



INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

2010

# Precursors

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



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*Narcotic Drugs: Estimated World Requirements for 2011 — Statistics for 2009* (E/INCB/2010/2)

*Psychotropic Substances: Statistics for 2009 — 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/2010/3)

*Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2010 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (E/INCB/2010/4)

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 2010  
on the Implementation of Article 12  
of the United Nations Convention  
against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs  
and Psychotropic Substances of 1988



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## Foreword

The international precursor control regime has been progressively strengthened over the past two decades, with significant results achieved in preventing precursor chemicals from reaching clandestine drug manufacturing sites. The International Narcotics Control Board, which is mandated to monitor and assess the compliance of Governments with their obligations under article 12 of the 1988 Convention, concerning precursor control, has continued to play an important role in this regard. The Board analyses the latest trends and patterns in the diversion of and trafficking in precursors, identifies weaknesses in national and international control systems and provides Governments with constructive recommendations and targeted solutions.

The 2010 precursors report of the Board presents the latest developments in global precursor chemical control. Pursuant to resolution 49/3 of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, during the past four years, 121 Governments have provided the Board with their annual legitimate requirements for precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants.

The Board's Pre-Export Notification Online system has now become a cornerstone of international precursor chemical control. International initiatives led by the Board, such as Project Prism and Project Cohesion, have continued to bring Governments together with the aim of preventing diversion and investigating trafficking. These cooperative activities have prevented tons of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine from being diverted into the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, and have resulted in large-scale seizures of acetic anhydride destined for the illicit manufacture of heroin. I am pleased to note that many Governments continue to give priority to participating in these effective initiatives.

While recognizing the progress achieved so far, the report also highlights the challenges that remain ahead. The sourcing of non-scheduled substances as substitutes for controlled precursors poses a growing challenge to the international community, while the diversion of precursors from domestic distribution channels requires the special attention of national drug control authorities. West Africa remains vulnerable to trafficking of precursors, and countries in West Asia continue to be targeted as transit points for heroin precursor chemicals destined for Afghanistan. Despite the wide availability of cocaine, there is still a lack of information on the sources and trafficking patterns of the precursors for cocaine.

Tackling the emerging issues in precursor control is a dynamic task that requires determined political will and sustained efforts on the part of all Governments. Yet the individual endeavours of Governments are sometimes not enough. Drug trafficking and organized crime, in particular the trafficking in precursor chemicals, will be eliminated only through the joint efforts of the international community. The knowledge exists and the infrastructure is in place; the Board looks forward to continued achievements of the international system of precursor control.



Hamid Ghodse

President of the International Narcotics Control Board



## **Preface**

The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 provides 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 prepared its report on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, in accordance with the following provisions contained in article 23 of the Convention:

1. The Board shall prepare an annual report on its work containing an analysis of the information at its disposal and, in appropriate cases, an account of the explanations, if any, given by or required of Parties, together with any observations and recommendations which the Board desires to make. The Board may make such additional reports as it considers necessary. The reports shall be submitted to the [Economic and Social] Council through the Commission which may make such comments as it sees fit.
2. The reports of the Board shall be communicated to the Parties and subsequently published by the Secretary-General. The Parties shall permit their unrestricted distribution.





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### **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*

International cooperation has continued to bring about good results in 2010 and has made it more difficult for traffickers to obtain some of the main chemicals they need for illicit drug manufacture. The 1988 Convention enjoys almost universal adherence, with only 11 States being non-parties, 7 of them in Oceania. Governments have also taken action such as the unanimous decision to reschedule phenylacetic acid, a substance that is increasingly being used in the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, from Table II to Table I.

Numerous Governments have continued to strengthen their legislation to prevent chemical diversion. During the reporting period, those Governments included those of China, the Czech Republic, El Salvador, Mexico, Myanmar, Samoa and South Africa.

The International Narcotics Control Board's Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system has shown particularly promising results: 115 countries and territories use it as the most effective tool to monitor international trade in scheduled chemicals and to rapidly identify suspicious transactions. At the rate of 1,500 notifications a month, PEN Online is the cornerstone of international control of precursors. The Board is concerned that most African countries still do not use it, a situation that should be quickly remedied. The Board urges all Governments to start using the system, but also to quickly respond to notifications in case of suspicious transactions, and to thoroughly check the final destination and use of chemical shipments. Re-exports are another issue that will require heightened attention from competent authorities in future.

Activities under Project Prism and Project Cohesion, the international initiatives to address the diversion of chemicals used in the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, heroin and cocaine, have continued to bring about positive results. Those activities have generated important information on trafficking patterns, significantly complemented the existing knowledge of participating authorities and identified weaknesses in control mechanisms.

Nevertheless, trafficking in precursors has continued, involving more and more non-scheduled substances. For example, preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine are now the major substances for illicit manufacture of methamphetamine. Also, the emergence of derivatives of scheduled precursors, such as esters of phenylacetic acid, is an issue that needs the full attention and action of all competent authorities. The Board has therefore devoted a special section of this year's report to the use of non-scheduled chemicals in illicit drug manufacture and suggested possible action.

Traffickers have continued to target the European Union and East and West Asia to source acetic anhydride for the illicit manufacture of heroin in Afghanistan. Moreover, despite regional law enforcement action and the efforts of the Afghani authorities, the chemical still makes its way to clandestine laboratories in that country. The Board encourages the European Union to strengthen the efficiency of its internal mechanisms for the control of precursors and urges the Afghani Government to intensify its precursor interdiction efforts and provide the Board with the information that is mandatory under article 12, so as to allow a

meaningful analysis of the illicit heroin manufacturing situation in that country. The Board also urges all Governments to support the Government of Iraq in addressing and preventing the use of what appears to be a major trafficking route for acetic anhydride to the region.

The Board welcomes the plan of action designed by the Project Cohesion Task Force, in cooperation with the authorities of the South American countries, to address the diversion of and trafficking in chemicals used in the manufacture of cocaine in the region. The Board urges all Governments to participate in future targeted initiatives in that regard and, as always, stands ready to support those efforts within its mandate under the international drug control treaties.

## I. Introduction

1. The present report reviews the action taken by Governments and by the International Narcotics Control Board to implement the provisions of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.<sup>1</sup> Chapter II begins with activities related to the transfer of phenylacetic acid from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention, followed by information on the status of adherence to the Convention and the fulfilment by Governments of reporting obligations to the Board, as well as legislation and control measures. It also includes the latest information on legitimate requirements for precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants and the status of utilization of the Board's automated Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system. Chapter II concludes with an overview of the activities and results achieved under Project Prism and Project Cohesion, the international initiatives addressing the diversion of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of, respectively, amphetamine-type stimulants, and heroin and cocaine.

2. The report continues in chapter III with a review of available information on the licit trade in individual precursor chemicals, as well as major trends in their trafficking. The analysis includes information on the most relevant cases of suspicious and stopped shipments in, and diversions or attempted diversions from, international trade, as well as seizures of those substances. Specific recommendations and conclusions are highlighted to facilitate the necessary actions to be taken by Governments with the aim of preventing the diversion of and trafficking in precursor chemicals. Those recommendations and conclusions are summarized in chapter IV.

3. As in the past, annexes I to X provide updated, practical information intended to assist competent national authorities in carrying out their functions, including information on estimated annual legitimate requirements for selected substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, a list of Governments that have requested pre-export notifications, information on the use of scheduled

substances in illicit drug manufacture and a summary of applicable treaty provisions.

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

### A. Scope of control

#### Transfer of phenylacetic acid from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention

4. Phenylacetic acid is an immediate precursor of 1-phenyl-2-propanone (P-2-P), a substance listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention that is used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine and methamphetamine. Concerned by the increasing seizures of phenylacetic acid, in 2006 the Board initiated a review of the substance with a view to transferring it from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention. On the basis of the information provided by Governments, the Board concluded that the controls required for the substances in Table II of the Convention were not sufficient to prevent diversions of phenylacetic acid. Therefore, in November 2009 the Board submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs a recommendation that phenylacetic acid be rescheduled. In March 2010, the Commission, at its fifty-third session, decided unanimously to transfer phenylacetic acid from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention. That decision becomes effective on 17 January 2011.

### B. Adherence to the 1988 Convention

5. As at 31 October 2010, the 1988 Convention had been ratified, acceded to or approved by 183 States and formally confirmed by the European Union (extent of competence: article 12). Since the issuance of the 2009 report of the Board on the implementation of article 12, no additional States had become parties to the Convention. The details of accessions by region can be found in annex I to the present report.

