INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

2008

Precursors

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

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Narcotic Drugs: Estimated World Requirements for 2009; Statistics for 2007 (E/INCB/2008/2)

Psychotropic Substances: Statistics for 2007; Assessments of Annual Medical and Scientific Requirements for Substances in Schedules II, III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (E/INCB/2008/3)

Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2008 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (E/INCB/2008/4)

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

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The text of the present report is also available on the website of the Board (www.incb.org).

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

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Report of the
International Narcotics Control Board for 2008
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

Since the convening of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, in 1998, the international community has continued to work together to address issues relating to drug control. Over the past 10 years however, the concerns, challenges and goals have evolved, especially in the area of chemical control. It is time now to draw on the perspective provided by this decade of experience to reflect on what has been achieved, identify those areas in which results have met the objectives and, perhaps more importantly, recognize where achievements have fallen short of expectations. Only by identifying the opportunities that experience offers us will we be able to face the future with the certainty needed to move forward in the area of precursor control. I am thus pleased to present the 2008 report of the International Narcotics Control Board on precursors, which I believe will contribute constructively to this important review process.

The report on precursors provides valuable information on efforts by Governments to establish and strengthen controls over the precursors and chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs. Importantly, it also functions as a practical tool for Governments in interpreting the latest patterns and emerging trends in the international licit and illicit movement of chemicals.

A myriad of significant results have been achieved in the area of precursor control over the past few years. One cannot fail to be impressed by the number of tons of chemicals that have been prevented from reaching illicit clandestine laboratories, by the almost universal adherence to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, by the benefits delivered through the rapid exchange of pre-export notifications between exporting and importing countries and by the number of States that have introduced effective chemical controls.

However, there continue to be major black spots on the map, such as the troubled nation of Afghanistan. While progress has been made towards improved stability in that country, the area of chemical control still demands urgent attention. In late 2007 and during 2008, increased cooperation led to seizures and prevented the diversion of large amounts of chemicals that would have been used for the manufacture of heroin in Afghanistan. As a result of those seizures, black market prices for targeted chemicals have increased. Even so, there is unfortunately still no evidence of a shortage of heroin on the streets of cities around the globe. It is obvious that Afghanistan lacks the capacity to address the problem on its own and requires assistance to develop structures and policies in order to exercise control over its licit and illicit chemical markets. To that end, the Board has specifically engaged with the Government of Afghanistan through a series of recommendations for action.

International cooperation in the trade in chemicals has brought about recognizable advances in the fight against one of the most insidious drugs of abuse, methamphetamine. As a result of the Board's initiatives, Governments have identified some of the missing links in the information on how chemicals pass into illicit channels. Subsequent actions based on that information have prevented the diversion of many tons of precursors, thus ultimately helping to prevent drug abuse. However, as illustrated in the report, Africa and the Middle East are increasingly

becoming theatres of precursor diversion. The report of the Board therefore contains recommendations to relevant international entities, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, on the provision of technical assistance and the building of capacity in those regions, in order to empower the affected countries to address the issue of diversion from their domestic chemical markets. The diversion of and trafficking in chemicals and drugs are integrally linked to the broader scourge of corruption, which permeates and is eroding entire societies already weakened by social and economic problems in those regions.

There is a need to strengthen legislation on precursor chemicals in a number of countries, because there is no point in identifying cases of diversion if those responsible are not brought to justice. While many countries exercise adequate legislative controls over drugs and drug-related offences, the controls targeting the chemical building blocks from which those drugs are manufactured are often inadequate or non-existent. In addition, Governments are often unable to collect and provide exact information on chemical seizures, yet such information is pivotal to preventing similar diversions in future.

While the Board is pleased to note that Governments have followed its recommendations and have made special efforts to stop the flow of chemicals in the direction of Afghanistan, similar approaches need to be developed and applied in the Americas. In that part of the world, the use of chemicals in the manufacture of cocaine continues with impunity, despite the significant efforts made by the Colombian authorities.

The fact that many chemicals have both licit and illicit uses poses considerable challenges to Governments as they strive to seek a balance between ensuring supply to legitimate industries and denying illicit drug manufacturers the “life blood” of their trade. In that regard, precursor control requires coordinated action by regulatory, law enforcement and other authorities. Precursor control thus offers a unique opportunity for targeting and preventing criminal behaviour but requires sustained political will.

Hamid **Ghodse**
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 1988 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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Annexes

Explanatory notes

The following abbreviations have been used in the present report:

MDMA	methylenedioxymethamphetamine
3,4-MDP-2-P	3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone
P-2-P	1-phenyl-2-propanone
PEN Online	Pre-Export Notification Online

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

At the completion of 10 years after the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, Governments and the International Narcotics Control Board have taken stock of the achievements and problems identified in the area of precursor control. The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 is nearing universal adherence. However, as trafficking attempts continue to be identified in all regions of the world, the Board calls on the 12 States that are not yet parties to the Convention (most of them in Oceania) to become parties without delay. While the number of Governments reporting to the Board under the provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention is satisfactory, many reports lack the necessary detail on circumstances of seizures, methods of diversion and use made of non-controlled substances. A positive development is that a growing number of Governments are providing to the Board voluntary information on the licit import, export and uses of scheduled chemicals. That information is a key element in efforts to prevent the diversion of precursors from international trade. The Board particularly appreciates the cooperation of the 109 Governments that in 2007 provided data on their legitimate requirements for precursors frequently used in the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants. The publishing of such estimates has been of significant and practical assistance in identifying suspicious transactions and preventing diversions.

The rapid exchange of information on individual shipments of precursor chemicals, through pre-export notifications between Governments, continues to be the most effective tool in detecting and preventing attempted diversions. The Board again invites all Governments that wish to be alerted of any shipment of precursor chemicals destined to their territory to request the provision of such pre-export notifications officially, through the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 12, paragraph 10, of the 1988 Convention. In this connection, it is encouraging to note that almost 100 Governments now participate in the online system for the exchange of pre-export notifications (PEN Online). That system considerably expedites communications between the Governments of exporting and importing countries. Furthermore, in Security Council resolution 1817 (2008) the Governments that had not yet done so were urged to register with and utilize the PEN Online system.

The Board particularly welcomes the strengthening during the reporting period of control measures over the international and domestic movement of precursors. New legislative and regulatory measures were introduced in Australia, Belize, China, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua and South Africa. As the monitoring of international trade in scheduled chemicals continues to yield results, it will be particularly important to strengthen controls over domestic manufacture and distribution as the new channels being explored by traffickers. Indeed, cross-border trafficking has become the most common method of obtaining chemicals for use in clandestine laboratories.

The Board has continued, within its treaty mandate, to support international initiatives such as Project Cohesion and Project Prism. The Board acknowledges the work of the task forces of those projects in monitoring chemical shipments and coordinating investigations that have led to seizures and stopped shipments. The Board notes the results achieved by multilateral exchanges of information, and

encourages Governments and relevant international organizations to continue and intensify their participation in such activities.

The strengthened monitoring and control of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine have helped to prevent the diversion of those two raw materials. In response, trafficking networks have been exploring new ways to supply illicit laboratories, including the utilization of alternative precursors. In addition, 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 that are purportedly to be sent to developing countries. In many regions, controls over pharmaceutical preparations continue to be less stringent or even non-existent. Numerous cases of diversion and attempted diversion of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, often in the form of preparations, were identified and reported to the Board, involving Africa and West Asia in particular.

The Board is pleased to note the results achieved in the period 2007-2008 in preventing the delivery of acetic anhydride for the manufacture of heroin in Afghanistan. The increase in seizures and prevented deliveries of large amounts of acetic anhydride in the period 2007-2008 is likely to have disrupted the supply of that substance to Afghanistan. In its report, the Board makes a number of recommendations to all Governments to continue their efforts in support of Afghanistan and to make such assistance sustainable.

The Board continues to be concerned by the lack of available knowledge on the origins and methods of diversion of chemicals, particularly potassium permanganate, used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine in South America. Although the number of attempted diversions of potassium permanganate from licit international trade continued to decrease, there is no shortage of the chemical. The indications are that traffickers have found ways to circumvent international trade controls, possibly through diversion from domestic trade and smuggling within the region. One of the sources of potassium permanganate in Colombia is illicit manufacture within the country. The Board urges Governments in the Americas to make use of the experience accumulated in the targeting of acetic anhydride under Project Cohesion, and to devise similar strategies to address the smuggling of precursor chemicals into cocaine-manufacturing areas.

I. Introduction

1. The present report provides highlights of the action taken by Governments and by the International Narcotics Control Board since the 2007 report on precursors[1] to implement the provisions of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.[2]

2. The review begins with an account of the activities carried out during the reporting period with regard to the scheduling of substances. That section is followed by information on the status of adherence of Governments to the 1988 Convention, reporting by Governments to the Board as required under article 12 of the Convention and an overview of recent changes in legislative and control measures related to precursors. The chapter also includes an update of information provided by Governments on their estimated annual legitimate requirements for precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants, a review of the functioning of the pre-export notification system and an analysis of available data on licit trade in, uses of and requirements for precursors. The final section of chapter II focuses on the most significant activities and achievements related to Project Prism and Project Cohesion, the international initiatives targeting precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants and of heroin and cocaine, respectively.

3. Chapter III provides an analysis of the major trends identified in the diversion of and trafficking in precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, cocaine and heroin; where data are available, the trends are analysed by region. The final chapter of the report summarizes the major conclusions, including recommended action for Governments to take in order to address the issues raised in the conclusions. Specific recommendations are provided with a view to facilitating the work of the relevant competent national authorities.

4. The annexes to the report contain practical information, for use by competent national authorities, on the status of treaty adherence, submission of annual information on substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, seizure data, data on licit trade in, uses of and legitimate requirements for scheduled substances, estimated annual legitimate requirements for precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants, requests for pre-export notifications, a list of scheduled substances, the licit and illicit uses of scheduled substances and relevant treaty provisions for the control of precursors.

II. Action taken by Governments and by the Board

A. Scope of control

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

5. In 2006 the Board, concerned that existing controls on phenylacetic acid, a precursor of amphetamine-type stimulants, were inadequate, convened a meeting of its advisory expert group[3] to assess information and relevant comments provided by Governments on licit and illicit trade in that substance. Based on the recommendation made by the group, 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 1988 Convention.

6. To assess the impact of that recommendation, the Secretary-General invited Governments to submit comments by way of a questionnaire prepared and distributed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The replies to the questionnaire were forwarded to the group, which was reconvened in February 2008 to evaluate the information and determine the level of

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[1] *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* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.XI.4).

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

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

global support for the rescheduling of phenylacetic acid under the 1988 Convention.

7. The advisory expert group subsequently advised the Board that the information from the completed questionnaires and other information available on phenylacetic acid supported the continuation of the process for the rescheduling of that substance from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention. The Board is now collecting more detailed information on the extent to which the substance is utilized in illicit drug manufacture.

B. Adherence to the 1988 Convention

8. As at 1 November 2008, the 1988 Convention had been ratified, acceded to or approved by 182 States. Since the 2007 report of the Board on the implementation of article 12[4] was issued, no additional States had become parties to the Convention. Details on the rates of accession by region are provided in annex I.

9. The parties to the 1988 Convention now include all of the main countries manufacturing, exporting or importing precursor chemicals. In Oceania, however, nearly half of the States have not yet ratified the Convention. During 2008, attempted diversions of precursors involving, for example, Nauru demonstrate that no country or region can remain immune to traffickers' attempts. **The Board therefore urges Equatorial Guinea, the Holy See, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Namibia, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Timor-Leste and Tuvalu to implement the provisions of article 12 and to become parties to the Convention without further delay.**

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

10. Under article 12, paragraph 12, of the 1988 Convention, parties are required to submit to the Board information annually on seizures of the substances listed in Tables I and II of the Convention. In order to assist Governments in providing such data, the Board transmits to all Governments an annual questionnaire (known as form D) on substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

11. By 1 November 2008, a total of 133 States, territories and special administrative regions, as well as the European Community, had submitted form D for 2007 (see annex II for details). Serbia submitted form D for the first time. The Board welcomes the fact that, of the States parties to the 1988 Convention that had failed to submit form D for a number of years, Honduras, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Niger, the Sudan and Togo have resumed providing that information to the Board. A matter of particular concern to the Board is that a number of States parties continue to fail to comply with their reporting obligations; those States include Angola, Burundi, Gabon and the Gambia, which have never submitted form D.

12. In 2007, 50 Governments reported seizures of precursor chemicals. Only a few of those Governments supplemented their reports with the additional information required on non-scheduled substances with regard to method of diversion, illicit manufacture and stopped shipments. **The Board urges all Governments that have effected seizures to collect and report that additional information, which is essential for determining emerging trends in illicit drug manufacture and in trafficking in precursors.**

D. Legislation and control measures

13. Establishing and strengthening appropriate national control measures constitutes the basis for effective monitoring of the movement of precursor chemicals. At its twentieth special session, in 1998, the General Assembly called upon States to adopt and implement, where they had not already done so, the national laws and regulations required for strict compliance with the provisions and proposals of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, and related resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Economic and Social Council (Assembly resolution S-20/4 B). In line with that recommendation, Governments have continued to introduce or further tighten national controls over the movement of precursors.

