



INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

2009

# Precursors

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



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## **Reports published by the International Narcotics Control Board in 2009**

The Report of the *International Narcotics Control Board for 2009* (E/INCB/2009/1) is supplemented by the following reports:

*Narcotic Drugs: Estimated World Requirements for 2010; Statistics for 2008* (E/INCB/2009/2)

*Psychotropic Substances: Statistics for 2008; 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/2009/3)

*Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (E/INCB/2009/4)

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](http://www.incb.org)).



INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

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Report of the  
International Narcotics Control Board for 2009  
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

When Governments come together and engage in finding solutions to common problems, answers arise and success is achieved. International cooperation in the area of precursor control is no exception. It is my pleasure to present the 2009 report of the International Narcotics Control Board on precursors, which contains an account of those determined actions that have restrained criminal operations by reducing the availability of chemicals for illicit drug manufacture.

International collaborative initiatives enabled by the Board have allowed Governments to exchange data on trade, diversions and seizures. This has translated into increasing seizures of acetic anhydride, more effective monitoring of suspicious transactions and the identification of trafficking trends and networks.

Countries are responding to the menace of chemical diversion and following the Board's recommendations by strengthening precursor controls. For example, in 2009, several Governments introduced new regulations to limit the availability of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in their territories.

However, traffickers keep finding new ways to fuel their illegal operations. Despite the significant decline in attempts to divert raw ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, the two precursors continue to be trafficked, but now, increasingly in the form of pharmaceutical preparations. The diversion routes are rapidly changing, and new countries are being targeted by criminals.

The number and the magnitude of drug-manufacturing facilities seized in some regions are a grim illustration of this reality. Traffickers are fast adapting to the restrictions and are modifying their processes as they seek out non-scheduled chemical substances. To achieve their insidious ends, criminal organizations do not hesitate to perpetrate tremendous amounts of violence, threatening security in many countries. Thus, the international community cannot afford to waver in its commitment to stop trafficking in precursor chemicals.

The lessons of the past have shown us that collective efforts can indeed achieve positive results. The approaches taken to stop the flow of precursor chemicals for heroin production can be applied to combat the trafficking of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine. This report offers us the opportunity to assess the accomplishments, move forward with the experience acquired and overcome the remaining challenges.

The Board invites Governments to seize this unique opportunity to tackle the scourge of drug abuse starting at its origins and continue cooperating in the area of precursor chemical control.



Sevil **Atasoy**  
President  
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





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### **Explanatory notes**

The following abbreviations have been used in this 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*

With Namibia becoming party to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the number of States that have joined the treaty has risen to 183. The Board again calls on Equatorial Guinea, the Holy See, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Somalia, Timor-Leste and Tuvalu to become parties to the Convention and thus ensure universal accession.

The Board notes the adoption of new regulations and the strengthening of existing precursor control measures in numerous countries. During the reporting period, such measures were introduced by Afghanistan, Argentina, China, Colombia, the Czech Republic, Guatemala, Jordan, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay.

In response to stronger controls in many regions, traffickers have been forced to seek non-scheduled chemical substances for the illicit manufacture of drugs. The Board strongly encourages Governments to establish appropriate mechanisms to monitor the movement of non-scheduled substances and to prevent their use in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

In 2009, within the framework of the review of the possible transfer of phenylacetic acid from Table II to Table I of the Convention, the Board requested all Governments to provide updated information on the use of the substance in illicit drug manufacture. Responses received confirmed the initial concerns of the Board about the significance and extent of misuse of the chemical. Therefore, the Board has submitted a recommendation to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for phenylacetic acid to be rescheduled.

The Board's online system for the exchange of pre-export notifications (PEN Online) has become the main tool for the monitoring of international trade in scheduled chemicals and preventing diversion. The Board urges all Governments to follow the example of the 111 countries and territories that are currently registered with the system, comply with Security Council resolution 1817 (2008) in that regard and utilize PEN Online.

The Board notes that international cooperation in precursor control, such as Project Cohesion and Project Prism, has yielded positive results in reducing the availability of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs. For example, there has been a significant increase in seizures of acetic anhydride, and Governments have exchanged information related to diversions and seizures, facilitating the following-up of suspicious transactions and backtracking investigations. The Board notes that, following the success of international collaborative exercises such as Operation Ice Block and Operation Dice, the task forces of the two operations have agreed to continue and expand global activities against the diversion of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants (Operation Ice Block) and heroin (Operation Dice). The Board will continue to support those activities by serving as the international focal point for the exchange of information.

The above-mentioned activities have also led to the identification of shifts in trafficking trends and enabled some remedial action. For example, data exchanged under Project Prism have revealed a significant decline in attempts to divert raw ephedrine and pseudoephedrine from international trade channels. Seventy per cent of all identified instances of suspicious shipments or diversions currently involve those substances in the form of pharmaceutical preparations. The diversion routes for those precursors have also changed, with the appearance of numerous intermediate countries importing raw ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, where they are used to make preparations and then shipped to destinations in the Americas. Many trafficking routes for smuggling raw ephedrine and pseudoephedrine into Central America with the ultimate destination of Mexico have involved trans-shipment through Europe, North America and, more frequently, Central and South American countries. The Board invites all Governments to support the Government of Mexico in its efforts against illicit methamphetamine manufacture, particularly through participation in activities under Project Prism.

Despite significant seizures of acetic anhydride in major trading countries, particularly in countries of the European Union and East Asia, the diversion of the substance from domestic distribution channels continues to pose a threat. Control measures over trade in acetic anhydride on the internal market of the European Union appear to be insufficient to prevent diversion. The appearance of African destinations, such as Djibouti, among the countries targeted by traffickers is cause for particular concern. The Board welcomes the decision of the Government of Afghanistan to prohibit the importation of acetic anhydride into its territory. Nevertheless, the Board urges Afghanistan to comply with its treaty obligations and furnish information on seizures of precursor chemicals.

The Board is concerned about the purported formulation of P-2-P into cleaning and disinfection products in West Asia, which presents a risk of diversion. The manufacture of 3,4-MDP-2-P, which is used in clandestine manufacture of MDMA, is now entirely illicit and its distribution is through smuggling. The Board strongly urges all Governments to adequately control the substances from which this key precursor may be produced, in particular safrole and piperonal.

Activities to counter the trafficking of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine, in particular potassium permanganate, lag behind those activities targeting amphetamine-type stimulants and heroin precursors. The Board invites countries of South America to use the mechanisms of Project Cohesion and urgently devise specific strategies and activities to improve the understanding of the sources of chemicals used in cocaine manufacture and the related diversion patterns and trafficking trends.

## I. Introduction

1. The present report provides an overview of action taken by Governments and the International Narcotics Control Board since the 2008 report on precursors<sup>1</sup> to implement the provisions of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.<sup>2</sup>

2. As in past years, chapter II of the report contains information on developments related to the scheduling of substances, accession to the 1988 Convention, the treaty-mandated furnishing of data to the Board and highlights of major changes to national control measures. Chapter II includes the latest information on the estimated annual legitimate requirements for precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants, a review of the functioning of the pre-export notification system and a snapshot of data furnished on licit trade in, uses of and requirements for precursors. A summary of the activities and results achieved under Project Cohesion and Project Prism, the international initiatives focusing on precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine and heroin and of amphetamine-type stimulants, respectively, are also contained in chapter II.

3. Chapter III provides a review of licit trade and significant trends in the trafficking of precursor chemicals by substance, using available information. Chapter III also contains an overview of the most important cases of diversion and attempted diversion.

4. Chapter IV provides a summary of salient conclusions and recommendations. Those recommendations are presented to facilitate the necessary actions to be taken by Governments in order to prevent trafficking in precursor chemicals.

5. The annexes to the present report contain practical information intended to assist competent authorities in carrying out their functions, including

information on the status of treaty adherence, the treaty-mandated submission of annual information by Governments and seizure data.

## II. Action taken by Governments and by the Board

### A. Scope of control

6. Pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 49/7, entitled “Promoting a consistent approach to the treatment of saffrole-rich oils”, the Board formulated the following definition of saffrole-rich oils: “any mixtures or natural products containing saffrole present in such a way that it can be used or recovered by readily applicable means”.<sup>3</sup> **The Board therefore reminds Governments of the definition of saffrole and encourages them to control saffrole-rich oils in the same manner as saffrole.**

7. In response to the Board’s concern that current control measures for phenylacetic acid, a precursor for amphetamine-type stimulants, were not sufficient to prevent its diversion, in 2006 the Board convened a meeting of its advisory expert group to review the international movement of the substance. In 2007, in line with the recommendation made by the expert group, the Board sent a communication to the Secretary-General to formally initiate the procedures for the transfer of phenylacetic acid from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention. The Secretary-General invited Governments to express their opinion regarding the proposed rescheduling through a questionnaire that was prepared and distributed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. In 2008, the expert group reconvened to review the responses to the questionnaire and assess the level of global support for the rescheduling of phenylacetic acid. The expert group concluded that the available information supported the continuation of the procedures for the rescheduling of phenylacetic acid.

8. In 2009, the Board requested Governments to provide updated information on the use of phenylacetic acid in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type

<sup>1</sup> *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* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XI.4).

<sup>2</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

<sup>3</sup> *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2007* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.XI.4), para. 5.

stimulants, including seizures of the substance, identification of the substance at illicit laboratory sites and forensic analysis identifying the substance in the synthesis of seized amphetamine-type stimulants. The Board is grateful to the 22 Governments that provided detailed responses to its questionnaire. Based on those responses, the initial concerns of the Board regarding the significance and the extent of the use of phenylacetic acid in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants have been confirmed. **The Board has therefore submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs a recommendation to transfer phenylacetic acid from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention.**

## B. Adherence to the 1988 Convention

9. As at 31 October 2009, the 1988 Convention had been ratified, acceded to or approved by 183 States. Since the 2008 report of the Board on the implementation of article 12 was issued, Namibia has become a party to the Convention. **The Board calls on the remaining 11 States (Equatorial Guinea, the Holy See, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Somalia, Timor-Leste and Tuvalu) to implement the provisions of article 12 and to become parties to the Convention as soon as possible.**

10. The totals of accessions by region can be found in annex I to the present report. While all States in the Americas and most States in Africa, Asia and Europe are parties to the 1988 Convention, 7 of 15 States in Oceania have yet to become parties to the Convention. The recent cases of diversion of precursor chemicals in Oceania highlight the need for those remaining States to implement the provisions of article 12 and strengthen controls over precursor chemicals.

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

11. As at 31 October 2009, a total of 132 States and territories, as well as the European Commission (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), had submitted the annual questionnaire on substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic

drugs and psychotropic substances (form D) for 2008 (see annex II for details).

12. Angola submitted form D for the first time in 2009, and Montenegro submitted form D for the first time in 2008. The Board welcomes the resumption of the submission of form D by Belize, Bhutan, Dominica and Iraq after a number of years of failing to do so. States parties to the 1988 Convention including Burundi, Gabon and the Gambia have never submitted form D. **The Board urges those States parties to comply with their reporting obligations under the 1988 Convention.**

13. Forty-seven Governments reported seizures of precursor chemicals on form D for 2008. Most reports by Governments provided only the frequency and quantities of substances in Tables I and II that were seized and did not provide details regarding methods of diversion and illicit manufacture, stopped shipments and seizures of substances not under international control.

## D. Legislation and control measures

14. In accordance with the provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Governments are requested to adopt and implement national control measures to effectively monitor the movement of precursor chemicals. In addition, Governments are also requested to regularly review and take the steps necessary to strengthen existing precursor control measures should any weaknesses be identified. In line with the related recommendations, Governments have continued to establish or further tighten the national laws and regulations over the movement of precursors.

15. The Board welcomes the decision of the Government of Afghanistan not to authorize any imports of acetic anhydride into its territory, since there is no legitimate use for the substance in the country. **Therefore, the Board advises all countries that manufacture, trade in or export acetic anhydride not to export acetic anhydride to Afghanistan.**

16. In June 2008, Jordan introduced its instructions for the control of the import, export and handling of chemicals used for the manufacture of narcotics and



psychotropic substances of 2008. Individual import or export permits for substances listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention must be acquired from the Jordan Food and Drug Administration. Companies importing those substances must register and possess valid licenses and are required to keep trading records for at least two years and report annually to the competent authorities on the substances and quantities imported or exported.

17. The Government of Argentina established the Interjurisdictional Committee of the National Register of Precursor Chemicals in December 2008. The Committee will coordinate the functions of the Register of Precursor Chemicals. In addition, according to a new resolution adopted in Argentina in 2008, handlers of substances including lysergic acid, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (3,4-MDP-2-P), 1 phenyl-2-propanone (P-2-P), ergotamine, ergometrine and phenylpropanolamine must be registered.

18. In December 2008, Panama issued the Tables of Control and Surveillance, which include all 23 substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention and certain substances in the Board's limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances. Strict trading, import and export control measures are applied to the substances listed in the tables. For example, companies dealing in the controlled substances must register with the competent authorities of Panama, and an authorization or a certificate must be acquired for trading in those substances.

19. In 2008, the Government of the United States of America modified the control measures for chemical mixtures containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. All chemical mixtures containing one of those substances, regardless of the concentration or form, are subject to the provisions of the Controlled Substances Act. Handlers of such chemical mixtures are required to register with the Drug Enforcement Administration and maintain their trading records.

20. In 2008, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced stricter control measures on over-the-counter medicines containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. Under the new measures, it is illegal to sell or supply any product containing more than 720 milligrams of pseudoephedrine or 180 milligrams of ephedrine

without a prescription. It is also illegal to sell or supply, in one transaction, a combination of products that, in total, contain more than 720 milligrams of pseudoephedrine or 180 milligrams of ephedrine. Moreover, it is also illegal to sell or supply in one transaction a product containing pseudoephedrine and a product containing ephedrine.

21. Also in 2008, Peru strengthened control measures on the sale of cold medicines containing pseudoephedrine, which can now only be sold in pharmacies with prescriptions. Iceland has also introduced new measures prohibiting the sale of pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine. Import of the substance into Iceland is now permitted only with a special permit and is restricted to hospital use.

22. In October 2008, the State Food and Drug Administration of China issued a notice on further strengthening control over compound preparations containing ephedrine. According to the notice, only qualified and authorized companies can trade in preparations containing ephedrine. Retail purchase shall be limited to five packages per purchase, and sales records must be kept for one year after the expiry date of the medicines. Domestic manufacturers are not allowed to manufacture for overseas customers, and the amount of raw materials used to manufacture preparations must be strictly controlled. The control measures do not apply to the Chinese traditional medicines containing ephedra.

23. In Argentina, several new regulations were passed from August to December 2008 to strengthen the control of pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. The sale and use of pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine as their sole active ingredient are prohibited except in the form of injections that can be sold only for professional and hospital uses. The sale and use of pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine in combination with other active ingredients are allowed only for ophthalmic administration with prescription. It is prohibited to sell or use pharmaceutical preparations containing pseudoephedrine as their sole active ingredient, regardless of its concentration or pharmaceutical form. Pharmaceutical preparations containing pseudoephedrine in combination with other ingredients can be dispensed only with a prescription. Pharmacies and laboratories importing either of the

two substances must be registered and possess valid import authorizations. Unregistered laboratories, pharmacies and companies are not permitted to import ephedrine or pseudoephedrine.

24. In Nicaragua, new control measures regarding ephedrine and pseudoephedrine were introduced in December 2008. Under the measures, it is prohibited to use ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in the manufacture of medicines or any other health products, except for the use of ephedrine or ephedrine sulphate in pharmaceutical injections. All import, distribution of or trade in ephedrine and pseudoephedrine is forbidden with certain exceptions. The acquisition or use of ephedrine is authorized only for research purposes. Stocks of raw materials or medicines containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine were to be reported within 30 days of the publication of the resolution and be destroyed immediately. All ongoing imports were suspended immediately.

25. According to a regulation on pseudoephedrine adopted by Guatemala in February 2009, the possession, synthesis, consumption, trade, storage, distribution and transportation within the national territory of any products containing pseudoephedrine is prohibited. The import of pseudoephedrine in the form of raw material or pharmaceutical preparation is also prohibited.

26. In May 2009, the Czech Republic strengthened the control of the sale of pharmaceutical preparations containing pseudoephedrine to combat the increasing abuse of those products in illicit drug manufacture. According to the control measures, sales of pharmaceutical preparations containing pseudoephedrine are restricted. Pharmacies selling the preparations must be electronically linked to the central registry of the State Institute for Drug Control. Pharmacies must enter the sales in the central registry to verify that the product has not already been sold to the individual that same week, in which case the transaction will not be allowed. Individuals wishing to purchase the product must present identification.

