual transactions. Since its establishment, the system has significantly reduced unnecessary delays in legitimate trade by allowing, inter alia, importing countries to provide timely feedback to exporting authorities on the legitimacy of transactions. **As the system represents a major development in the exchange of information through pre-export notifications, the Board urges the Governments of all importing and exporting countries that have not yet done so to register with and utilize the PEN Online system.**

23. The Board has found that the time taken to verify the bona fides of importing companies often has not met the requirements of the operational procedures agreed upon among Project Prism participants. **The Board encourages the competent authorities of importing countries to observe the verification deadlines set by exporting countries on their pre-export notifications. If more time is needed to complete an investigation into a particular shipment, the exporting country and the Board should be informed as a matter of urgency in order to prevent the delivery of unwanted shipments or the possible diversion of shipments.**

24. In a significant number of importing countries, the competent authorities had requested the Governments of exporting countries to suspend shipments to importing companies that were "not authorized". However, the importing countries only rarely provided information to the Board on whether the importing company had simply not complied with applicable legislation or whether the order had been identified as an attempt to divert a substance. **The Board emphasizes that follow-up investigations into such cases are of the utmost importance. If shipments are suspended for solely administrative reasons, that information should be conveyed to the exporting country and to the Board in order to avoid delays in legitimate trade in the future.**

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

25. Since 1995, the Board, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/20, has requested Governments to provide data on their licit trade in, uses of and requirements for scheduled substances. The provision of such data is voluntary and the information is treated by the Board as confidential when so requested. That information is essential to the efforts of Governments to monitor the movement of those substances, as required under article 12 of the 1988 Convention, and to the efforts of the Board to assist Governments in identifying suspicious transactions. Without such data, it would be difficult to quickly verify the legitimacy of individual shipments. That information also enables the Board to identify general trends in the global trade in scheduled substances and, on the basis of that knowledge, to assist Governments in identifying unusual trade patterns and suspicious transactions. The availability of such information also facilitates licit trade, as it expedites the issuance of import and export authorizations where required.

26. The Board expresses its appreciation to the 109 States and territories that reported data on the licit movement of precursors and to the 97 Governments that furnished information on their licit uses of and legitimate requirements for such substances for 2006 (see annex IV for details). As in previous years, the European Commission furnished information

representing submissions from all 27 States members of the European Union. The majority of States and territories submitting form D were able to provide data on the licit movement of at least some precursor chemicals.

27. As Pakistan, a country importing large quantities of substances listed in Table I, has resumed providing data on its licit trade by submitting that information for 2004, 2005 and 2006, all major importing countries now provide data on licit trade.

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

28. In 2007, the Board continued to assist the Governments of 126 States participating in Project Prism, the international initiative to address the diversion of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants. Based on information provided by Governments concerning attempts to produce amphetamine-type stimulants from controlled and non-controlled substances, the Board, as the international focal point under the Project, issued in 2007 five special alerts informing participants of the latest trafficking trends and modi operandi identified.

29. In response to the increase noted in 2006 of suspicious shipments of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine to countries in Africa, Central and South America and West Asia, the Project Prism Task Force launched on 1 January 2007 a targeted six-month operation, entitled Crystal Flow.

30. Operation Crystal Flow made use wherever possible of the pre-export notifications sent through the PEN Online system for ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, ephedra and the related pharmaceutical preparations. During the operation, participating States verified the legitimacy of importers and end-users and identified suspicious transactions. When evidence of such transactions was found, information was provided to the Task Force members in the region with the objective of launching backtracking investigations into seizures and stopped shipments. Wherever possible, controlled deliveries were organized. The secretariat of the Board served as the global focal point for the exchange of information.

31. A meeting of the Project Prism Task Force, held in Washington, D.C., from 9 to 12 July 2007, evaluated the results of Operation Crystal Flow. In total, 65 States in Africa, the Americas and West Asia and all major exporting and transit countries took part in the operation. During the six-month operational phase, the competent authorities of 22 countries and territories provided information on 1,399 individual shipments in international trade. Those shipments were destined to 119 different countries or territories and involved 153.43 tons of ephedrine and 652 tons of pseudoephedrine. The Board launched enquiries into the legitimacy of 187 of those shipments with the Governments of 54 States, which led to the identification of 35 suspicious transactions. Half of those suspicious shipments were declared as actually or likely to be destined for Mexico. Shipments of 53 tons of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine were either stopped or seized. The quantity of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine prevented from diversion was sufficient to manufacture approximately 48 tons of methamphetamine.

32. Having examined the results achieved during Operation Crystal Flow, the Board notes that increased monitoring of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine caused traffickers to obtain non-scheduled substances. Some of the non-scheduled substances were traded specifically to circumvent controls. **The Board therefore urges competent authorities to establish adequate mechanisms for identifying suspicious transactions involving non-scheduled chemical substances.**

33. During the reporting period, activities targeting precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants took place in other regions as well. For example, law enforcement agencies in Australia and New Zealand conducted an operation aimed at identifying smuggling patterns for ephedrine.

34. Following a request by the Project Prism Task Force in 2005, the Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) conducted a large-scale regional survey on safrole-rich oils. According to the survey, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Myanmar were the major producers of safrole-rich oils, with an estimated

production of 1,500 tons annually. Most of that substance was consumed in South-East Asia. The survey also revealed that shipments of safrole in the form of safrole-rich oils were often declared simply as "essential oils", making it difficult for authorities to identify individual shipments of safrole.

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

35. Project Cohesion, the global initiative launched by the Board to address the diversion of acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate, continued to provide a suitable platform for the monitoring of licit trade in those substances and for launching time-bound regional operations. The results of Operation Trans-shipment, an anti-trafficking operation conducted in Central Asia in July 2006, were noted in the 2006 report of the Board on the implementation of article 12.[7] The Board considers that additional and specific regional activities are needed to address the continuing problem of the smuggling of acetic anhydride into Afghanistan. **Aware that the Project Cohesion Task Force is undertaking a number of complementary measures, including anti-smuggling activities in Central Asia, the Board stands ready to support those activities within the scope of its mandate.**

36. Also in its 2006 report on precursors,[8] the Board urged Governments participating in Project Cohesion, particularly those in the Americas, to launch similar activities to address the diversion of potassium permanganate used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine in South America. **The Board is willing to support initiatives being launched under the Project by Governments in the region in cooperation with international organizations and looks forward to being informed of the results of those activities.**

[7] *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2006* …, paras. 61-63.

[8] Ibid., para. 64.

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

37. The analysis presented below provides an overview of the major trends in the diversion of and trafficking in precursor chemicals, as identified in the period 2006-2007. It is based on data on seizures and on licit trade furnished by Governments on form D for 2006 and in pre-export notifications. The analysis also draws on information from individual cases of diversion, attempted diversion, stopped or suspended shipments and information on illicit drug manufacturing activities. Information obtained under the international initiatives Project Cohesion and Project Prism, including information resulting from Operation Crystal Flow, complemented the analysis. The Board is grateful to all Governments that provided it with the results of cases investigated in 2006 and 2007.

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

38. Between 1 November 2006 and 31 October 2007, Governments sent 3,143 pre-export notifications for shipments involving substances used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants. The Board assisted Governments in verifying the legitimacy of 380 of those consignments, leading to the successful prevention of the diversion of controlled chemicals in 57 different cases.

1. Ephedrine and pseudoephedrine

Licit trade

39. Between 1 November 2006 and 31 October 2007, 2,773 individual shipments involving international trade in ephedrine and pseudoephedrine were monitored under Project Prism. Of those shipments, 553 involved ephedrine (totalling 311 tons) and 2,220 involved pseudoephedrine (totalling 1,380 tons). The shipments were exported by 31 countries and territories and were destined to 140 importing countries and territories. The Board launched enquiries into 352 shipments with the Governments of 71 countries and territories.

Trafficking

40. Thirty Governments reported seizures of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine for 2006. Although that number testifies to the magnitude of the problem of the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine, the quantities involved were relatively low compared with the amount suspected of being trafficked. The seizures in question involved 6,720 kg of ephedrine, including 117 kg in the form of pharmaceutical preparations, and 739 kg of pseudoephedrine, including 210 kg of pharmaceutical preparations containing that substance. Thirteen Governments[9] provided on form D specific information on seizures of the two substances in the form of pharmaceutical preparations. As that type of information was being requested for the first time, the actual number of States seizing pharmaceutical preparations in 2006 may in fact have been higher.

41. Importing and exporting countries participating in Operation Crystal Flow brought to the attention of the Board shipments totalling over 120 tons (17.8 tons of ephedrine and 103.6 tons of pseudoephedrine) that were suspected of being intended for use in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine. During the operation, only one case involving ephedra was identified. Most of the suspicious shipments identified during the operation were being sent to, or smuggled through, countries in Africa and West Asia; a relatively limited number of shipments had been sent directly to the Americas.

42. The strengthened monitoring and control of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine shipments to North America helped to prevent the diversion of the raw materials in that region. However, trafficking networks have been exploring new ways to supply illicit methamphetamine laboratories in the region. It is believed that the smuggling and diversion of those substances from domestic distribution networks is already one of the most common methods for clandestine laboratories to obtain chemicals. As orders for raw materials are brought under increasing scrutiny by authorities worldwide, traffickers have turned to placing orders with legitimate pharmaceutical companies for preparations containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine, allegedly to be sent to developing countries. In many regions, controls over pharmaceutical preparations are less stringent or non-existent, which makes it easier for traffickers to subsequently smuggle consignments into North America or other regions.

43. Numerous cases of diversion and attempted diversion of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine were identified and reported to the Board. In those cases, traffickers targeted the following countries in particular: Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates and United Republic of Tanzania. **All exporting and transit countries are urged not to release shipments of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine destined to Africa, the Americas and West Asia until the legitimacy of those shipments has been duly confirmed. Governments are urged to ensure that mechanisms are in place for verifying not only the legitimacy of the raw material when imported, but also the intended end-use of the material, especially in the case of pharmaceutical preparations intended for export to another country. The Board also urges all Governments to control pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in the same way as they control the scheduled substances themselves.**

44. In its 2005 and 2006 reports on the implementation of article 12,[10, 11] the Board alerted Governments to an increase in trafficking in ephedra, a plant material not under international control from which ephedrine is extracted. The Netherlands, for instance, reported for 2006 a seizure of 94 tons of ephedra; the material was found to contain more than 20 per cent ephedrine. In 2006, Germany reported an attempted diversion of 800 tons of ephedra extracts and Luxembourg seized two tons of the substance that had

[9] Argentina, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, Hungary, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States.

[10] *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.5), para. 15.

[11] *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2006* …, paras. 71-75.

been mislabelled as *Citrus aurantium* (bitter orange); both shipments were destined for Mexico. Several States, including member States of the European Union, Mexico and the United States, adopted legislative and control measures that either banned the importation of ephedra or allowed for proper national controls. It is important to note that China, the sole exporter of that substance, has consistently provided pre-export notifications for shipments of ephedra extracts. While in 2005 more than 30 shipments (totalling 1,150 tons) of the substance were ordered, in 2006 the number of ephedra shipments fell to 15 (totalling 970 tons). In 2007, no shipments of ephedra were notified to the Board. **The Board commends the Governments of all countries concerned for their promptness in adopting control measures that assisted in preventing the diversion of ephedra shipments. Nevertheless, the Board advises Governments to remain vigilant with regard to shipments of ephedra extracts.**

Africa: a major trafficking route

45. The Board is seriously concerned about evidence that Africa has become a major area used for the diversion of precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants. During the period 2006-2007, participants in Project Prism and Operation Crystal Flow identified numerous suspicious shipments to Africa, where the consignments were to be diverted, or to North America or Oceania. In total, over 75 tons of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine were prevented from being diverted to or through Africa. The Democratic Republic of the Congo alone was the destination of seven stopped shipments involving a total of 23 tons of pseudoephedrine in 2007.