[4] *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2007 ...* .

14. Over the past few years the Board, in its reports on precursors, has drawn the attention of Governments to the fact that, as the monitoring of international trade in scheduled chemicals continues to yield results, traffickers are increasingly turning their attention to domestic manufacture and distribution channels. Smuggling across national borders has become the most common method of obtaining chemicals for use in clandestine laboratories; therefore, measures to control the domestic movement of such chemicals are becoming increasingly important.

15. With regard to the control of precursor chemicals entering Afghanistan, the Board welcomes the adoption in June 2008 of Security Council resolution 1817 (2008) regarding the security situation in Afghanistan. In the resolution, the Council expressed concern about the high level of trafficking into and within Afghanistan of precursor chemicals, notably acetic anhydride, used to manufacture heroin. The Council called for strengthened cooperation to counter the illicit manufacture of drugs and invited all Member States to increase their cooperation with the Board, particularly by complying fully with the provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention.

16. In July 2007, Nicaragua added all pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine to its list of controlled substances. Under the new legislation, the manufacture, import, export, distribution, sale, research and prescription of all such pharmaceutical preparations are regulated by Law No. 292, as amended.

17. In February 2008, the Parliament of the State of Queensland, Australia, enacted the Drugs Misuse Amendment Act 2008, which amended the Drugs Misuse Act 1986 and the Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987. The new legislation rescheduled ephedrine and set the maximum penalty for its unlawful possession, supply or trafficking at 20 years of imprisonment. New offences were created for the supply and illicit manufacture of certain substances, such as pseudoephedrine, and for the possession of equipment used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, such as pill presses.

18. In April 2008, South Africa amended its Medicines and Related Substances Act, 1965, to include ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in order to prevent their use in illicit drug manufacture. Preparations and mixtures containing those two substances or ephedra were included in the amendment.

19. In May 2008, Honduras prepared draft legislation to control all pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. Under the proposed legislation, those preparations would require a prescription and could be dispensed only by authorized personnel. Furthermore, in the case of non-compliance, operators could risk losing their licence. In view of the situation of precursor trafficking in Central America (see paras. 49 and 50 below), the Board encourages Honduras to adopt and implement the new legislation as a matter of priority.

20. According to the new control measures adopted in Mexico in June 2008, the use of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine is prohibited. All prior import permits for medicines containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine were cancelled. Where outstanding imports could not be cancelled or suspended, the imported substance would be destroyed upon receipt. Authorization could be granted to fulfil existing commitments for the export from Mexico of medications containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine for a period of six months after the enactment of the regulation. Existing stocks of medicine or raw materials containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine must be reported to the Federal Commission for Protection against Sanitary Risks and subsequently destroyed, with the exception of injectable solutions of ephedrine sulphate. Licit use of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine is limited to institutions involved in research or toxicological analysis, and the Federal Commissioner for Protection against Sanitary Risks is responsible for issuing the relevant import authorizations. Those measures would be subject to review after a one-year period.

21. In June 2008, China adopted a comprehensive drug control law aimed at strengthening domestic controls; the law included provisions for the establishment of a licensing system to govern the manufacture of, trade in and shipment of precursor chemicals. Also in June 2008, the State Food and Drug Administration of China decided to require prescriptions for nasal drops containing ephedrine hydrochloride. Furthermore, China now requires that all shipments destined for Afghanistan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic or Myanmar must be authorized for import before they can leave the

country. China also reported that there is no longer any licit manufacturing of 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (3,4-MDP-2-P) in the country.

22. In June 2008, Belize introduced legislation to strengthen existing controls over ephedrines. Under the new legislation, operators require special authorization in order to trade in the substance and pre-export notifications must be sent to importing countries. In addition, the import and export of pseudoephedrine in bulk form and in pharmaceutical preparations are prohibited.

23. El Salvador issued in August 2008 a regulation on the handling and control of pseudoephedrine as a raw material and when contained in pharmaceutical preparations. According to the regulation, all pharmaceutical preparations containing pseudoephedrine would henceforth require a prescription. Furthermore, an import quota was to be imposed for pseudoephedrine, with import authorizations to be issued by the National Drug Council. In addition, all laboratories and pharmacies would be required to submit information on their sales and stocks of pharmaceutical preparations containing pseudoephedrine.

E. Legitimate requirements for precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants

24. In its resolution 49/3, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs requested inter alia that Member States prepare annual estimates of their legitimate requirements for 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. The estimated legitimate requirements for precursor chemicals, as reported by Governments and published by the Board, are updated regularly and are available on the website of the Board (www.incb.org). By 1 November 2008, 109 Governments had provided estimates of their annual legitimate requirements for precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants.

25. The Board has, in past reports, requested Governments to inform it of methodologies that they have found useful in preparing estimates of their legitimate requirements for precursors. In that connection, the Government of the United States of America has provided the most comprehensive methodology for establishing annual estimates of legitimate requirements for ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. The Governments of a number of other countries, including Barbados, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Lebanon, Mauritius, Mexico, Panama, Spain and Thailand, as well as the government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, have also provided the Board with relevant information. The Board will continue to maintain regular dialogue with countries and territories regarding the establishment of such estimates, as Governments themselves are in the best position to calculate realistic estimates of their legitimate requirements for those substances. **The Board requests Governments that have not yet done so to inform it of the methodologies that they use for calculating their legitimate requirements for precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants**.

26. The publishing of estimates of legitimate requirements for precursor chemicals has continued to assist Governments in the successful identification of suspicious transactions. The annual estimates are an essential tool that helps the competent authorities of exporting countries to prevent diversions. **The Board therefore encourages all Governments to continue to provide to the Board the most accurate information possible**. The objective of publishing such information is to assist the competent authorities of exporting countries in identifying suspicious transactions for further analysis and action, as necessary. **The Board again invites Governments to review the published requirements and to inform it of any necessary changes**.

F. Pre-export notifications

27. The rapid exchange of information on individual shipments of precursor chemicals, through pre-export notifications between Governments of importing and exporting countries and territories, continues to be one of the most effective tools in detecting and preventing attempted diversions. The number of parties that have invoked article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the 1988 Convention continues to grow. Since the 2007 report of the Board on the implementation of article 12 was issued, the Republic of Korea has requested to

receive pre-export notifications, thus bringing to 74 the total number of Governments that have made use of that provision, including the 27 States members of the European Union. The updated list of specific requests received from Governments is reproduced in annex VI to the present report. The list should assist Governments of exporting and re-exporting countries in ensuring that the required pre-export notifications are sent to those importing authorities that have officially requested to receive them before the respective substance is exported. **The Governments of countries that import substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention and that wish to be alerted of any shipment of precursor chemicals destined for their territory are advised to request the provision of such pre-export notifications officially through the Secretary-General.**

28. The Board is pleased to note that pre-export notifications have been submitted by most of the countries that are major exporters of controlled substances or are used as trans-shipment areas for consignments containing such substances. As a result, it has been possible to detect a growing number of cases of diversion or attempted diversion of those substances.

29. Since its launch by the Board in March 2006, Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online), the online system for the exchange of pre-export notifications, has considerably expedited communications between Governments of exporting and importing countries regarding shipment notifications and has also provided the necessary rapid verification of the transactions in question. Currently, 98 countries and territories are authorized to access the PEN Online system. Over 20,000 pre-export notifications have so far been sent to a total of 179 countries and territories through the PEN Online portal, with pre-export notification submissions averaging 700 per month. Those authorities that have not yet registered with the Board or do not possess an e-mail account receive pre-export notifications by facsimile that are automatically generated by the PEN Online system.

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

30. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/20, the Board has requested Governments to voluntarily provide data on licit trade in, uses of and requirements for scheduled substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. While it is not an obligation under the 1988 Convention to provide such data, the voluntary provision of that information greatly enhances the ability of Governments to monitor the movement of precursor chemicals and prevent diversions.

31. By 1 November 2008, a total of 112 States and territories had reported data on the licit movement of precursors and 104 Governments had furnished information on the licit uses of and requirements for such substances for 2007 (see annex IV for details). The European Commission continued to furnish information representing submissions from all 27 States members of the European Union. The Board wishes to thank all States and territories that submitted form D and also furnished data on the licit movement of specific precursor chemicals. In 2008, all major countries importing precursor chemicals continued to provide data on licit trade in those chemicals.

H. 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

32. Multilateral mechanisms established under Project Prism have brought about identifiable positive results. Participating Governments have provided and received information on emerging trafficking trends, identified modi operandi and exchanged data on activities related to the diversion of precursor chemicals. The Board continued to assist those Governments as focal points for the exchange of such information. During the period, four special alerts on diversion-related activities were circulated to all participating States.

33. In response to the results achieved and to the positive feedback received from many Governments on the effectiveness of Operation Crystal Flow (which ran from 1 January to 30 June 2007), the Project Prism Task Force decided to continue and to expand those activities with the objective of continuing the exchange of intelligence on suspicious transactions and on backtracking investigations. The new initiative, called Operation Ice Block, took place from 2 January to 30 September 2008. Operation Ice Block focused on trade in ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, including pharmaceutical preparations and ephedra, and, to the extent it is possible to identify such shipments, trade in P-2-P and phenylacetic acid involving countries in Africa, the Americas, West Asia and Oceania. As in previous activities, the primary tool for the identification of suspicious transactions was the PEN Online system.

34. The Project Prism Task Force held two meetings to evaluate the operation. The first one, held in Pretoria, from 9 to 13 June 2008, prepared a midterm assessment of the progress and efficacy of Operation Ice Block. Upon conclusion of the operation, the Task Force reconvened in New Delhi, from 13 to 17 October 2008, to conduct a final assessment of the operation. In general, the Task Force noted that Operation Crystal Flow and Operation Ice Block had achieved to a large extent their main objectives, namely to gather intelligence on how precursors were making their way to clandestine laboratories and to identify links between trafficking organizations involved in those activities.

35. Operation Ice Block was supported by the Governments of all major exporting and transit countries. During the nine-month active phase of the operations, the Board reviewed information on 2,057 shipments of the substances in question. Those shipments involved 201 tons of ephedrine and over 1,056 tons of pseudoephedrine. As a result of that review, the Board launched 219 queries regarding the legitimacy of certain transactions. From those queries, 49 suspicious transactions were identified. As a direct consequence of the operation, shipments totalling 49 tons of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine were prevented through stoppage or seizure. That quantity of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine was sufficient to manufacture between 37 and 44 tons of methamphetamine.

36. Investigations carried out by the Governments involved have made it possible not only to identify links between a number of cases of diversion or attempted diversion but also to close specific intelligence gaps. Shipments of precursors, many of them having an ultimate destination in North America, had been diverted in or via countries in Africa, Central America and West Asia, while Europe had been used as a trans-shipment area. Oceania has also emerged as a destination. Trafficking in pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine continued to be a major problem.

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

37. Project Cohesion continued to address the diversion of acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate by providing a platform for the monitoring of licit shipments and coordinated investigations into seizures and stopped shipments.

38. The Project Cohesion Task Force met in Vienna on 6 and 7 March 2008 to review the completed and planned operational activities and to develop an appropriate response strategy to address the low rates of seizure of acetic anhydride in the preceding period. The Task Force examined information available on diversions of acetic anhydride and decided to launch Operation Dice, an information-driven initiative focusing on the exchange of data on seizures, identified diversion attempts and suspicious shipments of acetic anhydride and other chemicals, either known to be used or suspected of being used in the illicit manufacture of heroin.

39. Operation Dice, which was conducted from 1 April to 30 September 2008, produced notable results in both the quantity and quality of information exchanged. During the operation, the Board reviewed 388 international shipments of acetic anhydride and identified 5 as suspicious. In total, 20 cases of seizure and suspected diversion of heroin precursors were communicated to the Board, including seizures of acetic anhydride, sulphuric acid, acetic acid and acetyl chloride. Further details on those cases and an analysis of the trafficking trends identified are contained in paragraphs 72-82 below.

40. The Board commends the results of Operation Dice and reiterates its readiness to support, within the scope of its mandate, Project Cohesion in the future. **The Board further calls on Governments of countries in the Americas and the regional members of the Project Cohesion Task Force to devise similar strategies to address the smuggling of potassium permanganate into cocaine-manufacturing areas of South America.**

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

41. The principal indicators used for the analysis below were the seizure data provided by Governments on form D for 2007, in combination with data accumulated through the PEN Online system. Information gathered through Project Prism and Project Cohesion activities, specifically Operation Ice Block and Operation Dice, complemented those data to permit a more comprehensive assessment. Reports on individual cases of diversion, attempted diversion and stopped or suspended shipments and information on illicit drug manufacturing activities supplied by Governments provided additional evidence to substantiate particular identified trends.

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

42. Between 1 November 2007 and 31 October 2008, Governments provided 2,989 pre-export notifications for consignments of substances used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants. The Board launched enquiries into the legitimacy of 304 of those shipments.