27. In July 2009, the Government of Colombia adopted a resolution that prohibits the manufacture and import of and trade in all medicines containing pseudoephedrine and restricts trade in and use of ephedrine in such products. Stocks of those substances must be exhausted within 18 months of the entry into force of the resolution.

28. In June 2009, El Salvador revoked its prohibition on the use of ephedrine in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations. The competent authorities are responsible for monitoring the movement of the substance and maintaining and updating a monthly record of authorized manufacturers and pharmacies. The Board invites the Government of El Salvador to continue its efforts to prevent the diversion of such preparations into illicit drug manufacture, in line with the efforts of most countries in the Americas.

### **E. Legitimate requirements for precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants**

29. In its resolution 49/3, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, inter alia, requested Member States to provide to the Board annual estimates of their legitimate requirements for 3,4-MDP-2-P, ephedrine, pseudoephedrine and P-2-P, substances which are frequently used in the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants. Pursuant to that resolution, as at 31 October 2009, 120 Governments had provided those requirements to the Board and are contained in annex V to the present report. Those requirements are regularly updated and are available online ([www.incb.org](http://www.incb.org)). The Board is pleased to note that Governments continue to consider the publishing of requirements to be a practical tool in preventing diversions. **The Board requests Governments to review their requirements, as published, amend them as necessary and inform the Board of any changes required.**

30. The Board requested Governments to provide details of methodologies used in calculating annual estimates of their legitimate requirements for the four substances. While several countries have provided some information on methods used for such calculations, a number of countries have requested the Board to provide guidance on how to prepare such estimates. Based on a review of information provided by Governments, the Board has produced a document on issues that Governments may wish to consider when determining annual legitimate requirements for ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. The document was transmitted to all Governments in March 2009 and is also available on the website of the Board.

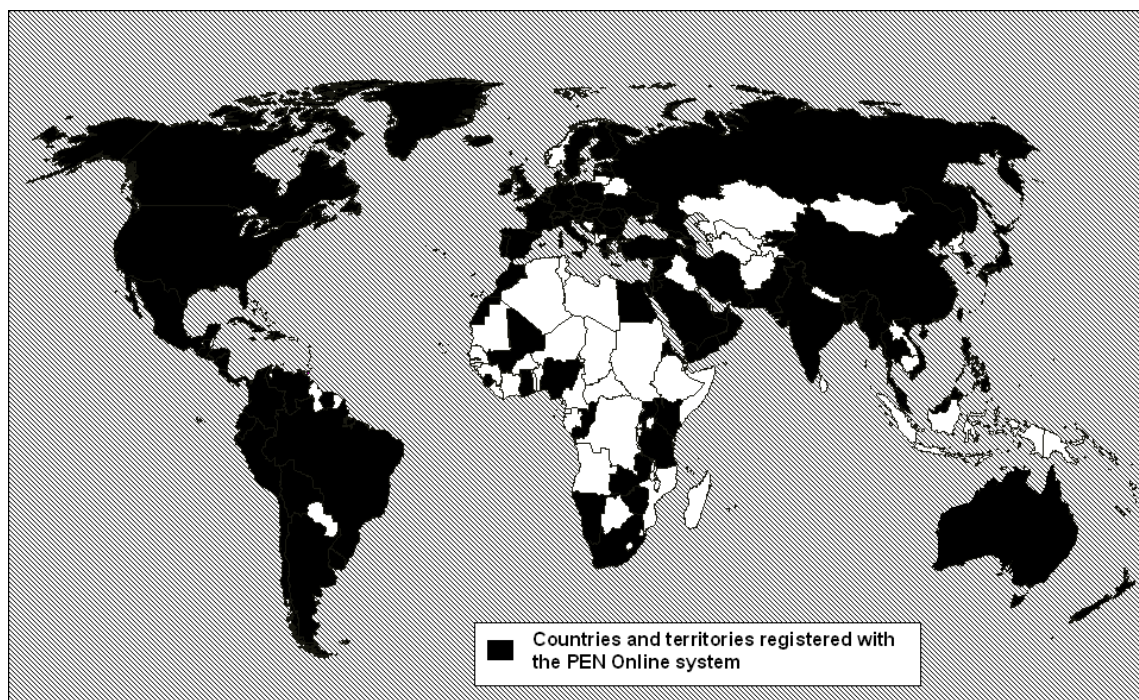
## F. Pre-export notifications

31. While control and surveillance mechanisms for the legitimate trade in precursor chemicals are already in place in almost all major manufacturing, exporting and importing countries and trans-shipment points, many countries continued to strengthen their controls over precursor imports and exports in 2009. One of the most effective tools in the prevention of the diversion of precursor chemicals from international trade is the system for rapid information exchange through which the Governments of importing countries are made aware of exports of precursor chemicals destined for their territory, thus enabling them to verify the legitimacy of those transactions and to identify suspicious shipments. The Board is pleased to note the number of Governments that regularly submit pre-export notifications for exports of substances listed in Table I and Table II, irrespective of whether or not they have been formally requested by importing Governments under article 12, paragraph 10 (a). The current list of Governments that have officially requested to receive pre-export notifications is provided in annex VI to the present report.

32. The automated online system for the exchange of pre-export notifications (PEN Online), launched by the Board in March 2006, provides a mechanism for the real-time exchange of information between exporting and importing Governments regarding such shipment

notices. PEN Online is made available free of charge to all registered competent authorities and central national authorities responsible for sending and receiving pre-export notifications. Currently, 111 countries and territories are authorized to access the PEN Online system (see the figure below). Seventy-six of those 111 countries and territories, or 69 per cent, actively use the system on a daily basis. Approximately 29,500 pre-export notifications have so far been sent to a total of 181 countries and territories via the PEN Online Internet portal. Further, the PEN Online system is being utilized with particular success in the international operations of the Board that address the diversion of some key chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of heroin, cocaine and amphetamine-type stimulants. However, the Board has noted that importing Governments do not always take immediate action upon receiving pre-export notifications to examine whether or not the transactions in question are legitimate. **Even though countries are not obliged to respond to pre-export notifications, the Board recommends to any importing Government to provide feedback to the exporting country in the event that a transaction appears suspicious or additional time is required for checking.** Under PEN Online, this “reply-to”-functionality is automatically provided. **Importing Governments that have not yet done so are thus urged to register with the Board and utilize PEN Online.**

Figure  
Countries and territories registered with the PEN Online system



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

33. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1995/20, requested Governments to provide, on a voluntary basis, data on their licit trade in, uses of and requirements for substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention. Over the years, those data have proven to be crucial in assisting Governments in preventing diversions and helping the Board identify important trends in global trade.

34. As at 31 October 2009, 108 States and territories had provided information on licit trade and 101 Governments had furnished data on licit uses of and requirements for precursors for 2008 (see annex IV for details). As in previous years, the European Commission furnished data on behalf of all 27 States members of the European Union. Most States and territories submitting form D are also able to furnish information on the licit movement of at least some precursor 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

35. Activities under Project Prism have continued to bring tangible results, with Governments exchanging information on legitimate trade and trafficking trends. As in the past, the Board has served as the international focal point for the exchange of such information. During the period, several special alerts on diversion-related activities were circulated to all participating States.

36. Given the results achieved with Operation Ice Block (which was in operation from 1 January to 30 September 2008), the Project Prism Task Force decided to continue and expand those activities with the objective of continuing the exchange of intelligence on suspicious transactions and backtracking investigations. New initiatives focus on global trade in ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, with

special emphasis on pharmaceutical preparations, and on trade in P-2-P and phenylacetic acid.

37. The Project Prism Task Force held two meetings to evaluate operational activities. The first meeting, held in Vienna on 17 March 2009, had the purpose of determining the nature of future cooperative action for 2009 focusing on trade in ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. At the meeting, the Task Force took the unanimous decision that particular emphasis had to be placed on pharmaceutical preparations, as almost all suspicious shipments in the period between 1 October 2008 and 10 March 2009 were related to pharmaceutical preparations. The second meeting in which a number of countries of Africa and West Asia were invited to take part as observers, was held in Vienna from 19 to 21 October 2009. At that meeting, the Task Force considered, in particular, the diversion and trafficking of precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants in those regions. The Task Force evaluated the operational period from July to October 2009 and decided to continue implementing the activities as planned.

38. During the reporting period, 14 special communications on diversion-related activities were circulated to all participating States. Those special communications concerned shipments containing a total of 10 tons, as well as 31.83 million tablets, of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine that were suspended, stopped or seized. Of the 10 tons, 7.73 tons were of pharmaceutical preparations. The main country of origin was India, and the main destination was Mexico.

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

39. The mutual cooperation of 84 States in Project Cohesion continued to yield positive results, as evidenced by a significant increase in seizures of acetic anhydride in 2008 and in identified diversion attempts in 2009. As focal point for the exchange of information under the Project, the Board continued to assist the Governments, for example, through the issuance of special alerts to all participating Governments.

40. The Project Cohesion Task Force held a meeting in Wiesbaden, Germany, on 15 and 16 June 2009 to review the latest information on trafficking trends involving acetic anhydride. The Task Force examined

the information available and noted an increasing number of suspicious orders for the substance placed in West Asia. To respond to the identified shifts in trafficking trends, the Task Force decided to continue with activities that would build on achievements of the Operation Dice, which was conducted in 2008. Those activities focused on the exchange of data on seizures, identified diversion attempts and suspicious shipments of acetic anhydride and other chemicals suspected of being used in the illicit manufacture of heroin.

41. The activities under Project Cohesion relating to chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine lag behind those activities targeting precursors of heroin. There is insufficient understanding of the sources of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine and the related diversion patterns and trafficking trends. **The Board therefore recommends that the Task Force devise specific strategies and activities to counter the diversion of and trafficking in cocaine precursors without further delay. The Board requests all members of Project Cohesion, in particular countries of Latin America, to actively assist the Task Force in launching such operational activities.**

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

42. The following analysis provides an overview of the major trends identified for both the licit trade in precursor chemicals and illicit trafficking in these substances. That analysis was developed based on data provided by Governments on form D for 2008 and on data accumulated through the PEN Online system. The Board has been provided with additional information from a number of sources, including direct notifications from Governments and communications through the international cooperative initiatives Project Prism and Project Cohesion. Those data, received throughout 2009, were drawn on to identify developments and trends in illicit drug manufacturing for the period from 1 November 2008 to 31 October 2009. The Board wishes to thank those Governments that assisted the Board by providing reports on specific cases of the diversion of precursors and other activities associated with illicit drug manufacture.

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

43. Between 1 November 2008 and 31 October 2009, Governments provided 2,810 pre-export notifications for consignments of substances used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants. The Board initiated enquiries into the legitimacy of 278 of those shipments.

### 1. Ephedrine and pseudoephedrine

#### *Licit trade*

44. Under Project Prism, during the period from 1 November 2008 to 31 October 2009, Governments notified the Board of 2,683 international transactions involving 92 tons of ephedrine (in 475 shipments) and 911 tons of pseudoephedrine (in 2,208 shipments). Those shipments originated in 34 exporting countries and territories and were to be sent to 125 importing countries and territories.

#### *Trafficking*

45. As a result of enquiries raised by the Board under Project Prism in February 2008, Iranian authorities stopped two shipments of pseudoephedrine hydrochloride, of 8 tons and 3 tons, both destined for Ethiopia. The competent authorities of Ethiopia had objected to the shipments, as the purported importing company was fictitious and the import documentation was forged. Belgium reported the stopping of a 50-kilogram (kg) shipment of ephedrine to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Canada reported that three shipments of ephedrine, 200 kg each, had been stopped in 2008. That action was taken after the competent authorities of Iran (Islamic Republic of), the United Arab Emirates and Viet Nam had objected to the respective pre-export notifications issued by Canada in relation to those consignments.

46. Canada also reported that a shipment containing approximately 51 kg of pseudoephedrine in the form of 142,848 boxes of pharmaceutical preparations had been stopped prior to export to Panama, as the competent authorities of that country objected to the shipment. A later shipment comprising 156,528 boxes of an identical product, also to be exported to Panama, was similarly stopped. Thirteen shipments of

substances listed in Table I were either stopped or detained by authorities of the United States in 2008.

47. Twenty-three Governments informed the Board of seizures of ephedrine or pseudoephedrine through form D submissions for 2008. The total weight of seized raw ephedrine reported was 12,637.47 kg, with seizures of 6,700 kg in China and 3,293 kg in Mexico constituting the greater portion. Ephedrine seizures in Australia (1,103 kg), Myanmar (750 kg), the Philippines (204 kg), the Netherlands (135 kg), Canada (105 kg) and the United States (104 kg) and constituted virtually all of the remainder of the total quantity reported. The ephedrine seized in Mexico had originated in a number of countries including Argentina, Canada, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, India and the United Kingdom.

48. In the same period, seventeen countries reported seizing pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine, for a total of 861.1 kg, with Belgium reporting 810 kg in two seizures and Australia and New Zealand reporting 27.8 kg and 23.3 kg of the products respectively.

49. The total weight of raw pseudoephedrine that Governments reported on form D to have seized was 5,130 kg, with Mexico recording the largest amount (2,873 kg), followed by China (1,100 kg), the United States (602 kg) and France (502 kg).

50. Seventeen countries submitted data on seizures of pharmaceutical preparations containing pseudoephedrine. Mexico recorded seven seizures, the largest consisting of 3,768 kg of tablets that had originated in China. Countries of Oceania reported interceptions of pseudoephedrine in tablet form, with Australian authorities seizing two concealed shipments of tablets from Thailand of 850 kg and 662 kg. New Zealand authorities seized a total of 622 kg of ephedrine in 367 individual seizures. The seized pseudoephedrine was in the form of granules, originally manufactured to be marketed encased in capsules, and had been exported from 15 countries, with more than 300 of the seized consignments originating in China.

51. Thai authorities reported the seizure in Phuket province of 192 kg of preparations containing pseudoephedrine that were about to be shipped to Australia. Thailand also reported the seizure of 507,450 tablets containing pseudoephedrine at the

Thai border with Myanmar and the seizure of 200,000 more tablets originating in Malaysia. The Government of Belize reported that more than 10 million pseudoephedrine tablets had been destroyed in their country in 2008. The Netherlands seized 5 million tablets in the same period.

52. While the magnitude of the seized quantities of raw ephedrine and pseudoephedrine reported on form D is significant, the Board considers that those data provide only a partial view of the significance of this class of precursor in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine. In particular, the limited information provided on the seizure of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine compounded in pharmaceutical preparations is insufficient to reveal the increasingly significant role of substances in that form in contributing to the global supply of amphetamine-type stimulants. During Operation Ice Block, the Project Prism initiative in operation between January and September 2008, the Board identified 49 suspicious transactions involving international trade in raw ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. The majority of the transactions involved raw material, with only 11 relating to preparations. Since that time, data available to the Board, through the combined resources of PEN Online and data provided by countries participating in Project Prism, have shown a significant decline in identified attempts to divert raw ephedrine and pseudoephedrine from international trade channels. However, in 70 per cent of all instances of suspicious shipments or diversions identified in the reporting period, the substances were in the form of pharmaceutical preparations in tablet form. In many of those cases, the tableted products had been only roughly or partially packaged or shipped in bulk and were clearly never intended for sale through the legitimate pharmaceutical trade, thus demonstrating that illicit manufacturers are exploiting existing international regulations for those precursors in that form. **The Board therefore recommends that all Governments control pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in the same way as they control the scheduled substances themselves.**

53. Coincident with this concerted movement to the diversion of precursors in the form of preparations, the diversion routes identified for raw ephedrine and pseudoephedrine since Operation Ice Block have also changed significantly. In Operation Ice Block, Africa

was identified as the region in which the greatest number of diversions or attempted diversions took place, and activity in Africa under Project Prism prevented more than 60 per cent of the quantity at risk from falling into the hands of illicit manufacturers.