6. Of the 11 States<sup>2</sup> that have yet to become parties to the 1988 Convention, 7 are in Oceania. There is increasing concern over countries in Oceania being

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

<sup>2</sup> Equatorial Guinea, Holy See, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Timor-Leste and Tuvalu.

used as trans-shipment points for precursor chemicals. The low rate of accession to the 1988 Convention in Oceania, as well as the geographical proximity of the region to illicit drug manufacturing areas, makes the region vulnerable to trafficking in precursor chemicals. **Therefore, the Board urges those 11 States to implement the provisions of article 12 and accede to the Convention without further delay.**

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

7. As at 31 October 2010, a total of 127 States and territories, as well as the European Commission (on behalf of the member States 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 2009 (see annex II for details). Zimbabwe resumed its submission of form D after a number of years of failing to do so.

8. Some States parties to the 1988 Convention (Burundi, Gabon, Gambia), have never submitted form D to the Board. A number of States had not submitted form D for the past several years, such as Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Bahamas, Comoros, Djibouti, Grenada, Guinea, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Swaziland and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. It is further noted that a few States parties submitted form D considerably beyond the 30 June deadline set by the Board. **The Board again urges those States parties to comply with their reporting obligations under the 1988 Convention and submit form D in a timely manner. States are also reminded to use the latest version of form D, which is available on the website of the Board ([www.incb.org](http://www.incb.org)).**

9. As at 31 October 2010, 57 Governments had reported seizures of precursor chemicals on form D for 2009, a slight increase over the figure for 2008 (47 Governments). Among them, 54 Governments reported seizures of substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention; 25 reported seizures of substances not included in Tables I or II. However, only a few Governments provided information on methods of diversion and illicit manufacture and on stopped shipments. In addition, many Governments

provided seizure information in aggregated figures and did not submit sufficient details to allow the Board to analyse and identify emerging trends in trafficking in precursors and illicit manufacture of drugs. **The Board therefore urges all Governments effecting seizures to provide mandatory and comprehensive information on methods of diversion and illicit manufacture, as well as information on stopped shipments.**

### D. Legislation and control measures

10. In 2009, the Government of South Africa amended its Medicines and Related Substances Control Act to include ephedrine, norephedrine and pseudoephedrine in the list of substances subject to special control measures. The import and export of these substances are now subject to the issuance of a permit by the Department of Health of South Africa. In addition, the amendment provides for strict control measures over the prescription and distribution of pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine.

11. In June 2009, the Government of the Czech Republic amended its national law No. 167/1998 on the provisions regarding pharmaceutical preparations containing pseudoephedrine. According to the amendment, all distributors and suppliers must possess the relevant permits in order to trade in such preparations.

12. In April 2010, the Government of Mexico strengthened control of phenylacetic acid by transferring the substance and its salts and derivatives from Table II to Table I of the federal law on precursor control. Since the rescheduling, a *permiso sanitario* is required for the import and export of the substance. In addition, the Government of Mexico brought methylamine, hydriodic acid and red phosphorus under its national control. Those three substances are not under international control but are used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants.

13. In October 2009, the Government of Samoa passed the Narcotics Amendment Act 2009, which provides for control measures over substances listed in Table I and Table II of the 1988 Convention. According to the act, trafficking in precursors for the illicit



manufacture of drugs is punishable by a term of imprisonment up to life.

14. In February 2010, the Government of El Salvador adopted a regulation to prohibit the import, export, manufacture, distribution, sale, possession, storage and transportation of ephedrine either as a raw material or as an ingredient in pharmaceutical preparations, with the exception of ephedrine in its injectable pharmaceutical form.

15. In February 2010, the Government of Myanmar decided to include safrole-rich oils under its national precursor regulations. **In this connection, the Board reminds all Governments to control safrole-rich oils in the same manner as safrole.**<sup>3</sup>

16. In May 2010, China strengthened control measures over the manufacture, distribution of and trade in precursors that can be used in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations, including ergotamine, ergometrine, lysergic acid, ephedrine and pseudoephedrine.

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

17. In its resolution 49/3, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs requested that Member States provide the Board with annual estimates of their legitimate requirements for four substances frequently used in the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, namely, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (3,4-MDP-2-P), pseudoephedrine, ephedrine and 1-phenyl-2-propanone (P-2-P), as well as for preparations containing those substances. The number of Governments that have provided such estimates has increased steadily in recent years. As at 31 October 2010, 123 Governments had provided such information. Luxembourg and Zimbabwe submitted their annual legitimate requirements for ephedrine and pseudoephedrine for the first time. The table of estimated legitimate requirements submitted by Governments is in annex V to the present report. It is also available on the website of the Board and is updated regularly. The document on how to determine annual legitimate requirements

for ephedrine and pseudoephedrine is also available on the website.

18. The first four years of operation of the system of estimates of annual legitimate requirements highlighted its value for the verification of the legitimacy of shipments of precursors. However, this experience has also revealed continuous challenges: some major trading countries, such as Switzerland, are not in a position to estimate their requirements; some countries report very high or rapidly increasing estimates over the four-year period, such as Bangladesh, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan; and the Governments of some 70 countries and territories still do not provide any estimates at all.

19. Although a large number of Governments update their estimated requirements regularly, the Board notes that some Governments have not done so for years, and some Governments have authorized imports of those substances in quantities that were much larger than their estimated requirements. **The Board encourages Governments to regularly review their estimated requirements and provide it with the most recent data. In this connection, the Board also calls upon Governments, especially those with significant trade (including re-export) in the four substances and their preparations, to exercise continuing vigilance to ensure that their legitimate requirements are commensurate with prevailing market conditions. Furthermore, the Board invites Governments to inform it of any methodologies that they have used for preparing the estimates.**

### F. Pre-export notifications

20. Pre-export notifications enable Governments to rapidly identify suspicious transactions of precursor chemicals under international control, thus preventing diversions of these substances from international trade. In 2010, the Governments of Afghanistan, Australia, El Salvador, Ghana and Thailand formally **requested** to receive pre-export notifications for substances listed in Table I and Table II of the Convention pursuant to the provisions of article 12, paragraph 10. Thus, as at 31 October 2010, a total of 78 Governments, including those of two territories, had formally **requested** to receive pre-export notifications. A list of those Governments is contained in annex VI. **The Board reminds Governments of exporting countries and**

<sup>3</sup> See the 2007 precursors report (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.XI.4).

territories that it is an obligation to provide pre-export notifications to Governments of importing countries and territories that have requested them.

21. The PEN Online system, launched by the International Narcotics Control Board in March 2006, has become the most effective tool for Governments to monitor international trade in scheduled substances and rapidly identify suspicious shipments. As at 31 October 2010, 117 countries and territories had been authorized to have access to PEN Online. On average, over 1,500 pre-export notifications are sent through the system every month, compared with about 600 per month three years ago.

22. While most countries that are major traders of precursors are actively using PEN Online, a number of registered Governments do not utilize the system. **The Board urges those Governments that have registered with PEN Online and trade in precursors, such as Aruba, Bangladesh, Barbados, the Congo, Cyprus, Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Myanmar, Nicaragua and the Republic of Moldova, to make active use of the system.**

23. Among countries that have not yet registered with PEN Online, about half are in Africa. As Africa is being targeted by traffickers for the transit of precursors, **the Board urges the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea, Madagascar, the Niger and Togo to join the system. Countries in other regions, including Armenia, Belize, Indonesia and Iraq, are also encouraged to use PEN Online.**

24. Since timely feedback will expedite the verification of the legitimacy of shipments, **the Board encourages importing Governments to respond by the verification deadline when a shipment is not authorized. If more time is needed for the verification of a particular transaction, the competent authorities of the importing country should inform the exporting country and ask it to delay the delivery of the shipment, pending the outcome of the verification. Importing countries are also reminded to use the reply function of the PEN Online system (rather than sending e-mails or faxes) to provide feedback, in order to ensure an unbroken chain of monitoring through the system.**

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

25. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/20, the Board requests Governments to provide data on their licit trade in, uses of and requirements for substances listed in Table I and Table II of the 1988 Convention. This information enables the Board to identify general trends in the international trade in precursors, and is essential for the Board to assist Governments in identifying unusual trade patterns and suspicious shipments.

26. As at 31 October 2010, 113 States and territories had provided information on licit trade and 107 Governments had furnished data on licit uses of and requirements for precursors (see annex IV for details). The submission rate is similar to that for the preceding year. The Governments of Belize and Mongolia submitted licit trade information for the first time.