46. One of the most commonly used methods of diversion in 2007 was the falsification of import permits. The Islamic Republic of Iran, for instance, suspended a consignment of 6 tons of pseudoephedrine that was being sent to Somalia in 2007. The import permit accompanying the order purportedly authorized the importation of 15 tons each of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. According to data from exporting countries, however, the legitimate needs of Somalia do not exceed 100 kg per year. At the time the present report was issued, Somalia had not yet replied to the enquiries about the shipment. The Board notes with concern that several African States are not in a position to respond in a timely manner to pre-export notifications and to enquiries about suspicious chemical shipments.

47. The Board is concerned that the above-mentioned trafficking patterns in Africa are in such sharp contrast with the low number of seizures made by Governments in the region. Between 2000 and 2006, ephedrine and pseudoephedrine seizures for the region as a whole amounted to only 242 kg, with South Africa accounting for most of those seizures. South Africa was also the only country that reported for 2006 the seizure of ephedrine (10 kg). In 2007, however, Operation Crystal Flow made possible the seizure of several tons of pseudoephedrine in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as the result of a successful controlled delivery and close cooperation by several Governments participating in Project Prism.

The Americas: less direct diversion from international trade, but diversion of pharmaceutical preparations

48. In 2006, only 518 kg of ephedrines were seized in the United States, the smallest amount ever reported to the Board by that State. The number of illicit methamphetamine laboratories destroyed in that country reportedly decreased by more than 40 per cent, from 12,752 in 2005 to 7,374 in 2006. Seizures of relatively small amounts of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine were reported by Argentina and Costa Rica. Some States, including Mexico, did not provide any data on precursor seizures for 2006. Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana and Peru identified attempted diversions of large amounts of either raw pseudoephedrine or pharmaceutical preparations containing pseudoephedrine.

49. The competent authorities of Canada assisted in investigating suspicious shipments of ephedrines destined for Africa, arranged through broker companies based in Canada. **The Board encourages the Government of Canada to adopt the measures necessary to prevent the diversion of precursors arranged through broker companies.**

50. It is too early to assess the exact impact of the estimates of legitimate requirements for ephedrines prepared by Governments of countries in the Americas. Nevertheless, the Board is pleased to note that most States in the Americas provided estimates of their requirements for 2007. **The Board invites all States**

that have not yet done so, and Mexico in particular, to provide the requested information on their legitimate requirements for the four precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants.

Asia: West Asia becoming a hub for the diversion of raw material and pharmaceutical preparations

51. Operation Crystal Flow confirmed that traffickers had placed orders for pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine with legitimate pharmaceutical companies in West Asia, purportedly to be shipped onwards to developing countries. Controls over pharmaceutical preparations are often non-existent or less stringent. In 2007, an established pharmaceutical company in the United Arab Emirates imported 15 tons of bulk pseudoephedrine for manufacturing a pharmaceutical preparation allegedly to be shipped to Kenya. According to the Kenyan authorities, however, the amount exceeded the entire annual legitimate requirements of the country. In another case, a legitimate company in the Syrian Arab Republic had imported large amounts of raw pseudoephedrine. The pharmaceutical preparation made from the substance was to be exported to Mexico, Spain and the United Arab Emirates. None of those States, however, was aware of the shipments or had authorized them. In fact, the pharmaceutical preparation in question was not even registered in any of those States. While it is not known if the shipments actually reached their destinations, it is suspected that they may have been diverted into illicit channels.

52. In 2006, more than 1.2 tons of bulk ephedrine were seized in India, 1.3 tons were seized in Myanmar and amounts smaller than 100 kg were seized in Kazakhstan, the Philippines and the Republic of Korea. While there is a growing body of information about routes used for smuggling ephedrines into the Americas, less is known about East Asia, where substances used for the licit manufacture of methamphetamine are probably diverted into illicit channels from domestic distribution channels.

Europe: continued smuggling of pharmaceutical preparations

53. Seizures of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine for 2006 were reported by 15 States in Europe, including Belgium, Hungary, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, each of which reported seizures of ephedrine larger than 10 kg. In the Czech Republic, over 400 “kitchen” laboratories used to manufacture methamphetamine were detected, although the quantities of ephedrine seized were lower than in previous years. A large part of the 65 kg seized in Hungary was made up of ephedrine tablets purportedly manufactured in Turkey by an established pharmaceutical company. No exports or diversion of pharmaceutical preparations originating in Europe were identified during Operation Crystal Flow.

Oceania: no significant changes in trafficking patterns

54. In 2006, the Australian authorities seized over 90 kg of ephedrine, 160 kg of pseudoephedrine and smaller amounts of norephedrine. Most of the seized ephedrine had originated in China, Malaysia and South Africa, while 60 per cent of the seized pseudoephedrine had originated in Indonesia. Seized cold and flu medications containing pseudoephedrine originated in pharmacies or had been obtained through theft or armed robbery. The situation of precursor trafficking in New Zealand remained similar to 2005: over 200 kg of raw pseudoephedrine from Asia were seized, all in the form of pharmaceutical preparations, intended for use by illicit methamphetamine laboratories in the country.

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

Licit trade

55. No Government reported any licit shipments of 3,4-MDP-2-P between 1 November 2006 and 31 October 2007. According to the information provided to the Board, annual legitimate requirements for the substance are extremely limited. Only Australia, Germany, Hungary, Malta and Sweden reported legitimate requirements of 3,4-MDP-2-P (in all cases, small amounts).

56. During the reporting period, the Board was informed of 31 shipments of P-2-P totalling 44.7 tons, which was almost four times the total amount reported for 2005. North America or West Asia was the intended destination of most of the shipments. As the experience of a number of countries, in particular in Europe, indicated that traffickers were continuing their search for P-2-P, the Board followed up with the importing

countries on all significant shipments of the substance. It is not to be excluded that traffickers have resumed, or may resume, their search for substances other than ephedrine and pseudoephedrine that can be used in clandestine laboratories to manufacture amphetamine-type stimulants.

57. Sixteen countries reported on form D imports totalling 2,219 tons of phenylacetic acid, although only 68 shipments of that substance, amounting to 326 tons, had been notified to the Board. Mexico remained the largest importer of the substance. In view of the increase in reported seizures of illicitly manufactured P-2-P (of which phenylacetic acid is an immediate precursor), the Board has recommended the transfer of phenylacetic acid from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention (see para. 4 above). **In the meantime, as phenylacetic acid continues to be seized in Europe, North America and Oceania, the Board reminds all Governments to remain vigilant and to continue monitoring the licit trade in that substance.**

Trafficking

58. Following a six-year period in which large amounts of 3,4-MDP-2-P intended for use in the illicit manufacture of methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA, commonly known as "ecstasy") were seized, both the number and size of seizures of that substance declined globally in 2006 according to information provided by Governments. Seizures of 3,4-MDP-2-P were reported by only Canada (7,378 litres) and the Netherlands (105 litres). In 2007, one of the largest MDMA laboratories ever uncovered was dismantled in the Netherlands. Croatia reported a seizure of 1,332 litres of 3,4-MDP-2-P, carried out in collaboration with the Italian authorities; the substance had been smuggled in a sea container originating in China.

59. In 2006, seizures of P-2-P declined in all regions except Europe. Nine countries in that region accounted for most of the 2,607 litres of the substance seized. Amounts larger than 100 litres were seized in Denmark, the Netherlands, Poland, the Russian Federation and Turkey, with smaller seizures reported in Canada and the United States. The authorities of Poland attributed the increase of seizures of P-2-P in that country (1,085 litres) to successful joint operations in the European region. Most of the shipments seized in Poland had been smuggled into the country from Lithuania and had been en route to Belgium and the Netherlands; smaller amounts of the substance were also seized in clandestine amphetamine laboratories in Poland. Small amounts of P-2-P were also seized in a clandestine amphetamine laboratory in Bulgaria.

60. For the year 2006, 27 countries reported imports of piperonal totalling 1,022 tons. However, global seizures of the substance during that year (1 kg) were negligible compared with those reported in the previous five years (6-17 tons per year). No explanation of that fact was immediately available, bearing in mind that piperonal can be used as a substitute for 3,4-MDP-2-P in the illicit manufacture of MDMA.

3. Safrole

61. Between 1 November 2006 and 31 October 2007, only 24 shipments of safrole were reported to the Board. However, the data on seizures probably do not accurately reflect the true scope of misuse of the substance in the illicit manufacture of MDMA. Australia, France and the United States reported seizures of safrole in 2006 amounting to 62 litres. Of that amount, Australia alone seized 50 litres of the substance originating in South Africa, Thailand and the United States. In addition, Australian authorities dismantled a laboratory illicitly manufacturing amphetamine and MDMA on a large scale; the laboratory had been equipped with large, stainless steel reactors made especially for manufacturing those drugs. The size of the reaction vessels (50-160 litres) is an indication of the magnitude of the precursor chemicals that had to be diverted for the operation of a single manufacturing site.

4. Non-scheduled substances

62. Strengthened controls over ephedrines seemed to have had an impact, obliging traffickers to turn their efforts towards obtaining non-scheduled substances. In that connection, the Board informed Project Prism participants, through special alerts, about non-scheduled substances that were susceptible to use in clandestine methamphetamine laboratories. In Mexico, the competent authorities seized almost 20 tons of a non-controlled derivative of pseudoephedrine, *N*-acetylpseudoephedrine acetate. The authorities of South Africa informed the Board of

attempts to produce ephedrine from *N*-methyl-DL-alanine. In April 2007, the law enforcement authorities of Cambodia dismantled a large laboratory illicitly manufacturing methamphetamine that had been using thionyl chloride as a reagent. **The Board draws the attention of all Governments to the updated limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances, which was released in June 2007 for use by national regulatory and law enforcement authorities. Governments are urged to ensure that mechanisms are in place for verifying the legitimacy of transactions involving non-scheduled substances that can be used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants.**

B. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine

Potassium permanganate

Licit trade

63. Between 1 November 2006 and 31 October 2007, the competent authorities of 24 exporting countries and territories provided 1,331 pre-export notifications to 114 importing countries and territories, involving a total of 28,888 tons of potassium permanganate.

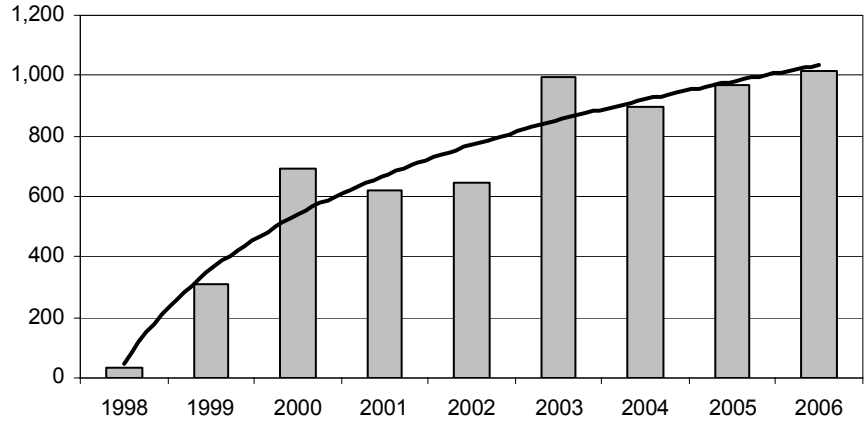
64. The period 1998-2006 saw a net increase in the licit trade in and in the number of pre-export notifications provided with regard to shipments of potassium permanganate (see figure II). The increase in notifications has enabled comprehensive monitoring of international movements of that substance.