54. In sharp contrast, information provided to the Board on suspicious or seized shipments in 2009 has identified only two attempted diversions to Africa: an attempted shipment of 1,250 kg of ephedrine to the Central African Republic and an attempted shipment of 1,000 kg of pseudoephedrine to Kenya. In the same period, however, numerous instances of suspicious shipments and seizures in Central American countries were recorded. In nearly all cases, the consignments consisted of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in the form of tableted pharmaceutical preparations and were believed to be ultimately destined for Mexico. Two major changes have been observed in how illicit manufacturers are now obtaining ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in this form. The supply routes through which the diverted preparations travel are now more complex than raw material shipment routes previously identified. More significantly however, shipments of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in this form now originate not only in those countries where ephedrine and pseudoephedrine are manufactured but also in intermediate countries to which raw ephedrine and pseudoephedrine are imported and then formulated into pharmaceutical preparations.

55. In many instances, the route by which tableted preparations were shipped to destinations in Central America passed through countries of the European Union. In October 2008, French authorities executed three seizures of pseudoephedrine preparations, the largest of which involved 11 million tablets transiting from the Syrian Arab Republic to Honduras. The other two shipments were destined for Guatemala, one originating in India and the other in Viet Nam. In November 2008, authorities in the United Kingdom detected a shipment of 1.65 million pseudoephedrine tablets in transit from India to Mexico. Further evidence of trafficking routes through European centres to destinations in the Americas was provided when Belgium reported on form D that authorities in that country had seized a shipment of 8.5 million ephedrine tablets originating in Taiwan Province of China and destined for Mexico. In May 2009, authorities of the Netherlands stopped a shipment of 11 million pseudoephedrine tablets from Viet Nam

upon receipt of advice from Guatemalan authorities that the consignment destined for Guatemala was unauthorized. Further reports from Guatemala show that the country was the target of illicit traffickers in at least three instances, the largest being a shipment of more than 20 million tablets that was seized in the country in 2009. In June 2009, Mexican authorities seized an airfreight shipment containing 1.7 tons of pseudoephedrine in tablet form. The goods had been mislabelled and were believed to have originated in India and routed through Germany.

56. Raw ephedrine and pseudoephedrine smuggled into Central America are being trans-shipped not only through European countries but also through North America. Traffickers are increasingly using South American countries as a trans-shipment point for raw ephedrine and pseudoephedrine ultimately destined for Mexico. In February 2009, United States authorities seized a shipment of 5 million pseudoephedrine tablets that originated in India and which was en route to Haiti. Bangladesh has also been identified as a source country for pharmaceutical preparations diverted into illicit drug manufacture. Between March and June 2009, tablet shipments from Bangladesh were detected in Honduras (3 million tablets), and a second consignment of 2 million tablets in transit to Mexico was seized by Honduran authorities. Authorities in Mexico seized 198,000 tablets that had originated in Bangladesh, and authorities in the Dominican Republic seized a shipment declared as vitamin products.

57. An examination of the seizures made by Mexican authorities in 2009 provides insight into the diverse origins of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, both in raw form and in pharmaceutical preparations, that have been smuggled into the country with the intended purpose of conversion into methamphetamine. Chilean authorities reported a number of seizures of shipments bound for Mexico, the largest of which was 1,000 kg. A shipment of 8.02 million tablets, in transit from the Republic of Korea and which originated in India, was also seized in Mexico. Argentina was identified in 2008 as a major source of diverted raw ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, and there were found to be multiple links in that country to Mexican drug cartels. In May 2009, Argentine authorities advised the Board that they believed that more than 17 tons of ephedrine had been diverted through their country to criminal networks in Mexico. To address the situation, the authorities introduced stricter controls on the

importation and licit use of those products by their pharmaceutical industry. However, reports of seizures of the substance still persist. The most notable of those seizures took place in August 2009, when a series of significant confiscations of the precursor were made in close succession. Initially, 4 tons of ephedrine linked to earlier seizures were recovered from a customs warehouse as part of ongoing investigations into drug-related organized crime in that country. Within weeks of that event, two separate seizures totalling some 4.5 tons were made in one day in Buenos Aires.

58. The Government of Mexico is currently engaged in a major effort to free the country from the grip of highly organized and powerful criminal networks. The power that those networks wield is directly linked to the vast wealth generated by the illicit manufacture and distribution of drugs, in particular methamphetamine, and the scale of the manufacturing infrastructure that such networks have constructed for that purpose is without parallel. **The Board invites all Governments to support the Government of Mexico in its efforts against illicit methamphetamine manufacture, particularly through participation in activities under Project Prism.**

59. While numerous reports continue to come from Mexican authorities on seizures of illicit drug manufacturing laboratories and diverted chemical shipments, two particular seizures serve to demonstrate the unprecedented size and potential production capacity of many of these illicit facilities. In August 2009, authorities seized an illicit methamphetamine manufacturing complex in an isolated area in Durango, Mexico, comprising 22 individual facilities dispersed and concealed in an area of 240 hectares. From that single site, authorities recovered a total of 32,800 litres of chemicals associated with the methamphetamine manufacturing process. Two months earlier, a laboratory was seized north of Culiacán, in the state of Sinaloa, Mexico. The facility was notable in that it provided indisputable evidence of the enormous scale of diversion of pharmaceutical preparations to illicit drug manufacture. Authorities recovered from the site a total of 49,640 litres of solution containing pseudoephedrine and dextromethorphan, a cough suppressant commonly used in many pharmaceutical preparations containing pseudoephedrine. The process being undertaken at the facility was the extraction of the precursor from that preparation in preparation for converting the isolated



pseudoephedrine into methamphetamine. A wide range of essential chemicals to be used in the conversion process were also found in substantial quantities at the site, including 3,250 kg of iodine, 1,850 litres of hypophosphorous acid and 3,250 kg of sodium hydroxide. The significance of those quantities can be grasped by comparing them with the quantities for 2008 submitted by Mexico on form D: over the 12-month period, 169.7 kg of iodine and 690.5 kg of sodium hydroxide were reported seized.

60. The demand for precursors to meet the demands of illicit methamphetamine manufacture has had repercussions throughout the Americas as Governments seek to rid their countries of trans-shipments of these materials transiting their territory. Many Governments of Central and South America followed the path of Mexican legislators in introducing partial or comprehensive bans on raw ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. Countries adopting that strategy include Belize, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

61. Bangladesh, Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic are among those countries whose imports of raw ephedrine and pseudoephedrine have recently increased substantially. In response to numerous enquiries, the Board has received repeated assurances that the materials imported are not for re-export. However, while they may not be re-exported as raw material, raw ephedrine and pseudoephedrine are likely to be formulated into pharmaceutical preparations and exported in that form. Evidence is widely available to demonstrate that raw ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in that form provide illicit drug manufacturers with their essential feedstocks for methamphetamine manufacture, but many of those countries in which pharmaceutical preparations are manufactured do not control such products. **The Board urges all countries to utilize the PEN Online system to advise on exports of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in all forms, whether raw or formulated into preparations.**

## 2. Norephedrine and ephedra

62. Illicit manufacturers are continuously working to broaden the scope of precursor substances that they can divert to the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants. In response to the strict controls on ephedrines recently introduced by many Governments,

criminal networks appear to have renewed their interest in norephedrine, a precursor for amphetamine manufacture, as a potential alternative. Information provided to the Board shows an increase in the extent of diversion of norephedrine. In June 2008, India seized 900 kg of norephedrine in tablet form, which was to be shipped to Mexico. Another shipment of 165 kg of the substance in raw form was seized in transit to Mexico by authorities in the Netherlands. In October 2008, Croatian authorities, working in conjunction with their Canadian counterparts, seized 188 kg of norephedrine in their country, and a further 223 kg was confiscated in Montreal, Canada, as a consequence of the joint operation. The substance had originated in India and been smuggled into Croatia concealed in machinery. In 2009, Australian authorities intercepted 22.8 kg of the substance, also concealed in machinery, which had originated in South Africa.

63. Cambodian authorities reported an operation involving the seizure of 1,725 kg of extract of ephedra in March 2009, the ephedra having originated in northern China. Germany and Romania informed the Board on form D of seizures of ephedra of 535 kg and 4.9 kg respectively.

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

### *Licit trade*

64. Between 1 November 2008 and 31 October 2009, international trade reported through PEN Online revealed two countries exporting 3,4-MDP-2-P to two importing countries, with the total volume traded being less than five litres. Information supplied to the Board on form D for 2008 revealed two export transactions of the substances, totalling less than one litre. Five countries notified the Board of their estimated licit use requirements for the substance, and in all cases the quantities were very small.

65. Two countries reported exports of P-2-P on form D, with one European country exporting 53,584 litres to multiple countries. International trade in the substance between 1 November 2008 and 31 October 2009 reported through PEN Online involved 13 shipments with a total volume of 20,800 litres, and, of that volume, more than 95 per cent was destined for a single country in West Asia where the purported use as stated by the authorities was formulation into cleaning and disinfection

products. At the same time, authorities in many countries in West Asia are currently reporting extremely large seizures of tableted amphetamine-type stimulants, commonly containing amphetamine (referred to locally as “Captagon”). **Because of the risk of diversion to illicit drug manufacture, the Board advises against the use of P-2-P, a prime precursor of amphetamine-type stimulants, in unregulated industrial and household products. Such diversion can be eliminated by substituting that precursor with one of many alternative chemicals available for the formulation of cleaning and disinfection products.**

66. In 2009, India stopped a shipment of 4,000 litres of P-2-P upon being informed by the authorities of the Syrian Arab Republic that the material destined for their country had not been ordered by the company named in the pre-export notification documentation.

67. Five countries reported on form D exports of phenylacetic acid, totalling 77,437 kg. The exports were sent to 34 countries. In the same reporting period, eight Governments notified the Board through the PEN Online system of 86 shipments totalling 142.8 tons of phenylacetic acid. Fourteen countries provided the data on form D of imports of phenylacetic acid totalling 2,693,793 kg. Mexico was the leading importer by far of phenylacetic acid in the period, importing 2,242,821 kg of phenylacetic acid from a total of five countries.

#### *Trafficking*

68. No country reported seizures of 3,4-MDP-2-P on form D. However, Canadian authorities reported through other channels that 2.8 tons of the substance were seized in 2008. Canadian authorities also reported that the illicit use of MDP-2-P in the manufacture of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) using a process known as the “cold method” became prevalent in the province of British Columbia in 2008. The absence of any other seizure of MDP-2-P worldwide in the period ending October 2009 continues the pattern observed in the past two years, in which the size and frequency of MDMA seizures have increased (for example, in 2007 Australian authorities seized 4.4 tons of tablets, the largest seizure of MDMA ever reported), but interception rates for its precursor continued to fall.

69. It appears that the manufacture of 3,4-MDP-2-P used in clandestine drug manufacture is now entirely illicit and that its distribution is carried out by means of smuggling. In July 2009, authorities in Mexico announced the seizure of 4.2 tons of piperonal that originated in China. The United States notified the Board on form D of seizures of 1.38 tons of the substance in 2008. While the quantities reported by both Mexico and the United States are significant and are larger than the global total in previous years, the ratio of those seizures to the quantity of MDMA produced globally is low. **In order to prevent the manufacture of 3,4-MDP-2-P, the Board urges all Governments to exercise adequate control measures over the substances from which that key precursor may be produced, in particular safrole, either as refined or in the form of safrole-rich oils, as well as piperonal. Such measures are especially necessary in regions where plants containing safrole-rich oils are grown and harvested.**

70. Eight countries submitted data on P-2-P seizures on form D. The Russian Federation notified the Board that 2,127 litres of P-2-P had been confiscated, and China notified the Board of the seizure of 2,857 litres. Lithuanian authorities reported the interception of a heavy vehicle carrying 563.5 litres of P-2-P concealed in a fuel tank. The vehicle was transiting the territory of Lithuania from Belarus and was believed to be destined for Western Europe. Poland and Estonia reported seizures of 39 litres and 22 litres of the substance respectively, with the remaining countries accounting for very small quantities. Chinese authorities reported that in March 2009 they had destroyed 8.7 tons of P-2-P, which was the accumulation from seizures in previous years. **The Board notes that no seizure of any type was reported in or adjacent to the region of West Asia, where reports of interceptions of very large quantities of tableted amphetamine products are increasing. As amphetamine is almost invariably manufactured from P-2-P, the unrestricted availability in that region of industrial and domestic products containing P-2-P must be considered as a likely source of the diversion of the precursor.**

71. The data on phenylacetic acid seizures in 2008 supplied by Governments on form D indicates quantities comparable to those of the preceding two years: a total of less than 160 kg was reported globally for 2008, and 153 kg of that amount was seized in one

country, Bulgaria. However, the information submitted to the Board in 2009 showed that phenylacetic acid now makes a very significant contribution, almost entirely in Mexico, to the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants. While Mexico reported no seizures of the substance on form D for 2008, the Board is aware of reports that phenylacetic acid was playing an increasingly significant role in methamphetamine manufacture in the country. A catalyst for the change in manufacturing techniques was most certainly the introduction of the comprehensive ban on ephedrine and pseudoephedrine by the Government of Mexico in June 2008. Prior to that date, illicit manufacturers of methamphetamine had relied heavily on those two substances. In the period following the introduction of the prohibition of raw ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, the frequency of reports of phenylacetic acid detected at clandestine laboratories increased substantially. Confirming that trend was a communication from the Mexican authorities in August 2009, in which they reported that as of May 2009, nearly 18,000 kg of phenylacetic acid had been seized.

72. In the examination of the circumstances that permitted the illicit manufacturers so rapidly to adopt synthetic methods using phenylacetic acid, two factors are of major significance. Mexican imports of phenylacetic acid are extremely large: more than 2.2 million kg of authorized shipments entered the country in 2008. At the same time, there were no reported seizures of phenylacetic acid or identified diversions from international licit trade in the region. Thus, it is likely that domestic distribution channels were the source of a significant proportion of the phenylacetic acid diverted to illicit manufacture. The Board is aware of only a single instance of attempted diversion of the substance to Mexico since 2006. A proposed shipment of 8,000 kg of phenylacetic acid from China was stopped in August 2009 when Mexican authorities determined its documentation to be fraudulent. Notwithstanding those circumstances, the Government of Mexico has stated that it is of the belief that the major source of phenylacetic acid for illicit drug manufacture is the smuggling of the substance into the country from the United States by organized criminal groups and has advised the Board that they have initiated investigations to dismantle those networks.

73. An indication of the extent to which the synthesis of P-2-P from phenylacetic acid has penetrated illicit drug manufacture is the observed frequency and scale of reported seizures of the chemicals used in the conversion of phenylacetic acid to P-2-P and in its subsequent conversion to methamphetamine. Information released by the Government of Mexico provides extensive evidence of the detection of essential chemicals, including sodium acetate, lead acetate and acetic anhydride, detected in large quantities at clandestine laboratory sites and covert storage facilities. Many of the chemicals used to process precursors are not subject to international controls.

#### **4. Safrole and safrole-rich oils**

##### *Licit trade*

74. Four Governments reported on form D a total of 159,641 litres of safrole — almost entirely in the form of safrole-rich oils — in international trade in 2008. In the same period, 265 litres of safrole in 19 export consignments were reported through the PEN Online system. The vast majority of the trade in safrole was in the form of sassafras oil, with 86,710 kg of the substance being traded in eight shipments.

##### *Trafficking*

75. Canada was the only country to report stopped shipments of safrole, with all seven of the shipments reported being less than 1 litre in volume. Four countries reported seizures of safrole in 2008, totalling 1,904 litres, of which 1,841 litres were confiscated in Estonia. In June 2009, the Government of Cambodia reported that 5.2 tons of sassafras oil had been discovered in the Phnom Sankos Wildlife Sanctuary, an area that is known for oil harvesting. Cambodian authorities have dismantled more than 50 illegal sassafras oil distilleries in recent years in order not only to stem the use of that substance in illicit drug manufacture but also to prevent the serious ecological damage that such illicit operations cause to the forest environment.

76. Safrole extracted from natural sources is recognized to be the primary source of 3,4-MDP-2-P, either through the direct diversion and illicit conversion to that key MDMA precursor, or indirectly, through the diversion of piperonal, an extensively traded industrial chemical, which is made from safrole.

The quantities of safrole reported seized, like those of 3,4-MDP-2-P and piperonal, are relatively low when seen in the context of world MDMA production.