1. Ephedrine and pseudoephedrine

Licit trade

43. Under Project Prism, during the period from 1 November 2007 to 31 October 2008, Governments notified the Board of 2,547 international transactions involving 297 tons of ephedrine (in 487 shipments) and 1,136 tons of pseudoephedrine (in 2,060 shipments). Those shipments originated in 34 exporting countries and territories and were to be sent to 134 importing countries and territories.

Trafficking

44. Twenty-three countries reported on their form D for 2007 seizures of ephedrine totalling 21.8 tons. Panama reported the largest amount seized (10 tons), followed by China (5.8 tons) and Mexico (3.7 tons). In contrast to the data collected through Project Prism, which indicated large-scale diversion of pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine, only nine countries reported small seizures of such preparations, amounting to 19 kg only. Fifteen countries reported seizures of pseudoephedrine for a total of 25.3 tons in 2007, led by Mexico (12.2 tons) and France (7 tons). In the former case, the substance was being smuggled into Mexico. Only seven countries reported seizures of preparations containing pseudoephedrine, for a total of 395 kilograms.

45. During Operation Ice Block, 46 shipments of either ephedrine or pseudoephedrine were identified as suspicious. Those shipments involved 12.9 tons of ephedrine and 40 tons of pseudoephedrine. Based on information provided to the Board, the destination country for almost half of those shipments was ultimately Mexico. The customs authority of Germany seized a shipment of 535 kilograms of brown ephedra powder in transit from India and destined for Mexico.

46. The strengthened monitoring and control of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine shipments to North America helped to prevent the diversion of those substances in the region. However, trafficking networks have been exploring new ways to supply illicit methamphetamine laboratories in that region. It is believed that smuggling and diversion of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine from domestic distribution channels are now among the most common methods of supply. 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, purportedly to be sent to developing countries. In many regions, controls over pharmaceutical preparations continued to be less stringent or even non-existent. Numerous cases of diversion and attempted diversion of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, often in the form of preparations, were identified and reported to the Board. In those

cases, traffickers targeted the following countries in particular: Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Iraq, Mexico, Nauru, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Poland, South Africa, Togo, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. **All exporting and transit countries are urged not to release shipments of ephedrine or pseudoephedrine 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.**

47. Africa remains a major area of diversion of precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants. At the same time, trafficking patterns in Africa stand in sharp contrast with the low number of seizures made by Governments in the region. In 2008, participants in Project Prism and in Operation Ice Block identified numerous suspicious shipments to Africa that were suspected of having Mexico as their final destination. In total, over 30 tons of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine were prevented from being diverted to or through Africa.

48. Organized criminal groups have made use of fictitious companies and falsified import authorizations and company documents for their trafficking activities. Ethiopia, in particular, was targeted by traffickers who attempted to consign two shipments of pseudoephedrine and one shipment of ephedrine totalling 12.5 tons. The shipments, which involved falsified import licences, were stopped at the request of the Ethiopian authorities. The United Republic of Tanzania also was a victim of the falsification of import permits. Countries in Africa were importing quantities of those substances in considerable excess of the amounts reported as their legitimate annual needs. One instance of such inconsistency involved a single shipment to Uganda of 300 kg of pseudoephedrine, which was seized upon arrival. The Board notes with concern that a number of African States have consistently failed to respond to enquiries about potentially suspicious transactions, owing in part to lack of capacity in the competent authorities involved. **The Board urges all Governments and relevant international organizations to assist with training and capacity-building for authorities in Africa.**

49. After Mexico banned the import of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, imports by several Central and South American countries increased significantly. Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua have been targeted by organized criminal groups for purposes of acquiring the substances and subsequently smuggling them from those domestic markets into North America, thereby circumventing the controls in place and ensuring the supply for illicit drug manufacture operations. The Board alerted the Government of Argentina to the increasingly excessive imports of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine into that country over the past several years. In 2008, the Argentinean authorities seized 1,222 kg of ephedrine. In one case, a consignment of 600 kg of ephedrine was discovered concealed in a shipment of sugar being exported to Mexico. The main importing companies in Argentina have been scrutinized by the authorities to verify the legitimate end use of the substance. As of the present writing, one major company has been closed and others have forfeited their licences as evidence grows that they were supplying illicit manufacturers of methamphetamine.

50. An increase in seizures of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in Central America and South America was reported, with Guatemala and Peru seizing large amounts of pseudoephedrine tablets. The destruction in July 2008 of the first methamphetamine laboratory ever in Argentina provides a clear indication of the growing interest of trafficking organizations in sourcing precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants from South America. **The Board urges all Governments in the Americas to continue monitoring the licit trade in precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants, including ephedrine and pseudoephedrine traded in the form of pharmaceutical preparations.**

51. Seizures of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, both as raw materials and in preparations, were reported by many countries in Asia. In Myanmar, for example, in 2007 half a ton of ephedrine was seized while it was en route from Cambodia to Australia. In India, a clandestine laboratory in Mumbai that had been

involved in the extraction of pseudoephedrine tablets destined for Australia was dismantled. Over the past five years, numerous clandestine laboratories manufacturing methamphetamine on an industrial scale have been destroyed in Asia.

52. Seizures of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in Australia and New Zealand reflected the trend identified in other regions. Traffickers are turning to pharmaceutical preparations as a way to circumvent the controls on those substances in their form as raw products. An attempted diversion involving Nauru illustrates the need for countries and territories in Oceania to develop suitable capacity within Government agencies to adequately monitor the chemical trade throughout the region.

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

Licit trade

53. There were no licit shipments of 3,4-MDP-2-P reported between 1 November 2007 and 31 October 2008. Five countries informed the Board of their estimated legitimate use of that substance for the period; in each case the quantities indicated were very small.

54. The Board was informed of 18 shipments of P-2-P, for a total weight of 25 tons. While that figure represents a decrease compared with 2006, the Board noted with concern that more than 75 per cent of global trade in that substance was destined for two countries in West Asia, where the purported use was for the manufacture of cleaning and disinfection products. **The Board strongly urges the Governments of countries in West Asia to pay close attention to industrial products whose formulations contain P-2-P to ensure that the substance cannot be readily extracted for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine. The Board recommends that such industrial products should be monitored in the same manner as are pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine. Consideration should be given to identifying alternative chemicals to P-2-P for use in non-regulated industrial and household products.**

55. During the period between 1 November 2007 and 31 October 2008, the Board was notified through the PEN Online system of 118 shipments of phenylacetic acid totalling 1,426 tons. The Board expects that, as control measures on ephedrine and pseudoephedrine continue to strengthen, phenylacetic acid will increasingly become a target for diversion by illicit manufacturers of amphetamine-type stimulants. **Therefore, the Board urges exporting countries not yet issuing notices of exports of phenylacetic acid through the PEN Online system to do so in order to help importing countries to better combat attempts to divert that substance.**

Trafficking

56. The downward trend first identified in 2006 in both the number and quantity of reported seizures of 3,4-MDP-2-P continued in 2007. In the reporting period, only four countries, namely, Hungary, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported imports of that substance. Canada, on its form D for 2007, reported a total of 369 litres of 3,4-MDP-2-P seized. Subsequently, Canada reported a seizure of 3.7 tons smuggled into the country concealed in a shipment of sodium hydroxide in May 2008. Since 2007, Canadian law enforcement agencies have dismantled clandestine methylenedioxymethamphetamine laboratories of increasing scale and capacity.

57. The chemical 3,4-MDP-2-P, also known as piperonyl methyl ketone, is the principal precursor utilized in the manufacture of methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA, commonly known as “ecstasy”). The amount of this substance seized is extremely low in comparison to the seizures of MDMA reported globally. The Board concludes that the disparity between 3,4-MDP-2-P and MDMA seizures is the result of the precursor being produced illegally and then smuggled directly from the countries of manufacture. **Therefore, the Board strongly encourages all countries, particularly those with appreciable chemical production industries, to closely monitor their domestic environment to identify suspicious orders for precursors.**

58. In 2007, international trade totalling 4,609.3 tons of piperonal was reported by 40 countries via the PEN Online system. A single seizure (2 tons) was reported by Mexico. Piperonal provides illicit drug manufacturers with an alternative to safrole for the

manufacture of the key MDMA precursor, 3,4-MDP-2-P. **Governments are urged to exercise vigilance in monitoring the trade in this substance because the globally traded tonnage is high and because, as controls on safrole are strengthened, illicit demand for piperonal will likely increase.**

3. Safrole

59. Between 1 November 2007 and 31 October 2008, 15 shipments of safrole totalling 185 litres were reported to the Board. That figure does not correlate with the volume of the substance used in the illicit manufacture of MDMA. Thailand, for example, reported a seizure of safrole in the amount of 45,970 litres.

4. Non-scheduled substances

60. In response to strengthened controls in many regions, particularly in North America, East Asia and Oceania, illicit drug manufacturers have been forced to seek alternative precursor chemicals to produce methylamphetamine. The Board has received information confirming that *l*-phenylacetylcarbinol, an intermediate in the industrial manufacture of ephedrine, has been targeted by criminal elements who are attempting to acquire the substance from producing countries. **As this substance is not subject to international controls, the Board recommends that all countries collect information on possible misuse of *l*-phenylacetylcarbinol and advise the Board.**

61. In July 2008, the Mexican authorities reported a significant seizure of precursor chemicals including methyl phenylacetate, ethyl phenylacetate, amyl phenylacetate and isobutyl phenylacetate. Those substances are esters of phenylacetic acid and, as such, may readily be converted to phenylacetic acid, a precursor currently listed in Table II of the 1988 Convention. Phenylacetic acid has been shown for many years to be the most common starting point for the illicit production of the key amphetamine precursor, P-2-P. The seizure by Mexico provides a clear indication that, in response to the total ban on all forms of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine introduced by the Government of Mexico in June 2008, illicit drug manufacturers are reacting rapidly to circumvent those measures and are targeting new, non-scheduled chemical substances for methylamphetamine manufacture.

62. The above-mentioned seizure also contained dimethylsulfone, which is strong evidence that the seized chemicals were intended for illicit drug manufacture. The United States and Canada similarly reported seizures of dimethylsulfone. Australia reported detecting a novel process for the illicit manufacture of both phenylacetic acid and, subsequently, methylamphetamine, whereby the synthesis routes either are not dependent on controlled chemicals or involve the manufacture of the controlled chemicals. Methylamine found at the laboratory site showed clear evidence of having been synthesized from two common non-regulated industrial chemicals, formaldehyde and ammonium chloride.

63. As controls on ephedrine and pseudoephedrine continue to be strengthened and alternate synthesis routes based on P-2-P are commissioned by illicit drug manufacturers, it is likely that attempts will be made to employ such chemicals as L(+)tartaric acid, a component of many food products and a by-product of the wine manufacturing industry. While it is not used in the direct synthesis of methylamphetamine, the utility of that chemical in post-production purification will likely increase. **Governments are recommended to maintain awareness of "indicator" substances such as L(+)tartaric acid and dimethylsulfone that can help to identify suspicious activity related to illicit drug manufacture. Similarly, the Board strongly urges Governments to closely monitor the chemicals contained in the limited international special surveillance list, which is provided to them on request.**

B. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine

Potassium permanganate

Licit trade

64. Between 1 November 2007 and 31 October 2008, the competent authorities of 26 exporting countries and territories provided 982 pre-export notifications to 110 importing countries and territories, involving a total of 23,780 tons of potassium permanganate. The amount of the substance traded globally remained similar to that reported during the previous year.

Trafficking

65. In 2007, 15 countries reported seizures of potassium permanganate totalling 153.3 tons. Brazil, Colombia, the Netherlands, Peru, the Russian Federation and Ukraine each seized more than 100 kilograms of the substance. Colombia alone, in more than 300 interdictions, seized 144.4 tons of potassium permanganate in 2007. That amount was more than three times the amount licitly imported into Colombia and would be sufficient for more than one year's illicit manufacture of cocaine in the country. Despite the continued large numbers of seizures of the substance in Colombia and in other countries in the region, the Board is not aware of any backtracking investigations into the origins of the seized substance.

66. It is believed that potassium permanganate continues to be the principal oxidizing agent used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine. The Board, in its 2007 report on precursors,[5] drew the attention of Governments to the decreasing number of attempted diversions of potassium permanganate from licit international trade. At the same time, the amount seized in Latin America has increased. The Board expressed concern that the high number of seizures in cocaine-manufacturing countries may indicate that traffickers have found ways to circumvent international trade controls, likely through diversion from domestic trade and smuggling within the subregion.

67. One of the sources of potassium permanganate in Colombia is illicit manufacture within the country. In 2006, Colombian authorities destroyed 15 illicit laboratories that were manufacturing potassium permanganate from potassium manganate and substances not subject to international control. In 2007, the authorities destroyed four laboratories from which they seized almost 45 tons of the substance. The extent of the illicit manufacture of potassium permanganate in the country and its contribution to the overall supply of the substance for illicit cocaine laboratories in the region needs to be assessed further.

68. The current understanding of global trafficking trends and modi operandi used by traffickers is insufficient. **As stated in paragraph 40 above, the Board reiterates its call to all Governments of countries in the Americas to devise strategies to address the situation.**

C. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of heroin

1. Acetic anhydride

Licit trade

69. During the period from 1 November 2007 to 31 October 2008, the authorities of 27 exporting countries provided over 800 pre-export notifications for shipments of acetic anhydride. Those consignments were destined for 81 importing countries and territories and the total amount of acetic anhydride involved was 125,000 tons. The United States remained the largest producer and exporter of the substance worldwide.