65. The Board continued to monitor in particular shipments of potassium permanganate destined for South America, the region where most illicit manufacture of cocaine occurs. Of the 1,331 monitored shipments of potassium permanganate, 134 shipments (totalling 1,664 tons) were intended for South America. Argentina, Brazil and Chile were the major importers of potassium permanganate, accounting for quantities in excess of 100 tons per year. Most of the shipments of potassium permanganate originated outside South America, with only limited intraregional trade in the substance.

Trafficking

66. In 2006, the Governments of 16 countries reported on form D seizures of potassium permanganate totalling 101 tons, which was 82 tons less than in 2005. The seizures reported in South American countries accounted for more than 99 per cent of the total amount seized in the world. It is assumed that the potassium permanganate seized elsewhere had been intended for use in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants.

Figure II
Pre-export notifications sent for potassium permanganate, 1998-2006



67. Since the launching in 1999 of Operation Purple (an international initiative aimed at preventing the diversion of potassium permanganate), there has been an increase in the number of detected attempts to divert potassium permanganate from international trade. At the same time, seizures of the substance in cocaine-manufacturing countries have decreased. Beginning in 2002-2003, diversions from international trade have decreased while seizures of the substance, in particular in South America, have again increased, presumably as a result of an increase in diversions from domestic trade and smuggling within the region (see figures III and IV below). It is assumed that traffickers have found ways to circumvent international trade controls. That assumption is supported by information from law enforcement agencies in South America indicating that poorly equipped secondary border crossings may be used for overland smuggling of chemical substances subject to international or national controls. A number of cases involving the theft of potassium permanganate from licit trade were also reported in that region in 2007.

Figure III
Seizures of potassium permanganate, 1998-2006

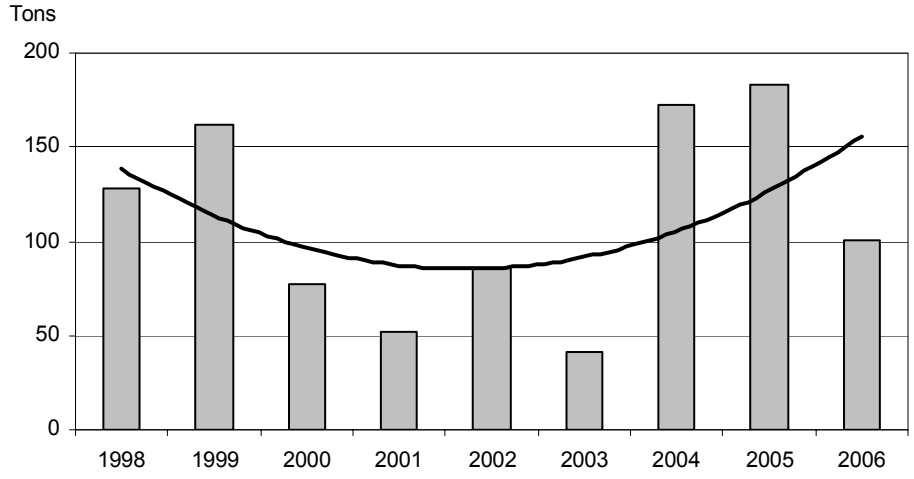
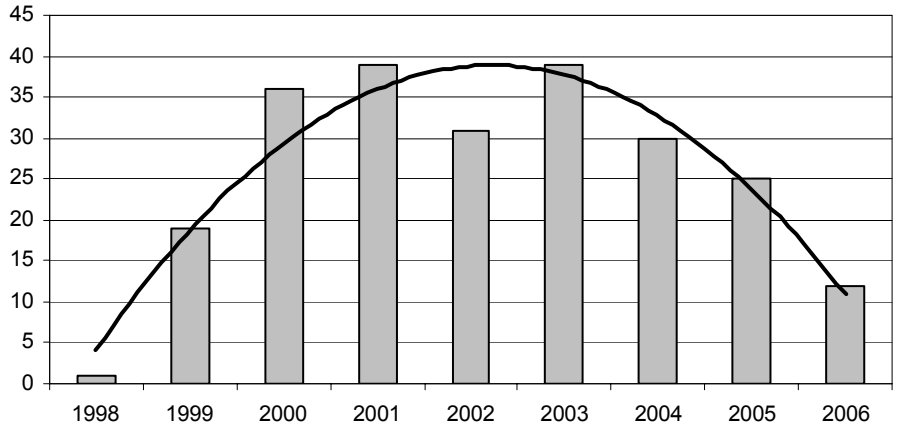


Figure IV
Cases involving the attempted diversion of potassium permanganate, 1998-2006



The Americas

68. In 2006, Colombia again accounted for the largest volume of potassium permanganate seized worldwide (99 tons). Furthermore, 15 illicit clandestine laboratories producing potassium permanganate were destroyed in the country. In 2006, 1.3 tons of potassium permanganate were seized in Peru and 0.3 ton of the substance was seized in Ecuador. The seizures in Ecuador may have been related to the illicit manufacture of cocaine in the country, as evidenced by the destruction of an illicit laboratory with an estimated manufacturing capacity of 2-3 tons of cocaine monthly. In Brazil, a major importer of potassium permanganate in the region, the total amount of the substance seized since 2003 was relatively low and did not exceed 100 kg per year.

69. **As the origin of seized potassium permanganate is often not known, the Board encourages all Governments in the region to undertake backtracking investigations into such seizures where possible. The Board urges States in the region to enhance their controls over the distribution of potassium permanganate at the national level.**

Africa

70. No seizures of potassium permanganate were reported in the African region between 2001 and 2006. In 2007, the Democratic Republic of the Congo reported an attempted diversion involving 500 kg of the substance. The Board was informed of suspended shipments of potassium permanganate to Côte d'Ivoire, Morocco and Nigeria. The African region has in recent years been used as a transit area for cocaine shipments from South America. It is therefore suspected that traffickers may be targeting Africa to obtain potassium permanganate for the illicit manufacture of cocaine in South America. **The Board therefore advises the Governments of African countries to be particularly vigilant with regard to shipments of potassium permanganate to their countries and to immediately respond to pre-export notifications and to inform the Board and the Governments of exporting countries of any suspicious transactions.**

Asia

71. Although the Governments of countries in Asia did not report any significant seizures of potassium permanganate for 2006, in 2007 the competent authorities of China and Singapore suspended shipments of that substance totalling 92 tons. Those shipments had been ordered by non-authorized companies in Kazakhstan and Malaysia.

Europe

72. Seven European States, namely Austria, Finland, Luxembourg, Romania, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported seizures of small amounts of potassium permanganate totalling 156 kg. In 2006, the Russian authorities denied authorization for the shipment to their territory of a total of 960 tons of the substance: while there was no indication that the substance had been intended for use in the illicit manufacture of drugs, the quantities ordered exceeded the established legitimate requirements of the companies involved.

C. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of heroin

Acetic anhydride

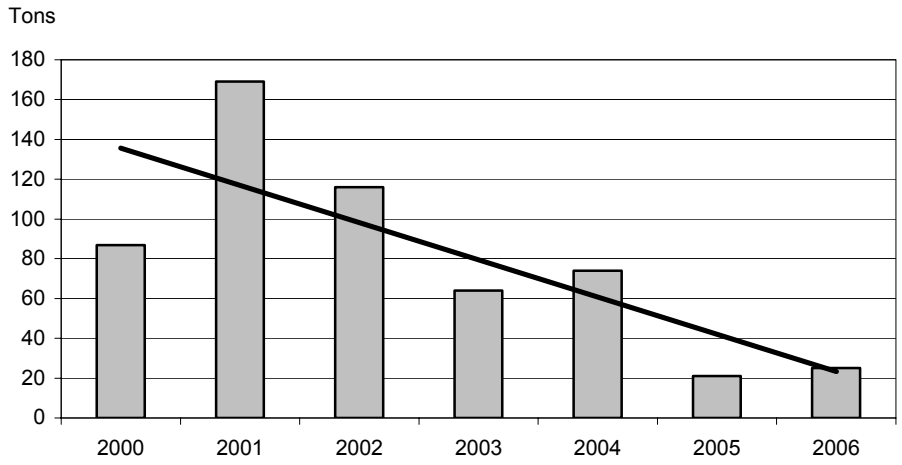
Licit trade

73. Between 1 November 2006 and 31 October 2007, the authorities of 21 exporting countries provided 983 pre-export notifications for shipments of acetic anhydride. Those shipments, totalling 215,283 tons, were sent to 80 importing countries and territories.

Trafficking

74. Nineteen States reported seizures of acetic anhydride in 2006 totalling 24.5 tons. China, Colombia, Myanmar, the Russian Federation and Turkey together accounted for 98 per cent of the total amount of acetic anhydride seized worldwide.

Figure V
Global seizures of acetic anhydride, 2000-2006



75. In the year 2000, global seizures of acetic anhydride totalled 87 tons (see figure V). In 2001 – the first year of Operation Topaz, an intensive monitoring operation focusing on licit international shipments of acetic anhydride – global seizures of the substance almost doubled, to 169 tons. Those seizures then gradually declined, reaching 21 tons in 2005. Between November 2006 and October 2007, only one shipment of the substance (4.3 tons), which was to be sent from the United Kingdom to India, was suspended for administrative reasons.

76. The low number of suspicious shipments identified in international trade is an indication that traffickers have found ways to divert the substance at the domestic level. It is of continuing concern to the Board that little or no information is available on the source, methods and routes used to divert acetic anhydride to be used for the illicit manufacture of heroin. It is believed that acetic anhydride is mainly diverted from domestic manufacture and distribution channels.

Asia

77. In Afghanistan, potential opium production increased from 6,100 tons in 2006 to 8,200 tons in 2007 and the illicit demand for acetic anhydride is expected to increase proportionally. In 2007, for the first time, an order for the shipment of 80 tons of acetic anhydride to Afghanistan was reported to the Board. The Board thanks the Government of China for its timely action in stopping the shipment. **The Board wishes to remind all Governments that, as Afghanistan has no legitimate requirements for acetic anhydride, any order or requested shipment of the substance to that country should be reported immediately to the Board.**

78. In 2006, Myanmar seized 1,401 litres of acetic anhydride; India seized 120 litres; and, in West Asia, Turkey seized 3,772 litres and Kazakhstan seized a small amount (4 litres). **The Board notes that the seizures of acetic anhydride in the countries bordering Afghanistan have been negligible. The Board therefore urges the Governments of countries in Asia to strengthen controls over the movement of the substance within their territory and to assist the Government of Afghanistan in intercepting consignments of acetic anhydride that are smuggled into its territory. A concerted effort by all Governments is necessary to stop the smuggling of acetic anhydride and of other substances used in the illicit manufacture of heroin into countries in the region, particularly Afghanistan.**

Europe

79. The Board commends the Governments of Slovenia and Turkey for an operation that resulted in the seizure of 13 tons of acetic anhydride smuggled out of Slovenia in 2007. As Slovenia did not report any imports of the substance from outside the European Union, it is possible that the seized consignment had been diverted from the European Union market.