77. In July 2009, authorities in Guinea announced a series of chemical and equipment seizures at a number of locations in Conakry. Among the range of material seized, authorities found sassafras oil and several large-volume reaction vessels capable of operating at an elevated pressure. The findings provided substantial evidence that illicit manufacturers of amphetamine-type stimulants are active in West Africa. It is an unfortunate reality that criminal organizations proliferate and prosper in regions confronted by a combination of limited law enforcement capacity and widespread poverty. **The Board encourages Governments with the resources to do so to assist countries in Africa through the provision of appropriate training and capacity-building programmes.**

#### 5. Non-scheduled substances

78. As controls strengthen on ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in North and Central America, criminal networks in both Canada and Mexico have turned to *l* phenylacetylcarbinol (*l*-PAC), an intermediate precursor used in the industrial manufacture of raw ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. *l*-PAC is converted into ephedrine and then further processed into methamphetamine. Authorities in Canada advised the Board that they had determined that the substance was being diverted in India and then shipped illicitly to Canada by circuitous means. Access to *l*-PAC enables illicit producers to continue to use familiar production techniques based on the reduction of raw ephedrine and pseudoephedrine and thus avoid the adoption of alternative synthetic methods in the wake of ephedrine controls. Given that *l*-PAC is not subject to international controls, the Board wishes to draw attention to the threat posed by that substance in illicit methamphetamine manufacture and **recommends to Governments that have yet to do so to consider placing *l*-phenylacetylcarbinol under national controls.**

79. Australia reported on form D the detection of an unusual source of ephedrine: authorities in the country seized 128 kg of a powdered extract of the plant *Sida cordifolia*. The shipment had originated in India, and analysis revealed that the substance had an ephedrine

content of 6-8 per cent. *Sida cordifolia* is known to contain a number of alkaloids including ephedrine. However, it has been encountered in an illicit context in Australia on only one previous occasion: in a very small clandestine laboratory producing methcathinone. The plant is used in a number of herbal medicaments, particularly in India, where it is cultivated commercially. It is widely found in a number of tropical and subtropical regions. **The Board recommends that Governments monitor all natural product sources of ephedrine alkaloids in the same manner as is done with respect to *Ephedra sp.***

80. In February 2009, Chinese authorities released details of the seizure of a large sophisticated illicit methamphetamine laboratory in Guangdong province carried out in August 2008. The operators of the complex were utilizing phenylacetonitrile and ethyl acetate to produce an intermediate precursor,  $\alpha$ -phenylacetoacetonitrile, which was then converted to P-2-P. While this process has been documented in scientific literature, it has only rarely been encountered in the context of illicit drug manufacture. Sodium formate and tartaric acid were also recovered at the site.

81. The form D data provided by China contained information on the seizure of 2,500 kg of thionyl chloride, a chemical frequently utilized by illicit manufacturers in the reduction of raw ephedrine and pseudoephedrine to methamphetamine.

82. In August 2009, China announced that tighter controls were to be introduced on the manufacture of ephedrine, 3,4-MDP-2-P and P-2-P. Those controls would also apply to hydroxylimine hydrochloride (1-hydroxycycloamyl-(*o*-chlorophenyl)-*N*-methylimine hydrochloride), which is an immediate precursor in the industrial manufacture of ketamine.

83. Both China and Mexico have reported seizures of tartaric acid associated with illicit methamphetamine manufacture, with Mexico recording multiple seizures of substantial quantities. The prevalence of tartaric acid in environments of illicit manufacturing is increasing in proportion with the growth in manufacturing processes utilizing P-2-P. Tartaric acid provides illicit manufacturers with a means of further refining the methamphetamine synthesized from P-2-P in order to increase the potency of the final product.

84. In October 2008, authorities in the Netherlands detected a quantity of P-2-P that had been chemically modified so as to no longer have the physical form of an oily, near-colourless liquid and thus circumvent controls. The substance was identified as 1-phenyl-2-propanone bisulphite adduct (P-2-P or BMK bisulphite adduct). The substance has the physical appearance of a white, moist, crystalloid solid. The adduct can be easily reconverted to liberate the P-2-P with the application of readily available chemicals, a process requiring no chemical expertise. Application of that technique is not restricted to P-2-P, as 3,4-MDP-2-P shares key structural similarities with P-2-P and hence would also be susceptible to disguise through the formation of a bisulphite adduct. The chemical modification or “chemical masking” of key amphetamine-type stimulant precursors offers potential advantages to traffickers intent on shipping controlled chemicals internationally. In addition to the radical change in physical appearance of the substance, the modified precursor may not fall under the scope of national controls. 1-Phenyl-2-propanone bisulphite adduct does not fall within the definitions of the precursor substances controlled under the 1988 Convention. **The Board therefore urges Governments to exercise vigilance with regard to the possible “chemical masking” of scheduled precursors for illicit purposes.**

## **B. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine**

### **Potassium permanganate**

#### *Licit trade*

85. Between 1 November 2008 and 31 October 2009, the competent authorities of 28 exporting countries and territories provided 1,083 pre-export notifications to 118 importing countries and territories, involving a total of 14,571 tons of potassium permanganate. The amount of the substance traded globally decreased considerably compared with the previous year. Only one shipment of 36 kg, originating in Spain and destined for the Syrian Arab Republic, was suspended.

#### *Trafficking*

86. Fourteen countries reported on form D for 2008 seizures of potassium permanganate totalling

45,982 kg. Colombia seized 41,600 kg of the substance, constituting more than 90 per cent of the global seizures. Nearly 50 per cent of the seizures took place at sites where potassium permanganate was being illicitly manufactured. In comparison, in 2007, Colombia seized more than 140 tons of potassium permanganate. A seizure of 6,500 tons of manganese dioxide was reported by the Colombian authorities to have taken place in February 2009. The substance is used in the illicit manufacture of potassium permanganate.

## **C. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of heroin**

87. During the period from 1 November 2008 to 31 October 2009, the authorities of 29 exporting countries and territories provided over 960 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 135,000 tons. China and the United States were the largest exporters of the substance worldwide.

#### *Trafficking*

88. In 2008, 20 countries reported seizures of acetic anhydride totalling 199,300 litres. Those seizures were 142,000 litres greater than the total seizures in 2007 (57,300 litres), and constituted the second largest seizure ever reported to the Board (208,200 litres were seized in 1998). The following countries, in descending order of seizure amounts, seized the substance in amounts exceeding 5,000 litres: Slovenia (86,100 litres), Hungary (63,600 litres), Pakistan (15,239 litres), Republic of Korea (14,800 litres), Turkey (10,553 litres) and China (5,186 litres). According to the information available, most of the acetic anhydride seized in 2008 had been diverted from domestic distribution channels.

89. The African region emerged as a new target for traffickers seeking acetic anhydride. The number of identified diversion attempts involving countries in West Asia (in particular, Iraq) increased. In the European Union, the large-scale diversion of acetic anhydride from the intra-communitarian market occurred in several countries. In all major trading countries, in particular the States members of the

European Union and countries of East and South-East Asia, the threat of diversion of acetic anhydride from domestic distribution channels continues to be high.

90. In 2008 and 2009, the traffickers increasingly used for their diversion attempts companies that were new in the precursor market. In Europe, orders for acetic anhydride were placed by small companies previously engaged in activities not related to trade in chemicals, for example, catering services. In Asia, some companies ordering acetic anhydride could not provide satisfactory explanations of their need for the substance. The consignments of acetic anhydride were often claimed to be used for purposes that were difficult to justify from an economic or practical point of view (e.g. manufacture of vinegar). **The Board encourages Governments of all trading countries to strengthen their efforts to verify, to the extent possible, the legitimacy of the end-use of acetic anhydride in their countries.**

91. Some importing countries are providing insufficient feedback to the competent authorities of exporting countries regarding the verification of the legitimacy of suspicious consignments. **The Board reminds Governments that, pursuant to article 12 of the 1988 Convention, parties to the Convention shall cooperate with one another to prevent the diversion of precursor substances. Should the verifications into the legitimacy of a pre-notified consignment of precursors require more time than that allocated by the exporting country in their pre-export notification, the exporting country should be informed of that requirement accordingly.**

92. In Africa, the licit requirements for sizeable amounts of acetic anhydride are confined to a small number of importing countries including Egypt, Morocco and South Africa. In 2008, Egyptian authorities objected to a shipment of 15 tons of acetic anhydride from Italy. In 2009, India and the Islamic Republic of Iran, at the request of the authorities of Djibouti, stopped two shipments of acetic anhydride, consisting of 18.4 tons and 17.6 tons respectively, destined for Djibouti. The company in Djibouti seeking the import claimed to need the substance for the licit purpose of manufacturing pharmaceuticals. However, the authorities of Djibouti found that the import permits provided in support of the legitimacy of the shipments were forged. **The Board urges all Governments in the region to be vigilant with**

**regard to possible threats by trafficking organizations and to take measures to prevent diversions of acetic anhydride in their countries.**

93. Since 2000, seizures of acetic anhydride in the Americas totalling more than 100 litres were reported by, in descending order of seizure amounts, Colombia, Argentina, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and the United States. In Colombia, seizures for the period 2000–2008 totalled approximately 26,600 litres, far exceeding the total amount of the substance seized in the rest of the region. In the past, in addition to acetic anhydride, the Colombian authorities have also reported seizures of sizeable amounts of acetic acid for use in the clandestine heroin laboratories in the country.

94. Seizures of more than 100 litres of acetic anhydride in 2008 were reported by the following countries in Europe, in descending order of seizure amounts: Slovenia, Hungary, Netherlands, Ukraine and Poland. The backtracking investigations into the origin of acetic anhydride seized in Slovenia and Turkey in 2007 determined that the substance originated and was diverted in the European Union. In 2008 and 2009, attempts by traffickers to obtain the substance were identified in a number of countries of the European Union, including the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia and Slovenia. Extensive joint law enforcement investigations of trafficking activities in the region resulted in seizures of 86,100 litres in Slovenia and 63,600 litres in Hungary. In May 2009, the Slovakian authorities seized a further 800 litres of acetic anhydride and prevented the diversion of further large amounts of the substance in the region.

95. In 2008, seizures of acetic anhydride, purportedly originating in the European Union, were reported by Turkey and Ukraine. In 2008 and 2009, the Spanish authorities, in cooperation with the legitimate suppliers of the substance in their country, suspended suspicious shipments of acetic anhydride destined for Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic. Between late 2007 and the end of 2008, Germany prevented the delivery of suspicious shipments of acetic anhydride totalling 70 tons, destined in particular for countries in West Asia, including Afghanistan, Armenia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Pakistan, the United Arab Emirates and Uzbekistan. Suspicious inquiries for the supply of acetic anhydride to Afghanistan were also reported by

authorities in Switzerland. **Control measures applied to internal trade in the European Union appear to be insufficient to prevent the diversion of the substance. The Board encourages the European Commission and States members of the European Union to introduce appropriate remedial measures.**

96. In late 2008 and early 2009, the number of orders for acetic anhydride placed by companies in Iraq increased significantly in a number of countries including Germany, India, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States. Most of the proposed shipments were destined for companies that were apparently new in the precursor market, had no legitimate requirements for the substance or were not authorized to import the substance. From September 2008 to August 2009, the Government of Iraq, in cooperation with the authorities of exporting countries, prevented delivery to the country of a total of 95 tons of the substance.

97. The Board notes efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to interdict chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of heroin. The Government, in addition to implementing measures to prevent imports of acetic anhydride into the country, supported regional anti-trafficking activities such as Operation TARCET II. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, authorities in Afghanistan seized over 14,000 litres of acetic anhydride in 2008. However, the reply by the Government of Afghanistan to the annual questionnaire on substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (form D) for 2008 did not contain any seizure data. The Board is therefore not in a position to confirm the amounts of precursor chemicals that have actually been seized in the country. **The Board urges the Government of Afghanistan to improve the information provided to the Board in accordance with article 12 of the 1988 Convention with regard to seizures.**

98. The verification of the end-use of six tons of acetic anhydride imported to Armenia in 2008 revealed that the importing company did not use the substance for the manufacture of cellulose acetate as previously declared to the competent national authorities. In addition, in 2008, German authorities stopped a shipment to Armenia of 10 tons of acetic anhydride in what is believed to be an attempt to divert the substance. In the same year, the Dutch authorities, on the request of Syrian authorities, stopped a shipment of

20 tons of the substance destined for the Syrian Arab Republic. In 2009, half a ton of acetic anhydride destined for the Syrian Arab Republic was stopped in Spain.

99. In July 2009, the Government of Pakistan reported a seizure of five tons of acetic anhydride that was to be smuggled into Afghanistan. The Board noted that in 2009 seizures of sizeable amounts of acetic anhydride also occurred in Japan. However, the amount of the substance seized has not been confirmed by the Government.

#### IV. Conclusions

100. The PEN Online system has become an essential tool for the monitoring of international trade in precursors. It is further being utilized with particular success in the international operations of the Board that address the diversion of some key chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of heroin, cocaine and amphetamine-type stimulants. **Governments that have not yet done so are urged to register and utilize PEN Online.**

101. Importing Governments do not always take immediate action upon receiving pre-export notifications to examine whether or not the transactions in question are legitimate. Countries are not obliged to respond to pre-export notifications. **It is in the interest of the importing Government to provide feedback to the exporting country if a transaction appears suspicious or requires additional time for checking. Should verification of the legitimacy of a pre-notified precursor consignment require more time than that allocated by the exporting country in their pre-export notification, the exporting country should be informed of this requirement accordingly.**

102. There are fewer diversions of chemicals from international trade thanks to the results achieved in monitoring precursors under the 1988 Convention. Most of the trafficking cases currently identified involve chemicals that are diverted from domestic distribution channels and then smuggled across borders. **The Board draws the attention of all parties to the need to adequately monitor domestic manufacture and distribution in order to identify suspicious orders and prevent diversion, in**

accordance with article 12, paragraph 8, of the 1988 Convention.

103. Multilateral mechanisms established under Project Prism and Project Cohesion have brought about identifiable results, as evidenced, for example, by a significant increase in seizures of acetic anhydride and identified diversion attempts in 2009. The Board will continue to assist Governments in its function as the focal point for the exchange of information under Project Prism and Project Cohesion, including through the issuance of special alerts to all participating Governments. **The Board recommends that all Governments actively participate in these international initiatives.**

104. Data available to the Board have shown a significant decline in identified attempts to divert raw ephedrine and pseudoephedrine from international trade channels. Seventy per cent of all identified instances of suspicious shipments or diversions in the reporting period were in the form of pharmaceutical preparations. In a large number of those cases, the shipments were not destined for licit trade. **The Board therefore reiterates its appeal to all Governments to control pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in the same way as they control the scheduled substances themselves. The Board urges all countries, at a minimum, to utilize the PEN Online system to advise of exports of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in all forms, either raw or formulated into preparations.**

105. Recent cases provide substantial evidence that illicit manufacturers of amphetamine-type stimulants are active in West Africa. Criminal organizations proliferate and prosper in regions confronted by a combination of limited law enforcement capacity and poverty. **The Board encourages Governments with the resources to do so to assist countries in Africa through the provision of appropriate training and capacity-building programmes.**

106. The 3,4-MDP-2-P used in clandestine drug production is now manufactured illicitly and distributed by means of smuggling. The ratio of the quantities reported seized to the quantity of MDMA manufactured globally is low. **In order to prevent the illicit manufacture of 3,4-MDP-2-P, the Board strongly urges all Governments to exercise adequate control measures over the substances from which that key precursor may be produced, in particular**

**safrole, either as refined or in the form of safrole-rich oils, as well as piperonal. Such measures are especially necessary in regions where plants containing safrole-rich oils are harvested.**

107. There has been purported use of P-2-P for formulation into cleaning and disinfection products in some countries in West Asia. **The Board notes that no seizures of P-2-P were recorded in or around the region of West Asia, where interceptions of very large quantities of tableted amphetamine products are increasing. As amphetamine is almost invariably manufactured from P-2-P, the unrestricted availability in that region of industrial and domestic products containing P-2-P is cause for concern.**

108. The Board acknowledges the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan and encourages that country to further strengthen measures to combat trafficking in precursor chemicals. **The Board requests the Government of Afghanistan to comply with its treaty obligations regarding the furnishing of information on seizures of scheduled substances.**

109. In 2008, the Government of Afghanistan informed the Board that there was no legitimate use for acetic anhydride in Afghanistan and requested all producing and trading countries not to authorize any exports of acetic anhydride to that country. **All Governments are encouraged, with a view to facilitating the appropriate investigations, to notify the Government of Afghanistan and the Board of any orders for the export of acetic anhydride to Afghanistan.**

110. Control measures applied to the internal trade of acetic anhydride within the European Union appear to be insufficient to prevent the diversion of that substance. **The Board encourages the European Commission and States members of the European Union to take appropriate remedial measures.**