## **H. Other action taken**

27. The two international initiatives of the International Narcotics Control Board, Project Prism and Project Cohesion, continued to provide platforms for the monitoring of licit trade in chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of, respectively, amphetamine-type stimulants, and heroin and cocaine, and for launching time-bound regional operations. Specifically, the reporting period saw the launch, in July 2009, of Operation Pila and Operation Data and Intelligence Collection and Exchange (DICE)-2. Both operations were evaluated in a joint meeting of the Task Forces of Project Cohesion and Project Prism, held in Bogota from 15 to 17 June 2010. The paragraphs below highlight the results of that meeting.

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

28. The Task Force reviewed in detail the results of Operation Pila, which focused on global trade in ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, with special emphasis on pharmaceutical preparations, and on trade in P-2-P and phenylacetic acid. Operation Pila was launched on

1 July 2009 and ended on 31 March 2010. The operation, which built on results achieved in the predecessor operations Crystal Flow and Ice Block, was found to have generated important intelligence on trafficking methods and organizations, to have significantly complemented the knowledge acquired during the two predecessor operations and to have identified weaknesses in control mechanisms in a number of countries and regions. Specifically of concern was the ease with which some importing countries authorized shipments even though suspicions were raised by the source country and the Board.

29. A measure of success under Operation Pila was the information made available that furthered law enforcement investigations. In total, there were 40 suspicious shipments; over 12.8 tons and 199 million tablets of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine were suspended, stopped or seized, preventing the illicit manufacture of up to 11.5 tons of methamphetamine. In addition, suspicious shipments of P-2-P were identified (see chapter III for details). Most of these shipments were destined for Guatemala, thus reconfirming the fact that Central American countries have become major destinations and transit points for precursors that were ultimately to be converted into methamphetamine. Operation Pila also revealed that traffickers are targeting non-scheduled substances, such as esters of phenylacetic acid.

30. The Board continues to closely monitor transactions involving precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants that are notified through the PEN Online system, and encourages all Governments to maintain the same level of cooperation and alertness that has been central to the success of past activities. Suspicious shipments, seizures and identified diversion attempts notified since the formal conclusion of Operation Pila on 31 March 2010, involving 66.5 tons, are a reflection of the commitment of a number of Governments and underline the relevance of a continuing exchange of information and intelligence on suspicious transactions and backtracking investigations. Relevant case details are presented in chapter III.

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

31. The Task Force also reviewed in detail the results of Operation DICE-2 and related developments since the last Task Force meeting, in October 2009. DICE-2 focused on the sharing of data on seizures, diversion attempts and suspicious shipments of acetic anhydride, as well as the verification of the legitimacy of the end-use of past shipments of the substance. During the operation, which lasted nine months and was supported by 60 countries and territories, the Board reviewed 860 international shipments of acetic anhydride, issued 10 notifications concerning suspicious transactions involving the substance and received 30 reports from individual countries and the European Union, evaluating the outcomes of the operation subsequent to its conclusion in 2010. Shipments of acetic anhydride seized during the operation amounted to over 26 tons and involved a number of countries in Europe and Asia. Details on those cases and an analysis of the trafficking trends identified are contained in chapter III below.

32. The Task Force agreed that the operation had achieved important results and realized its initial objectives. The operation had allowed for the exchange of information on trends in trafficking and diversion, highlighting the importance of a network for multilateral exchange of intelligence and other data. Similar to Operation Pila, Operation DICE-2 identified weaknesses in control mechanisms and the need for Governments to review control measures.

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

33. The present chapter provides an overview of major trends and developments in both licit trade and illicit trafficking in precursor chemicals for the period from 1 November 2009 to 31 October 2010. It summarizes information on seizures and cases of diversions and suspended or stopped shipments in international trade, as well as on activities associated with illicit drug manufacture. The analysis draws on information submitted to the Board through various mechanisms, such as the PEN Online system, form D (for 2009), Project Prism and Project Cohesion, as well

as through direct notifications from Governments. The Board wishes to thank all Governments for the information received.

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

34. During the period from 1 November 2009 to 31 October 2010, the authorities of 45 exporting countries used the PEN Online system for 4,392 transactions for shipments of precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants. A total of 304 inquiries into the legitimacy of shipments were initiated during the period, resulting in 42 shipments being suspended, stopped or seized.

#### **1. Ephedrine and pseudoephedrine**

##### *Licit trade*

35. From 1 November 2009 to 31 October 2010, 3,345 shipments of pseudoephedrine and ephedrine were recorded through the PEN Online system. The amounts involved were 1,191 tons, 31,020 litres and 8,836,742 tablets for pseudoephedrine and 150 tons, 84 litres and 72,210 tablets for ephedrine. Shipments of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine originated in 44 exporting countries and territories and were destined for 146 importing countries and territories.

##### *Trafficking*

36. As one of the tangible results of the activities under Project Prism, especially those with emphasis on pharmaceutical preparations of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine (i.e. Operation Ice Block and Operation Pila), there is now an increasingly widespread awareness of the significant role of substances in that form being diverted as starting materials for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants. While information submitted to the Board on ephedrine or pseudoephedrine in that form is still limited, available data confirm a clear trend: of 35 cases brought to the attention of the Board during Operation Crystal Flow, 40 such cases during Operation Ice Block and 139 cases during Operation Pila, 11 per cent, 27.5 per cent and 67 per cent, respectively, were in the form of pharmaceutical preparations. **The Board welcomes the increased**

**focus on shipments of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in the form of preparations and encourages Governments to also pay attention to the ephedrine or pseudoephedrine content in these preparations. This can vary significantly; in past years, ephedrine or pseudoephedrine content of between 30 mg and 300 mg in tablets has been notified to the Board.**

37. Almost all of the attempted diversions and seizures of pseudoephedrine preparations destined for Guatemala continued to originate in Bangladesh. Individual seizures weighed between 6 kg and 1.2 tons. Tablets were of relatively high pseudoephedrine content (240 mg). **The Board urges the Government of Bangladesh to closely monitor trade in ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, including imports in the form of raw material for formulation into pharmaceutical preparations and subsequent re-export in that form.**

38. Seizures of pseudoephedrine preparations were also effected by the authorities in Honduras. One seizure involved almost 30 million tablets of pseudoephedrine that originated in Taiwan Province of China, and a second seizure involved more than 152 million tablets (more than 9 tons) that originated in the Syrian Arab Republic. In addition, Indian authorities reported on form D stopping a shipment of 120 kg at the request of the Honduran authorities, following the ban on importation of pseudoephedrine hydrochloride to that country.

39. Seizures of ephedrine, both as raw material and in the form of preparations, continued in Mexico. Most seizures in Mexico were effected at the seaport of Manzanillo, Colima, where almost 8 tons was seized in five shipments. There was only one seizure reported by Mexican authorities, in April 2010, of pseudoephedrine in the form of pharmaceutical preparations. The seizure, which amounted to more than 3.7 tons, was made in Port Veracruz from a vessel that originated in India. Seizures of ephedrine weighing between 40 kg and 1 ton destined for Mexico were reported by Paraguay and on form D by the authorities of Chile, Germany and the Netherlands. With the exception of two seizures reported by the Netherlands authorities of ephedrine that transited through the Netherlands from Bangladesh and Ghana, and a shipment of 445 kg of ephedrine from a container loaded in Chile, all other shipments destined for Mexico reportedly originated in India.

40. Other countries in Central America and the Caribbean that were identified as destination countries for suspicious shipments of ephedrine and/or pseudoephedrine included Belize, the Dominican Republic and Jamaica. The Board is also aware, through form D data, of one stopped shipment of 55 kg of pseudoephedrine hydrochloride to Brazil, and of seizures of 220 kg and 47 kg of pseudoephedrine raw material in Colombia and Brazil, respectively. There has been a progressive tightening in recent years of regulations for, including the total banning of, ephedrine and pseudoephedrine products, especially in Central America and Mexico. **The Board notes the introduction of regulations as an important step in reducing the potential for diversion and reminds Governments of exporting countries to keep themselves informed of existing import restrictions and to consult available resources, such as the information package for competent national authorities available on the Board's website.**

41. As reported in previous years, Europe is still being used as a trans-shipment point, with Germany, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland having been associated with shipments from South and South-East Asia destined for Belize, Guatemala and Mexico, although the quantities trans-shipped have decreased. Mexico, Panama and the United Arab Emirates were also reported as transit countries.