70. It is believed that the actual amount of acetic anhydride traded internationally is larger than that reported through the pre-export notification system. For example, the total amount of acetic anhydride exported in 2007, according to data provided to the Board on form D, was 260,000 tons. **In this regard, the Board wishes to remind Member States that the Security Council, in its resolution 1817 (2008), urged all Governments that had not yet done so to start using the PEN Online system to facilitate the verification of the legitimacy of precursor shipments and thus minimize the risk of their diversion.**

71. The Board also notes that, according to European Union legislation, precursor chemicals traded among the 27 member States of the European Union are regarded as "domestic trade" and therefore are not subject to the established pre-export notification system.

Trafficking

72. Global seizures of acetic anhydride had gradually declined since 2001, reaching a level of 26.4 tons in 2006. In its 2007 report on precursors, the Board had expressed concern that little or no information was available on the source, methods and routes used to divert acetic anhydride for the illicit manufacture of heroin and urged Governments to take action in that respect.[6]

[5] Ibid., para. 67.

[6] Ibid., paras. 76 and 78.

73. The Board is pleased to note that concerted efforts by numerous Governments and a number of operational measures, including intelligence and law enforcement operations, have begun to reverse that negative situation. In late 2007 and during 2008, the Board was informed of seizures and prevented deliveries involving several hundred tons of acetic anhydride. Backtracking investigations into those seizures revealed that most of the substance seized had been diverted from domestic distribution channels. Mislabelling of acetic anhydride and the concealing of the substance among licit goods were among the preferred methods used for smuggling consignments from the source countries into countries in West Asia, including Afghanistan.

74. Thirteen countries reported, on the form D for 2007, seizures of acetic anhydride totalling 56.3 tons. The Russian Federation, Turkey, Slovenia, China, Colombia and Romania were, in descending order, the countries that reported the most significant seizures, all exceeding 1 ton. During 2008, within the framework of Project Cohesion, the Board was informed of a further 121 tons of the substance seized in Europe (Hungary, Slovenia and Turkey) and an additional 33 tons in Asia (Afghanistan, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan and Republic of Korea).

75. The seizures and prevented deliveries of large amounts of acetic anhydride in the period 2007-2008 may have caused some disruptions in the supply of that substance to Afghanistan. The apparent shortages in the availability of acetic anhydride seem to have had an impact on black market prices for the chemical. The law enforcement authorities of several countries reported significant increases in the price of acetic anhydride in Afghanistan and in countries along the trafficking routes to Afghanistan. Operation Dice indicated an apparent increase in traffickers' efforts to secure alternate sources of the substance. In their search for potential suppliers of acetic anhydride, traffickers have become more vulnerable to detection by law enforcement authorities and, in some instances, this has led to the disclosure of their activities.

76. The above-mentioned results were due in particular to the excellent cooperation and information-sharing among the authorities of countries participating in Project Cohesion. The voluntary cooperation with trade and industry also contributed significantly to increased identification of suspicious orders, in particular in Europe. **In view of the results of Operation Dice, the Board again calls on all Governments to strengthen controls over domestic trade in acetic anhydride and to ensure that the substance traded nationally is used only for legitimate purposes.**

77. Colombia regularly reports significant seizures of acetic anhydride; 4.7 tons of the chemical were seized there in 2007. No information was available regarding the circumstances that had led to the seizures. **The Board wishes to encourage the Governments of all major manufacturing and trading countries of acetic anhydride, such as Mexico and the United States, to remain vigilant and to verify the legitimacy of all shipments of the substance, in particular those destined for either new markets or new customers.**

78. South Africa is the only country in Africa that reported significant seizures of acetic anhydride in the past. In 2006, Namibia reported a stopped shipment of 463 litres of the substance to its territory. **Although Africa is not a major destination for acetic anhydride, the Board urges all Governments in the region to prevent any possible threats by trafficking organizations seeking new sources of the substance.**

79. In 2008, the Pakistan authorities seized 14 tons of acetic anhydride. The backtracking investigations launched in West Asia led to further seizures of 5 tons in the Islamic Republic of Iran and 12 tons in the Republic of Korea. In some cases, the substance had been diverted from domestic distribution channels in the Republic of Korea. Also in 2008, the authorities of the Republic of Korea stopped two shipments of the substance, totalling 2 tons, to Afghanistan.

80. There is no reported legitimate use for acetic anhydride in Afghanistan. Nevertheless, orders for the substance destined for Afghanistan have been brought to the attention of the Board since 2006. In 2007, the Russian authorities launched investigations into an order that traffickers had placed with a legitimate company in the Russian Federation. The shipment, totalling 10 tons, was seized. In the period 2007-2008, the German authorities identified suspicious orders involving more than 50 tons of acetic anhydride destined for Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan. The delivery of the shipments ordered was prevented in all cases.

81. In 2008, authorities identified suspicious shipments of acetic anhydride destined for countries in West Asia, such as Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic. The largest of those shipments (340 tons) was stopped by the authorities of the United Arab Emirates as its legitimacy could not be confirmed in Iraq, the purported country of destination. A consignment of 20 tons of acetic anhydride was stopped in the Netherlands because the importing company in the Syrian Arab Republic, declared to be the country of destination of the shipment, could not be located.

82. In 2007, six European countries launched joint backtracking investigations into a 13-ton seizure of acetic anhydride in Turkey. In 2008, those investigations led to a series of seizures of the substance, totalling 112 tons, in Slovenia. The investigating authorities determined that the seized shipments had been diverted from intra-Community trade within the European Union. In 2008, attempts to source acetic anhydride from the internal European Union market continued. The Hungarian authorities, in cooperation with the Czech and Slovak authorities, seized a shipment of more than 20 tons of the substance. The modus operandi used by traffickers in Hungary for diverting the substance was similar to that used by the traffickers in Slovenia. In August 2008, a further 3.5 tons of acetic anhydride was seized in Turkey. **The Board wishes to encourage the member States of the European Union and the European Commission to take appropriate measures to prevent the diversion of acetic anhydride from the internal European Union market.**

2. Other substances suspected to be used in the illicit manufacture of heroin

83. In addition to acetic anhydride, Operation Dice and the Targeted Anti-trafficking Regional Communication, Expertise and Training (TARCET) initiative, supported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, confirmed the existence of trafficking in other scheduled and non-scheduled substances, such as sulphuric acid and acetic acid. In 2008, the authorities of Kyrgyzstan reported a number of seizures of sulphuric acid, totalling 6.8 tons. The Afghan authorities seized over 3 tons of non-scheduled substances, including ammonium chloride and sodium carbonate, smuggled across its border with Pakistan. Also in 2008, the Iranian authorities seized 15.9 tons of acetyl chloride, a substance that can be used in the illicit manufacture of acetic anhydride. The shipment was destined for Afghanistan.

84. In 2008, the Uzbek authorities seized 1.6 tons of acetic acid destined for Afghanistan. The authorities of the United Arab Emirates informed the Board of investigations into a suspected diversion in the past of shipments of glacial acetic acid. In 2007, Pakistan and the Russian Federation alerted the Board to the suspected manufacture of acetic anhydride from glacial acetic acid, a chemical substance not subject to international control. With a view to gathering evidence to corroborate those allegations, the Board, through a special alert, requested the participants in Project Cohesion to submit any information on chemicals believed to be used in the illicit manufacture of heroin, in particular glacial acetic acid. The information provided by numerous countries and territories has triggered investigations into the legitimacy of past shipments of glacial acetic acid destined for countries in West Asia. In one case, a suspected diversion of the substance was identified. At the invitation of the Government of Pakistan, the Board visited Pakistan in April 2008, where it was provided with credible technical evidence regarding the illicit manufacture of acetic anhydride from glacial acetic acid. The extent of such illicit manufacture of acetic anhydride and its impact on the availability of that chemical to clandestine laboratories in Afghanistan have yet to be determined. **The Board wishes to encourage all Governments to fully investigate attempts to divert both those substances listed in the 1988 Convention and substances not under international control, in particular those suspected to be destined for heroin-manufacturing regions.**

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

1. Methaqualone

85. The situation of the illicit manufacture of methaqualone in South Africa remained unchanged in 2007 vis-à-vis 2006: no instances of illicit manufacture were reported. However, during the period authorities dismantled 30 clandestine laboratories that had been producing methylamphetamine or methcathinone; the existence of such laboratories is a direct reflection of the increasing abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants in

the region. Reported seizures of methaqualone precursors worldwide were limited to a single instance, in Ukraine, of 6 kg of anthranilic acid.

2. Lysergic acid diethylamide

86. In 2008, no evidence of illicit manufacture of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) was reported. In 2007 there had been only one report of a seizure of precursor chemicals for the manufacture of that substance. While Central America and South America figured significantly in prior diversion attempts involving precursors for this hallucinogen, Oceania was the focus of the limited activity in this reporting period, with 32 grams of ergotamine being seized by the Australian authorities.

IV. Conclusions

87. **With adherence to the 1988 Convention now almost universal, the Board urges the 12 Member States that are not yet parties to the Convention to become parties as soon as possible.** Eight of those States are in Oceania and three are in Africa, where recently identified cases of attempted diversion and trafficking in precursors, involving Nauru as well as many countries in Africa, clearly show that those two regions have been targeted by trafficking organizations.

88. Numerous Governments have continued to tighten their controls over the movement of precursors. Nevertheless, some Governments have not yet adopted measures to criminalize the diversion of precursors, and that loophole has been identified and used by traffickers. **The Board urges the Governments in question to adopt, as a matter of priority, necessary legislative measures to prevent such activity. In accordance with the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex), Governments should report to the Board in a regular and timely manner on the adoption of, or changes to, national regulations to control precursors.**

89. In the short time since its introduction, the publishing by the Board of estimated legitimate national requirements for precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants has helped Governments to successfully identify suspicious transactions. Those estimates have also assisted the competent authorities of exporting countries in preventing diversions. **The Board encourages all Governments to continue to provide to the Board the most accurate information possible, and to review their published requirements and inform the Board of any necessary changes.**

90. Results achieved during the reporting period have once again demonstrated the efficacy of the pre-export notification system for identifying suspicious transactions and preventing the diversion of controlled substances. **The Board particularly welcomes the support of the Security Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which have urged all Governments that have not yet done so to register with and utilize the PEN Online system for the exchange of pre-export notifications. The Board stands ready to provide any clarification or assistance to national competent authorities regarding their participation in the system.**

91. While the Board has received seizure-related data from Governments in accordance with the provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, only a few of those Governments have supplemented those reports with the additional data required on non-scheduled substances with regard to method of diversion, illicit manufacture and stopped shipments. **The Board urges all Governments that have effected seizures to adequately collect and report that additional information, which is essential for determining emerging trends in illicit drug manufacture and in trafficking in precursors.**

92. As a result of the successes achieved in the monitoring of the international trade in scheduled chemicals, diversion from domestic distribution channels and smuggling across national borders have become the most common methods of obtaining precursor chemicals for use in clandestine laboratories. Competent authorities should adequately monitor the licit manufacture and distribution of precursors in accordance with article 12, paragraph 8, of the 1988 Convention. **The Board strongly encourages all countries, particularly those with large chemical industries, to closely monitor their domestic environment to identify suspicious orders for precursors.**

93. Activities carried out within the framework of Project Prism provided evidence that traffickers

are attempting to obtain large amounts of pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. **The Board again recommends that pharmaceutical preparations containing scheduled substances be controlled in the same way as the substances themselves.**

94. Because of the increased monitoring of precursors, trafficking organizations have turned to seeking out non-scheduled substances, including derivatives especially designed to circumvent existing controls. **The Board invites all Governments to make use of the limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances that is provided to national competent authorities. Competent authorities should also put in place mechanisms for identifying suspicious transactions involving non-controlled substances and for effecting seizures, and should provide to the Board detailed information on such cases.**

95. The Board notes the results achieved under Project Prism in preventing the diversion of large quantities of precursors destined for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants. **The Board recommends to all Governments to continue to participate actively in such international initiatives.**

96. The Board welcomes the results achieved by participants in Project Cohesion. Intensified international activities in the interdiction and the exchange of information on shipments and seizures of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of heroin have led to an increase in the number of identified diversions to Afghanistan. In contrast to previous years, large seizures have been reported. Where suspicious shipments in international trade have been identified, hundreds of tons of acetic anhydride have been prevented from reaching Afghanistan. The Board, within the scope of its mandate, will continue to assist in those initiatives.