111. The activities of Project Cohesion targeting precursors of heroin are more developed than those relating to chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine. There is insufficient understanding of the sources of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine and the related diversion patterns and trafficking trends. **The Project Cohesion Task Force is therefore advised to devise specific strategies and activities to counter the diversion of and trafficking in cocaine precursors. The Board requests all**



**members of Project Cohesion, in particular those in the Americas, to actively assist the Task Force in launching such operational activities.**

112. Because of stronger monitoring of precursors, trafficking organizations are increasingly seeking out

non-scheduled substances. **All Governments are encouraged to make use of the Board's updated international special surveillance list of non-scheduled chemicals, which is available to competent national authorities.**

## Annex I

## Parties and non-parties to the 1988 Convention, by region, as at 31 October 2009

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

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

<i>Region</i>	<i>Party to the 1988 Convention</i>	<i>Non-party to the 1988 Convention</i>
	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)
	Namibia (6 March 2009)	Tunisia (20 September 1990)
	Niger (10 November 1992)	Uganda (20 August 1990)
	Nigeria (1 November 1989)	United Republic of Tanzania (17 April 1996)
	Rwanda (13 May 2002)	Zambia (28 May 1993)
	Sao Tome and Principe (20 June 1996)	Zimbabwe (30 July 1993)
	Senegal (27 November 1989)	
<i>Regional total</i>	<b>51</b>	<b>2</b>

<b>Americas</b>	Antigua and Barbuda (5 April 1993)	Belize (24 July 1996)
	Argentina (10 June 1993)	Bolivia (Plurinational State of) <sup>a</sup> (20 August 1990)
	Bahamas (30 January 1989)	Brazil (17 July 1991)
	Barbados (15 October 1992)	Canada (5 July 1990)

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

<i>Region</i>	<i>Party to the 1988 Convention</i>	<i>Non-party to the 1988 Convention</i>
Bangladesh (11 October 1990)		Lao People's Democratic Republic (1 October 2004)
Bhutan (27 August 1990)		Lebanon (11 March 1996)
Brunei Darussalam (12 November 1993)		Malaysia (11 May 1993)
Cambodia (2 April 2005)		Maldives (7 September 2000)
China (25 October 1989)		Mongolia (25 June 2003)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (19 March 2007)		Myanmar (11 June 1991)
Georgia (8 January 1998)		Nepal (24 July 1991)
India (27 March 1990)		Oman (15 March 1991)
Indonesia (23 February 1999)		Pakistan (25 October 1991)
Iran (Islamic Republic of) (7 December 1992)		Philippines (7 June 1996)
Iraq (22 July 1998)		Qatar (4 May 1990)
Israel (20 March 2002)		Republic of Korea (28 December 1998)
Japan (12 June 1992)		Saudi Arabia (9 January 1992)
Jordan (16 April 1990)		Singapore (23 October 1997)
Kazakhstan (29 April 1997)		Sri Lanka (6 June 1991)
Kuwait (3 November 2000)		Syrian Arab Republic (3 September 1991)
Kyrgyzstan (7 October 1994)		Tajikistan (6 May 1996)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Party to the 1988 Convention</i>	<i>Non-party to the 1988 Convention</i>	
	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)		
<i>Regional total</i>	<b>46</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Europe</b>	Albania (27 July 2001)	Finland <sup>b</sup> (15 February 1994)	Holy See
	Andorra (23 July 1999)	France <sup>b</sup> (31 December 1990)	
	Austria <sup>b</sup> (11 July 1997)	Germany <sup>b</sup> (30 November 1993)	
	Belarus (15 October 1990)	Greece <sup>b</sup> (28 January 1992)	
	Belgium <sup>b</sup> (25 October 1995)	Hungary <sup>b</sup> (15 November 1996)	
	Bosnia and Herzegovina (1 September 1993)	Iceland (2 September 1997)	
	Bulgaria <sup>b</sup> (24 September 1992)	Ireland <sup>b</sup> (3 September 1996)	
	Croatia (26 July 1993)	Italy <sup>b</sup> (31 December 1990)	
	Cyprus <sup>b</sup> (25 May 1990)	Latvia <sup>b</sup> (25 February 1994)	
	Czech Republic <sup>b</sup> (30 December 1993)	Liechtenstein (9 March 2007)	
	Denmark <sup>b</sup> (19 December 1991)	Lithuania <sup>b</sup> (8 June 1998)	
	Estonia <sup>b</sup> (12 July 2000)	Luxembourg <sup>b</sup> (29 April 1992)	

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

<i>Region</i>	<i>Party to the 1988 Convention</i>	<i>Non-party to the 1988 Convention</i>
<i>Regional total</i>		
<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>
<i>World total</i>		
<b>195</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>11</b>

<sup>a</sup> Since 31 March 2009, “Plurinational State of Bolivia” has replaced “Bolivia” as the short form used in the United Nations.

<sup>b</sup> State member of the European Union.

<sup>c</sup> 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 2004-2008

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

A blank signifies that form D was not received.

X signifies that a completed form D (or equivalent report) was submitted, including nil returns.

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

<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>
Afghanistan					X
Albania	X		X	X	X
Algeria	X	X	X	X	X
Andorra	X	X	X	X	X
Angola					X
<i>Anguilla<sup>a</sup></i>					
Antigua and Barbuda	X				
Argentina	X	X	X	X	
Armenia	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Aruba<sup>a</sup></i>					
<i>Ascension Island</i>	X	X	X	X	X
Australia	X	X	X	X	X
Austria <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
Azerbaijan		X		X	X
Bahamas					
Bahrain		X			
Bangladesh	X	X	X	X	X
Barbados	X				
Belarus	X	X	X	X	X
Belgium <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
Belize					X
Benin	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Bermuda<sup>a</sup></i>	X	X	X		
Bhutan				X	
Bolivia	X	X	X		X
Bosnia and Herzegovina		X	X	X	X
Botswana	X	X	X		X
Brazil	X	X	X	X	X
<i>British Virgin Islands<sup>a</sup></i>					
Brunei Darussalam	X	X	X	X	X
Bulgaria <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
Burkina Faso	X	X	X		
Burundi					
Cambodia	X	X	X	X	

Country or territory	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Cameroon	X	X		X	X
Canada	X	X	X	X	X
Cape Verde					
<i>Cayman Islands<sup>a</sup></i>					
Central African Republic					
Chad	X	X			
Chile	X	X	X	X	X
China	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Hong Kong SAR</i>	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Macao SAR</i>	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Christmas Island<sup>a</sup></i>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
<i>Cocos (Keeling) Islands<sup>a</sup></i>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
Colombia	X	X	X	X	X
Comoros					
Congo	X	X	X		X
Cook Islands	X	X	X	X	X
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	X
Côte d'Ivoire				X	X
Croatia		X	X	X	X
Cuba			X	X	X
Cyprus <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
Czech Republic <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		X	X	X	X
Democratic Republic of the Congo			X	X	X
Denmark <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
Djibouti					
Dominica				X	
Dominican Republic	X		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			
Estonia <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
Ethiopia	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Falkland Islands (Malvinas)</i>	X	X	X	X	X
Fiji					
Finland <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
France <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
<i>French Polynesia<sup>a</sup></i>	X <sup>d</sup>	X <sup>d</sup>	X <sup>d</sup>	X <sup>d</sup>	
Gabon					
Gambia					
Georgia	X	X	X	X	X
Germany <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
Ghana					
<i>Gibraltar</i>					
Greece <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
Grenada					

<i>Country or territory</i>	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Guatemala	X		X		X
Guinea					
Guinea-Bissau				X	X
Guyana		X	X	X	X
Haiti	X	X	X	X	X
Honduras			X	X	
Hungary <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
Iceland		X	X	X	X
India	X	X	X	X	
Indonesia	X	X	X	X	X
Iran (Islamic Republic of)			X	X	X
Iraq				X	X
Ireland <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
Israel	X		X		
Italy <sup>b</sup>	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	
Kenya	X				X
Kiribati					
Kuwait					
Kyrgyzstan	X	X	X	X	X
Lao People's Democratic Republic	X	X	X	X	
Latvia <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
Lebanon	X	X	X	X	X
Lesotho					
Liberia					
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya			X		
Lithuania <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
Luxembourg <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X		X
Madagascar		X	X		X
Malawi		X	X	X	X
Malaysia		X	X		X
Maldives	X	X	X		X
Mali					
Malta <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
Marshall Islands					
Mauritania	X	X	X		X
Mauritius	X	X	X	X	
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X
Micronesia (Federated States of)	X	X	X		
Monaco		X	X	X	
Mongolia					
Montenegro <sup>c</sup>				X	X
Montserrat <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X	
Morocco	X	X	X	X	X
Mozambique		X	X	X	X

<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>
Myanmar	X	X	X	X	X
Namibia			X		
Nauru	X	X	X	X	
Nepal			X		
Netherlands <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Netherlands Antilles</i> <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
<i>New Caledonia</i> <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X		
New Zealand	X	X	X	X	X
Nicaragua	X	X	X	X	X
Niger				X	
Nigeria	X	X			
<i>Norfolk Island</i> <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
Norway	X	X	X	X	X
Oman			X		X
Pakistan	X	X	X	X	X
Palau					
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	X
Poland <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
Portugal <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
Qatar					
Republic of Korea	X	X	X	X	X
Republic of Moldova <sup>f</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
Romania <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
Russian Federation	X	X	X	X	X
Rwanda	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Saint Helena</i>	X	X		X	X
Saint Kitts and Nevis					
Saint Lucia		X		X	X
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		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		
Serbia			X	X	X
Seychelles	X				X
Sierra Leone					
Singapore	X	X	X	X	X
Slovakia <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
Slovenia <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
Solomon Islands	X				
Somalia					
South Africa	X	X	X	X	
Spain <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X

<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>
Sri Lanka	X	X	X	X	
Sudan			X		
Suriname	X				
Swaziland	X				
Sweden <sup>b</sup>	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		
Tonga			X	X	
Trinidad and Tobago	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Tristan da Cunha</i>	X	X	X	X	X
Tunisia	X	X	X	X	X
Turkey	X	X	X	X	X
Turkmenistan	X		X	X	X
<i>Turks and Caicos Islands</i> <sup>a</sup>			X		
Tuvalu					
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 <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
United Republic of Tanzania	X		X		
United States of America	X	X	X	X	X
Uruguay		X	X	X	
Uzbekistan	X	X	X	X	X
Vanuatu			X	X	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		X	X	X	X
Viet Nam	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Wallis and Futuna Islands</i> <sup>a</sup>					
Yemen	X	X	X	X	X
Zambia	X	X	X	X	
Zimbabwe					
<b>Total number of Governments that submitted form D<sup>h</sup></b>	<b>135</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>Total number of Governments requested to provide information</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>213</b>

<sup>a</sup> Territorial application of the 1988 Convention has been confirmed by the authorities concerned.

<sup>b</sup> State member of the European Union.

<sup>c</sup> Information was provided by Australia.

<sup>d</sup> Information was provided by France.

<sup>e</sup> By its resolution 60/264 of 28 June 2006, the General Assembly decided to admit Montenegro to membership in the United Nations.

<sup>f</sup> Since 9 September 2008, "Republic of Moldova" has replaced "Moldova" as the short name used in the United Nations.

<sup>8</sup> 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”.

<sup>h</sup> In addition, the Commission of the European Communities has submitted form D for the years 1993-2008.

## 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:

<i>Substance</i>	<i>Conversion factor (kilograms to litres)<sup>a</sup></i>
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

<i>Substance</i>	<i>Conversion factor (kilograms to litres)<sup>a</sup></i>
Methyl ethyl ketone	1.242
1-Phenyl-2-propanone	0.985
Safrole	0.912
Sulphuric acid (concentrated solution)	0.543
Toluene	1.155

<sup>a</sup> Derived from density (*The Merck Index* (Rahway, New Jersey, Merck, 1989)).

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

9. For the conversion of gallons to litres it has been assumed that in Colombia the United States gallon is used, with 3.785 litres to the gallon, and in Myanmar the imperial gallon, with 4.546 litres to the gallon.

10. 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,  
2004-2008

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 <sup>a</sup> (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
<b>Africa</b>															
Côte d'Ivoire															
	2007	—	—	°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Africa															
	2004	18	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2005	25	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	°	1	—
	2006	13	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2007	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zambia															
	2004	—	—	°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2005	—	—	°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Regional total</b>															
	<b>2004</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>2006</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>2007</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>2008</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Americas</b>															
<b>Central America</b>															
Costa Rica															
	2006	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
	2007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
	2008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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 <sup>a</sup> (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
<b>Dominican Republic</b>															
	2008	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–
<b>El Salvador</b>															
	2008	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Guatemala</b>															
	2006	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Panama</b>															
	2006	–	–	–	–	5 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	10 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Subregional total</b>															
	<b>2004</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>2006</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>2007</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>2008</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>North America</b>															
<b>Canada</b>															
	2004	–	–	1 251	–	–	–	–	1 481	–	–	200 000	–	–	45
	2005	°	–	53	–	105	–	109	3 942	–	°	–	–	°	–
	2006	–	–	1 730	–	–	–	°	7 378	1	–	–	–	°	–
	2007	–	–	246	–	–	–	–	370	59	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	–	–	105	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Mexico</b>															
	2005	10	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 000 000	40 000	526	–
	2007	10	–	3 696	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 000 010	10	12 216	–
	2008	4	–	3 293	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 874	–
<b>United States</b>															
	2004	6	122	818	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	59	174 423	18
	2005	83	5	1 370	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1 000	93	82	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 <sup>a</sup> (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
	2006	77	1	229	–	9	–	–	–	2	1	–	143	289	5
	2007	4	–	1 181	–	10 000	–	–	°	2	1 132	–	2	4 562	6
	2008	39	5	104	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1 383 000	6	602	3
<b>Subregional total</b>															
	<b>2004</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>2 069</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 481</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>200 000</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>174 423</b>	<b>63</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1 430</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>3 942</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4 001 000</b>	<b>40 093</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>2006</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1 959</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7 378</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>2007</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5 123</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1 132</b>	<b>2 000 010</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16 778</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>2008</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3 502</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 383 000</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3 476</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>South America</b>															
Argentina															
	2006	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
	2007	–	–	382	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–
Bolivia															
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	106	–	–
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	232	–	–
Brazil															
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	–	–
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	82	–	–
	2007	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	700	–	–
Chile															
	2008	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–
Colombia															
	2004	780	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	170 320	–	–
	2005	140	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	140 675	–	–
	2006	8 798	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98 904	–	–
	2007	4 672	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	144 401	–	–
	2008	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41 630	–	–

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 <sup>a</sup> (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
<b>Ecuador</b>															
	2004	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	300	–	–
	2008	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	775	–	–
<b>Paraguay</b>															
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	–
<b>Peru</b>															
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	67	–	–
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 337	–	–
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 502	–	–
	2008	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	516	–	–
<b>Subregional total</b>															
	<b>2004</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>170 526</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>141 010</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>2006</b>	<b>8 798</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100 674</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>2007</b>	<b>4 675</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>146 603</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>2008</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42 933</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Asia</b>															
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>															
<b>China<sup>b</sup></b>															
	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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	5 186	–	6 700	–	–	–	–	–	2 857	–	–	–	1 100	–
<b>Hong Kong SAR</b>															
	2004	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	42	–	–	2	1	–
	2005	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3 356	°	–	–	–	°	–

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetic anhydride (litres)	N-Acetylthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-MDP-2-P <sup>a</sup> (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
<i>Macao SAR</i>															
	2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
<i>Indonesia</i>															
	2005	-	-	270	-	-	-	-	77	77	-	-	-	-	-
	2008	-	-	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
<i>Myanmar</i>															
	2004	26	-	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005	1 638	-	325	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006	1 401	-	1 288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2007	959	-	530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2008	1 142	-	751	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Philippines</i>															
	2004	-	-	4 088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 740	-
	2005	-	-	1 645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2007	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2008	-	-	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Republic of Korea</i>															
	2008	14 800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Thailand</i>															
	2005	-	-	<sup>c</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 965
	2008	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subregional total</b>															
	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	6 256	0	6 425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	45 965
	2008	21 128	0	7 770	0	0	0	0	0	2 857	0	0	2	1 100	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 <sup>a</sup> (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
<b>South Asia</b>															
India															
	2004	2 665	–	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	91 400	–	–	–
	2005	300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	133	–	1 226	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	–
	2007	236	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	290	–
<b>Subregional total</b>															
	<b>2004</b>	<b>2 665</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>91 400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>2006</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 226</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>2007</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>2008</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>West Asia</b>															
Armenia															
	2008	736	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kazakhstan															
	2005	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	4	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–
Kyrgyzstan															
	2007	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan															
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	2008	15 239	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syrian Arab Republic															
	2008	390	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey															
	2004	1 587	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	3 913	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	3 772	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	197	–	–	–	–	–