42. While there were fewer large seizures of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine en route through African countries for smuggling into Central and North America, Africa remains at risk of being used by traffickers to obtain precursor chemicals. This applies specifically to West Africa, where shipments of 500 kg and 200 kg of ephedrine hydrochloride to Guinea and the Niger, respectively, were stopped. Shipments of ephedrine or pseudoephedrine to other African countries that were suspended for further clarifications with the importing countries totalled more than 5.5 tons and included shipments destined for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Morocco, Nigeria and South Africa. Competent authorities of several countries informed the Board on form D of stopped shipments of ephedrine or pseudoephedrine hydrochloride to the Central African Republic, Kenya, Madagascar, Nigeria and Togo. The seizure of more than 30,000 ephedrine tablets was notified by the authorities of Côte d'Ivoire,

the only African country that submitted form D data on ephedrine and pseudoephedrine seizures. Netherlands authorities stopped a shipment of 500 kg of ephedrine en route to Zimbabwe, which was confirmed by the authorities in that country to be part of a series of unauthorized imports.

43. The same vigilance is required in West Asia, another region that has been targeted by criminal groups. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) reported a sudden and significant increase in seizures of high-purity crystalline d-methamphetamine ("shisheh") since 2008, especially in countries in East and South-East Asia with trafficking links to the Islamic Republic of Iran. Shipments to the region of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, in the form of both raw material and pharmaceutical preparations, that were stopped or suspended included two shipments amounting to one ton from India to Iraq in 2009 and 2010, and more than 100 kg of pseudoephedrine hydrochloride to the United Arab Emirates and 500 kg of ephedrine hydrochloride to Jordan, both reported by Canada on form D for 2009. **The Board urges Governments to continue to strengthen their control mechanisms with regard to precursors, including the establishment of realistic estimates of legitimate requirements, and thereby reduce the risk of diversion and of being targeted by traffickers.**

44. In sharp contrast to seizures of methamphetamine end product in South-East Asia, there are very few records of suspicious orders, stopped shipments or diversion attempts involving the chemical precursors required for methamphetamine manufacture in South-East Asia. Indian authorities reported on form D suspending a shipment of about 35 kg of pseudoephedrine sulphate to Myanmar. Chinese authorities led an extensive operation that resulted in the seizure of 104,400 kg of ephedrine from 64 companies.

45. Shipments of ephedrine or pseudoephedrine that were not effected or were stopped because of concerns about their legitimacy by the competent authorities of the importing countries were also reported on form D by Belgium, Canada, Germany, India, Spain and the United Kingdom: Canadian authorities stopped four exports of a total of almost 1.6 tons of pseudoephedrine sulphate to Belgium, as well as two shipments of pseudoephedrine hydrochloride totalling almost

60 tons to the United States of America. There were also several instances in which the estimated annual legitimate requirements provided justification for enquiries about the legitimacy of the import. For example, authorities in Switzerland enquired to the Board about the legitimacy of shipments of pseudoephedrine hydrochloride to Bosnia and Herzegovina. On the basis of the estimated annual legitimate requirements for the country, only part of the amount initially ordered was authorized for export.

46. Seizures reported on form D were frequently on a significantly smaller scale, involving substances obtained fraudulently from local distribution channels, drugstores, retail outlets or Internet sales. The amounts diverted or smuggled in these ways are typically associated with smaller-scale illicit manufacture for personal consumption or with direct consumption.

47. The total weight of seized raw ephedrine notified by 23 countries amounted to 41.9 tons, with China (28 tons) accounting for more than 65 per cent of the total amount reported, followed by Argentina, with almost 10.5 tons, and Chile, with slightly less than 1.2 tons. Mexico notified slightly less than 900 kg. In the same period, 15 countries reported seizing ephedrine in the form of pharmaceutical preparations. The total weight of all seizures amounted to 2.9 tons. Myanmar and India reported seizures of more than 1.6 tons and 1.2 tons, respectively, of ephedrine preparations.

48. The total quantity of raw pseudoephedrine reported seized in form D amounted to 7.2 tons. Authorities in Myanmar reported seizing almost 3.3 tons of pseudoephedrine raw materials, followed by Mexico, with more than 2.6 tons. Authorities in Australia, China and Colombia notified seizures of raw pseudoephedrine in amounts larger than 200 kg. Twelve countries reported seizing pseudoephedrine-containing pharmaceutical preparations with a total weight of 1,075 kg. Australia, the Dominican Republic and the Netherlands together accounted for more than 85 per cent of notified seizures. Authorities in El Salvador reported seizing and destroying more than 42 tons of pseudoephedrine in the form of raw material and of pharmaceutical preparations from 51 different establishments in the country after the use of pseudoephedrine was prohibited on 1 June 2009. Large-scale seizures of 1.7 million and 13 million

pseudoephedrine tablets were also reported by authorities in Thailand and Cambodia, respectively.

49. Two countries that regularly report significant seizures of both ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in bulk and in the form of pharmaceutical preparations are Australia and New Zealand. New Zealand continued to experience a large number of cases of trafficking of preparations containing pseudoephedrine, primarily in the form of Contac NT from China.

50. A number of other Governments reported seizures of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, in the form of both raw material and pharmaceutical preparations. Canadian, French and Venezuelan authorities reported seizures of significant amounts of the substances, while additional, smaller-scale seizures were reported by the authorities of 25 countries. **The Board calls on all Governments to ensure adequate monitoring of, and exercise vigilance at, all levels of the continuum encompassing manufacture and domestic distribution of, and international trade in, controlled precursor chemicals and to seek cooperation with relevant industries. The Board reminds Governments to consult its Guidelines for a Voluntary Code of Practice for the Chemical Industry, published in 2009.**

## 2. Norephedrine and Ephedra

### *Licit trade*

51. Between 1 November 2009 and 31 October 2010, international trade reported through the PEN Online system revealed 11 countries exporting norephedrine to 23 importing countries, involving a total amount of 43,435 kg.

### *Trafficking*

52. The authorities of Costa Rica and the Netherlands reported seizures of norephedrine allegedly destined for Mexico. In view of increasing restrictions on the availability of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, **the Board urges Governments to exercise vigilance over substances such as norephedrine that could be substituted for those two substances with little modification of the illicit manufacturing process.**

53. Seizures of *Ephedra* herb were reported on form D by only two countries, Australia and Germany, with the majority of the small-scale consignments to both countries originating in the United States. A single consignment from New Zealand to Australia accounted

for almost 25 kg. Mexican authorities also reported the seizure in April 2010 of 3,645 kg of ephedrine disguised as “black tea extract”. The situation in 2009 thus contrasts significantly with that of some years before, when a number of countries reported seizures of or attempts to divert multi-ton quantities of *Ephedra*. The Board notes this development following the adoption in several countries of legislative and control measures to either ban the importation of *Ephedra* or allow for proper national controls, and **encourages all Governments to remain alert in regard to *Ephedra* and other natural sources of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, and to consider adopting adequate measures to monitor them in the same way as is done for the substances themselves, thus reducing the risk of their use in illicit drug manufacture.**

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

#### *Licit trade*

54. The licit trade in 3,4-MDP-2-P and P-2-P is small and limited to just a few countries. Between 1 November 2009 and 31 October 2010, only five shipments of 3,4-MDP-2-P, amounting to four litres, were reported through the PEN Online system. During the same period, the Board was notified of 35 shipments of P-2-P through the same system. Eight countries exported a total volume of 14,690 litres to 16 importing countries, including a single shipment of 8,865 litres to Jordan. That country, for the second consecutive year, thus accounted for most of the licit international trade in P-2-P reported to the Board. Jordan and the neighbouring Syrian Arab Republic were also the destination countries for shipments of 9,800 litres and 3,900 litres, respectively, that Indian authorities stopped in 2009. A year earlier, the Board had started to alert the authorities of Jordan and all other Governments to exercise caution when authorizing shipments of P-2-P for an alleged end-use, as stated by Jordanian authorities, as a cleaning and disinfection agent, and to substitute for that precursor one of many alternative chemicals available for the formulation of such products. Concerns about the legitimacy of the shipments to Jordan and their final destination, Iraq, were supported by the results of the laboratory analysis of the alleged cleaning product communicated to the Board, which showed no traces

of P-2-P. Despite this, the Jordanian authorities informed the Board of their intention to authorize the importation of 9 tons of the substance for 2010 for the manufacture of the same cleaning and disinfection product. **The Board urges the Government of Jordan to address this matter without further delay, in particular by strengthening controls over P-2-P, including exports to Iraq, and by revisiting and revising its annual legitimate requirements for the substance.**