Oceania

80. New Zealand seized 25 litres of acetic anhydride in 2006. Small amounts of the substance were also found in four laboratories in Australia manufacturing on a small scale "home-made" heroin from morphine tablets.

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

Methaqualone

81. The illicit manufacture of methaqualone in South Africa declined in 2006, although the number of laboratories clandestinely manufacturing methamphetamine and methcathinone increased. In 2007, the Indian authorities stopped a 5-ton shipment of anthranilic acid that was to be sent to Kenya, as that country has no legitimate requirement for the substance. Seizures of anthranilic acid and *N*-acetylanthranilic acid were reported by India, Romania and the United States. **In view of the existing drug abuse and trafficking situation in Africa, the Board calls upon the Governments of countries in the region to remain vigilant with regard to all shipments of anthranilic acid and *N*-acetylanthranilic acid**.

Lysergic acid diethylamide

82. Countries in South America and Central America continued to be involved in attempted diversions of precursors of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD). In 2005, the authorities of the Netherlands Antilles and Panama seized two shipments of ergocristine, a non-scheduled substance that can be used as a precursor of LSD. The trend continued in 2006, when the authorities of Panama seized 5 kg of ergotamine destined to Colombia. **The Board calls on the Governments of all countries in the Americas to continue to closely monitor shipments of ergot alkaloids originating in Europe, in order to prevent their diversion for use in the illicit manufacture of LSD.**

IV. Conclusions

83. The Board notes that the number of countries and territories having provided information on their annual estimated legitimate requirements for the four selected precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants has increased to 100. The Board also notes that such data, which are regularly updated on its website (http://www.incb.org/incb/precursor_estimates.html), have helped Governments to identify suspicious shipments and to prevent diversions. **The Board encourages all Governments to submit the requested information on their estimated annual legitimate requirements, to regularly review their needs and to inform the Board of any amendments necessary.**

84. The online system for pre-export notifications (PEN Online) has proved to be an efficient tool for the rapid exchange of information on shipments of precursors. The number of States and territories having registered with the system increased to 90 during the reporting period. **The Board encourages all Governments to register with and to utilize the PEN Online system.**

85. The Board notes the positive results achieved by the Project Prism Task Force and by the participating States during Operation Crystal Flow in 2007. In addition to preventing the diversion of large amounts of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, the operation also revealed that Africa and West Asia were particularly vulnerable to the diversion of substances used for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants. **The Board calls on the Governments of countries in those regions to strengthen their existing controls over the movement of precursors and to establish adequate mechanisms for verifying the legitimacy of shipments and for providing timely replies to enquiries from exporting countries and the**

Board. Exporting and transit countries are urged not to release shipments of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine or preparations containing those substances to countries in Africa, the Americas or West Asia until the legitimacy of those shipments has been duly confirmed.

86. There is evidence that traffickers are attempting to obtain large amounts of pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. **The Board reiterates its recommendation to all Governments to control pharmaceutical preparations containing scheduled substances in the same way as they control the scheduled substances themselves. The Board again encourages exporting countries to provide pre-export notifications for all requested exports of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine preparations.**[12]

87. Diversion from domestic distribution channels and smuggling across borders are now commonly used methods of obtaining precursor chemicals for use in clandestine laboratories. **Therefore, the Board urges Governments to take measures, in addition to their controls over international trade, to adequately monitor the licit manufacture and distribution, as well to prevent the accumulation in quantities exceeding their legitimate requirements, of all precursors used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, in particular the precursors 3,4-MDP-2-P, P-2-P and phenylacetic acid.**

88. **While attempts to divert ephedra extracts apparently decreased in 2007, the Board encourages all Governments to remain vigilant and to duly investigate any shipments of that substance going to or transiting through their territory.**

89. Because of strengthened precursor monitoring, trafficking organizations are seeking out non-scheduled substances, including derivatives specially designed to circumvent existing controls. **The Board invites Governments to use the updated limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances that was released to all competent authorities in June 2007. It also invites Governments to put in place mechanisms for alerting them to suspicious transactions involving such substances and to provide the Board with detailed information on any seizures of non-scheduled precursors.**

90. Few suspicious shipments of potassium permanganate have been identified in international trade. Colombia continues to seize large amounts but without any clear indication of the source of the substance seized. **The Board calls on Governments of countries in the Americas and on the regional members of the Project Cohesion Task Force to urgently devise strategies to address the smuggling of that substance into the cocaine-manufacturing areas of South America. The Board stands ready to assist Governments with such activities within the scope of its mandate.**

91. The Board notes the commitment of the Government of Afghanistan and Governments of neighbouring countries to tackle, through joint law enforcement operations, the smuggling of acetic anhydride into the region. The Board looks forward to being informed of the results of those initiatives.

[12] Ibid., para. 134.

Annex I

Parties and non-parties to the 1988 Convention, by region, as at 31 October 2007

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)	Timor-Leste
	Armenia (13 September 1993)	Bangladesh (11 October 1990)	
	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)	Lebanon (11 March 1996)
	Cambodia (2 April 2005)	Malaysia (11 May 1993)
	China (25 October 1989)	Maldives (7 September 2000)
	Democratic People's Republic of Korea (19 March 2007)	Mongolia (25 June 2003)
	Georgia (8 January 1998)	Myanmar (11 June 1991)
	India (27 March 1990)	Nepal (24 July 1991)
	Indonesia (23 February 1999)	Oman (15 March 1991)
	Iran (Islamic Republic of) (7 December 1992)	Pakistan (25 October 1991)
	Iraq (22 July 1998)	Philippines (7 June 1996)
	Israel (20 March 2002)	Qatar (4 May 1990)
	Japan (12 June 1992)	Republic of Korea (28 December 1998)
	Jordan (16 April 1990)	Saudi Arabia (9 January 1992)
	Kazakhstan (29 April 1997)	Singapore (23 October 1997)
	Kuwait (3 November 2000)	Sri Lanka (6 June 1991)
	Kyrgyzstan (7 October 1994)	Syrian Arab Republic (3 September 1991)
	Lao People's Democratic Republic (1 October 2004)	Tajikistan (6 May 1996)

Region	*Party to the 1988 Convention*		*Non-party to the 1988 Convention*
	Thailand (3 May 2002)	Uzbekistan (24 August 1995)	
	Turkey (2 April 1996)	Viet Nam (4 November 1997)	
	Turkmenistan (21 February 1996)	Yemen (25 March 1996)	
	United Arab Emirates (12 April 1990)		
Regional total **46**	**45**		**1**
Europe	Albania (27 July 2001)	Finland[a] (15 February 1994)	Holy See
	Andorra (23 July 1999)	France[a] (31 December 1990)	
	Austria[a] (11 July 1997)	Germany[a] (30 November 1993)	
	Belarus (15 October 1990)	Greece[a] (28 January 1992)	
	Belgium[a] (25 October 1995)	Hungary[a] (15 November 1996)	
	Bosnia and Herzegovina (1 September 1993)	Iceland (2 September 1997)	
	Bulgaria[a] (24 September 1992)	Ireland[a] (3 September 1996)	
	Croatia (26 July 1993)	Italy[a] (31 December 1990)	
	Cyprus[a] (25 May 1990)	Latvia[a] (25 February 1994)	
	Czech Republic[a] (30 December 1993)	Liechtenstein[a] (9 March 2007)	
	Denmark[a] (19 December 1991)	Lithuania[a] (8 June 1998)	
	Estonia[a] (12 July 2000)	Luxembourg[a] (29 April 1992)	

Region	*Party to the 1988 Convention*		*Non-party to the 1988 Convention*
	Malta[a] (28 February 1996)	Serbia (3 January 1991)	
	Moldova (15 February 1995)	Slovakia[a] (28 May 1993)	
	Monaco (23 April 1991)	Slovenia[a] (6 July 1992)	
	Montenegro (3 June 2006)	Spain[a] (13 August 1990)	
	Netherlands[a] (8 September 1993)	Sweden[a] (22 July 1991)	
	Norway (14 November 1994)	Switzerland (14 September 2005)	
	Poland[a] (26 May 1994)	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (13 October 1993)	
	Portugal[a] (3 December 1991)	Ukraine (28 August 1991)	
	Romania[a] (21 January 1993)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[a] (28 June 1991)	
	Russian Federation (17 December 1990)		
	San Marino (10 October 2000)	European Community[b] (31 December 1990)	
Regional total **46**		**45**	**1**
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

Region	*Party to the 1988 Convention*	*Non-party to the 1988 Convention*
Regional total		
15	**8**	**7**
World total		
195	**183**	**12**

[a] State member of the European Union.
[b] 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 2002-2006

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	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*
Afghanistan					
Albania			X		X
Algeria	X	X	X	X	X
Andorra	X	X	X	X	X
Angola					
Anguilla[a]	X				
Antigua and Barbuda	X		X		
Argentina		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	
Bahamas					
Bahrain	X			X	
Bangladesh	X	X	X	X	X
Barbados	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		X
Bhutan		X			
Bolivia	X	X	X	X	X
Bosnia and Herzegovina	X			X	
Botswana	X	X		X	X
Brazil	X	X	X	X	X
British Virgin Islands[a]	X	X			
Brunei Darussalam	X	X	X	X	X
Bulgaria[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Burkina Faso	X	X	X	X	X
Burundi					
Cambodia			X	X	X

Country or territory	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*
Cameroon	X		X	X	
Canada		X	X	X	X
Cape Verde	X	X			
Cayman Islands[a]					
Central African Republic					
Chad	X	X	X	X	
Chile	X	X	X	X	X
China	X	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	X
Cook Islands	X	X	X	X	X
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	X
Côte d'Ivoire					
Croatia		X	X	X	X
Cuba	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			X
Denmark[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Djibouti					
Dominica					
Dominican Republic			X		X
Ecuador	X	X	X	X	X
Egypt	X	X	X	X	X
El Salvador	X	X	X	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	X
Fiji					
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]	X[d]
Gabon					
Gambia					
Georgia	X	X	X	X	X
Germany[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Ghana	X			X	
Gibraltar					
Greece[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Grenada	X				

Country or territory	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*
Guatemala	X	X	X	X	X
Guinea					
Guinea-Bissau	X				
Guyana	X	X		X	X
Haiti		X	X	X	X
Honduras					X
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			X
Iraq		X			
Ireland[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Israel	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	X
Kazakhstan	X	X	X	X	X
Kenya	X	X	X		
Kiribati					
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	X
Malaysia	X	X		X	
Maldives		X	X	X	X
Mali	X	X			
Malta[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Marshall Islands					
Mauritania		X	X	X	X
Mauritius	X	X	X	X	X
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X
Micronesia (Federated States of)		X	X	X	X
Moldova[e]			X	X	X
Monaco	X	X		X	X
Mongolia	X				
Montenegro[f]					
Montserrat[a]	X		X	X	X
Morocco			X	X	X