97. At the same time, the smuggling within the region and into Afghanistan of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of heroin continues. **The Board reminds all exporting countries of the need to thoroughly check all shipments of scheduled chemicals to countries neighbouring Afghanistan. In addition, further measures to prevent the diversion of acetic anhydride from domestic manufacture and commerce are necessary in all countries, but particularly in member States of the European Union and in countries in East Asia.**

98. The Board is concerned that the control mechanisms currently in place in Afghanistan are not sufficient to prevent the flow of chemical substances into the country and their diversion for use in clandestine heroin laboratories. **The Board urges the Government of Afghanistan to take additional measures, including formally prohibiting the importation of acetic anhydride, to control some non-scheduled chemicals that are used in the illicit manufacture of heroin, to strengthen cooperation with foreign partners in enhancing the capacity of the national competent authorities and to adequately report to the Board detailed information on seizures of chemicals.**

99. There continues to be a decrease in the number of prevented diversions in the international trade of potassium permanganate, the principal oxidizing agent used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine. The continuing occurrence of large seizures of this key precursor in cocaine-manufacturing areas may indicate that traffickers have found ways to circumvent international trade controls. The experience accumulated and the results achieved within the framework of Project Cohesion in targeting acetic anhydride in Asia could be used by Governments in the Americas to devise similar strategies to address the smuggling of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of cocaine. **The Board reiterates its call to all Governments in the Americas to undertake such activities**.

Annex I

Parties and non-parties to the 1988 Convention, by region, as at 31 October 2008

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
	Angola (26 October 2005)	Egypt (15 March 1991)	Namibia
	Benin (23 May 1997)	Eritrea (30 January 2002)	Somalia
	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[c] (3 January 1991)	
	Monaco (23 April 1991)	Slovakia[a] (28 May 1993)	
	Montenegro (3 June 2006)	Slovenia[a] (6 July 1992)	
	Netherlands[a] (8 September 1993)	Spain[a] (13 August 1990)	
	Norway (14 November 1994)	Sweden[a] (22 July 1991)	
	Poland[a] (26 May 1994)	Switzerland (14 September 2005)	
	Portugal[a] (3 December 1991)	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (13 October 1993)	
	Republic of Moldova[b] (15 February 1995)	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[c] (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] Since 9 September 2008, "Republic of Moldova" has replaced "Moldova" as the short name used in the United Nations.
[c] 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 2003-2007

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	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*
Afghanistan					
Albania		X		X	X
Algeria	X	X	X	X	X
Andorra	X	X	X	X	X
Angola					
Anguilla[a]					
Antigua and Barbuda		X			
Argentina	X	X	X	X	X
Armenia	X	X	X	X	X
Aruba[a]					
Ascension Island	X	X	X	X	X
Australia	X	X	X	X	X
Austria[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Azerbaijan	X		X		X
Bahamas					
Bahrain			X		
Bangladesh	X	X	X	X	X
Barbados	X	X			
Belarus	X	X	X	X	X
Belgium[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Belize					
Benin	X	X	X	X	X
Bermuda[a]	X	X		X	
Bhutan	X				X
Bolivia	X	X	X	X	
Bosnia and Herzegovina			X	X	X
Botswana	X	X	X	X	
Brazil	X	X	X	X	X
British Virgin Islands[a]	X				
Brunei Darussalam	X	X	X	X	X
Bulgaria[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Burkina Faso	X	X	X	X	
Burundi					
Cambodia		X	X	X	X

Country or territory	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*
Cameroon		X	X		X
Canada	X	X	X	X	X
Cape Verde	X				
Cayman Islands[a]					
Central African Republic					
Chad	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	
Cook Islands	X	X	X	X	X
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	X
Côte d'Ivoire					X
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	X
Democratic Republic of the Congo	X			X	X
Denmark[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Djibouti					
Dominica					X
Dominican Republic		X		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		
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					
Gibraltar					
Greece[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Grenada					

Country or territory	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*
Guatemala	X	X		X	
Guinea					
Guinea-Bissau					
Guyana	X		X	X	X
Haiti	X	X	X	X	X
Honduras				X	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				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	X
Kazakhstan	X	X	X	X	X
Kenya	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				X	
Lithuania[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Luxembourg[b]	X	X	X	X	
Madagascar			X	X	
Malawi			X	X	X
Malaysia	X		X	X	
Maldives	X	X	X	X	
Mali	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	
Monaco	X		X	X	X
Mongolia					
Montenegro[e]					X
Montserrat[a]		X	X	X	X
Morocco		X	X	X	X
Mozambique			X	X	X

Country or territory	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*
Myanmar	X	X	X	X	
Namibia				X	
Nauru		X	X	X	
Nepal	X			X	
Netherlands[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Netherlands Antilles[a]		X	X	X	X
New Caledonia[a]	X	X	X	X	X
New Zealand		X	X	X	X
Nicaragua	X	X	X	X	X
Niger					X
Nigeria	X	X	X		
Norfolk Island[a]	X[c]	X[c]	X[c]	X[c]	X[c]
Norway	X	X	X	X	X
Oman				X	
Pakistan		X	X	X	X
Palau	X				
Panama	X	X	X	X	X
Papua New Guinea				X	X
Paraguay	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	X
Republic of Moldova[f]		X	X	X	X
Romania[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Russian Federation	X	X	X	X	X
Rwanda	X	X	X	X	X
Saint Helena	X	X	X		X
Saint Kitts and Nevis					
Saint Lucia			X		X
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	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	
Serbia[g]				X	X
Seychelles	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			
Somalia					
South Africa	X	X	X	X	X
Spain[b]	X	X	X	X	X

Country or territory	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*
Sri Lanka	X	X	X	X	X
Sudan				X	
Suriname	X	X			
Swaziland	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					
Timor-Leste					
Togo			X	X	
Tonga				X	X
Trinidad and Tobago	X	X	X	X	X
Tristan da Cunha	X		X	X	X
Tunisia	X	X	X	X	X
Turkey	X	X	X	X	X
Turkmenistan		X		X	X
Turks and Caicos Islands[a]				X	
Tuvalu	X				
Uganda	X	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	
United States of America	X	X	X	X	X
Uruguay			X	X	X
Uzbekistan	X	X	X	X	X
Vanuatu	X			X	X
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	X		X	X	X
Viet Nam	X	X	X	X	X
Wallis and Futuna Islands[a]					
Yemen		X	X	X	X
Zambia	X	X	X	X	
Zimbabwe					
Total number of Governments that submitted form D[b]	**141**	**134**	**137**	**151**	**133**
Total number of Governments requested to provide information	**212**	**212**	**212**	**213**	**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] By its resolution 60/264 of 28 June 2006, the General Assembly decided to admit Montenegro to membership in the United Nations.

[f] Since 9 September 2008, “Republic of Moldova” has replaced “Moldova” as the short name used 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 of 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 1993-2007.

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 of substances 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, 2003-2007

Country or territory, by region	*Year*	*Acetic anhydride (litres)*	*N-Acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ephedrine (kilograms)*	*Ergometrine (grams)*	*Ergotamine (grams)*	*Isosafrole (litres)*	*Lysergic acid (grams)*	*3,4-MDP-2-P*[a] *(litres)*	*1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)*	*Norephedrine (kilograms)*	*Piperonal (grams)*	*Potassium permanganate (kilograms)*	*Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)*	*Safrole (litres)*
Africa															
Côte d'Ivoire															
	2007	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mali															
	2003	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Africa															
	2003	7 200	–	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	18	–	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	25	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	1	–
	2006	13	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zambia															
	2004	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional total															
	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**	**0**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	2007	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Americas															
Central America															
Costa Rica															
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–

Country or territory, by region	*Year*	*Acetic anhydride (litres)*	*N-Acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ephedrine (kilograms)*	*Ergometrine (grams)*	*Ergotamine (grams)*	*Isosafrole (litres)*	*Lysergic acid (grams)*	*3,4-MDP-2-P*[a] *(litres)*	*1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)*	*Norephedrine (kilograms)*	*Piperonal (grams)*	*Potassium permanganate (kilograms)*	*Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)*	*Safrole (litres)*
Guatemala															
	2003	–	–	104	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama															
	2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	963	–
	2006	–	–	–	–	5 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	10 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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**
	2007	**0**	**0**	**10 000**	**0**	**0**	**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	[o]	–	53	–	105	–	109	3 942	–	[o]	–	–	[o]	–
	2006	–	–	1 730	–	–	–	[o]	7 378	1	–	–	–	[o]	–
	2007	–	–	246	–	–	–	–	370	59	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico															
	2003	–	–	[o]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 381	–
	2005	10	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 000 000	40 000	526	–
	2007	10	–	3 696	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 000 010	10	12 216	–
United States of America															
	2003	20	–	483	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	12	5 165	109
	2004	6	122	818	–	–	–	–	–	2	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
	2007	4	–	1 181	–	10 000	–	[b]	[o]	2	1 132	–	2	4 562	6

Country or territory, by region	*Year*	*Acetic anhydride (litres)*	*N-Acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ephedrine (kilograms)*	*Ergometrine (grams)*	*Ergotamine (grams)*	*Isosafrole (litres)*	*Lysergic acid (grams)*	*3,4-MDP-2-P*[a] *(litres)*	*1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)*	*Norephedrine (kilograms)*	*Piperonal (grams)*	*Potassium permanganate (kilograms)*	*Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)*	*Safrole (litres)*
Subregional total															
	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**	**2**	**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**
	2007	**14**	**0**	**5 123**	**0**	**10 000**	**0**	**0**	**370**	**61**	**1 132**	**2 000 010**	**12**	**16 778**	**6**
South America															
Argentina															
	2006	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
	2007	–	–	382	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–
Bolivia															
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	106	–	–
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	232	–	–
Brazil															
	2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	–	–
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	82	–	–
	2007	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	700	–	–
Colombia															
	2003	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40 271	–	–
	2004	780	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	170 320	–	–
	2005	140	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	140 675	–	–
	2006	8 798	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98 904	–	–
	2007	4 672	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	144 401	–	–
Ecuador															
	2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–
	2004	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	300	–	–

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetic anhydride (litres)	N-Acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-MDP-2-P[a] (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
Paraguay															
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	–
Peru															
	2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	277	–	–
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	67	–	–
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 337	–	–
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 502	–	–
Subregional total															
	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**
	2007	**4 675**	**0**	**382**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**146 603**	**0**	**0**
Asia															
East and South-East Asia															
China[b]															
	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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	5 297	–	5 860	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hong Kong SAR															
	2004	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	42	–	–	2	1	–
	2005	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3 356	°	–	–	–	°	–
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Macao SAR															
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–

Country or territory, by region	*Year*	*Acetic anhydride (litres)*	*N-Acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ephedrine (kilograms)*	*Ergometrine (grams)*	*Ergotamine (grams)*	*Isosafrole (litres)*	*Lysergic acid (grams)*	*3,4-MDP-2-P*[a] *(litres)*	*1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)*	*Norephedrine (kilograms)*	*Piperonal (grams)*	*Potassium permanganate (kilograms)*	*Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)*	*Safrole (litres)*
Indonesia															
	2005	–	–	270	–	–	–	–	77	77	–	–	–	–	–
Japan															
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	131	–
Myanmar															
	2003	2 562	–	308	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	26	–	183	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	1 638	–	325	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	1 401	–	1 288	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippines															
	2003	–	–	5 068	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	4 088	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 740	–
	2005	–	–	1 645	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	–	–	71	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thailand															
	2005	–	–	[c]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45 965
Subregional total															
	2003	**17 662**	**0**	**11 176**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**50**	**0**	**0**
	2004	**12 349**	**10 000**	**10 199**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5 332**	**23 387**	**0**	**13 100 000**	**2**	**1 741**	**5 519**
	2005	**13 529**	**0**	**38 425**	**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**
	2007	**5 297**	**0**	**5 895**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**131**	**45 965**
South Asia															
India															
	2003	592	115	2 234	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	2 665	–	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	91 400	–	–	–
	2005	300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	133	–	1 226	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	–

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetic anhydride (litres)	N-Acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-MDP-2-P[a] (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
	2007	236	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	290	–
Subregional total															
	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	91 400	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
	2007	236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	290	0
West Asia															
Azerbaijan															
	2003	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	103	–	–
Kazakhstan															
	2003	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	–	–
	2005	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	4	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–
Kyrgyzstan															
	2007	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey															
	2003	9 669	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	1 587	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	3 913	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	3 772	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	197	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	13 303	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan															
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–
Subregional total															
	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**

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetic anhydride (litres)	N-Acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-MDP-2-P[a] (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
	2005	**3 915**	**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**
	2007	**13 312**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**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															
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°
	2005	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russian Federation															
	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	–
	2007	24 984	–	11	–	–	–	52	–	191	°	–	195	°	–
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia															
	2003	370	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ukraine															
	2003	254	–	469	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	1	–
	2004	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	174	1	–
	2005	23	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	°	–

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetic anhydride (litres)	N-Acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-MDP-2-P[a] (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
	2006	33	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	81	°	–
	2007	130	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	1 352	478	–
European Union															
Austria															
	2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
	2006	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–
	2007	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium															
	2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 199	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	–	–	126	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	250	–
Bulgaria															
	2003	950	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	7 042	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	2	–	86	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	105	–	–
	2006	38	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	32	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	183	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czech Republic															
	2003	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–
	2004	–	–	1 259	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–
	2005	–	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–
	2006	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–
	2007	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–
Denmark															
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	590	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia															
	2003	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	128	18	–	–	–	°	44
	2004	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	°	–	–	°	°	–
	2005	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	–	1	–	7