55. The international trade situation, in terms of both the number of countries involved and the amounts traded, is different for phenylacetic acid, an immediate precursor chemical for P-2-P, and piperonal, a substance that can be used as a substitute for 3,4-MDP-2-P in the illicit manufacture of MDMA. Between 1 November 2009 and 31 October 2010, the Board was notified of 315 shipments of phenylacetic acid, totalling 2,989 tons, from 12 exporting countries to 41 importing countries. Excluding a single shipment of 2,688 tons from the United States to the Netherlands, international trade in 2010 recorded through the PEN Online system amounted to about 310 tons. Mexico remains a major importer of the substance, accounting for 132 tons. With the transfer of phenylacetic acid from Table II to Table I in January 2011, international trade reported through the PEN Online system is expected to increase. For piperonal, the Board was informed of 549 international transactions between 1 November 2009 and 31 October 2010, involving 16 exporting and 45 importing countries and a total of some 2,123 tons. The amounts traded and countries involved are comparable to those reported in the previous year. In view of the significant volumes traded internationally in phenylacetic acid and piperonal and the tightening of controls on other more immediate precursors, which will likely have a further impact on illicit demand for them, **the Board urges Governments to closely monitor movements of these two substances in both international and domestic trade.**

#### *Trafficking*

56. The discrepancy observed over recent years between the size and frequency of MDMA seizures and those of the precursors required in its manufacture continued in the reporting period. Australia and the Netherlands were the only countries that reported on form D seizures of 3,4-MDP-2-P, in limited volumes.

German authorities reported on form D what would be the only attempt to divert the substance since 2005, in which an individual attempted to procure 300 litres of 3,4-MDP-2-P. Spanish authorities informed the Board on form D of two stopped shipments of piperonal in the amounts of 1 ton and 500 kg to Mexico and Turkey, respectively. The authorities of several European countries, including Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy and Portugal, notified seizures of piperonal in the form of “ecstasy”-like tablets. Whether or not this represents a new trend to conceal the identity of the substance as a precursor chemical, or whether it reflects a new development to deceive potential consumers in another facet of the illicit synthetic drug market, cannot be ascertained at this moment.

57. Data for P-2-P reveal a different picture. Thirteen countries provided seizure information on form D for 2009. Countries reporting significant seizures of P-2-P included China, where almost 2,300 litres were seized, and the Russian Federation, with seizures amounting to more than 1,700 litres. Additional seizures of P-2-P in amounts up to 120 litres were made in or with links to Eastern European countries, in Bulgaria, Estonia, Germany, Lithuania and Poland. In August 2010, the Board was informed of a seizure of 5,000 litres of P-2-P in Belgium, a volume that matches the global total seized in 2009.

58. Data on seizures of phenylacetic acid submitted by Governments on form D indicated a significant increase over the previous year: a total of 41.7 tons were seized in 2009, compared to less than 160 kg in 2008. Mexico, China and Serbia, with 30.6 tons, 8.5 tons and 1.9 tons, respectively, accounted for the bulk of seized phenylacetic acid. Several Governments also reported on form D the seizure of phenylacetic acid at illicit laboratories. The increase in seizures in the substance is likely a reflection of the increasingly tighter controls on traditional precursors.

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

##### *Licit trade*

59. Between 1 November 2009 and 31 October 2010, the Board was informed of 39 shipments of safrole, including in the form of safrole-rich oils, consisting of a total volume of 101,840 litres. A single shipment from Spain to Brazil accounted for more than 14,500 litres. About two thirds of trade in safrole was in the form of safrole-rich oils.

##### *Trafficking*

60. The numbers and volumes of suspicious shipments and seizures of safrole and safrole-rich oils reported to the Board continue to be negligible compared to estimated levels of illicit MDMA manufacture. During the reporting period, two transactions involving a total of 180 litres of safrole from the United States, destined for Mexico and reported through PEN Online, were identified as suspicious. No country reported stopped shipments of safrole on form D, but the authorities of five countries informed the Board of seizures of the substance in 2009 totalling 1,050 litres, of which 929 litres were seized in Lithuania. Seizures of smaller volumes, between 5 and 80 litres, of safrole and isosafrole were notified by the authorities of Canada, Australia, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. One Australian seizure of 4.56 litres was presumed to have originated in Papua New Guinea, the first recorded instance of that country being connected to safrole trafficking.

61. Cambodia, as one of three South-East Asian countries having established specific regulations for the control of the production of and trade in safrole-rich oils, mainly for environmental and ecological reasons, is the only country that has been associated with larger-scale seizures of safrole and safrole-rich oils in recent years. Following seizures of 570 litres in 2006, 3,260 litres in 2007 and 4,740 litres in June 2009, Cambodian authorities, with the assistance of the Australian Federal Police, destroyed 13,600 litres of safrole-rich oils in February 2010. The amount represented all known stocks of safrole-rich oil in Cambodia and was the second-largest amount destroyed since the Cambodian authorities made the oil illegal in 2007. Although there is currently no evidence to suggest that the safrole-rich oils seized in Cambodia are for use in illicit manufacture of MDMA, **the Board encourages the Governments of countries with plant species rich in safrole and/or safrole production to remain vigilant to the possibility of their diversion for illicit drug manufacture.**

#### 5. Non-scheduled substances and trends in illicit manufacture

62. As controls tighten on the traditional precursor chemicals, criminals increasingly turn to non-scheduled substitute chemicals, in the form of pre-precursors or intermediates, in the illicit



manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants. A large-scale incident involved the seizure in Belgium of more than 1 ton of *alpha*-phenylacetoacetonitrile, an immediate precursor of P-2-P, en route from South-East Asia to the Netherlands in August 2010. Another incident involved the suspension of a consignment of mandelic acid, a precursor of phenylacetic acid. The consignment was later released. Netherlands authorities reported the detection of 3,4-MDP-2-P methyl glycidate in an illicit laboratory in the south of the country in April 2010; 3,4-MDP-2-P methyl glycidate falls into the category of substances that chemically mask scheduled precursors and can be easily reconverted, as described in the Board's report for 2009. The detection constitutes the first incident involving this substance in the Netherlands and was followed by several seizures in the Netherlands and Slovakia. 3,4-MDP-2-P methyl glycidate was first detected and successfully characterized in Australia in 2004.

63. In addition to reports of isolated seizures of non-scheduled substitute chemicals, there are also developments that reflect a sequential evolution triggered by the introduction of legislative or control measures. This is what is observed in Mexico and countries in Central America, where precursor controls have progressively been tightened both in terms of the substances and geographically. The responses to these regulatory measures include a displacement of illicit manufacturing sites, reflected in the first illicit methamphetamine laboratories reported by UNODC in Honduras and Guatemala in 2008, and the appearance of chemicals that could serve as substitutes for those being more tightly controlled.

64. In Mexico, since the ban of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine products in 2008, and particularly following the introduction of legislation on phenylacetic acid and its salts and derivatives in 2009, a series of significant seizures of those substances was made, peaking at 450 tons in 2010. Whether or not these shipments, the majority of which originated in Shanghai, China, were destined for the illicit manufacture of P-2-P, and subsequently methamphetamine, remains to be shown, but a number of phenylacetic acid derivatives, particularly its esters, can be converted back into phenylacetic acid using readily available means. Two additional shipments of more than 45 tons of ethyl phenylacetate, one of the phenylacetic acid derivatives included in the Mexican

legislation, were also stopped by customs authorities in Belize in April 2010 at the request of Mexico, the country of destination. In the absence of relevant domestic legislation in Belize, governing the seizure or destruction of non-scheduled substances, the authorities of that country re-exported the substance back to the exporter. **The Board has noted over the years that different control measures in various countries have created situations such as that observed in connection with Belize and encourages all Governments, including in transit countries, to harmonize, and ensure the adequacy of, their legislation to deal with emerging challenges. The Board also recommends that the Government of China and other Governments that are not already doing so closely monitor phenylacetic acid esters and the esters of other scheduled organic acids (i.e. anthranilic acid and *N*-acetylanthranilic acid) in the same way as they monitor the acids themselves.**