Country or territory	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*
Mozambique				X	X
Myanmar	X	X	X	X	X
Namibia					X
Nauru			X	X	X
Nepal	X	X			X
Netherlands[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Netherlands Antilles[a]			X	X	X
New Caledonia[a]	X[d]	X[d]	X[d]	X[d]	X[d]
New Zealand			X	X	X
Nicaragua	X	X	X	X	X
Niger					
Nigeria	X	X	X	X	
Norfolk Island[a]	X[c]	X[c]	X[c]	X[c]	X[c]
Norway	X	X	X	X	X
Oman	X				X
Pakistan	X		X	X	X
Palau	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	X
Poland[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Portugal[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Qatar					
Republic of Korea	X	X	X	X	
Romania[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Russian Federation	X	X	X	X	X
Rwanda		X	X	X	X
Saint Helena	X	X	X	X	
Saint Kitts and Nevis					
Saint Lucia				X	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	X	X		X	X
Samoa				X	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[g]					
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		
Somalia					
South Africa	X	X	X	X	X
Spain[b]	X	X	X	X	X

Country or territory	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*
Sri Lanka	X	X	X	X	X
Sudan					X
Suriname	X	X	X		
Swaziland	X	X	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				X
Trinidad and Tobago	X	X	X	X	X
Tristan da Cunha	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			
Uganda		X	X		X
Ukraine	X	X	X	X	X
United Arab Emirates	X	X	X	X	X
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[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	
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]	X[c]
Yemen			X	X	X
Zambia		X	X	X	X
Zimbabwe					
Total number of Governments that submitted form D[b]	**140**	**142**	**135**	**139**	**141**
Total number of Governments requested to provide information	**212**	**212**	**212**	**212**	**213**

[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] On 16 October 2006, “Moldova” replaced “Republic of Moldova” as the short name that is used in the United Nations in alphabetical lists.
[f] By its resolution 60/264 of 28 June 2006, the General Assembly decided to admit Montenegro to membership in the United Nations.

[g] 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".

[h] In addition, the Commission of the European Communities has submitted form D for the years 1993-2006.

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 International Narcotics Control Board by Governments in accordance with article 12, paragraph 12, of the Convention.

2. The tables include data on domestic seizures and on seizures effected at points of entry or exit. They do not include reported seizures where it is known that the substances were not intended for the illicit manufacture of drugs (for example, seizures effected on administrative grounds or seizures of ephedrine/pseudoephedrine preparations to be used as stimulants). Stopped shipments are also not included. The information may include data submitted by Governments through means other than form D.

Units of measure and conversion factors

3. Units of measure are indicated for every substance. As fractions of full units are not listed in the tables, figures are rounded as necessary.

4. For a variety of reasons, individual quantities of some substances seized are reported to the Board using different units; for instance, 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, as 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

Substance	*Conversion factor (kilograms to litres)*[a]
Methyl ethyl ketone	1.242
1-Phenyl-2-propanone	0.985
Safrole	0.912
Sulphuric acid (concentrated solution)	0.543
Toluene	1.155

[a] Derived from density (*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, 2002-2006

Country or territory, by region	*Year*	*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)*	*P-2-P (litres)*	*Norephedrine (kilograms)*	*Piperonal (grams)*	*Potassium permanganate*[a] *(kilograms)*	*Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)*	*Safrole (litres)*
Africa															
Mali															
	2003	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Africa															
	2002	35 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 200	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	7 200	–	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	18	–	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	25	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	1	–
	2006	13	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zambia															
	2004	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional total															
	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**
	2006	**13**	**–**	**10**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Americas															
Central America															
Costa Rica															
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Guatemala															
	2003	–	–	104	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama															
	2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	963	–
	2006	–	–	–	–	5 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Country or territory, by region	*Year*	*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)*	*P-2-P (litres)*	*Norephedrine (kilograms)*	*Piperonal (grams)*	*Potassium permanganate*[a] *(kilograms)*	*Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)*	*Safrole (litres)*
Subregional total															
	2003	**0**	**0**	**104**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**963**	**0**
	2006	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**5 000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**
North America															
Canada															
	2003	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8 000	–
	2004	–	–	1 251	–	–	–	–	1 481	–	–	200 000	–	–	45
	2005	°	–	53	–	105	–	109	3 942	–	°	–	–	°	–
	2006	–	–	1 730	–	–	–	°	7 378	1	–	–	–	°	–
Mexico															
	2002	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	10 000 000	–	3 032	–
	2003	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 381	–
	2005	10	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 000 000	40 000	526	–
United States															
	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
	2006	77	1	229	–	9	–	–	–	2	1	–	143	289	5
Subregional total															
	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**
	2006	**77**	**1**	**1 959**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**7 378**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**143**	**289**	**5**
South America															
Argentina															
	2006	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–

Country or territory, by region	*Year*	*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)*	*P-2-P (litres)*	*Norephedrine (kilograms)*	*Piperonal (grams)*	*Potassium permanganate*[a] *(kilograms)*	*Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)*	*Safrole (litres)*
Bolivia															
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	106	–	–
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	232	–	–
Brazil															
	2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	–	–
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	82	–	–
Colombia															
	2002	1 045	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	220 000	79 559	–	–
	2003	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40 271	–	–
	2004	780	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	170 320	–	–
	2005	140	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	140 675	–	–
	2006	8 798	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98 904	–	–
Ecuador															
	2002	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	–	–
	2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–
	2004	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	300	–	–
Paraguay															
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	–
Peru															
	2002	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	482	–	–
	2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	277	–	–
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	67	–	–
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 337	–	–
Subregional total															
	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**
	2006	**8 798**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100 674**	**0**	**0**

Country or territory, by region	Year	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)	P-2-P (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate[a] (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
Asia															
East and South-East Asia															
China[c]															
	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	–	–	–
	2006	2 126	–	5 319	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hong Kong SAR															
	2002	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	42	–	–	2	1	–
	2005	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3 356	°	–	–	–	°	–
Indonesia															
	2005	–	–	270	–	–	–	–	77	77	–	–	–	–	–
Myanmar															
	2002	2 953	–	1 724	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	2 562	–	308	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	26	–	183	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	1 638	–	325	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	1 401	–	1 288	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippines															
	2002	–	–	1 453	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	–	–	5 068	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	4 088	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 740	–
	2006	–	–	71	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thailand															
	2005	–	–	[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subregional total															
	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**

Country or territory, by region	*Year*	*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)*	*P-2-P (litres)*	*Norephedrine (kilograms)*	*Piperonal (grams)*	*Potassium permanganate*[a] *(kilograms)*	*Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)*	*Safrole (litres)*
	2005	**13 529**	**0**	**36 780**	**0**	**276 000**	**0**	**0**	**3 435**	**1 230**	**0**	**168 000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	2006	**3 527**	**0**	**6 678**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
South Asia															
India															
	2002	3 288	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	592	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	2 665	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	91 000	–	–	–
	2005	300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	133	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	–
Nepal															
	2002	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–
Subregional total															
	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**
	2006	**133**	**0**	**1 226**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**50**	**0**
West Asia															
Azerbaijan															
	2002	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	103	–	–
Kazakhstan															
	2002	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
	2003	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	–	–
	2006	4	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–
Turkey															
	2002	36 446	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	9 669	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	1 587	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	3 913	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	–	–	–

Country or territory, by region	Year	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)	P-2-P (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate[a] (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
	2006	3 772	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	197	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan															
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–
Subregional total															
	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**
	2006	**3 776**	**0**	**31**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**197**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**27**	**0**
Europe															
States not members of the European Union															
Belarus															
	2003	3 340	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	1 289	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Croatia															
	2006[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 333	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iceland															
	2005	–	–	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway															
	2002	–	–	[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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	–
	2006	9 903	–	58	–	–	–	–	–	402	1	–	4	1	–

Country or territory, by region	Year	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)	P-2-P (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate[a] (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia															
	2003	370	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ukraine															
	2002	1 736	–	1 110	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	°	–
	2003	254	–	469	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	1	–
	2004	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	174	1	–
	2005	23	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	°	–
	2006	33	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	81	°	–
European Union															
Austria															
	2002	–	–	240	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
	2006	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–
Belgium															
	2002	–	–	–	–	–	[e]	–	[e]	[e]	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 840	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	–	–	126	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria															
	2002	–	–	[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	950	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	7 042	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	2	–	86	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	105	–	–
	2006	38	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	32	–	–	–	–	–
Czech Republic															
	2002	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	1 259	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	–	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–
	2006	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–
Denmark															
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	590	–	–	–	–	–

Country or territory, by region	Year	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)	P-2-P (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate[a] (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
Estonia															
	2002	48	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	1
	2003	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	128	18	–	–	–	°	44
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	–	1	–	7
	2006	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	–	–	–	–	–
Finland															
	2002	–	–	[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	–	–	[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–
	2006	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	–	–	2	–	–
France															
	2002	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	3 960	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	°	–	2	–	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Germany															
	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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	–	–	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland															
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	26	–	–	–	–	–

Country or territory, by region	Year	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)	P-2-P (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate[a] (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
Italy															
	2003	7	–	415	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	–
Latvia															
	2002	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100
	2005	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania															
	2002	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	–	–	–	20
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	22
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg															
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	3	°	–
Netherlands															
	2002	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	8 030	1 228	–	–	–	–	15
	2003	–	–	–	–	5 000	–	–	5 360	6 000	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 280	4 220	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 162	340	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	105	174	–	–	–	–	–
Poland															
	2002	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 996	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 085	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal															
	2002	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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	–	–

Country or territory, by region	Year	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)	P-2-P (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate[a] (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
	2006	87	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	64	°	–
Slovakia															
	2002	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	–	–	8	–	6 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–
	2006	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain															
	2002	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden															
	2003	–	–	[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom															
	2002	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	120	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	162	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–
	2006	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Regional total															
	2002	**9 665**	**0**	**307**	**0**	**0**	**20**	**0**	**8 030**	**1 535**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**16**
	2003	**6 765**	**47**	**1 177**	**15**	**23 400**	**0**	**0**	**5 488**	**6 109**	**0**	**0**	**108**	**1**	**1 977**
	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**
	2006	**10 081**	**0**	**277**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1 438**	**2 407**	**1**	**100**	**156**	**1**	**7**
Oceania															
Australia															
	2002	10	–	90	[f]	[f]	–	173	3	°	3	16 100	°	62	1
	2003	–	–	94	[f]	[f]	–	°	–	–	14	–	–	762	405
	2004	14	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 050 000	–	182	3

Country or territory, by region	Year	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)	P-2-P (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate[a] (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
	2005	2	–	430	–	[o]	–	115	400	–	[o]	2 000 000	[o]	81	–
	2006	–	–	92	[o]	13	–	–	–	–	3	7	–	159	50
New Zealand															
	2005	1	[o]	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	147	–
	2006	25	–	[o]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	[o]	210	–
Regional total															
	2002	**10**	**0**	**90**	[f]	[f]	**0**	**173**	**3**	[o]	**3**	**16 100**	[o]	**62**	**1**
	2003	**0**	**0**	**94**	[f]	[f]	**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**
	2006	**25**	**0**	**92**	**0**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**7**	**0**	**369**	**50**
World total															
	2002	**125 759**	**0**	**13 559**	[f]	[f]	**22**	**853**	**9 266**	**1 884**	**18**	**12 128 580**	**85 356**	**145 631**	**23**
	2003	**41 911**	**162**	**15 323**	**15**	**23 400**	**0**	**0**	**5 488**	**6 127**	**14**	**0**	**40 882**	**18 272**	**2 491**
	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**
	2006	**26 430**	**1**	**10 275**	**0**	**5 022**	**0**	**0**	**8 816**	**2 607**	**6**	**107**	**100 973**	**739**	**62**

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

(b) For 2003: Sweden (10,000 units of ephedrine);

(c) For 2005: Finland (3,042 tablets of 50 mg of ephedrine, 1,705 tablets of 30 mg of ephedrine, 300 tablets of 8 mg of ephedrine, 192 tablets of 25 mg of ephedrine) and Thailand (95 tablets of ephedrine).