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 <sup>a</sup> (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
	2007	13 303	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	10 553	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan															
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–
<b>Subregional total</b>															
	<b>2004</b>	<b>1 587</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>3 915</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>2006</b>	<b>3 776</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>2007</b>	<b>13 312</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>2008</b>	<b>26 918</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Europe</b>															
<b>States not members of the European Union</b>															
Belarus															
	2004	1 289	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	°	–	–
	2006	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Croatia															
	2006 <sup>d</sup>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 333	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iceland															
	2005	–	–	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway															
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°
	2005	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russian Federation															
	2004	53 232	°	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	901	–	°
	2005	4 303	–	293	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	1 306	2	–

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 <sup>a</sup> (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
	2006	9 903	–	58	–	–	–	–	–	402	1	–	4	1	–
	2007	24 984	–	11	–	–	–	52	–	191	°	–	195	°	–
	2008	25	–	3	–	–	–	120	–	2 128	–	–	10	–	–
<b>Ukraine</b>															
	2004	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	174	1	–
	2005	23	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	°	–
	2006	33	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	81	°	–
	2007	130	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	1 352	478	–
	2008	400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	846	–	–
<b>European Union</b>															
<b>Austria</b>															
	2006	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–
	2007	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
<b>Belgium</b>															
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 199	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	–	–	126	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	250	–
<b>Bulgaria</b>															
	2004	7 042	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	2	–	86	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	105	–	–
	2006	38	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	32	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	183	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	–	–	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Czech Republic</b>															
	2004	–	–	1 259	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–
	2005	–	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–
	2006	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–
	2007	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–
	2008	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–



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 <sup>a</sup> (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
Denmark															
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	590	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia															
	2004	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	°	–	–	°	°	–
	2005	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	–	1	–	7
	2006	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	°	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	98	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	1 841
Finland															
	2004	°	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	°	°	–	–
	2005	–	–	<sup>e</sup>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–
	2006	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	–	–	2	–	–
	2007	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–	–	°	–
	2008	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
France															
	2004	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	3 960	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	°	–	2	–	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
	2007	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 997	–
	2008	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	502	–
Germany															
	2004	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	3	–	–
	2005	3	–	76	–	–	–	–	–	1 310	–	–	–	–	26
	2007	°	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	243	–	–	–	–	4
	2008	2	–	55	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Greece															
	2005	–	–	1 088	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
	2008	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°
Hungary															
	2004	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 100	–	–	–

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 <sup>a</sup> (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
	2005	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	–	–	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	63 616	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland															
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	26	–	–	–	–	–
Italy															
	2004	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia															
	2004	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100
	2005	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania															
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	22
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	2008	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	567	–	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg															
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	3	°	–
Netherlands															
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 280	4 220	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 162	340	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	105	174	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	5 094	–	–
	2008	900	–	135	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 975	–	60
Poland															
	2004	°	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4 996	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 085	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	241	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	160	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	–	–	–	–	–

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Acetic anhydride (litres)</i>	<i>N-Acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ephedrine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ergometrine (grams)</i>	<i>Ergotamine (grams)</i>	<i>Isosafrole (litres)</i>	<i>Lysergic acid (grams)</i>	<i>3,4-MDP-2-P<sup>a</sup> (litres)</i>	<i>1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)</i>	<i>Norephedrine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Piperonal (grams)</i>	<i>Potassium permanganate (kilograms)</i>	<i>Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Safrole (litres)</i>
<b>Portugal</b>															
	2007	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	1	–
<b>Romania</b>															
	2004	455	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 417 000	286	–	–
	2005	43	–	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	145	–	–
	2006	87	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	64	°	–
	2007	1 206	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
	2008	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Slovakia</b>															
	2004	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–
	2005	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–
	2006	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–
	2008	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Slovenia</b>															
	2007	6 472	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	86 118	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Spain</b>															
	2004	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–
	2008	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
<b>Sweden</b>															
	2007	–	–	300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–	–
<b>United Kingdom</b>															
	2004	–	–	162	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–
	2006	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
	2007	–	–	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 <sup>a</sup> (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
<b>Regional total</b>															
	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	32 794	0	569	0	0	0	52	20	773	18	0	6 652	7 726	8
	2008	151 223	0	245	0	0	0	120	0	2 757	0	0	2 835	503	1 901
<b>Oceania</b>															
Australia															
	2004	14	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 050 000	–	182	3
	2005	2	–	430	–	–	–	115	400	–	–	2 000 000	°	81	–
	2006	–	–	92	°	13	–	–	–	–	3	7	–	159	50
	2007	12	–	167	–	32	255	113	1 907	°	°	–	1	159	7
	2008	–	–	1 103	59	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	37	–
New Zealand															
	2005	1	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	147	–
	2006	25	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	210	–
	2007	2	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	2	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Regional total</b>															
	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	167	0	32	255	113	1 907	0	0	0	1	159	7
	2008	2	0	1 118	59	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	37	0
<b>World total</b>															
	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	57 308	0	22 666	0	10 032	255	165	2 297	834	1 150	2 000 010	153 281	24 956	45 986
	2008	199 344	5	12 638	59	0	1	120	0	5 620	0	1 383 000	45 776	5 133	1 904

<sup>a</sup> 3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> Thailand reported a seizure of 95 tablets of ephedrine for 2005.

<sup>d</sup> Reported to the International Narcotics Control Board by the Permanent Mission of Croatia to the United Nations (Vienna) in May 2007.

<sup>e</sup> Finland reported 3,042 tablets of 50 mg of ephedrine, 1,705 tablets of 30 mg ephedrine, 300 tablets of 8 mg ephedrine and 192 tablets of 25 mg ephedrine for 2005.

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

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Acetone (litres)</i>	<i>Anthrannilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ethyl ether (litres)</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)</i>	<i>Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Piperidine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Toluene (litres)</i>
<b>Africa</b>										
<b>South Africa</b>										
	2004	261	20	–	70	–	–	–	215	421
	2005	161	–	5	224	–	–	–	163	197
	2006	319	–	2	286	–	–	–	173	524
	2007	369	–	–	1 038	–	–	–	413	615
<b>Regional total</b>										
	<b>2004</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>421</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>197</b>
	<b>2006</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>524</b>
	<b>2007</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 038</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>615</b>
	<b>2008</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Americas</b>										
<b>Central America</b>										
<b>Panama</b>										
	2007	–	–	–	1 041	–	–	–	–	–
<b>El Salvador</b>										
	2006	–	–	–	412 500	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Subregional total</b>										
	<b>2004</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>2006</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>412 500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>2007</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 041</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>2008</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Acetone (litres)</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ethyl ether (litres)</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)</i>	<i>Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Piperidine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Toluene (litres)</i>
<b>North America</b>										
Canada										
	2004	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	4
	2006	120	–	–	278	–	21	°	171	184
	2007	142	–	7	41	4	3	–	–	448
	2008	1 235	–	–	36	–	–	–	1	906
Mexico										
	2005	538	–	1 200	78	–	15 000	–	9	1 295
	2007	1 492	–	62	721	–	–	–	18	1 765
	2008	8 674	–	447	14 102	1 002	–	–	6 004	425
United States										
	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
	2008	4 114	–	2 817	3 411	279	1	180	2 180	6 206
<b>Subregional total</b>										
	<b>2004</b>	<b>1 953 055</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>198 364</b>	<b>56 168 296</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>523 590</b>	<b>22 721</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>44 864</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 039</b>	<b>11 492</b>	<b>1 835</b>	<b>15 925</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>446 854</b>	<b>3 738</b>
	<b>2006</b>	<b>9 650</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 190</b>	<b>30 544</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3 069 350</b>	<b>4 204</b>
	<b>2007</b>	<b>8 565</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 489</b>	<b>4 650</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 424</b>	<b>7 410</b>
	<b>2008</b>	<b>14 023</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3 264</b>	<b>17 549</b>	<b>1 281</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>8 185</b>	<b>7 537</b>
<b>South America</b>										
Argentina										
	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	–

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Acetone (litres)</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ethyl ether (litres)</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)</i>	<i>Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Piperidine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Toluene (litres)</i>
<b>Bolivia</b>										
	2004	3 608	–	–	23 728	–	–	–	82 308	2 203
	2005	2 362	–	–	19 419	–	–	–	22 010	925
<b>Brazil</b>										
	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
<b>Chile</b>										
	2005	600	–	–	5	–	–	–	282	–
	2006	220	–	–	–	–	–	–	14 958	–
	2008	95	–	–	400	–	–	–	1 593	–
<b>Colombia</b>										
	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
	2008	1 468 212	–	68 228	313 312	21 359	–	–	305 755	27
<b>Ecuador</b>										
	2004	–	–	–	475	16 850	–	–	84	–
	2005	20	–	–	147	9 179	–	–	4 071	8
	2006	–	–	–	–	28 550	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	–	443	500	–	–	200	–
	2008	–	–	60	423	6 927	–	–	143	449
<b>Paraguay</b>										
	2006	200	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Peru</b>										
	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



<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Acetone (litres)</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ethyl ether (litres)</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)</i>	<i>Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Piperidine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Toluene (litres)</i>
	2007	84 549	–	12 800	33 433	–	–	–	33 107	220
	2008	29 864	–	150	75 963	–	–	–	30 776	3 318
<b>Subregional total</b>										
	<b>2004</b>	<b>1 241 465</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>105 681</b>	<b>336 118</b>	<b>27 979</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>548 198</b>	<b>117 793</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>1 243 848</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54 337</b>	<b>245 575</b>	<b>27 007</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>750 971</b>	<b>28 912</b>
	<b>2006</b>	<b>1 477 286</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23 610</b>	<b>361 407</b>	<b>90 880</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 343 049</b>	<b>32 766</b>
	<b>2007</b>	<b>1 293 780</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46 350</b>	<b>554 594</b>	<b>140 146</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>592 232</b>	<b>43 580</b>
	<b>2008</b>	<b>1 498 171</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>68 438</b>	<b>390 098</b>	<b>28 286</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>338 267</b>	<b>3 794</b>
<b>Asia</b>										
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>										
<i>Cambodia</i>										
	2007	702	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>China<sup>a</sup></i>										
	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
	2008	82 232	–	11 687	405 671	–	–	–	238 215	11 781
<i>Hong Kong SAR</i>										
	2004	30	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Macao SAR</i>										
	2005	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Indonesia</i>										
	2005	165	–	–	325	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	183	–	–	110	5	–	–	5	105

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Acetone (litres)</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ethyl ether (litres)</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)</i>	<i>Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Piperidine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Toluene (litres)</i>
<b>Myanmar</b>										
	2004	1 500	–	6 255	2 068	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	163	–	2 814	75	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	–	–	352	128	–	–	–	32	–
<b>Philippines</b>										
	2004	9 893	–	–	2	12	–	–	73	9 600
	2005	2 685	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	–	320	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	902	–	–	385	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Thailand</b>										
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	73	–
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	–
<b>Subregional total</b>										
	<b>2004</b>	<b>21 131</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16 137</b>	<b>13 982</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 163</b>	<b>16 877</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>7 169</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14 863</b>	<b>6 124</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31 803</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1 539</b>	<b>34 350</b>
	<b>2006</b>	<b>97 180</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19 088</b>	<b>420 700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>328 909</b>	<b>46 939</b>
	<b>2007</b>	<b>52 602</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>92 827</b>	<b>127 111</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>93 619</b>	<b>69 335</b>
	<b>2008</b>	<b>83 317</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12 039</b>	<b>406 294</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>238 252</b>	<b>11 886</b>
<b>South Asia</b>										
<b>India</b>										
	2004	–	2 700	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 800
	2006	–	650	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Maldives</b>										
	2008	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10 860	–
<b>Subregional total</b>										
	<b>2004</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 800</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>2006</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Acetone (litres)</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ethyl ether (litres)</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)</i>	<i>Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Piperidine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Toluene (litres)</i>
	<b>2007</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>2008</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10 860</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>West Asia</b>										
Kazakhstan										
	2005	9	–	–	76	–	–	–	61	–
	2006	48	–	–	12	–	–	–	1 978	413
Kyrgyzstan										
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	231	–
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	346	–
	2008	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 983	–
Lebanon										
	2004	–	–	300	5	–	–	–	–	–
	2005	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	10	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	°	–	1	°	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan										
	2008	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tajikistan										
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 007	–
Turkey										
	2004	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	4 081	–	–	168	2	–	–	–	–
	2007	280	–	530	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan										
	2006	–	–	–	120	–	–	–	542	–
	2007	°	–	–	60	–	–	–	3 132	–

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)
<b>Subregional total</b>										
	<b>2004</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>2006</b>	<b>4 139</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 751</b>	<b>413</b>
	<b>2007</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4 485</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>2008</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 983</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Europe</b>										
<b>States not members of the European Union</b>										
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
	2008	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iceland										
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	°	–
Norway										
	2004	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–
Russian Federation										
	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
	2008	5 214	–	477	4 296	–	–	–	1 598	725
Ukraine										
	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

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Acetone (litres)</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ethyl ether (litres)</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)</i>	<i>Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Piperidine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Toluene (litres)</i>
	2007	6 605	6	3	135 349	115	–	–	79 609	5 269
	2008	17 009 109	–	–	778 855 006	–	–	–	62 120 858	10 314
<b>European Union</b>										
<b>Austria</b>										
	2006	1	–	–	3	–	°	–	1	2
	2007	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	°
	2008	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	12	5
<b>Belgium</b>										
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	55	–	–	–
	2005	19 400	–	–	8 650	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	2 890	–	–	125	–	–	–	5	–
	2007	78	–	62	1 256	–	–	–	173	22
	2008	1 510	–	–	1 850	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Bulgaria</b>										
	2004	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	17
	2005	204	–	°	6	–	°	–	3	–
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	500	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	–	–
	2008	–	–	–	–	–	153	–	–	–
<b>Czech Republic</b>										
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	2007	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	°	10
	2008	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
<b>Estonia</b>										
	2004	°	°	22	60	–	–	–	5	–
	2005	°	–	°	°	–	–	–	15	10
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	2
	2008	–	–	–	°	–	–	–	°	–

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Acetone (litres)</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ethyl ether (litres)</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)</i>	<i>Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Piperidine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Toluene (litres)</i>
<b>Finland</b>										
	2004	5	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–
	2006	–	–	–	23	1	–	–	2	–
	2008	12	–	1	23	–	–	–	–	–
<b>France</b>										
	2007	987	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Germany</b>										
	2004	2	–	21	2	–	–	–	1	5
	2005	4	–	–	13	–	–	–	4	3
	2006	6	–	6	8	–	–	–	3	6
	2007	3	–	–	803	–	–	–	62	13
	2008	2	–	3	8	–	–	–	3	11
<b>Greece</b>										
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	°
<b>Hungary</b>										
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	2007	°	–	1	2	–	–	–	1	–
<b>Italy</b>										
	2004	23	–	25	3	–	–	–	2	–
	2005	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Lithuania</b>										
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	106	–	–	–
	2008	10	–	–	20	–	–	–	20	–
<b>Luxembourg</b>										
	2006	835	–	–	100	889	–	4	–	88
<b>Netherlands</b>										
	2004	9 775	–	–	780	–	48	–	–	–
	2005	19 040	–	–	4 205	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	3 458	–	1 690	8 134	–	–	–	47	–

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Acetone (litres)</i>	<i>Anthranilic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Ethyl ether (litres)</i>	<i>Hydrochloric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)</i>	<i>Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)</i>	<i>Piperidine (kilograms)</i>	<i>Sulphuric acid (litres)</i>	<i>Toluene (litres)</i>
	2007	15 211	–	1 400	5 546	–	–	–	1 375	29
	2008	6 631	–	30	3 971	9	–	–	770	400
Poland										
	2004	–	–	–	705	–	120	–	54	3
	2006	2	–	–	76	–	–	–	19	17
	2007	–	–	–	145	–	–	–	12	°
	2008	–	–	–	231	–	–	–	31	20
Portugal										
	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										
	2004	°	–	–	20	–	–	–	°	9
	2005	16	–	–	9	–	–	–	°	63
	2006	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	62
	2007	2	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	67
	2008	4	–	–	24	–	–	–	1	88
Spain										
	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
	2008	862	–	104	77	2 083	–	–	106	1
United Kingdom										
	2006	5	–	5	9	–	–	–	13	8
	2007	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	5

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)
<b>Regional total</b>										
	<b>2004</b>	<b>44 366</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>102 996</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11 392</b>	<b>99 162</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>82 137</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6 447</b>	<b>315 958</b>	<b>2 693</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>670 367</b>	<b>13 350</b>
	<b>2006</b>	<b>74 592</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2 676</b>	<b>236 432</b>	<b>3 130</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>386 745</b>	<b>84 528</b>
	<b>2007</b>	<b>58 588</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2 906</b>	<b>311 814</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>215 512</b>	<b>11 151</b>
	<b>2008</b>	<b>17 023 358</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>778 865 508</b>	<b>2 092</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62 123 399</b>	<b>11 581</b>
<b>Oceania</b>										
Australia										
	2004	304	–	23	175	37	–	–	51	164
	2005	372	–	73	375	5	°	–	398	982
	2007	202	–	1 274	271	3	–	–	29	275
	2008	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
New Zealand										
	2005	102	–	1	41	2	–	–	33	581
	2006	321	–	218	491	73	–	–	168	1 540
	2007	249	–	–	233	59	–	–	195	1 009
	2008	291	–	5	235	32	–	–	56	643
<b>Regional total</b>										
	<b>2004</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>164</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>1 563</b>
	<b>2006</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>1 540</b>
	<b>2007</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 274</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>1 284</b>
	<b>2008</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>643</b>
<b>World total</b>										
	<b>2004</b>	<b>3 260 582</b>	<b>2 722</b>	<b>320 743</b>	<b>56 621 642</b>	<b>28 696</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1 084 609</b>	<b>258 938</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>1 378 693</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>77 765</b>	<b>579 789</b>	<b>31 542</b>	<b>47 732</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1 870 325</b>	<b>82 110</b>
	<b>2006</b>	<b>1 663 487</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>46 787</b>	<b>1 462 662</b>	<b>94 196</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>5 131 145</b>	<b>170 914</b>
	<b>2007</b>	<b>1 414 635</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>145 377</b>	<b>1 000 812</b>	<b>141 358</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>907 910</b>	<b>133 375</b>
	<b>2008</b>	<b>18 619 177</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>84 362</b>	<b>779 679 684</b>	<b>31 696</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>62 722 002</b>	<b>35 441</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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 2004-2008

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 2004-2008. That information was requested in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/20 of 24 July 1995. Details may be made available on a case-by-case basis, subject to confidentiality of data.