65. Several Governments reported on form D trends in illicit manufacture. Authorities in Germany, Mexico and Spain informed the Board of incidents in which phenylacetic acid had been identified at illicit laboratory sites. Specifically, German and Spanish authorities notified cases of illicit amphetamine manufacture involving both phenylacetic acid and acetic anhydride. The Board was also informed of three incidents in June 2010 of illicit amphetamine manufacture in Yerevan, the capital of Armenia, involving a total of 265 kg of phenylacetic acid, 150 kg of P-2-P and 12 kg of finished amphetamine. In connection with the increasing trend towards the detection of phenylacetic acid in illicit laboratories, **the Board encourages all Governments to place special emphasis on the identification of chemicals that are required to convert phenylacetic acid to P-2-P, in particular acetic anhydride.**

66. The dismantling of P-2-P-based laboratories was reported on form D by Belgian and Lithuanian authorities, as well as by the authorities of Hong Kong, China. In the laboratories identified in Lithuania and Hong Kong, the suspected target of the illicit operators was methamphetamine, thus substantiating the suspicion of a return to P-2-P-based methods for illicit methamphetamine manufacture, which had earlier been raised in connection with Mexico, for other parts of the world. At the same time, information about non-scheduled chemicals and illicit manufacturing

methods submitted to the Board on form D and through other channels confirms the continued popularity of methamphetamine manufacture from pseudoephedrine and ephedrine, including in the form of pharmaceutical preparations, using established manufacturing methods. Data from some Governments suggest non-traditional manufacturing methods for amphetamine and/or methamphetamine starting from benzaldehyde and for MDMA with evidence of safrole as a starting material, or they suggest the illicit manufacture of less commonly encountered amphetamine-type stimulants, such as 4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine (2C-B) from methoxybenzaldehyde, as reported by Hungarian authorities. Countries notifying seizures of non-scheduled chemicals on form D also included Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, the Czech Republic, Germany, Lithuania, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Russian Federation, Slovakia and Spain. **In view of the continued notifications of non-scheduled substances, the Board urges all Governments to ensure that mechanisms are in place for preventing their use in the illicit manufacture of drugs. In this connection, the Board draws the attention of all Governments to the latest version of the limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances, which is available on request and can be accessed on the Board's restricted web page.**

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

### **Potassium permanganate**

#### *Licit trade*

67. After a decrease, noted in the Board's report for 2009, global trade in potassium permanganate in 2010 is back to the levels of previous years: between 1 November 2009 and 31 October 2010, 1,624 shipments of potassium permanganate were reported to the Board, totalling 27,748 tons, from 30 exporting countries to 132 importing countries. Global trade in potassium permanganate occurred mainly outside the Latin American region; of the five major importers, only Brazil is from that region.

#### *Trafficking*

68. During the reporting period, the Board inquired into the legitimacy of 38 shipments to 25 countries, totalling 1,096 tons of potassium permanganate. Shipments to Mozambique and the Syrian Arab Republic totalling 41.5 tons were stopped. **The Board notes and commends the increasing alertness of competent authorities towards shipments of potassium permanganate to regions other than Latin America, in particular those along cocaine trafficking routes.**

69. At the same time, the decline in reported potassium permanganate seizures continued, reaching a five-year low of just slightly more than 25 tons seized in 2009. This amount was notified by a total of 11 countries, compared to an average of 15 countries over the past four years; it represents about half of the amount reported in 2009 and just 15 per cent of the peak in 2008. The downward trend is essentially a reflection of the decline in seizures in Colombia, which accounted for about 90 to 94 per cent of global potassium permanganate seizures in recent years. With close to 1.8 tons and about 500 kg seized in 2010, Peru and Ecuador were second and third in seizure statistics. As noted in earlier reports, some of the potassium permanganate seizures outside South America are likely to have been related to the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants rather than cocaine.

70. Colombian authorities, during the Project Cohesion Task Force meeting in Bogota in June 2010, reported that they estimated that about 60 to 80 per cent of the potassium permanganate used for the illicit manufacture of cocaine was itself manufactured illicitly, often in the same laboratories manufacturing cocaine. The amounts of potassium permanganate precursors notified by Colombian authorities on form D for 2009 — 595 kg for potassium manganate and no seizures of manganese dioxide — do not lend themselves to an assessment of the extent of illicit potassium permanganate manufacture. **It can therefore be concluded that diversion of potassium permanganate from domestic distribution channels with subsequent cross-border smuggling is still another source of the substance for use in the illicit manufacture of cocaine.**

71. Several countries, both within and outside the Latin American region, reported seizures of a number of Table I and Table II substances, as well as

non-scheduled substances, mostly in relation to the refinement after trafficking and the adulteration of cocaine. Two incidents reported to the World Customs Organization, in which the authorities of Côte d'Ivoire stopped shipments of 1,200 litres of acetone and 2,600 litres of methyl ethyl ketone destined for Benin and Guinea, respectively, and allegedly intended for refining cocaine, serve as a reminder that illicit activities related to cocaine manufacture can occur anywhere along the cocaine trafficking routes. **The Board therefore urges all Governments to pay special attention to shipments of chemicals that can be used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine, especially extracting solvents.**

72. With few incidents of diversions from international trade, low seizure levels and an incomplete picture of the sources and trafficking patterns of potassium permanganate in the Latin American region, there is an urgent need for action. Following a recommendation of the Board in its report for 2009, the Project Cohesion Task Force, at its meeting in Bogota, devised an action plan that encompasses a wide range of regulatory and law enforcement measures addressing both relevant chemicals in Table I and Table II and non-scheduled substances. Specifically, the plan includes recommendations to invest in improving knowledge of legitimate national requirements and uses of potassium permanganate, and the companies authorized to deal with the substance; to use the PEN Online system; and to exchange information on shipments of relevant non-scheduled substances. **The Board commends the work of the Task Force and urges it and all Governments concerned to implement the action plan as soon as practically possible.**

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

#### Acetic anhydride

##### *Licit trade*

73. During the period from 1 November 2009 to 31 October 2010, the authorities of 27 exporting countries provided over 1,230 pre-export notifications for shipments of acetic anhydride. Shipments were destined for 86 importing countries and territories and involved a total of 215,000 litres of acetic anhydride.

#### *Trafficking*

74. The volume of seizures of acetic anhydride notified to the Board on form D has fluctuated considerably over the past 15 years. After years of decline between 2001 and 2006, concerted efforts by numerous Governments and a number of operational measures resulted in a gradual increase in the volume of acetic anhydride seized in the period 2007-2008, peaking in 2008 with a global total of 199,300 litres. Slovenia and Hungary together accounted for 75 per cent, or close to 150,000 litres, of the volume seized that year. Reported global seizures in 2009 amounted to 21,000 litres. The following countries reported on form D seizing acetic anhydride in amounts exceeding 1,000 litres: Japan (8,424 litres), Pakistan (4,532 litres), United Arab Emirates (4,000 litres) and India (1,038 litres).

75. The evolution of acetic anhydride seizure trends, especially since 2007, has to be seen in context: in 2007, several member States of the European Union and Turkey joined their efforts in investigations that resulted in a series of seizures of acetic anhydride, including those in Slovenia and Hungary in 2008. Seizures of the substance continued in 2009 and 2010, with 800 litres seized in Slovakia and almost 20,000 litres in Bulgaria, respectively. Continued seizures in the region indicate the need for sustained efforts in order to maintain the deterrent effect on traffickers in their targeting of European countries in search of the substance.

76. Another important element in this regard is increased awareness among member States of the European Union of the need to address the issue of domestic diversion from the intra-communitarian market. The Board notes a report on the implementation and functioning of the legislation on drug precursors adopted by the European Commission in January 2010, which, among other things, points out certain shortcomings in precursor controls, in particular with regard to the control of domestic trade in acetic anhydride. The report recommends several optional remedial measures, including the amendment of the current precursor legislation. **The Board notes the efforts of the European Union to strengthen the efficiency of precursor-control mechanisms applied in the region and wishes to encourage the European Commission and member States of the European Union to take further measures to prevent the**

**diversion of precursor chemicals from their territories for illicit drug manufacture.**

77. The only seizures reported on form D for 2009 by authorities in Africa, the Americas and Oceania involved limited volumes (typically less than 10 litres), with the exception of Mexico. As part of Operation DICE-2, Mexican authorities informed the Board of seizures totalling close to 3,250 litres. The authorities of Turkey notified seizing 13,000 litres of acetic anhydride, making 2009 the third consecutive year with acetic anhydride seizures in that country in excess of 10,000 litres. The authorities of Pakistan reported a seizure of 4,600 litres of smuggled acetic anhydride en route to Afghanistan in July 2009. Later, in March 2010, Pakistan authorities seized a further 14,600 litres of the substance, on the way from China via India and the United Arab Emirates, destined for Afghanistan. As part of the Targeted Anti-Trafficking Regional Communication, Expertise and Training (TARCET) II operation, UNODC recorded some 400 litres of acetic anhydride seized in Afghanistan by Afghan authorities and more than 1,000 litres, seized by foreign forces in that country, in 2009.