[c] For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

[d] Reported to the International Narcotics Control Board by the Permanent Mission of Croatia to the United Nations (Vienna) in May 2007.

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

[f] Seizures of preparations containing ergometrine and ergotamine:

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

(b) For 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, 2002-2006

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										
	2002	–	15 625	–	–	–	–	–	–	33 400
	2003	–	450	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	261	20	–	70	–	–	–	215	421
	2005	161	–	5	224	–	–	–	163	197
	2006	319	–	2	286	–	–	–	173	524
Subregional total										
	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**
	2006	**319**	**0**	**2**	**286**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**173**	**524**
Americas										
Central America										
El Salvador										
	2006	–	–	–	412 500	–	–	–	–	–
Subregional total										
	2006	**–**	**–**	**–**	**412 500**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
North America										
Canada										
	2003	184	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	4

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)*
	2006	120	–	–	278	–	21	°	171	184
Mexico										
	2002	157	–	–	2	–	–	–	19	–
	2003	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	25	–
	2005	538	–	1 200	78	–	15 000	–	9	1 295
United States										
	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
	2006	9 530	–	1 190	30 266	111	–	4	3 069 179	4 020
Subregional total										
	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**
	2006	**9 650**	**0**	**1 190**	**30 544**	**111**	**21**	**4**	**3 069 350**	**4 204**
South America										
Argentina										
	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	–
	2006	668	–	45	42 000	–	–	–	6	–
Bolivia										
	2004	3 608	–	–	23 728	–	–	–	82 308	2 203
	2005	2 362	–	–	19 419	–	–	–	22 010	925
Brazil										
	2003	123 698	–	24	36	–	–	–	820	–

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)*
	2004	288	–	63	214	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	–	–	102	2 500	3 006	–	–	272 863	1 325
	2006	512	–	306	8 562	1 512	–	–	12	5 964
Chile										
	2003	58	–	–	31	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	600	–	–	5	–	–	–	282	–
	2006	220	–	–	–	–	–	–	14 958	–
Colombia										
	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
	2006	1 467 242	–	23 259	286 532	60 818	–	–	1 321 764	26 587
Ecuador										
	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
	2006	–	–	–	–	28 550	–	–	–	–
Paraguay										
	2006	200	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–
Peru										
	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
	2006	8 444	–	–	24 303	–	–	–	6 309	216
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)										
	2002	285 577	–	133	4 681	10 164	–	–	28	–
	2003	34 905	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70 044

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)
Subregional total										
	2002	**2 138 940**	**0**	**110 235**	**167 063**	**52 321**	**0**	**0**	**308 401**	**15 632**
	2003	**799 832**	**0**	**100 686**	**109 923**	**44 270**	**0**	**0**	**462 260**	**249 176**
	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**
	2006	**1 477 286**	**0**	**23 610**	**361 407**	**90 880**	**0**	**0**	**1 343 049**	**32 766**
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
	2006	–	–	–	420 700	–	–	–	328 855	–
Hong Kong SAR										
	2004	30	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Macao SAR										
	2003	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–
	2005	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia										
	2005	165	–	–	325	–	–	–	–	–
Myanmar										
	2002	91	1	341	272	–	–	–	1 423	–
	2004	1 500	–	6 255	2 068	–	–	–	–	–
Philippines										
	2002	2 332	–	125	21	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	9 893	–	–	2	12	–	–	–	9 600

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)*
Thailand										
	2003	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	5	–
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	73	–
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	–
Subregional total										
	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**
	2006	**69**	**0**	**0**	**420 700**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**328 909**	**0**
South Asia										
India										
	2003	–	–	–	43	–	–	–	–	197
	2004	–	2 700	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 800
	2006	–	650	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subregional total										
	2003	**0**	**0**	**0**	**43**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**197**
	2004	**0**	**2 700**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1 800**
	2006	**–**	**650**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
West Asia										
Kazakhstan										
	2002	26	–	–	581	–	–	–	427 234	69
	2003	3 060	–	–	393 630	–	–	–	360 310	90
	2006	48	–	–	12	–	–	–	1 978	413
Kyrgyzstan										
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	231	–

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)*
Lebanon										
	2002	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	–	–	119	1 999	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	300	5	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	10	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia										
	2003	14	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	°
Turkey										
	2002	870	–	1 235	–	–	–	–	3	–
	2003	295	–	4 224	270 725	–	–	–	41	–
	2004	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	4 081	–	–	168	2	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan										
	2006	–	–	–	120	–	–	–	542	–
Subregional total										
	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**
	2006	**4 139**	**0**	**3**	**302**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2 751**	**413**
Europe										
States not members of the European Union										
Belarus										
	2004	30 279	–	4	40 000	–	–	–	10 045	1
	2005	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	560	18
	2006	905	–	–	–	–	–	–	74 700	–

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)*
Iceland										
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	°	–
Norway										
	2004	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–
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
	2006	64 502	–	809	219 734	–	–	–	255 587	80 205
Ukraine										
	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
	2006	1 249	–	128	8 181	2 036	–	–	56 060	4 065
European Union										
Austria										
	2002	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
	2006	1	–	–	3	–	°	–	1	2
Belgium										
	2002	10	–	–	[b]	–	–	–	[b]	[b]
	2003	400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	55	–	–	–
	2005	19 400	–	–	8 650	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	2 890	–	–	125	–	–	–	5	–
Bulgaria										
	2003	–	5 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	°
	2004	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	17

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)*
	2005	204	–	°	6	–	°	–	3	–
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	500	–	–	–
Czech Republic										
	2003	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Estonia										
	2002	5	–	–	20	–	–	–	9	–
	2003	°	–	4	18	–	–	–	6	°
	2004	–	–	22	60	–	–	–	5	–
	2005	°	–	°	°	–	–	–	15	10
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2
Finland										
	2003	–	–	7	1	–	–	–	2	–
	2004	5	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–
	2006	–	–	–	23	1	–	–	2	–
France										
	2002	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Germany										
	2002	13	–	1	°	–	–	–	–	5
	2003	43	°	27	30	3	1	1	31	34
	2004	2	–	21	2	–	–	–	1	5
	2005	4	–	–	13	–	–	–	4	3
	2006	6	–	6	8	–	–	–	3	6
Hungary										
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Italy										
	2003	983	–	4 195	468	271	–	–	423	6
	2004	23	–	25	3	–	–	–	2	–

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)*
	2005	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania										
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–
Luxembourg										
	2006	835	–	–	100	889	–	4	–	88
Netherlands										
	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	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	3 458	–	1 690	8 134	–	–	–	47	–
Poland										
	2002	74	–	–	242	–	–	–	88	3
	2004	–	–	–	705	–	120	–	54	3
	2006	2	–	–	76	–	–	–	19	17
Portugal										
	2003	14	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	°
Romania										
	2002	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	1	–
	2004	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	125	3	14	–	26	–	10	810	72
	2006	338	3	2	11	–	°	51	294	10
Slovakia										
	2002	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	40
	2003	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	9
	2005	16	–	–	9	–	–	–	°	63
	2006	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	62

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										
	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	–
	2006	401	–	37	15	205	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom										
	2002	–	–	75	–	–	–	–	50	–
	2006	5	–	5	9	–	–	–	13	8
Regional total										
	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**
	2006	**74 592**	**3**	**2 676**	**236 425**	**3 130**	**500**	**55**	**386 745**	**84 466**
Oceania										
Australia										
	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
New Zealand										
	2005	102	–	1	41	2	–	–	33	581
	2006	321	–	218	491	73	–	–	168	1 540
Regional total										
	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**

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)*
	2005	**474**	**0**	**74**	**416**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**431**	**1 563**
	2006	**321**	**–**	**218**	**491**	**73**	**–**	**–**	**168**	**1 540**
World total										
	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**
	2006	**1 566 376**	**653**	**27 698**	**1 462 656**	**94 197**	**521**	**59**	**5 131 145**	**123 912**

[a] For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China or for the Macao SAR of China.

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

Annex IV

Submission of information by Governments on licit trade in and legitimate uses of and requirements for substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention for the years 2002-2006

Governments of the countries and territories indicated have provided information on licit trade in and legitimate uses of and requirements for substances in Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, on form D for the years 2002-2006. That information was requested in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/20. 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.

	2002		*2003*		*2004*		*2005*		*2006*	
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									X	X
Algeria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Andorra										
Angola										
Anguilla	X	X								
Antigua and Barbuda										
Argentina			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Armenia	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		
Bangladesh	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Barbados	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Belarus	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belgium[a]	X		X		X		X		X	X
Belize										
Benin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bermuda										
Bhutan										

Country or territory	*2002*		*2003*		*2004*		*2005*		*2006*	
	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*
Bolivia	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Bosnia and Herzegovina							X	X		
Botswana										
Brazil	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
British Virgin Islands										
Brunei Darussalam	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bulgaria[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burkina Faso										
Burundi										
Cambodia					X	X	X	X	X	X
Cameroon										
Canada			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cape Verde										
Cayman Islands										
Central African Republic										
Chad										
Chile	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
China			X		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										X
Croatia			X	X			X		X	
Cuba	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
Democratic Republic of the Congo			X	X					X	X
Denmark[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Djibouti										
Dominica										
Dominican Republic					X	X			X	X
Ecuador	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Egypt	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Country or territory	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	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
El Salvador	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Equatorial Guinea										
Eritrea										
Estonia[a]	X	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	X	X
Fiji										
Finland[a]	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
France[a]	X		X		X		X		X	
French Polynesia										
Gabon										
Gambia										
Georgia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Germany[a]	X		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	X	X	X
Haiti			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Honduras									X	X
Hungary[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iceland	X	X					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					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	X
Jamaica	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Japan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jordan			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kazakhstan	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	
Kenya	X		X		X	X				
Kiribati										
Kuwait										

Country or territory	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	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
Kyrgyzstan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lao People's Democratic Republic	X		X		X		X		X	
Latvia[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lebanon	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lesotho										
Liberia									X	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya										
Lithuania[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Luxembourg[a]	X	X	X				X		X	
Madagascar							X	X		
Malawi								X	X	X
Malaysia	X	X	X	X			X	X		
Maldives					X	X				
Mali	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		
Moldova[b]					X	X	X	X	X	X
Monaco	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Mongolia										
Montenegro[c]										
Montserrat					X	X		X		X
Morocco					X	X	X	X	X	X
Mozambique										
Myanmar			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Namibia									X	X
Nauru										
Nepal			X						X	X
Netherlands[a]	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Netherlands Antilles							X	X	X	X
New Caledonia	X		X	X	X		X			
New Zealand					X	X	X	X	X	X
Nicaragua	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Niger										
Nigeria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Norfolk Island										
Norway	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Country or territory	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	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
Oman	X	X								
Pakistan					X	X	X	X	X	X
Palau			X							
Panama	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Papua New Guinea										
Paraguay	X	X	X	X						
Peru			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Philippines	X	X			X	X	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	
Qatar										
Republic of Korea	X		X		X	X	X			
Romania[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Russian Federation					X	X	X	X	X	X
Rwanda										
Saint Helena		X		X		X		X		
Saint Kitts and Nevis										
Saint Lucia										
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		X	X	X			X	X		
Samoa										
San Marino										
Sao Tome and Principe										
Saudi Arabia	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	
Senegal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Serbia[d]										
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								
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				
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	X

Country or territory	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	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*
Syrian Arab Republic	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Tajikistan	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		
Thailand	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	X									
Timor-Leste										
Togo										
Tonga										
Trinidad and Tobago	X	X	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	
United Kingdom[a]	X	X	X	X			X		X	X
United Republic of Tanzania	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	
United States of America	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uruguay										
Uzbekistan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vanuatu									X	X
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	X	X	X	X			X		X	
Viet Nam	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Wallis and Futuna Islands										
Yemen					X		X		X	
Zambia			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Zimbabwe										
Total number of Governments that submitted form D	**103**	**93**	**110**	**98**	**104**	**97**	**111**	**99**	**109**	**97**
Total number of Governments requested to provide information	**212**	**212**	**212**	**212**	**212**	**212**	**212**	**212**	**213**	**213**

[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 in alphabetical lists.