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

X signifies that relevant information was submitted on form D.

Country or territory	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements
Afghanistan									X	X
Albania					X	X				X
Algeria	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Andorra										
Angola									X	X
<i>Anguilla</i>										
Antigua and Barbuda										
Argentina	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Armenia	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
<i>Aruba</i>										
<i>Ascension Island</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Australia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Austria <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Azerbaijan			X				X	X	X	X
Bahamas						X				
Bahrain						X				
Bangladesh	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Barbados	X	X								
Belarus	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belgium <sup>a</sup>	X		X				X	X		
Belize										
Benin	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
<i>Bermuda</i>										

Country or territory	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements
Bhutan							X	X		
Bolivia	X	X	X	X	X				X	X
Bosnia and Herzegovina							X	X	X	X
Botswana										
Brazil	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>British Virgin Islands</i>										
Brunei Darussalam	X	X	X	X			X	X		X
Bulgaria <sup>a</sup>	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		
Cape Verde										
<i>Cayman Islands</i>										
Central African Republic										
Chad										
Chile	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
China	X		X				X		X	
<i>Hong Kong SAR</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Macao SAR</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Christmas Island</i>									X	X
<i>Cocos (Keeling) Islands</i>										
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	
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Côte d'Ivoire								X	X	X
Croatia			X		X		X	X	X	X
Cuba							X	X	X	X
Cyprus <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Czech Republic <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Democratic People's Republic of Korea			X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Democratic Republic of the Congo					X	X	X	X	X	X
Denmark <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Djibouti										
Dominica										
Dominican Republic	X	X			X	X		X	X	X
Ecuador	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Country or territory	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements
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 <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Ethiopia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Falkland Islands (Malvinas)</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fiji										
Finland <sup>a</sup>			X	X			X	X	X	X
France <sup>a</sup>	X		X				X		X	
<i>French Polynesia</i>										
Gabon										
Gambia										
Georgia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Germany <sup>a</sup>	X		X	X			X	X	X	X
Ghana										
<i>Gibraltar</i>										
Greece <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Grenada										
Guatemala	X	X							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 <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Iceland			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
India	X	X	X	X			X	X		
Indonesia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)					X	X	X	X	X	X
Iraq									X	X
Ireland <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Israel										
Italy <sup>a</sup>	X		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		
Kenya	X	X							X	X
Kiribati										
Kuwait										

<i>Country or territory</i>	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	<i>Trade</i>	<i>Uses and/or requirements</i>	<i>Trade</i>	<i>Uses and/or requirements</i>	<i>Trade</i>	<i>Uses and/or requirements</i>	<i>Trade</i>	<i>Uses and/or requirements</i>	<i>Trade</i>	<i>Uses and/or requirements</i>
Kyrgyzstan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lao People's Democratic Republic	X		X				X			
Latvia <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X			X	X		
Luxembourg <sup>a</sup>			X						X	
Madagascar			X	X					X	X
Malawi				X			X	X		
Malaysia			X	X					X	X
Maldives	X	X								
Mali										
Malta <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Marshall Islands										
Mauritania										
Mauritius	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						
Monaco			X	X			X	X		
Mongolia										
Montenegro <sup>b</sup>							X	X	X	X
Montserrat	X	X		X		X		X		
Morocco	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Mozambique					X	X				
Myanmar	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Namibia					X	X				
Nauru										
Nepal										
Netherlands <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Netherlands Antilles			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Caledonia	X		X		X	X				
New Zealand	X	X	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						
Norfolk Island							X	X		
Norway	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Oman					X				X	

Country or territory	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements
Pakistan	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Palau										
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	X
Poland <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Portugal <sup>a</sup>	X		X		X		X		X	
Qatar										
Republic of Korea	X	X	X				X	X	X	X
Republic of Moldova <sup>c</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Romania <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Russian Federation	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Rwanda										
<i>Saint Helena</i>		X		X			X	X	X	X
Saint Kitts and Nevis										
Saint Lucia							X		X	X
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			X	X	X	X				
Samoa										
San Marino										
Sao Tome and Principe					X	X				
Saudi Arabia	X		X		X		X		X	
Senegal	X	X	X		X	X				
Serbia <sup>d</sup>							X	X	X	X
Seychelles	X	X							X	X
Sierra Leone										
Singapore	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Slovakia <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Slovenia <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Solomon Islands										
Somalia										
South Africa	X	X	X	X			X	X		
Spain <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sri Lanka	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Sudan					X	X				
Suriname										
Swaziland										
Sweden <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Switzerland	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Syrian Arab Republic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Country or territory	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements	Trade	Uses and/or requirements
Tajikistan		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
<i>Tristan da Cunha</i>				X						
Tunisia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Turkmenistan		X					X	X	X	
<i>Turks and Caicos Islands</i>										
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	X
United Kingdom <sup>a</sup>			X				X	X	X	X
United Republic of Tanzania	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
Viet Nam	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
<i>Wallis and Futuna Islands</i>										
Yemen	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	
Zambia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Zimbabwe										
<b>Total number of Governments that submitted form D</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>Total number of Governments requested to provide information</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>213</b>

<sup>a</sup> State member of the European Union.

<sup>b</sup> By its resolution 60/264 of 28 June 2006, the General Assembly decided to admit Montenegro to membership in the United Nations.

<sup>c</sup> Since 9 September 2008, "Republic of Moldova" has replaced "Moldova" as the short name used in the United Nations.

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

## Annex V

### **Annual legitimate requirements for ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone and 1-phenyl-2-propanone, substances frequently used in the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants**

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

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

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

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

2. Pursuant to that resolution, the Board formally invited Governments to prepare estimates of their legitimate requirements for those substances. Those estimates, as reported by Governments, were published, for the first time, in March 2007.

3. The table below reflects the latest data reported by Governments on those four precursor chemicals (and their preparations, as relevant). It is expected that those data will provide the competent authorities of exporting countries with at least an indication of the legitimate requirements of importing countries, thus preventing diversion attempts. Governments are invited to review their requirements as published, amend them as necessary and inform the Board of any required change.

**Annual legitimate requirements reported by Governments for ephedrine,  
pseudoephedrine, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, 1-phenyl-2-propanone  
and their preparations**  
(Kilograms)

<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>Ephedrine</i>	<i>Ephedrine preparations</i>	<i>Pseudoephedrine</i>	<i>Pseudoephedrine preparations</i>	<i>3,4-MDP-2-P<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>P-2-P<sup>b</sup></i>
Afghanistan	50	0	5 000	0	0	0
Albania	1					
Algeria	10		17 000			
Argentina	156		9 700			1
Australia	5	15	9 000	1 250		40
Austria	130	67	1	1	1	1
Azerbaijan	20		10			
Bangladesh	368		49 021			
Barbados	250		160			
Belarus		60	50		1	1
Belgium	250		21 000		0	200
Belize			P	P		
Benin				10		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	20		1 500		0	0
Botswana	300					
Brazil	2 200		12 160		0	3 807
Bulgaria	50					
Cambodia	200	50	300	900		
Canada	2 000	5	20 000		0	0
Chile	270		6 800		0	0
China	140 000		110 000			
<i>Hong Kong SAR</i>	4 500	0	4 300	0	0	0
<i>Macao SAR</i>	1	10	1	159	0	0
Colombia	26		20 393			
Cook Islands		1				
Costa Rica	1		918		0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	31	1	0	0	0	0
Croatia	100		400			
Cuba	140			5		
Cyprus			100			
Czech Republic	660	14	2 300	2 000	0	1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2 300				10	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	250		900			
Dominican Republic	100			500		



<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>Ephedrine</i>	<i>Ephedrine preparations</i>	<i>Pseudoephedrine</i>	<i>Pseudoephedrine preparations</i>	<i>3,4-MDP-2-P<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>P-2-P<sup>b</sup></i>
Ecuador	100		7 500			
Egypt	2 000		58 000	2 000		
El Salvador	10	5	0			
Estonia	6					
<i>Falkland Islands (Malvinas)</i>		1		1		
Finland	100			1 000		5
Georgia	100	25	50	25		
Germany	8 000		20 000		1	3 046
Ghana	2 000		700			
Greece	50		320			
Guinea	36					
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guyana			85			
Haiti	150		360		0	0
Honduras	150					
Hungary	800		0	0	300	1 421
Iceland	1		1			
India			0	0		0
Indonesia	12 058		29 452			
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	50	1	55 000	10	6	51
Iraq	3 000		12 000			
Ireland	1	1	1	863	0	0
Israel	43		2 130	1 905		
Italy	200		9 000			450
Jamaica					0	0
Japan	210		10 000			
Jordan	1 650		20 000			60 500
Kazakhstan	818		1			
Kenya	3 000		3 500			
Kyrgyzstan	0		20		0	0
Latvia	25	27	41	383		
Lebanon	1		150		0	0
Lithuania		1		600		
Madagascar	702		150			
Malawi	1 000					
Malaysia	410	0	15 625	1 500	0	0
Malta		220		220	1	1
Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0	0

Country or territory	Ephedrine	Ephedrine preparations	Pseudoephedrine	Pseudoephedrine preparations	3,4-MDP-2-P <sup>a</sup>	P-2-P <sup>b</sup>
Mexico	P	P	P	P		
Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	1					
Montenegro		1		1		
Montserrat		1		1		
Morocco	1	0	1 024	0	0	0
Mozambique	3					
Myanmar	3					
New Zealand	50		650			
Nicaragua			200			
Nigeria	3 849		5 823			
Norway	300					1
Pakistan	22 000		48 000			
Panama	25	30	2 500	2 500		
Papua New Guinea	1		200		0	0
Peru	39		2 494	1 425		
Philippines	61		112		0	0
Poland	100		3 600			
Portugal			15			
Republic of Korea	15 950		32 500			
Republic of Moldova		10		150		
Romania	192		4 575			
Russian Federation	1 500					
Saint Helena		1		1		
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia	55		600			
Slovakia	3	1	1	0	0	0
Slovenia	3		350			
Solomon Islands	0	1	0	1	0	0
South Africa	20 000	0	20 000	0	0	0
Spain	1 154		7 005		0	
Sri Lanka					0	
Sweden	177		1		1	25
Switzerland					0	
Syrian Arab Republic	1 000		50 000			
Tajikistan	38					
Thailand	16		36 900			
Turkey	2 000		23 000			
Uganda	200	1	2 000	6		

<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>Ephedrine</i>	<i>Ephedrine preparations</i>	<i>Pseudoephedrine</i>	<i>Pseudoephedrine preparations</i>	<i>3,4-MDP-2-P<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>P-2-P<sup>b</sup></i>
United Arab Emirates	200		2 000			
United Kingdom	3 335		6 918		3	0
United Republic of Tanzania	950		500			
United States of America	140 260		511 100		0	46 803
Uruguay			22			
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1 000		20 000			
Yemen			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.

<sup>a</sup> 3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone.

<sup>b</sup> 1-Phenyl-2-propanone.

## Annex VI

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

1. The Governments of all exporting countries and territories are reminded that it is an obligation to provide pre-export notifications to Governments that have requested them pursuant to article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, which provides that:

“... upon request to the Secretary-General by the interested Party, each Party from whose territory a substance in Table I is to be exported shall ensure that, prior to such export, the following information is supplied by its competent authorities to the competent authorities of the importing country:

“(i) Name and address of the exporter and importer and, when available, the consignee;

“(ii) Name of the substance in Table I;

“(iii) Quantity of the substance to be exported;

“(iv) Expected point of entry and expected date of dispatch;

“(v) Any other information which is mutually agreed upon by the Parties.”

2. Governments that have requested pre-export notifications under the above 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.

<i>Notifying Government</i>	<i>Substances to which pre-export notification requirement applies</i>	<i>Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General</i>
Antigua and Barbuda <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>b</sup>	Acetic anhydride, ephedrine, potassium permanganate and pseudoephedrine	
Belgium	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
Benin <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	4 February 2000

<i>Notifying Government</i>	<i>Substances to which pre-export notification requirement applies</i>	<i>Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General</i>
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) <sup>a, c</sup>	Acetic anhydride, acetone, ethyl ether, hydrochloric acid, potassium permanganate and sulphuric acid	12 November 2001
Brazil <sup>a</sup>	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
<i>Cayman Islands</i> <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	7 September 1998
China	Acetic anhydride	20 October 2000
<i>Macao SAR</i> <sup>d</sup>	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
Colombia <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	14 October 1998
Costa Rica <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Table II	11 September 2002
Ecuador <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	1 August 1996
Egypt <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Table I and acetone	3 December 2004
Estonia	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
Ethiopia <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	20 June 2002
Hungary	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
India <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	23 March 2000
Indonesia <sup>a</sup>	Acetic anhydride, <i>N</i> -acetylanthranilic acid, anthranilic acid, ephedrine, ergometrine, ergotamine, isosafrole, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, norephedrine, phenylacetic acid, 1-phenyl-2-propanone, piperonal, potassium permanganate, pseudoephedrine and safrole	18 February 2000

<i>Notifying Government</i>	<i>Substances to which pre-export notification requirement applies</i>	<i>Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General</i>
Ireland	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
Italy	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
Japan	<i>N</i> -Acetylanthranilic acid, ephedrine, ergometrine, ergotamine, isosafrole, lysergic acid, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, 1-phenyl-2-propanone, piperonal, pseudoephedrine and safrole	17 December 1999
Jordan <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	15 December 1999
Kazakhstan <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	15 August 2003
Latvia	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
Lebanon <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	31 March 2003
Malaysia <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Table I, anthranilic acid, ethyl ether, phenylacetic acid and piperidine	21 August 1998
Maldives <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	6 April 2005
Malta	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
Mexico <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	6 April 2005
Netherlands	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
Nigeria <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	28 February 2000
Oman	All substances included in Tables I and II	16 April 2007
Pakistan <sup>a</sup>	Acetic anhydride, acetone, ephedrine, potassium permanganate and pseudoephedrine	12 November 2001
Paraguay <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	3 February 2000
Peru <sup>a</sup>	Acetic anhydride, acetone, ephedrine, ergometrine, ergotamine, ethyl ether, hydrochloric acid, lysergic acid, methyl ethyl ketone, norephedrine, potassium permanganate, pseudoephedrine, sulphuric acid and toluene	27 September 1999
Philippines <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	29 December 1998

<i>Notifying Government</i>	<i>Substances to which pre-export notification requirement applies</i>	<i>Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General</i>
Romania <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
Russian Federation <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	7 February 2000
Turkey <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	2 November 1995
United Arab Emirates <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>a</sup>	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) <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	27 March 2000
European Union (on behalf of all its States members) <sup>e</sup>	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000

*Notes:* The names of territories are in italics.