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetic anhydride (litres)	N-Acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-MDP-2-P[a] (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
	2006	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	0	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	98	–	–	–	–	–
Finland															
	2003	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	0	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	0	0	–	–
	2005	–	–	[c]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
	2006	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	–	–	2	–	–
	2007	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0	–
France															
	2003	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	3 960	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	0	–	2	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
	2007	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 997	–
Germany															
	2003	2	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	57	0	–	1	–	0
	2004	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	3	–	–
	2005	3	–	76	–	–	–	–	–	1 310	–	–	–	–	26
	2007	0	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	243	–	–	–	–	4
Greece															
	2005	–	–	1 088	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Hungary															
	2004	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 100	–	–	–
	2005	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	–	–	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland															
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	26	–	–	–	–	–
Italy															
	2003	7	–	415	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	–

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetic anhydride (litres)	N-Acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-MDP-2-P[a] (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
	2004	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia															
	2003	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100
	2005	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania															
	2003	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	–	–	–	20
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	22
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Luxembourg															
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	3	°	–
Netherlands															
	2003	–	–	–	–	5 000	–	–	5 360	6 000	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 280	4 220	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 162	340	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	105	174	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	5 094	–	–
Poland															
	2004	°	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4 996	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 085	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	241	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal															
	2007	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	1	–
Romania															
	2003	1 348	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	1 893
	2004	455	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 417 000	286	–	–
	2005	43	–	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	145	–	–
	2006	87	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	64	°	–
	2007	1 206	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–

Country or territory, by region	*Year*	*Acetic anhydride (litres)*	*N-Acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ephedrine (kilograms)*	*Ergometrine (grams)*	*Ergotamine (grams)*	*Isosafrole (litres)*	*Lysergic acid (grams)*	*3,4-MDP-2-P*[a] *(litres)*	*1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)*	*Norephedrine (kilograms)*	*Piperonal (grams)*	*Potassium permanganate (kilograms)*	*Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)*	*Safrole (litres)*
Slovakia															
	2003	–	–	8	–	6 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–
	2005	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–
	2006	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–
Slovenia															
	2007	6 472	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain															
	2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–
	2004	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–
Sweden															
	2003	–	–	[c]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland															
	2004	–	–	162	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–
	2006	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
	2007	–	–	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional total															
	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**	**1 475**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9 520**	**9 297**	**6**	**2 423 100**	**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**
	2007	**32 793**	**0**	**569**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**52**	**20**	**773**	**18**	**0**	**6 652**	**7 726**	**8**

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetic anhydride (litres)	N-Acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-MDP-2-P[a] (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
Oceania															
Australia															
	2003	–	–	94	[e]	[e]	–	º	–	–	14	–	–	762	405
	2004	14	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 050 000	–	182	3
	2005	2	–	430	–	–	–	115	400	–	–	2 000 000	º	81	–
	2006	–	–	92	º	13	–	–	–	–	3	7	–	159	50
	2007	12	–	177	–	32	255	113	1 907	º	º	17	º	267	7
New Zealand															
	2005	1	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	147	–
	2006	25	–	º	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	º	210	–
	2007	2	–	º	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	155	–
Regional total															
	2003	**0**	**0**	**94**	[e]	[e]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**762**	**405**
	2004	**14**	**0**	**31**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1 050 000**	**0**	**182**	**3**
	2005	**3**	**0**	**450**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**115**	**400**	**0**	**0**	**2 000 000**	**0**	**228**	**0**
	2006	**25**	**0**	**92**	**0**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**7**	**0**	**369**	**50**
	2007	**14**	**0**	**177**	**0**	**32**	**255**	**113**	**1 907**	**0**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**422**	**7**
World total															
	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**	**13 940**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**16 333**	**32 686**	**7**	**16 864 500**	**171 962**	**176 347**	**5 707**
	2005	**22 379**	**5**	**41 996**	**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**
	2007	**56 348**	**0**	**22 146**	**0**	**10 032**	**255**	**165**	**2 297**	**834**	**1 150**	**2 000 027**	**153 280**	**25 350**	**45 986**

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

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

[c] The following countries reported seizures of preparations containing ephedrine and/or pseudoephedrine:

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

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

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

[e] In 2003, 350 units of ergometrine and 320 units of ergotamine were seized in Australia.

Table A.2
Seizures of substances in Table II of the 1988 Convention as reported to the International Narcotics Control Board, 2003-2007

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									
South Africa									
2003	–	450	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2004	261	20	–	70	–	–	–	215	421
2005	161	–	5	224	–	–	–	163	197
2006	319	–	2	286	–	–	–	173	524
2007	369	–	–	1 038	–	–	–	413	615
Regional total									
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**
2007	**369**	**0**	**0**	**1 038**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**413**	**615**
Americas									
Central America									
Panama									
2007	–	–	–	1 041	–	–	–	–	–
El Salvador									
2006	–	–	–	412 500	–	–	–	–	–
Subregional total									
2006	**0**	**0**	**0**	**412 500**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
2007	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1 041**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
North America									
Canada									
2003	184	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	4
	2006	120	–	–	278	–	21	°	171	184
	2007	142	–	7	41	4	3	–	–	448
Mexico										
	2003	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	25	–
	2005	538	–	1 200	78	–	15 000	–	9	1 295
	2007	1 492	–	62	721	–	–	–	18	1 765
United States of America										
	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
	2007	6 931	–	1 420	3 888	154	°	°	1 406	5 197
Subregional total										
	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**
	2007	**8 565**	**0**	**1 489**	**4 650**	**158**	**3**	**0**	**1 424**	**7 410**
South America										
Argentina										
	2003	1 939	–	132	30 001	267	–	–	1 323	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	–
	2007	1 086	–	108	401	35 802	–	–	28 957	–
Bolivia										
	2004	3 608	–	–	23 728	–	–	–	82 308	2 203
	2005	2 362	–	–	19 419	–	–	–	22 010	925

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)
Brazil										
	2003	123 698	–	24	36	–	–	–	820	–
	2004	288	–	63	214	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	–	–	102	2 500	3 006	–	–	272 863	1 325
	2006	512	–	306	8 562	1 512	–	–	12	5 964
	2007	1 040	–	32	1 195	6	–	–	5 315	14
Chile										
	2003	58	–	–	31	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	600	–	–	5	–	–	–	282	–
	2006	220	–	–	–	–	–	–	14 958	–
Colombia										
	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
	2007	1 207 105	–	33 410	519 122	103 838	–	–	524 653	43 346
Ecuador										
	2003	3	–	–	509	76	–	–	1 086	40
	2004	–	–	–	475	16 850	–	–	84	–
	2005	20	–	–	147	9 179	–	–	4 071	8
	2006	–	–	–	–	28 550	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	–	443	500	–	–	200	–
Paraguay										
	2006	200	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–
Peru										
	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
	2007	84 549	–	12 800	33 433	–	–	–	33 107	220

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)
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)										
	2003	34 905	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70 044
Subregional total										
	2003	**799 832**	**0**	**100 686**	**139 924**	**44 270**	**0**	**0**	**463 583**	**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**	**28 912**
	2006	**1 477 286**	**0**	**23 610**	**361 407**	**90 880**	**0**	**0**	**1 343 049**	**32 766**
	2007	**1 293 780**	**0**	**46 350**	**554 594**	**140 146**	**0**	**0**	**592 232**	**43 580**
Asia										
East and South-East Asia										
Cambodia										
	2007	702	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China[a]										
	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	97 111	–	19 088	420 700	–	–	–	328 855	46 939
	2007	51 737	–	90 013	126 716	–	–	–	93 619	69 335
Hong Kong SAR										
	2004	30	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Macao SAR										
	2003	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–
	2005	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia										
	2005	165	–	–	325	–	–	–	–	–

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)
Myanmar										
	2004	1 500	–	6 255	2 068	–	–	–	–	–
Philippines										
	2004	9 893	–	–	2	12	–	–	73	9 600
	2005	2 685	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	–	320	–	–	–	–	–
Thailand										
	2003	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	5	–
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	73	–
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	–
Subregional total										
	2003	**19 704**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**0**
	2004	**21 131**	**0**	**16 137**	**13 982**	**12**	**0**	**0**	**1 163**	**16 877**
	2005	**7 169**	**14**	**14 863**	**6 124**	**0**	**31 803**	**2**	**1 539**	**34 350**
	2006	**97 180**	**0**	**19 088**	**420 700**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**328 909**	**46 939**
	2007	**52 439**	**0**	**90 013**	**127 036**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**93 619**	**69 335**
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	**0**	**650**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
West Asia										
Kazakhstan										
	2003	3 060	–	°	393 630	–	–	–	360 310	90

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	9	–	–	76	–	–	–	61	–
	2006	48	–	–	12	–	–	–	1 978	413
Kyrgyzstan										
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	231	–
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	346	–
Lebanon										
	2003	–	–	119	1 999	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	300	5	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	10	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	°	–	1	°	–	–	–	–	–
Tajikistan										
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 007	–
Turkey										
	2003	295	–	4 224	270 725	–	–	–	41	–
	2004	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	4 081	–	–	168	2	–	–	–	–
	2007	280	–	530	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan										
	2006	–	–	–	120	–	–	–	542	–
	2007	°	–	–	60	–	–	–	3 132	–
Subregional total										
	2003	**3 355**	**0**	**4 343**	**666 354**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**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**
	2007	**280**	**0**	**531**	**60**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4 485**	**0**

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)
Europe										
States not members of the European Union										
Albania										
	2007	13	–	10	5	–	–	–	–	–
Belarus										
	2004	30 276	–	4	40 000	–	–	–	10 045	1
	2005	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	560	18
	2006	905	–	–	–	–	–	–	74 700	–
	2007	4 020	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	558
Iceland										
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	°	–
Norway										
	2004	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–
Russian Federation										
	2003	18 828	–	–	19 795	44	–	–	8 403	1 417
	2004	2 783	–	130	59 133	1	–	–	104	1 767
	2005	40 244	–	6 428	299 573	216	–	–	668 741	2 093
	2006	64 502	–	809	219 734	–	–	–	255 587	80 205
	2007	31 067	–	1 314	168 133	5	–	2	132 406	5 165
Ukraine										
	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
	2007	6 605	6	3	135 349	115	–	–	79 609	5 269
European Union										
Austria										
	2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
	2006	1	–	–	3	–	°	–	1	2
	2007	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	°

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetone (litres)	Anthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ethyl ether (litres)	Hydrochloric acid (litres)	Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)	Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)	Piperidine (kilograms)	Sulphuric acid (litres)	Toluene (litres)
Belgium										
	2003	400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	55	–	–	–
	2005	19 400	–	–	8 650	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	2 890	–	–	125	–	–	–	5	–
	2007	78	–	62	1 256	–	–	–	173	22
Bulgaria										
	2003	–	5 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	°
	2004	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	17
	2005	204	–	°	6	–	°	–	3	–
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	500	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	–	–
Czech Republic										
	2003	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	2007	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	°	10
Estonia										
	2003	°	–	4	18	–	–	–	6	°
	2004	°	°	22	60	–	–	–	5	–
	2005	°	–	°	°	–	–	–	15	10
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	2
Finland										
	2003	–	–	7	1	–	–	–	2	–
	2004	5	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–
	2006	–	–	–	23	1	–	–	2	–
France										
	2007	987	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany										
	2003	43	°	27	30	3	1	1	31	34

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	2	–	21	2	–	–	–	1	5
	2005	4	–	–	13	–	–	–	4	3
	2006	6	–	6	8	–	–	–	3	6
	2007	3	–	–	803	–	–	–	62	13
Greece										
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	°
Hungary										
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	2007	°	–	1	2	–	–	–	1	–
Italy										
	2003	983	–	4 195	468	271	–	–	423	6
	2004	23	–	25	3	–	–	–	2	–
	2005	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania										
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	106	–	–	–
Luxembourg										
	2006	835	–	–	100	889	–	4	–	88
Netherlands										
	2003	8 000	–	–	1 000	–	–	–	200	–
	2004	9 775	–	–	780	–	48	–	–	–
	2005	19 040	–	–	4 205	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	3 458	–	1 690	8 134	–	–	–	47	–
	2007	15 211	–	1 400	5 546	–	–	–	1 375	29
Poland										
	2004	–	–	–	705	–	120	–	54	3
	2006	2	–	–	76	–	–	–	19	17
	2007	–	–	–	145	–	–	–	12	°
Portugal										
	2003	14	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	°

Country or territory, by region	*Year*	*Acetone (litres)*	*Anthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ethyl ether (litres)*	*Hydrochloric acid (litres)*	*Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)*	*Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)*	*Piperidine (kilograms)*	*Sulphuric acid (litres)*	*Toluene (litres)*
	2007	37	–	40	6	–	–	–	5	9
Romania										
	2004	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	125	3	14	–	26	–	10	810	72
	2006	338	3	2	11	–	°	51	294	10
	2007	–	–	6	500	–	°	–	1 591	°
Slovakia										
	2003	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	°	–	–	20	–	–	–	°	9
	2005	16	–	–	9	–	–	–	°	63
	2006	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	62
	2007	2	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	67
Spain										
	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	–	–	–	–
	2007	567	–	72	57	872	–	–	259	1
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland										
	2006	5	–	5	9	–	–	–	13	8
	2007	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	5
Regional total										
	2003	**37 497**	**5 000**	**4 995**	**23 668**	**320**	**129**	**3**	**11 306**	**15 195**
	2004	**44 366**	**1**	**208**	**102 996**	**128**	**225**	**7**	**11 392**	**99 162**
	2005	**82 137**	**3**	**6 447**	**315 958**	**2 693**	**4**	**10**	**670 367**	**13 350**
	2006	**74 592**	**3**	**2 676**	**236 432**	**3 130**	**500**	**55**	**386 745**	**84 528**
	2007	**58 588**	**6**	**2 906**	**311 814**	**992**	**156**	**2**	**215 512**	**11 151**