78. The Board was also informed by authorities in the Islamic Republic of Iran of three interlinked seizures between September 2009 and May 2010 involving a total of 380 litres of acetic anhydride; the seized shipments had originated in northern Iraq. Cooperation by the Government of Iraq with the authorities of exporting countries prevented the delivery of several shipments of the substance, mostly to previously unknown companies in that country. The latest suspicious transactions concerned shipments of 7,000 litres of acetic anhydride in March 2010 and more than 92,000 litres in September 2010, stopped and suspended by authorities in Spain and China, respectively. Taken together, there is thus evidence of Iraq still being targeted by traffickers. **The Board appreciates the contribution by the Government of Iraq towards stopping suspicious shipments. However, the Board also wishes to express its concerns about the lack of follow-up investigations to identify those responsible for placing the suspicious orders in the country.**

79. During the reporting period there were also changes in the countries targeted by traffickers: German authorities, thanks to sustained preventive activities, were able to report a decrease in the number

of suspicious orders for acetic anhydride destined for countries in West Asia from the peak in 2008. At the same time, suspicious orders for acetic anhydride continued to be received by authorities in Spain and began to be received in the Netherlands, with links to several countries in West Asia. The Republic of Korea was identified in 2008 as a major source and diversion point of acetic anhydride seized in West Asia en route to Afghanistan. Although there have not been any recent seizures of significant size in that country, there is evidence of the Republic of Korea continuing to be targeted as a source of acetic anhydride, as evidenced by a seizure of 390 litres of the substance in the United Arab Emirates.

80. Occasionally, orders for acetic anhydride in volumes that are hundreds of times as large as the volume of the country's average annual imports have been placed by companies in countries that are not traditional importers of the substance, such as Bahrain, Djibouti, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. In this connection, the Board is concerned that competent authorities did not always respond to its enquiries regarding the legitimacy of suspicious shipments or could not provide satisfactory information as to the proposed end-use of the substance in their country. **The Board wishes to remind national competent authorities that in cases of isolated imports of large amounts of acetic anhydride by unknown companies located in countries that in the past imported minor amounts of the substance, the claims of the importer that the substance will be used for "domestic consumption or distribution" should not be regarded as sufficient proof of their legitimacy without further investigations into the matter.**

81. The Board also notes the continued efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to counter the smuggling of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of heroin into the country, as evidenced by the participation of Afghanistan in TARCET II in 2009, as well as the invoking of article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the 1988 Convention with regard to all substances listed in Table I and Table II of the 1988 Convention. The Board commends the Government of Afghanistan for these achievements but also notes that it continually fails to provide the mandatory information on precursor seizures on form D. Therefore, the Board is once again not in a position to confirm the amounts of precursors that were seized in the country in 2009. **The Board urges the Government of Afghanistan to**

improve the information provided to the Board so that it is in accordance with article 12 of the 1988 Convention with regard to seizures.

#### Non-scheduled substances

82. The Board was informed in May 2010 of a consignment of 17,600 litres of acetyl chloride that had not been authorized by Iranian authorities for import. Colombian authorities, on form D for 2009, reported the seizure of 1,500 litres of acetic acid allegedly to be used in illicit heroin manufacture. As part of TARCET II, UNODC recorded seizures of non-scheduled chemicals in 2009, including 5 tons of acetyl chloride in Pakistan; 2 tons of ammonium chloride, 23.5 tons of caffeine and 2.2 tons of sodium carbonate in Afghanistan; and 1,500 litres of acetic acid in China. These chemicals can be employed at various stages of illicit manufacture of heroin, including its adulteration, and they are suspected to be used as a precursor or substitute for acetic anhydride. **The Board wishes to remind all Governments to fully investigate suspicious transactions and seizures of non-scheduled substances and report the results of those investigations to the Board, in order to improve the understanding of the chemicals actually being used in illicit heroin manufacture and their sources, as a basis for devising adequate responses.**

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

##### Ergot alkaloids and lysergic acid

###### *Licit trade*

83. Between 1 November 2009 and 31 October 2010, 330 shipments of ergot alkaloids (ergotamine and ergometrine and their salts) totalling 2,763 kg and 107 litres were reported; 12 countries exported to 49 importing countries. In addition, there were nine shipments of lysergic acid totalling 8.5 kg during the reporting period.

###### *Trafficking*

84. Authorities in Australia, Ireland and the Russian Federation reported on form D seizures of lysergic acid totalling 322 grams, of which 300 grams was seized in Ireland. In addition, Australia and Ukraine reported

seizures of small amounts of ergotamine and ergometrine, respectively.

## IV. Conclusions

85. On the basis of the evidence at its disposal, the Board notes the increasing attempts by traffickers to divert precursor chemicals from domestic distribution channels. **The Board calls upon all parties to the 1988 Convention, in particular major trading countries, to effectively monitor the domestic manufacture, trade, distribution and end-use of precursor chemicals.**

86. In response to the strengthening of control measures for scheduled precursors, the Board notes that traffickers have increasingly resorted to using non-scheduled substances (including derivatives) as substitutes for substances subject to international control in the illicit manufacture of drugs. **In order to control this phenomenon, the Board urges all Governments to do the following:**

(a) Develop measures for the close monitoring or control of derivatives and other forms of controlled substances, particularly esters of phenylacetic acid, as well as natural product sources for controlled substances, such as *Ephedra*, in the same way as the controlled substances themselves;

(b) Work with industry to establish a voluntary code of practice to prevent the diversion of such substances for the illicit manufacture of drugs, based on the Board's Guidelines for a Voluntary Code of Practice for the Chemical Industry (2009);

(c) Regularly consult the latest version of the Board's limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances.

87. While welcoming the increased attention being given by Governments to shipments of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in the form of preparations, the Board notes that the ephedrine and pseudoephedrine content of such preparations notified to it in recent years has varied from 30 mg to 300 mg. **The Board therefore requests that Governments, in their efforts to scrutinize shipments of preparations containing**

ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, give due regard to the content of such preparations.

88. The provision of estimates of legitimate requirements is an essential tool in the identification of attempts to divert precursor chemicals. **The Board urges Governments to continue to strengthen their control mechanisms with regard to precursors for amphetamine-type stimulants, including through the provision of realistic estimates of legitimate requirements, thereby reducing the risk of diversion. In the preparation of their estimates, Governments may wish to consider the document entitled “Issues that Governments may consider when determining annual legitimate requirements for ephedrine and pseudoephedrine”, available on the Board’s website ([www.incb.org/pdf/e/precursors/Issues\\_that\\_Governments\\_may\\_consider\\_when\\_determining.pdf](http://www.incb.org/pdf/e/precursors/Issues_that_Governments_may_consider_when_determining.pdf)).**

89. The Board acknowledges the continued efforts of the Project Cohesion Task Force to identify routes and methods of trafficking in chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of heroin. The Board also notes that Iraq has emerged as a transit point for the diversion of acetic anhydride destined for the illicit manufacture of heroin in West Asia, particularly in Afghanistan. **The Board calls upon the European Commission to adopt comprehensive and effective control measures to prevent the continuing diversion of acetic anhydride as expediently as possible. The Board also calls upon all States to assist the Government of Iraq in ensuring that its territory is not used for the diversion of acetic anhydride.**

90. **The Board urges Governments concerned, in particular the Government of Afghanistan, to improve the information provided to the Board so that it is in accordance with article 12 of the 1988 Convention with regard to seizures, and to actively participate in and contribute to relevant time-limited anti-trafficking operations and activities under Project Cohesion.**

91. **The Board welcomes the action plan devised by the Project Cohesion Task Force to tackle the problem of trafficking in chemicals used for the illicit manufacture of cocaine in South America. The Board encourages all Governments concerned to support further initiatives in the implementation of that action plan.**

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## Annex I

### Parties and non-parties to the 1988 Convention, by region, as at 31 October 2010

*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
			Somalia
	Angola (26 October 2005)	Egypt (15 March 1991)	
	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>53</b>	<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) (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)
	Armenia (13 September 1993)	Bahrain (7 February 1990)
		Timor-Leste