[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".

Annex V

Annual legitimate requirements for ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone and 1-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 (3,4-MDP-2-P), pseudoephedrine, ephedrine and 1-phenyl-2-propanone (P-2-P) 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. Those estimates, as reported by Governments, were published, for the first time, in March 2007.

3. The table below reflects the latest data reported by Governments on those four precursor chemicals (and their preparations, as relevant). 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. 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, pseudoephedrine, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, 1-phenyl-2-propanone and their preparations, 2004-2006

Country or area	*Ephedrine (kilograms)*	*Ephedrine preparations (kilograms)*	*Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)*	*Pseudoephedrine preparations (kilograms)*	*3,4-MDP-2-P*[a] *(kilograms)*	*P-2-P*[b] *(kilograms)*
Albania	5					
Algeria			17 000			
Argentina	18 500		19 000			1
Australia	30		6 000		1	77 000
Azerbaijan	20		10			
Bangladesh	850		15 305			
Barbados	250		160			
Belarus		60	25			1
Belgium	150		21 000			200
Benin			5			
Botswana	300					
Brazil	2 550		10 000			6 350
Bulgaria		1 800				
Cambodia	300		400			
Canada	5 000	1	20 000			
Chile	615		5 333			
China	140 000		110 000			
Hong Kong SAR	2 115		1 508			
Macao SAR	1		1			
Colombia	400		30 000			
Cook Islands		1		1		
Costa Rica	25		1 450			
Côte d'Ivoire	70					
Croatia	100		400			
Cyprus			100			
Czech Republic	20	62	2 780			
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2 500					
Democratic Republic of the Congo	155		500			
Dominican Republic	200	1 500				
Ecuador	320		8 000			
Egypt	6 000		30 000			
El Salvador			1 000			
Estonia	6					
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	1		1			

Country or area	*Ephedrine (kilograms)*	*Ephedrine preparations (kilograms)*	*Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)*	*Pseudoephedrine preparations (kilograms)*	*3,4-MDP-2-P*[a] *(kilograms)*	*P-2-P*[b] *(kilograms)*
Finland	100			1 000		5
Georgia	3	2				
Germany	4 000		20 000		1	3 000
Ghana	2 000		700			
Greece	100		600			
Guinea	36					
Guyana	80		85			
Haiti	250		600			
Hungary	800				350	2 600
Iceland	1					
India	477		2 634			
Indonesia	13 278		36 031			38 474
Iran (Islamic Republic of)			40 000			
Iraq	50		1 400			
Ireland	61	1	1	732		1
Israel	43		4 035			
Italy	208		27 489			450
Jamaica	80		250			
Jordan	250		18 000			15 760
Kazakhstan	332		1			
Kyrgyzstan	1 000		120			
Latvia	30		50			
Lebanon	26	1	155	650		
Lithuania		2		500		
Madagascar	702		150			
Malawi	1 000					
Malaysia	5 700		37 000			
Malta		10		220	1	1
Mauritius	1					
Moldova	100		25			
Morocco	124		2 500			
Mozambique	3					
Myanmar	2					
Netherlands	2 000		2 000			
New Zealand	50		250			
Nicaragua			200			
Nigeria	3 849		5 823			
Norway	400		1			
Pakistan	15 000		10 000			

Country or area	*Ephedrine (kilograms)*	*Ephedrine preparations (kilograms)*	*Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)*	*Pseudoephedrine preparations (kilograms)*	*3,4-MDP-2-P*[a] *(kilograms)*	*P-2-P*[b] *(kilograms)*
Panama	50		7 000			
Papua New Guinea			14			
Peru	34		6 440			
Philippines			100	102		
Poland	350		3 500			
Portugal			15			
Romania	150		3 100			
Saint Helena	1		1			
Slovakia	43			1		
Slovenia	3		300			
Solomon Islands						
South Africa	20 000		20 000			
Spain	1 227		7 010			1
Sweden	20		3		2	4
Syrian Arab Republic	1 000		50 000			
Tajikistan	38					
Thailand	21		36 900			
Tristan da Cunha			1			
Turkey	2 000		25 000			
Uganda	120		120			
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
Yemen	150		5 000			
Zambia	5		10			

Notes: The names of territories and special administrative regions are in italics.

A blank field signifies that no requirement was indicated or that data were not submitted for the substance in question.

Reported quantities of less than 1 kg have been rounded up and are reflected as 1 kg.

[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. The Governments of all 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 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
Austria	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
Belarus[b]	Ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate	
Belgium	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000

Notifying Government	*Substances to which pre-export notification requirement applies*	*Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General*
Benin[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	4 February 2000
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
Bulgaria	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
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 SAR[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
Cyprus	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
Czech Republic	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
Denmark	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
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
Estonia	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
Ethiopia[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	17 December 1999
Finland	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
France	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
Germany	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
Greece	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
Haiti[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	20 June 2002
Hungary	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
India[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	23 March 2000

Notifying Government	*Substances to which pre-export notification requirement applies*	*Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General*
Indonesia[a]	Acetic anhydride, *N*-acetylanthranilic acid, ephedrine, ergometrine, ergotamine, isosafrole, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, norephedrine, 1-phenyl-2-propanone, piperonal, potassium permanganate, pseudoephedrine, safrole, anthranilic acid and phenylacetic acid	18 February 2000
Ireland	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
Italy	All substances included in Table I	19 May 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
Latvia	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
Lebanon[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	14 June 2002
Lithuania	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
Luxembourg	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
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
Malta	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
Mexico[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	6 April 2005
Moldova[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	29 December 1998
Netherlands	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
Nigeria[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	28 February 2000
Oman	All substances included in Tables I and II	5 February 2007
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
Poland	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
Portugal	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
Romania[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	19 May 2000 and 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
Slovakia	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
Slovenia	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
South Africa[a]	All substances included in Table I and anthranilic acid	11 August 1999
Spain	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
Sri Lanka	All substances included in Table I	19 November 1999
Sweden	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
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 Kingdom	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
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

Notifying Government	*Substances to which pre-export notification requirement applies*	*Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General*
European Union (on behalf of all its States members)[d]	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000

Notes: 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] Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom.

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

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 IX

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

The use of scheduled substances in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, depicted in figures A.I-A.IV below, represents classic production and manufacturing methods. The extraction of cocaine from coca leaf and the purification of coca paste and the crude base products of cocaine and heroin require solvents, acids and bases. A wide range of such chemicals has been used at all stages of drug production.