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> Since 31 March 2009, "Plurinational State of Bolivia" has replaced "Bolivia" as the short form used in the United Nations.

<sup>d</sup> Not yet notified by the Secretary-General.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

**Annex VII****Substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention***Table I*

Acetic anhydride  
N-Acetylanthranilic acid  
Ephedrine  
Ergometrine  
Ergotamine  
Isosafrole  
Lysergic acid  
3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone  
Norephedrine  
1-Phenyl-2-propanone  
Piperonal  
Potassium permanganate  
Pseudoephedrine  
Safrole

The salts of the substances in this Table whenever the existence of such salts is possible.

*Table II*

Acetone  
Anthranilic acid  
Ethyl ether  
Hydrochloric acid<sup>a</sup>  
Methyl ethyl ketone  
Phenylacetic acid  
Piperidine  
Sulphuric acid<sup>a</sup>  
Toluene

The salts of the substances in this Table whenever the existence of such salts is possible.

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<sup>a</sup> 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**

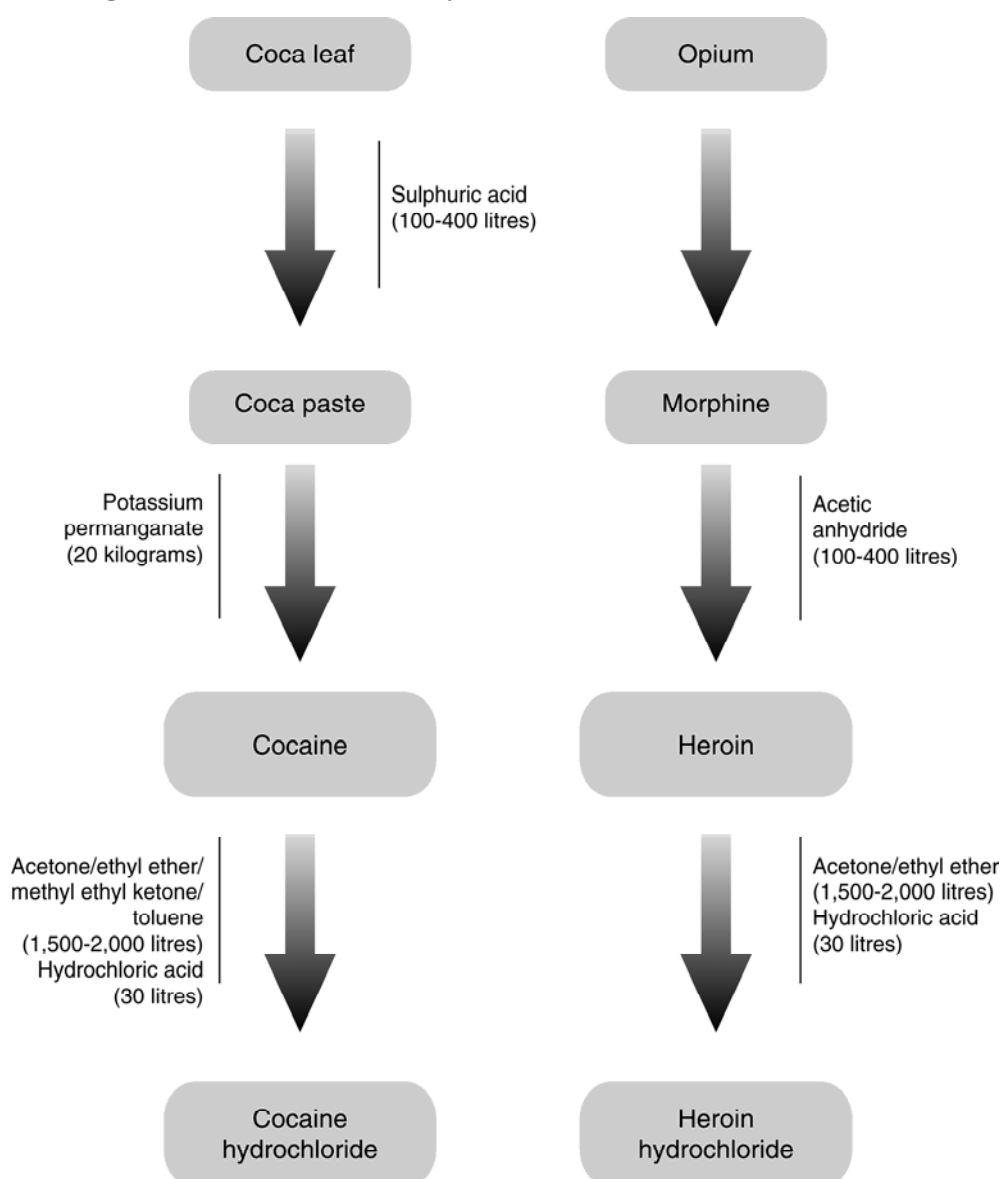


Figure A.II  
**Illicit manufacture of amphetamine and methamphetamine: scheduled substances and the approximate quantities of them required for the illicit manufacture of 100 kilograms of amphetamine sulphate and methamphetamine hydrochloride**

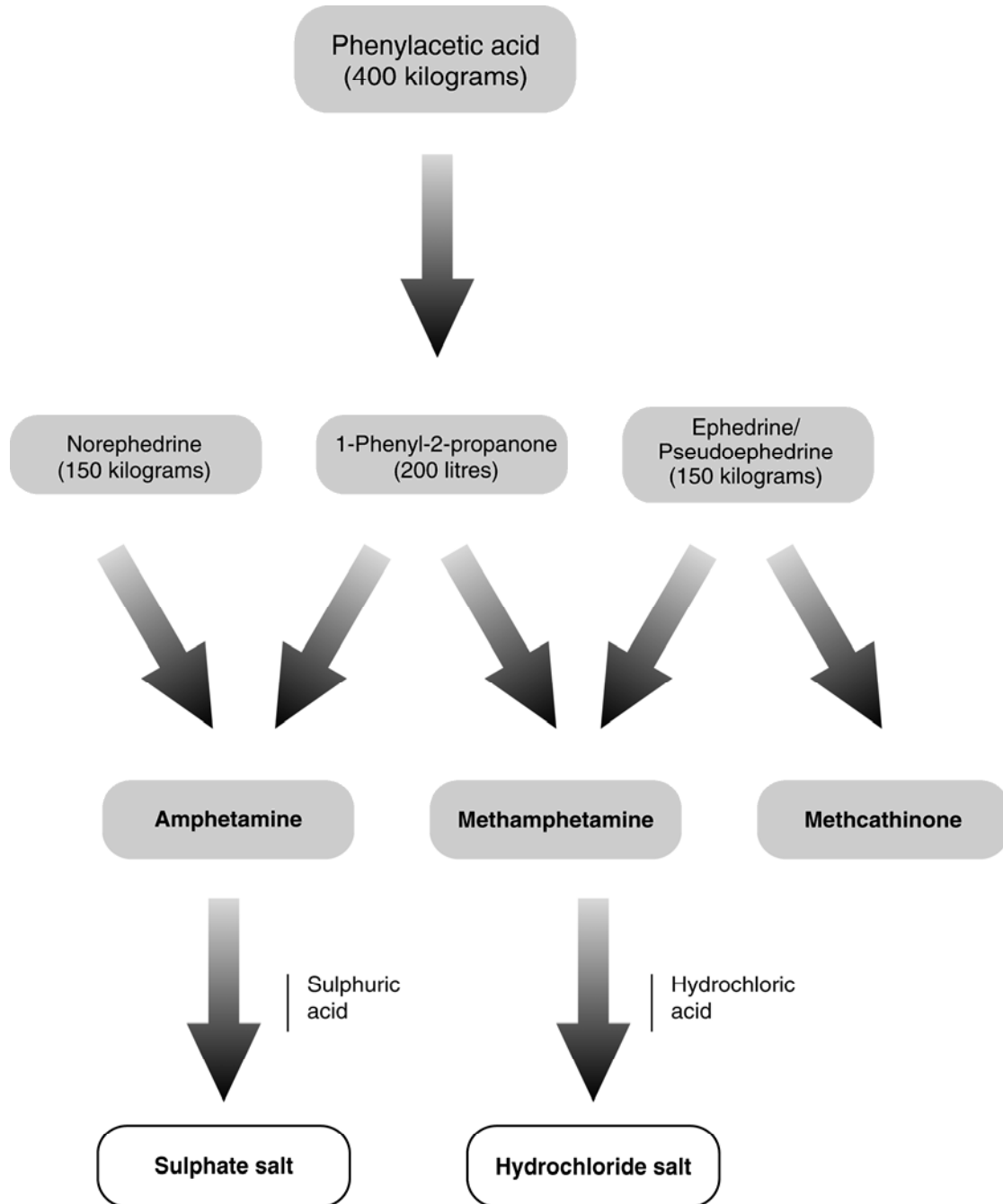
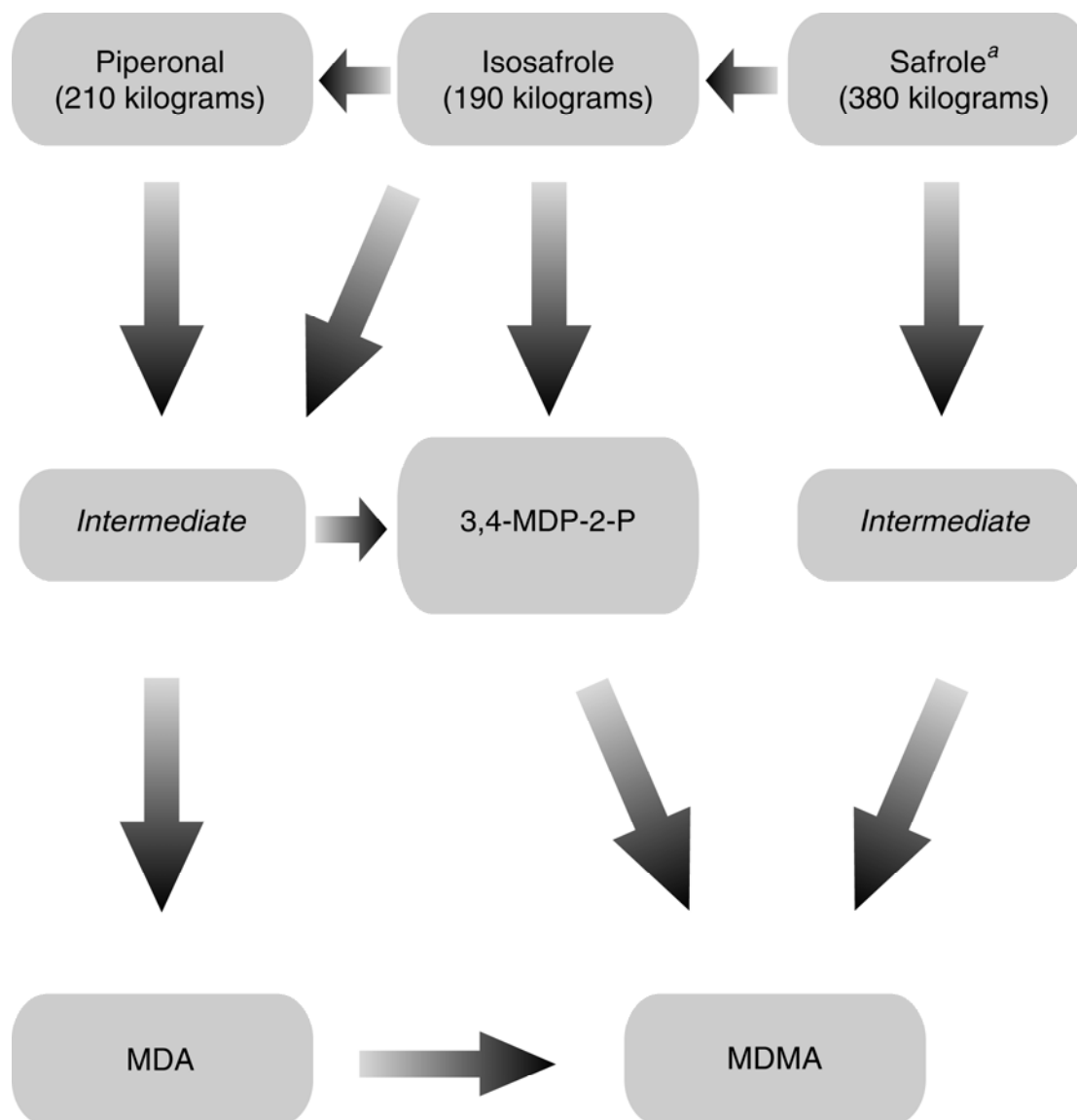


Figure A.III

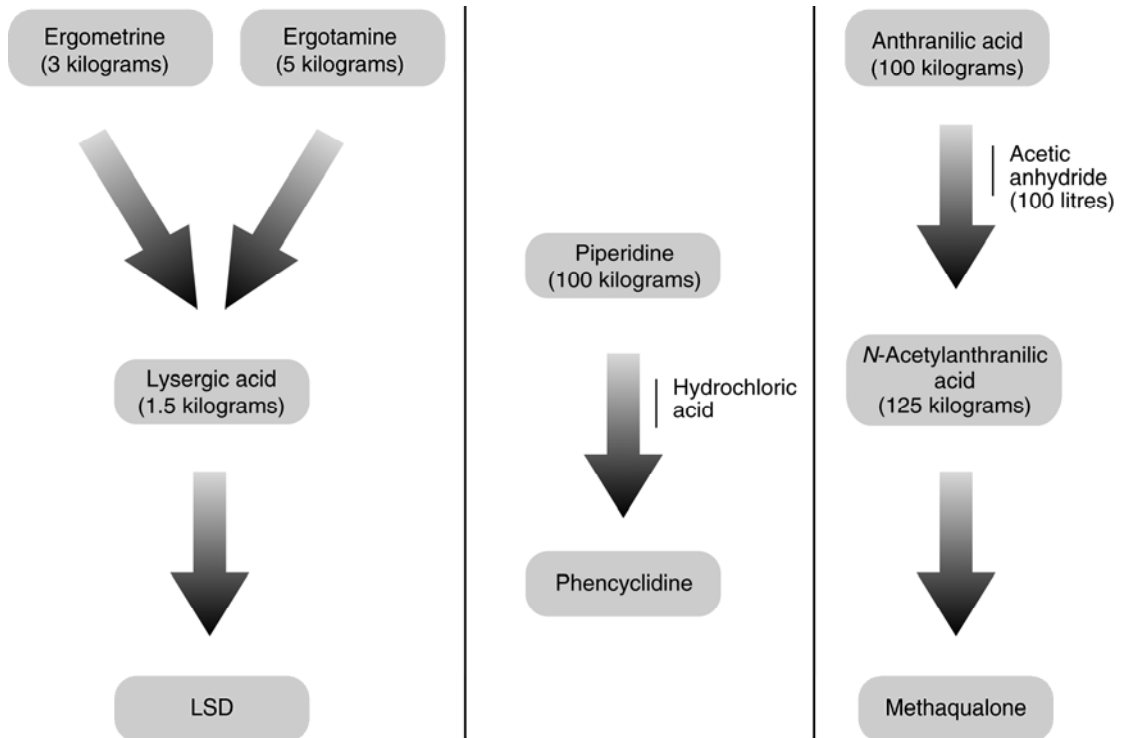
**Illicit manufacture of methylenedioxyamphetamine and related drugs:  
scheduled substances and the approximate quantities of them required for the  
manufacture of 100 litres of 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone**



*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 methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDMA) or 3,4-methylenedioxyethylamphetamine.

<sup>a</sup> 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:

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

<i>Substance</i>	<i>Licit uses</i>
3,4-Methylenedioxy-phenyl-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

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## 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<sup>a</sup> 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<sup>b</sup> 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<sup>c</sup> contains provisions for the following:

(a) General obligation for parties to take measures to prevent diversion of the substances in Table I and Table II of the 1988 Convention and to cooperate with each other to that end (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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<sup>a</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

<sup>c</sup> *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 1954 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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