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)
Oceania										
Australia										
	2003	27	–	–	61	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	304	–	23	175	37	–	–	51	164
	2005	372	–	73	375	5	°	–	398	982
	2007	202	–	1 274	271	3	–	–	29	275
New Zealand										
	2005	102	–	1	41	2	–	–	33	581
	2006	321	–	218	491	73	–	–	168	1 540
	2007	249	–	–	233	59	–	–	195	1 009
Regional total										
	2003	**27**	**0**	**0**	**61**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	2004	**304**	**0**	**23**	**175**	**37**	**0**	**0**	**51**	**164**
	2005	**474**	**0**	**74**	**416**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**431**	**1 563**
	2006	**321**	**0**	**218**	**491**	**73**	**0**	**0**	**168**	**1 540**
	2007	**451**	**0**	**1 274**	**504**	**62**	**0**	**0**	**225**	**1 284**
World total										
	2003	**988 317**	**5 450**	**120 850**	**885 857**	**44 975**	**158**	**11**	**1 810 495**	**273 178**
	2004	**3 260 582**	**2 722**	**320 743**	**56 621 642**	**28 696**	**232**	**20**	**1 084 608**	**258 938**
	2005	**1 378 693**	**17**	**77 765**	**579 789**	**31 542**	**47 732**	**16**	**1 870 325**	**82 110**
	2006	**1 663 487**	**653**	**46 786**	**1 462 663**	**94 197**	**521**	**59**	**5 131 145**	**170 914**
	2007	**1 414 472**	**6**	**142 563**	**1 000 737**	**141 358**	**159**	**2**	**907 910**	**133 375**

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

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 2003-2007

Governments of the countries and territories indicated have provided information on licit trade in, uses of and requirements for substances in Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 on form D for the years 2003-2007. That information was requested in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/20 of 24 July 1995. Details may be made available on a case-by-case basis, subject to confidentiality of data.

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

X signifies that relevant information was submitted on form D.

	2003		*2004*		*2005*		*2006*		*2007*	
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										
Antigua and Barbuda										
Argentina	X	X	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		
Australia	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								X		
Bahrain								X		
Bangladesh	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Barbados	X	X	X	X						
Belarus	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belgium[a]	X		X		X				X	X
Belize										
Benin	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Bermuda										

Country or territory	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	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
Bhutan									X	X
Bolivia	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
Bulgaria[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burkina Faso										
Burundi										
Cambodia			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cameroon										
Canada	X	X	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		
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Côte d'Ivoire										X
Croatia	X	X			X		X		X	X
Cuba										
Cyprus[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Czech Republic[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		X			X	X		X	X	X
Democratic Republic of the Congo	X	X					X	X	X	X
Denmark[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Djibouti										
Dominica										
Dominican Republic			X	X			X	X		X
Ecuador	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Country or territory	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	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*
Egypt	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
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
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
France[a]	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
Ghana										
Gibraltar										
Greece[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Grenada										
Guatemala			X	X						
Guinea										
Guinea-Bissau										
Guyana	X	X			X	X			X	X
Haiti	X	X	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
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	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	X	X
Kazakhstan	X	X			X	X	X		X	X
Kenya	X		X	X						
Kiribati										
Kuwait										

Country or territory	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	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	
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										
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya										
Lithuania[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Luxembourg[a]	X				X					
Madagascar					X	X				
Malawi						X			X	X
Malaysia	X	X			X	X				
Maldives			X	X						
Mali	X									
Malta[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Marshall Islands										
Mauritania										
Mauritius	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Micronesia (Federated States of)	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Monaco	X	X			X	X			X	X
Mongolia										
Montenegro[b]									X	X
Montserrat			X	X		X		X		X
Morocco			X	X	X	X			X	X
Mozambique							X	X		
Myanmar	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Namibia							X	X		
Nauru										
Nepal	X									
Netherlands[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Netherlands Antilles					X	X	X	X	X	X
New Caledonia	X	X	X		X		X	X		
New Zealand			X	X	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				
Norfolk Island									X	X
Norway	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Oman							X			

Country or territory	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	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
Pakistan			X	X	X	X			X	X
Palau	X									
Panama	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Papua New Guinea									X	X
Paraguay	X	X								
Peru	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Philippines			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	
Qatar										
Republic of Korea	X		X	X	X				X	X
Republic of Moldova[c]			X	X	X	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	X
Saint Kitts and Nevis										
Saint Lucia									X	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	X	X			X	X	X	X		
Samoa										
San Marino										
Sao Tome and Principe							X	X		
Saudi Arabia	X	X	X		X		X		X	
Senegal	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		
Serbia[d]									X	X
Seychelles	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
Slovenia[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Solomon Islands										
Somalia										
South Africa	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Spain[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sri Lanka	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sudan							X	X		
Suriname	X	X								
Swaziland										
Sweden[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Switzerland	X		X	X	X	X			X	X
Syrian Arab Republic			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Country or territory	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	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*
Tajikistan	X	X		X		X			X	
Thailand	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia										
Timor-Leste										
Togo										
Tonga							X	X		
Trinidad and Tobago	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					X	X
Turks and Caicos Islands										
Tuvalu										
Uganda	X	X	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	
United Kingdom[a]	X	X			X				X	X
United Republic of Tanzania	X	X	X	X						
United States of America	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Uruguay									X	X
Uzbekistan	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
Wallis and Futuna Islands										
Yemen			X		X		X	X	X	X
Zambia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Zimbabwe										
Total number of Governments that submitted form D	**110**	**98**	**104**	**97**	**109**	**97**	**80**	**74**	**112**	**104**
Total number of Governments requested to provide information	**212**	**212**	**212**	**212**	**212**	**212**	**213**	**213**	**213**	**213**

[a] State member of the European Union.

[b] Since 9 September 2008, "Republic of Moldova" has replaced "Moldova" as the short name used in the United Nations.

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

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

Country or territory	*Ephedrine*	*Ephedrine preparations*	*Pseudoephedrine*	*Pseudoephedrine preparations*	*3,4-MDP-2-P*[a]	*P-2-P*[b]
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Albania	5					
Algeria			17 000			
Argentina	21 000		22 000			1
Australia	20	15	5 500	1 200	1	60
Azerbaijan	20		10			
Bangladesh			9 075			
Barbados	250		160			
Belarus		60	50			1
Belgium	150		21 000			200
Belize			P	P		
Benin				10		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	65		58	600	60	51
Botswana	300					
Brazil	2 370		13 875			6 500
Bulgaria		1 800				
Cambodia	200	50	300	900		
Canada	3 000	5	20 000		0	0
Chile	743		9 290			
China[c]	140 000		110 000			
Hong Kong SAR	7 525	0	8 625	0	0	0
Macao SAR	0		0		0	0
Colombia	180		34			
Cook Islands		1				
Costa Rica	13		1 055		0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	30	15				
Cuba				3		
Cyprus			100			
Czech Republic	72	10	1 980	2 671	0	0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2 300				10	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	250		900			
Dominican Republic	200		1 500			
Ecuador	320		8 000			
Egypt	12 000		58 000	3 900		

Country or territory	*Ephedrine*	*Ephedrine preparations*	*Pseudoephedrine*	*Pseudoephedrine preparations*	*3,4-MDP-2-P*[a]	*P-2-P*[b]
El Salvador	150	1	1 000	1 500		
Estonia	6					
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	1		1			
Finland	100			1 000		5
Georgia	3	5		5		
Germany	4 000		20 000		1	3 046
Ghana	2 000		700			
Greece	150		300			
Guinea	36					
Guyana	80		85			
Haiti	800		600		0	0
Honduras	150					
Hungary	800		0	0	300	1 421
Iceland	1					
India			0	0		0
Indonesia	9 896		32 505			
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	450		42 000			50
Iraq	50		1 400			
Ireland	80	1	1	755	5	
Israel	43		2 130	1 905		
Italy	200		9 000			450
Jamaica					0	0
Japan	210		10 000			
Jordan	1 000		35 000			64 000
Kazakhstan	818		1			
Kyrgyzstan	1 000		100		0	0
Latvia	20		165			
Lebanon			62			
Lithuania		2		500		
Malawi	1 000					
Malaysia	400	400	15 400	15 400		
Malta		10		220	1	1
Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	P	P	P	P		
Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	1					
Morocco	1		1 025		0	0
Montserrat		1		1		

Country or territory	*Ephedrine*	*Ephedrine preparations*	*Pseudoephedrine*	*Pseudoephedrine preparations*	*3,4-MDP-2-P*[a]	*P-2-P*[b]
Myanmar	2					
New Zealand	50		650			
Norway	300					1
Pakistan	22 000		48 000			
Panama	50		7 000			
Papua New Guinea	1		200		0	0
Peru	41		2 800			
Philippines	0	0	100	102	0	0
Poland	700		1 500			
Portugal			15			
Republic of Korea	15 950		32 500			
Republic of Moldova[d]		60		90		
Romania	60	130	12	4 500		
Russian Federation	1 500					
Saint Helena		1		1		
Serbia	55		500			
Slovakia	10	0	0	1	0	0
Slovenia	3		325			
Solomon Islands	0	1	0	1	0	0
South Africa	20 000	0	20 000	0	0	0
Spain	1 117		7 135		0	100
Sri Lanka					0	
Sweden	54 500		2 000		1 621	23 553
Switzerland					0	
Syrian Arab Republic	1 000		50 000			
Tajikistan	38					
Thailand	37		36 900			
Turkey	2 000		23 000			
Uganda	150	1	650	6		
United Arab Emirates			200			
United Kingdom	350 008	1 020	60 009	25 000	30	15
United Republic of Tanzania	950		500			
United States of America	140 260		516 645		0	65 093
Uruguay			22			
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1 000		20 000			
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.
A zero (0) signifies that the country or territory has no licit requirement for the substance.
Reported quantities of less than 1 kg have been rounded up and are reflected as 1 kg.
The letter "P" signifies that importation of the substance is prohibited.

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

[b] 1-Phenyl-2-propanone.

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

[d] Since 9 September 2008, "Republic of Moldova" has replaced "Moldova" as the short name used in the United Nations.

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 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.

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
Benin[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	4 February 2000

Notifying Government	*Substances to which pre-export notification requirement applies*	*Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General*
Bolivia[a]	Acetic anhydride, potassium permanganate, acetone, ethyl ether, hydrochloric acid, 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
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	16 April 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
Republic of Korea	All substances included in Table I and acetone	3 June 2008
Republic of Moldova[a, e]	All substances included in Tables I and II	29 December 1998
Romania[a]	All substances included in Table I	19 May 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, 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 of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

[e] Since 9 September 2008, “Republic of Moldova” has replaced “Moldova” as the short name used in the United Nations.