Figure A.I

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

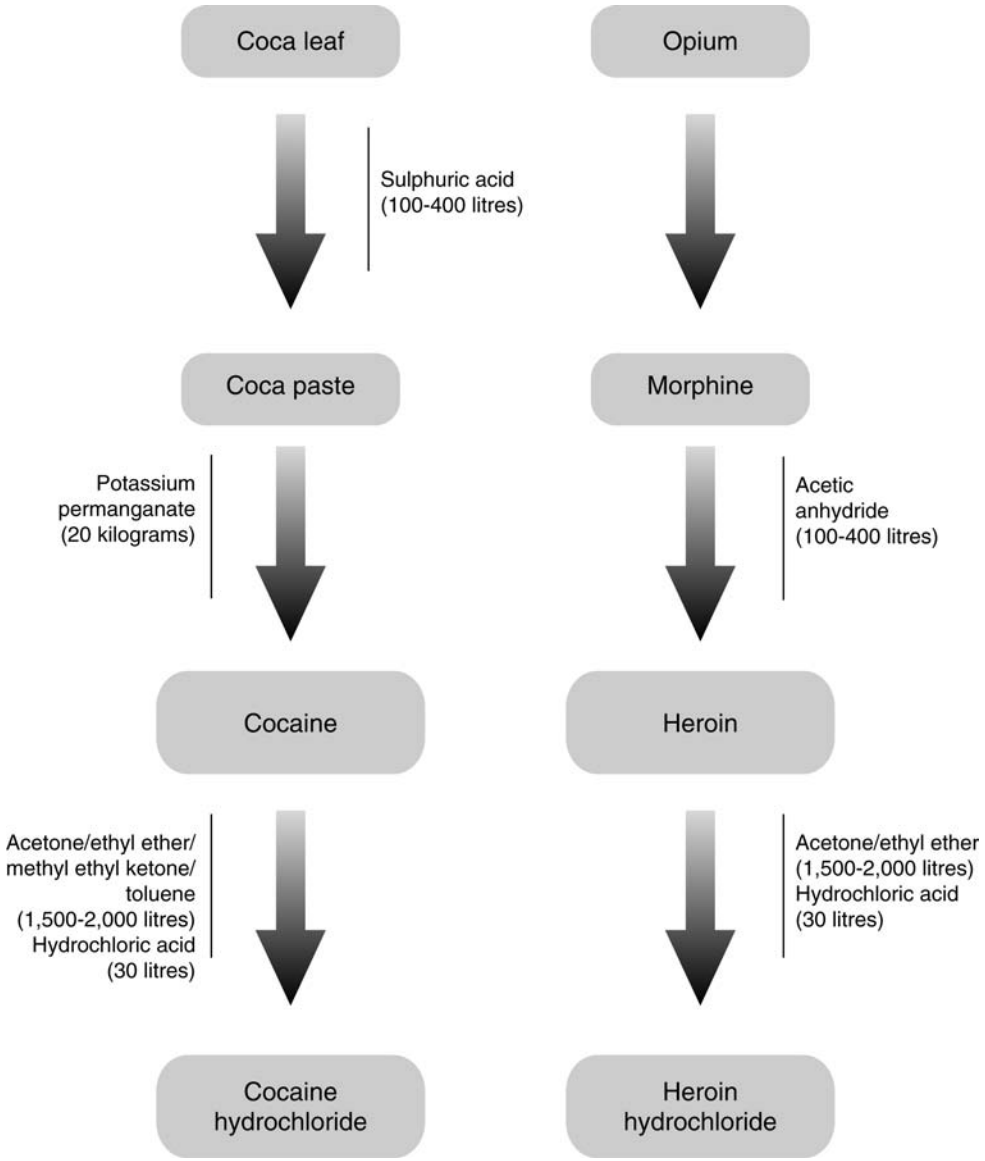


Figure A.II

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

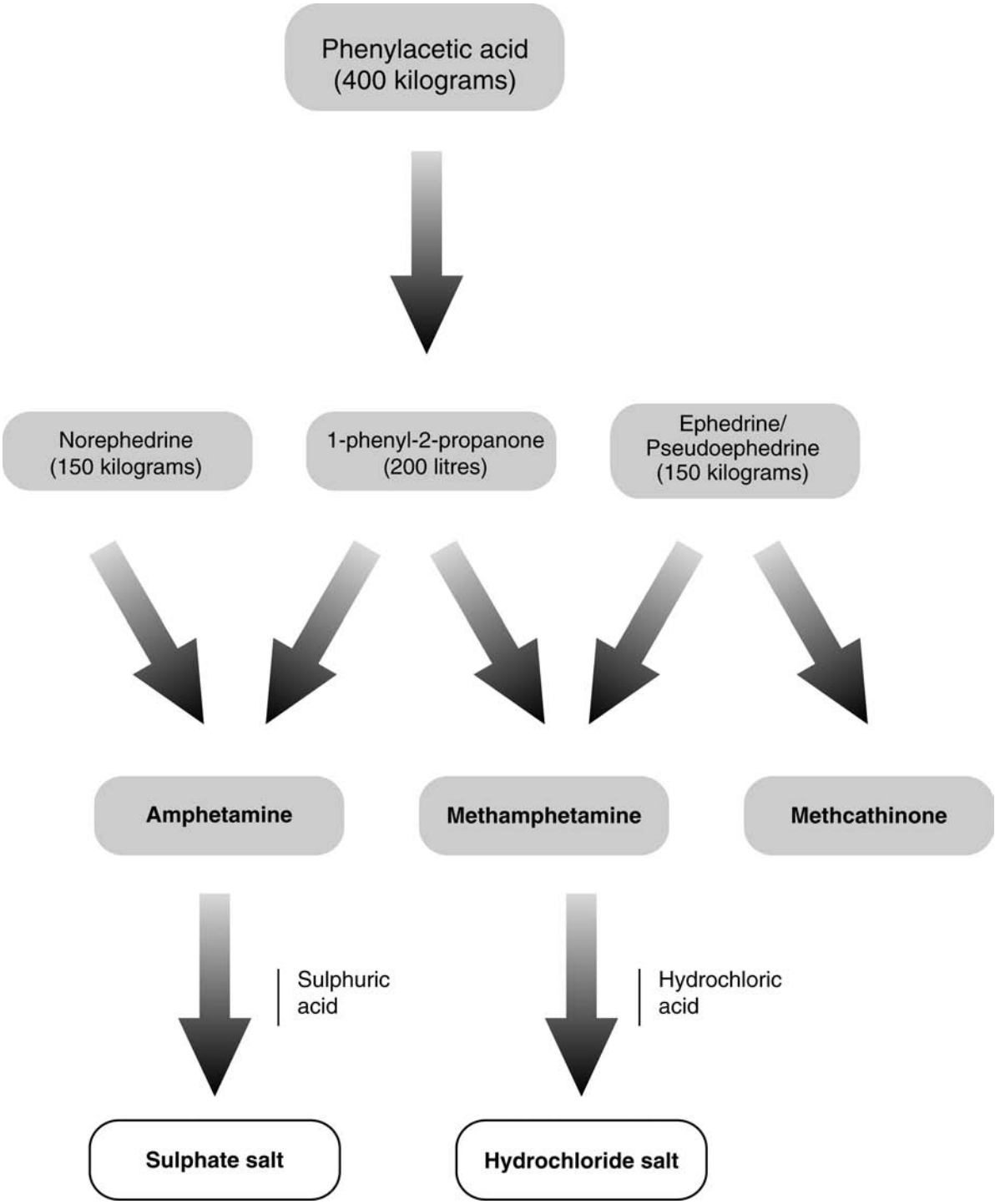
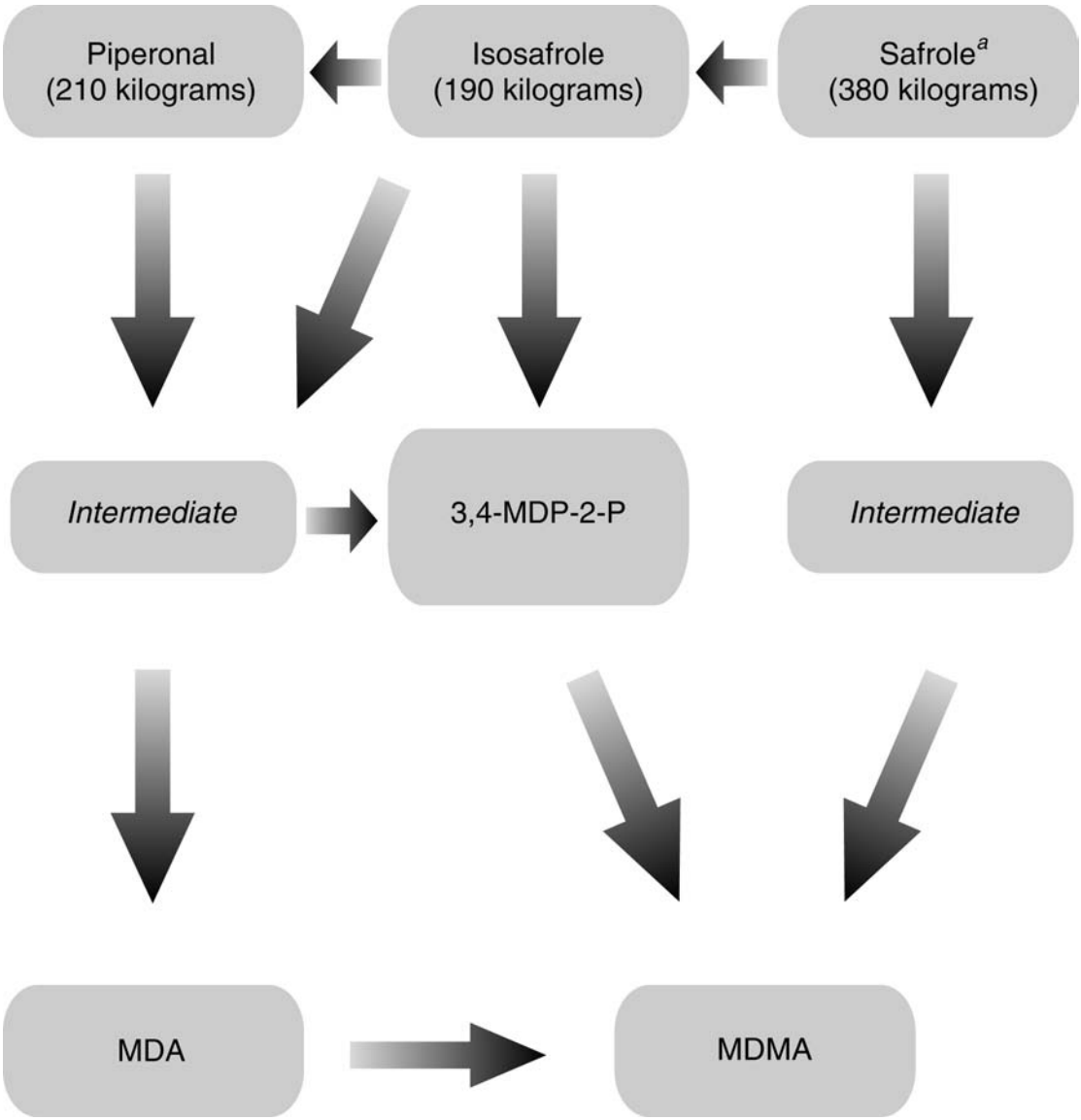


Figure A.III

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

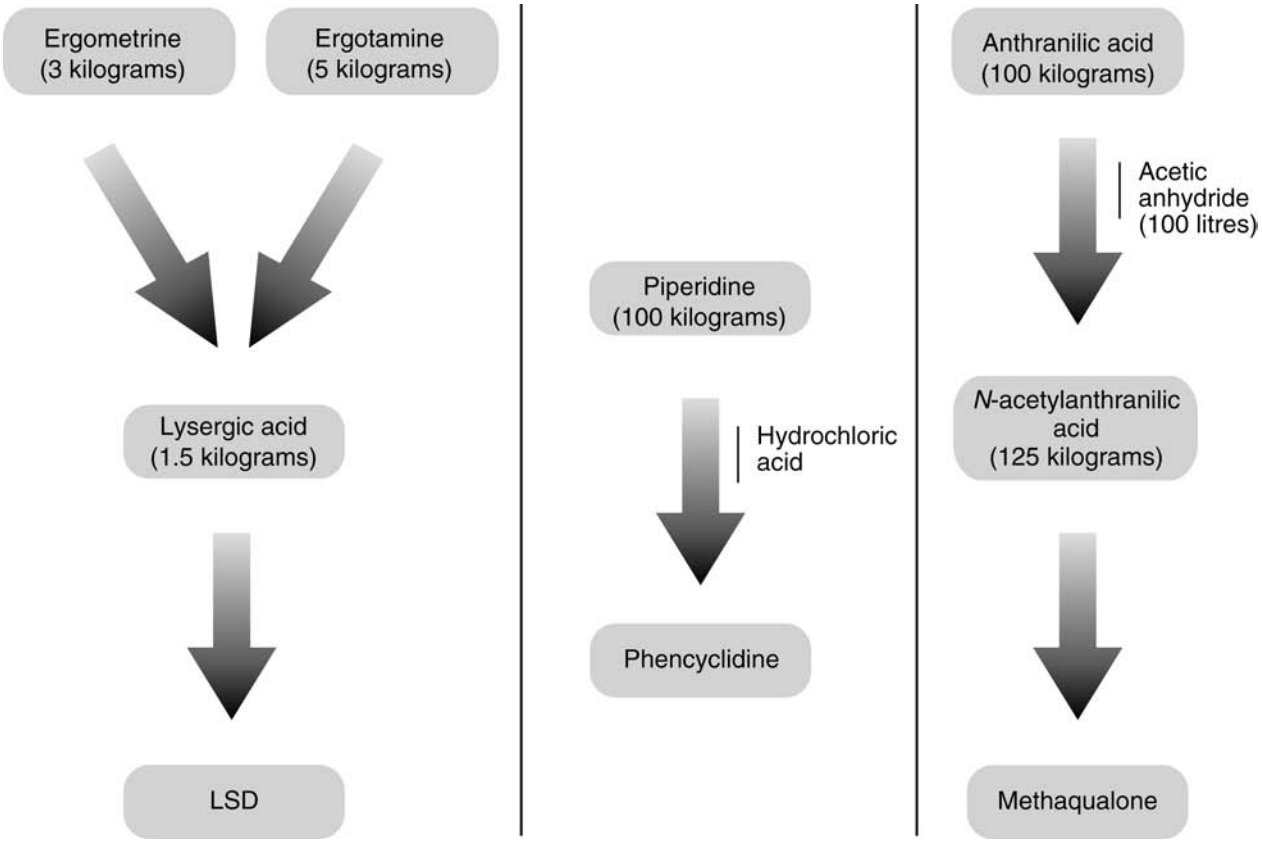


Note: Approximately 250 litres of 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (3,4-MDP-2-P) are required to manufacture 100 kg of 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA) hydrochloride; and 125 litres of 3,4-MDP-2-P are required to manufacture 100 kg of methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) or 3,4-methylenedioxyethylamphetamine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