Annex VII

Substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention

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

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

Annex VIII

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

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

Figure A.I

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

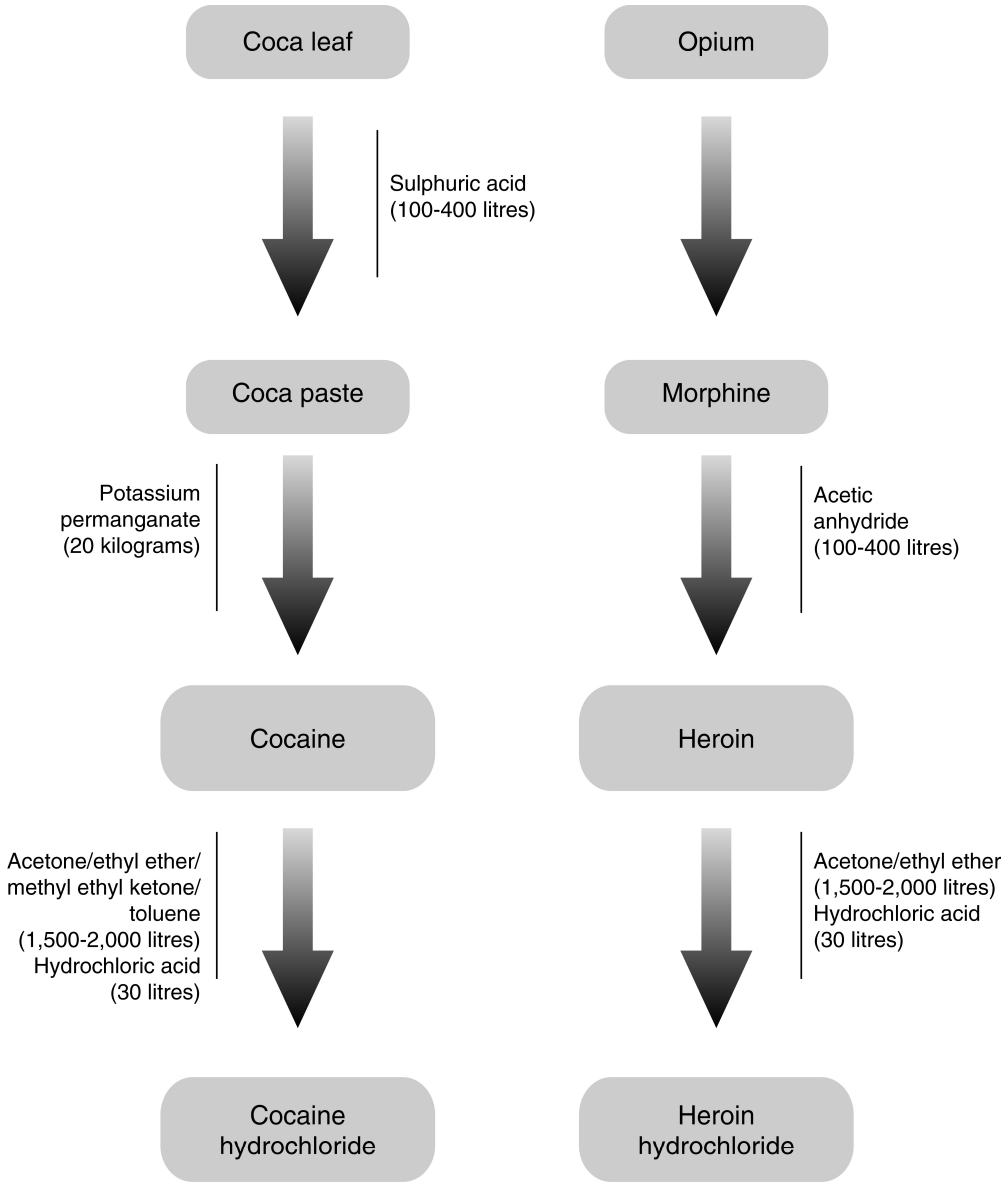


Figure A.II

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

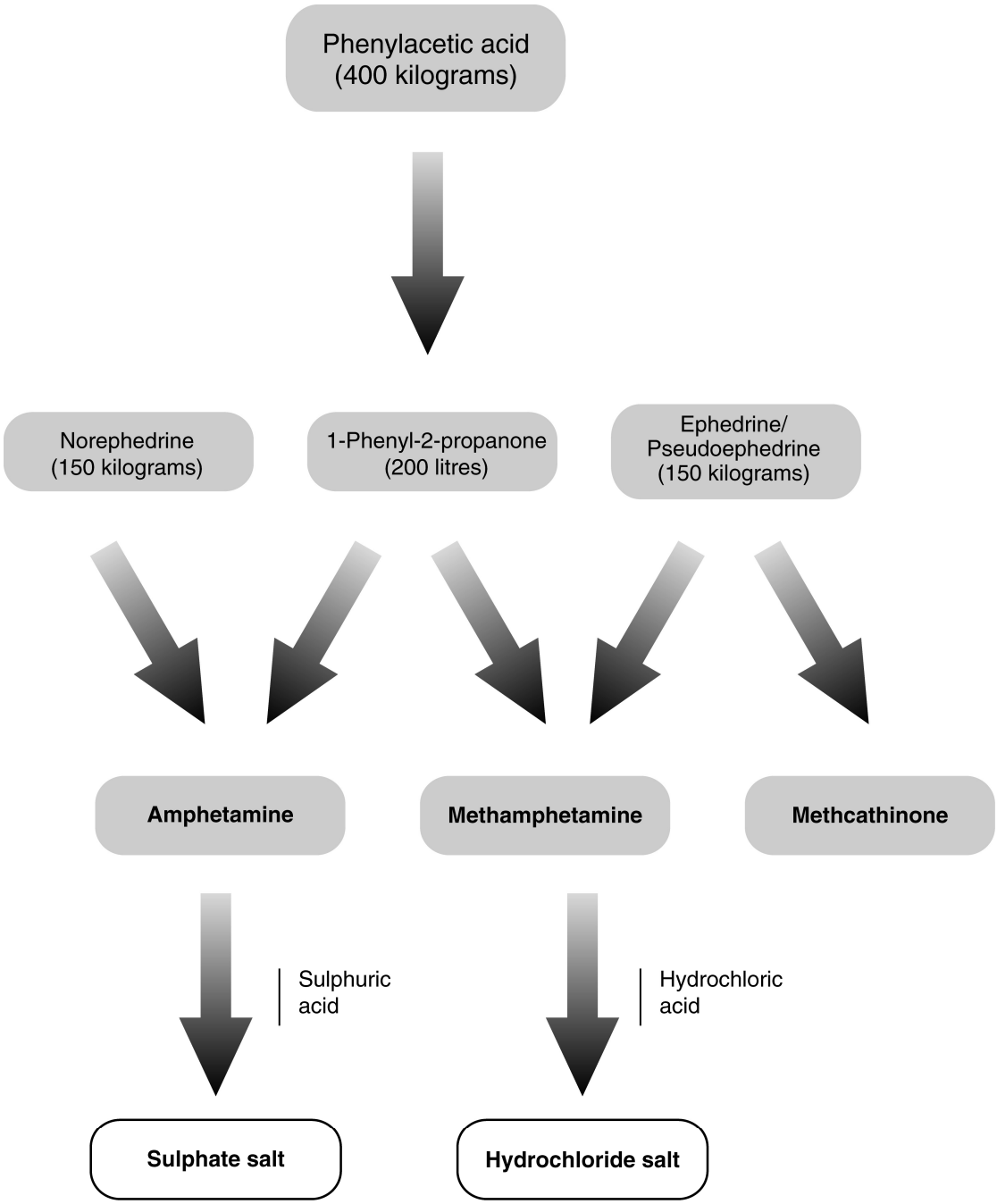
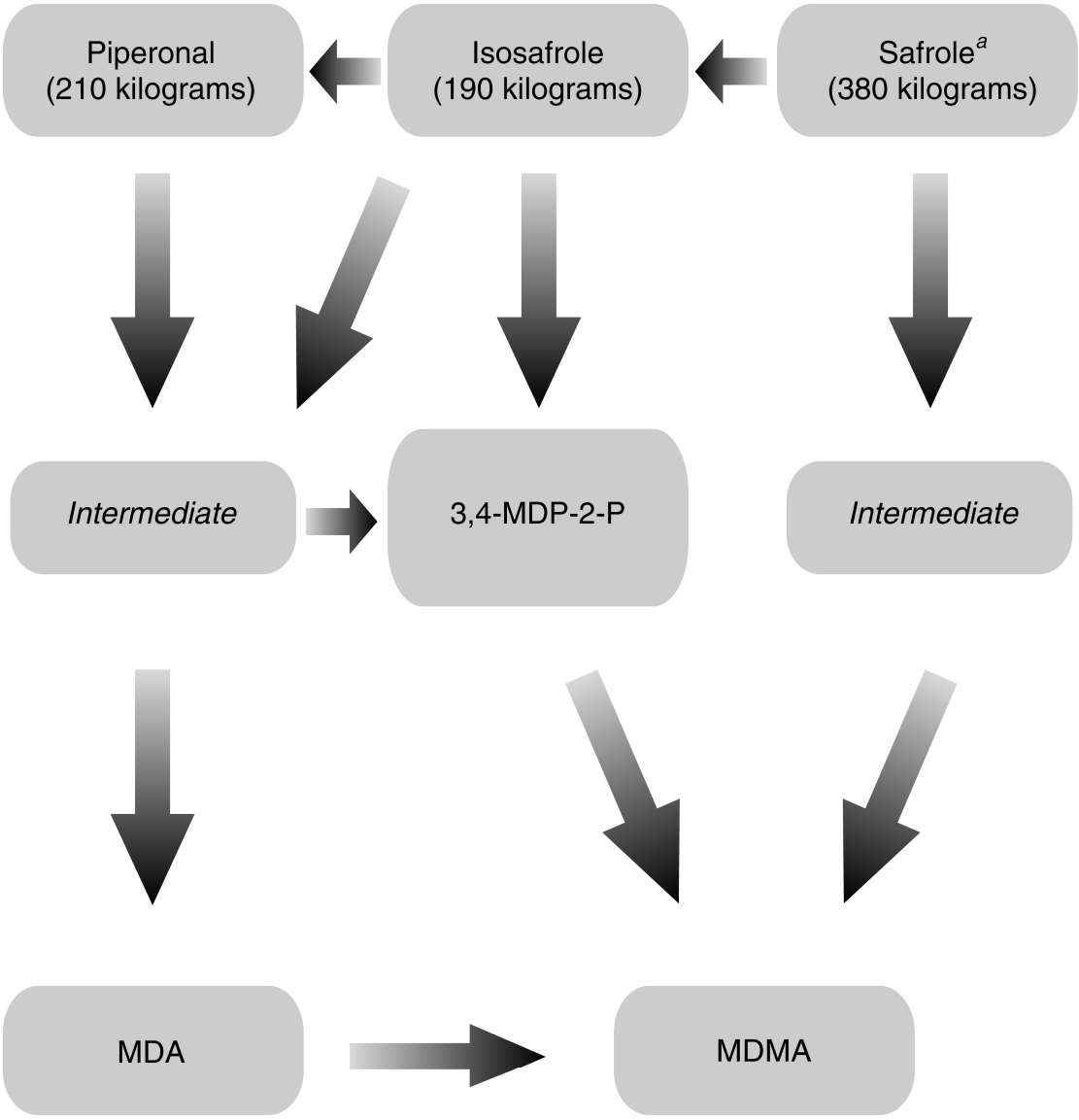


Figure A.III
Illicit manufacture of methylenedioxymethamphetamine and related drugs: scheduled substances and the approximate quantities of them required for the manufacture of 100 litres of 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone

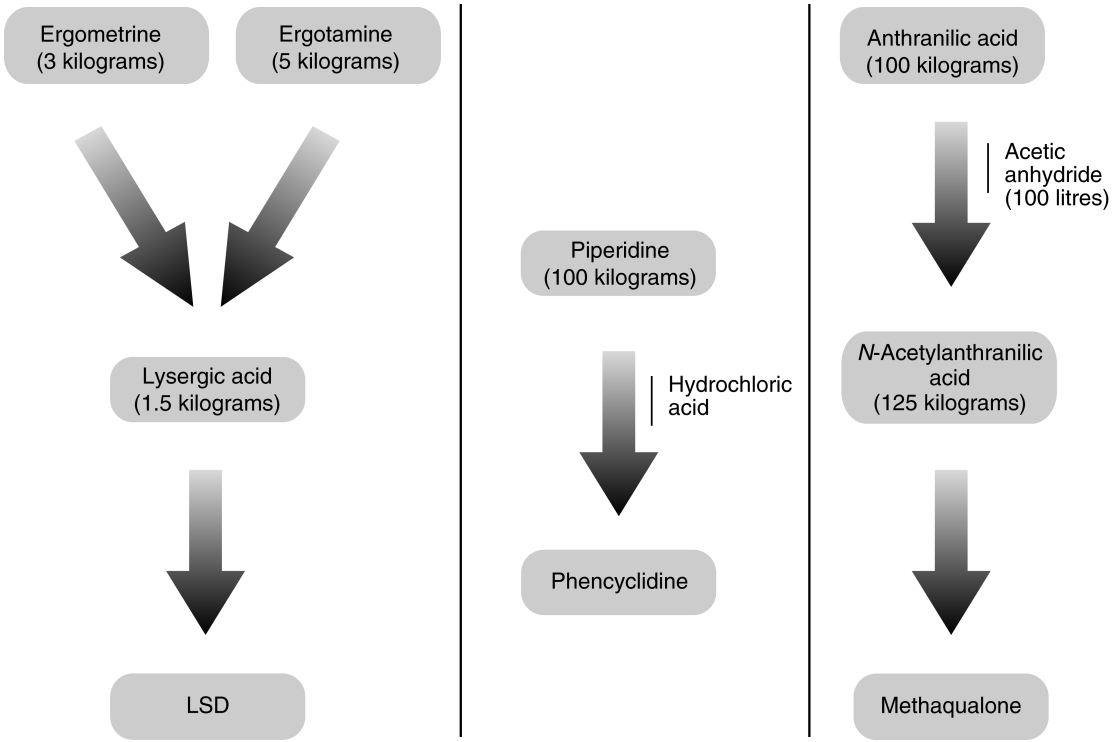


Note: Approximately 250 litres of 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (3,4-MDP-2-P) are required to manufacture 100 kg of 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA) hydrochloride; and 125 litres of 3,4-MDP-2-P are required to manufacture 100 kg of methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) or 3,4-methylenedioxyethylamphetamine.

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

Figure A.IV

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



Annex IX

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

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

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

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

Annex X

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

1. Article 2, paragraph 8, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[a] provides as follows:

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

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

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

3. Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[c] contains provisions for the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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[a] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[b] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[c] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

About the International Narcotics Control Board

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

Composition

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