<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>a</sup> (15 February 1994)
	Andorra (23 July 1999)	France <sup>a</sup> (31 December 1990)
	Austria <sup>a</sup> (11 July 1997)	Germany <sup>a</sup> (30 November 1993)
	Belarus (15 October 1990)	Greece <sup>a</sup> (28 January 1992)
	Belgium <sup>a</sup> (25 October 1995)	Hungary <sup>a</sup> (15 November 1996)
	Bosnia and Herzegovina (1 September 1993)	Iceland (2 September 1997)
	Bulgaria <sup>a</sup> (24 September 1992)	Ireland <sup>a</sup> (3 September 1996)
	Croatia (26 July 1993)	Italy <sup>a</sup> (31 December 1990)
	Cyprus <sup>a</sup> (25 May 1990)	Latvia <sup>a</sup> (25 February 1994)
	Czech Republic <sup>a</sup> (30 December 1993)	Liechtenstein <sup>a</sup> (9 March 2007)
	Denmark <sup>a</sup> (19 December 1991)	Lithuania <sup>a</sup> (8 June 1998)
	Estonia <sup>a</sup> (12 July 2000)	Luxembourg <sup>a</sup> (29 April 1992)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Party to the 1988 Convention</i>	<i>Non-party to the 1988 Convention</i>
	Malta <sup>a</sup> (28 February 1996)	Serbia <sup>b</sup> (3 January 1991)
	Monaco (23 April 1991)	Slovakia <sup>a</sup> (28 May 1993)
	Montenegro (3 June 2006)	Slovenia <sup>a</sup> (6 July 1992)
	Netherlands <sup>a</sup> (8 September 1993)	Spain <sup>a</sup> (13 August 1990)
	Norway (14 November 1994)	Sweden <sup>a</sup> (22 July 1991)
	Poland <sup>a</sup> (26 May 1994)	Switzerland (14 September 2005)
	Portugal <sup>a</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>a</sup> (21 January 1993)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland <sup>a</sup> (28 June 1991)
	Russian Federation (17 December 1990)	
	San Marino (10 October 2000)	European Union <sup>b</sup> (31 December 1990)
<hr/>		
<i>Regional total</i>		
<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1</b>
<hr/>		
<b>Oceania</b>	Australia (16 November 1992)	New Zealand (16 December 1998)
	Cook Islands (22 February 2005)	Samoa (19 August 2005)
	Fiji (25 March 1993)	Tonga (29 April 1996)
	Micronesia (Federated States of) (6 July 2004)	Vanuatu (26 January 2006)
		Kiribati
		Marshall Islands
		Nauru
		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> State member of the European Union.

<sup>b</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 2005-2009

*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>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
Afghanistan				X	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					
Argentina	X	X	X	X	X
Armenia	X		X	X	X
<i>Aruba<sup>a</sup></i>					
<i>Ascension Island</i>	X	X	X	X	
Australia	X	X	X	X	X
Austria <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
Azerbaijan	X		X	X	X
Bahamas					
Bahrain	X				X
Bangladesh	X	X	X	X	X
Barbados					
Belarus	X	X	X	X	X
Belgium <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
Belize				X	X
Benin	X	X	X	X	
<i>Bermuda<sup>a</sup></i>	X	X			
Bhutan			X		
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	X	X		X	X
Bosnia and Herzegovina	X	X	X	X	X
Botswana	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			
Burundi					
Cambodia	X	X	X		X
Cameroon	X		X	X	X



Country or territory	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Canada	X	X	X	X	X
Cape Verde				X	
Cayman Islands <sup>a</sup>					
Central African Republic				X	X
Chad	X				X
Chile	X	X	X	X	X
China	X	X	X	X	X
Hong Kong SAR	X	X	X	X	X
Macao SAR	X	X	X	X	X
Christmas Island <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
Cocos (Keeling) Islands <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
Colombia	X	X	X	X	X
Comoros					
Congo		X		X	
Cook Islands	X	X	X	X	
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	X
Côte d'Ivoire			X	X	X
Croatia	X	X	X	X	X
Cuba		X	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	X
Denmark <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
Djibouti					
Dominica			X		
Dominican Republic		X	X	X	
Ecuador	X	X	X	X	X
Egypt	X	X	X	X	X
El Salvador	X	X	X	X	X
Equatorial Guinea					
Eritrea	X				X
Estonia <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
Ethiopia	X	X	X	X	X
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	X	X	X	X	
Fiji					
Finland <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
France <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
French Polynesia <sup>a</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	X				X
Gibraltar					
Greece <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
Grenada					
Guatemala				X	X

<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
Guinea					
Guinea-Bissau			X	X	
Guyana	X	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	X
India	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia	X	X	X	X	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		X	X	X	X
Iraq			X	X	X
Ireland <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
Israel				X	
Italy <sup>b</sup>	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
Kenya				X	X
Kiribati					
Kuwait					
Kyrgyzstan	X	X	X	X	X
Lao People's Democratic Republic	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	X
Malawi	X	X	X	X	X
Malaysia	X	X		X	X
Maldives	X	X		X	X
Mali					
Malta <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
Marshall Islands					
Mauritania	X	X		X	
Mauritius	X	X	X	X	
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X
Micronesia (Federated States of)	X	X			
Monaco	X	X	X		
Mongolia					
Montenegro <sup>c</sup>			X	X	X
Montserrat <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X		
Morocco	X	X	X	X	X
Mozambique	X	X	X	X	
Myanmar	X	X	X	X	

<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
Namibia		X			
Nauru	X	X	X		
Nepal		X			
Netherlands <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Netherlands Antilles<sup>a</sup></i>	X	X	X	X	X
<i>New Caledonia<sup>a</sup></i>	X	X			X
New Zealand	X	X	X	X	X
Nicaragua	X	X	X	X	X
Niger			X		
Nigeria	X				
<i>Norfolk Island<sup>a</sup></i>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X	X
Norway	X	X	X	X	X
Oman		X		X	X
Pakistan	X	X	X	X	X
Palau					
Panama	X	X	X	X	X
Papua New Guinea		X	X		
Paraguay		X	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	
<i>Saint Helena</i>	X		X	X	X
Saint Kitts and Nevis					
Saint Lucia	X		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	X
Serbia <sup>g</sup>		X	X	X	X
Seychelles				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					
Somalia					
South Africa	X	X	X	X	
Spain <sup>b</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
Sri Lanka	X	X	X	X	X

<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
Sudan		X			
Suriname					
Swaziland					
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
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	
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	
Uruguay	X	X	X	X	X
Uzbekistan	X	X	X	X	X
Vanuatu		X	X		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	X	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		
Zimbabwe					X
<b>Total number of Governments that submitted form D<sup>h</sup></b>	<b>133</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>Total number of Governments requested to provide information</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>213</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>g</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 be 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, 2005-2009**

<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>Africa</b>															
Côte d'Ivoire															
	2007	—	—	°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Africa															
	2005	25	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	°	1	—
	2006	13	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2007	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zambia															
	2005	—	—	°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Regional total</b>															
	2005	25	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	2006	13	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2007	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Americas</b>															
<b>Central America</b>															
Costa Rica															
	2006	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
	2007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
	2008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
	2009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Acetic anhydride (litres)</i>	<i>N-Acetylthranilic 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>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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2009	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Subregional total</b>															
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2006	0	0	1	0	5 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
	2007	0	0	10 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
	2008	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0
	2009	0	0	°	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0
<b>North America</b>															
<b>Canada</b>															
	2005	°	–	53	–	105	–	109	3 942	–	°	–	–	°	–
	2006	–	–	1 730	–	–	–	°	7 378	1	–	–	–	°	–
	2007	–	–	246	–	–	–	–	370	59	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	–	–	110	°	300	–	3	2 823	–	230	–	–	14	21
	2009	–	–	357	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	154	80
<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	–
	2009	440	–	879	–	–	–	–	–	119	–	4 289 000	–	2 681	–



<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Acetic anhydride (litres)</i>	<i>N-Acetylthranilic 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>United States</b>															
	2005	83	5	1 370	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1 000	93	82	6
	2006	77	1	229	–	9	–	–	–	2	1	–	143	289	5
	2007	4	–	1 181	–	10 000	–	–	°	2	1 132	–	2	4 562	6
	2008	39	5	104	–	–	–	–	–	3	°	1 383	6	602	3
<b>Subregional total</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</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3 476</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>2009</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 236</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4 289 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 835</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>South America</b>															
<b>Argentina</b>															
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
	2007	–	–	382	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–
	2008	–	–	4 316	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	132	–	–
	2009	–	–	10 440	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	–	–
<b>Bolivia (Plurinational State of)</b>															
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	232	–	–
<b>Brazil</b>															
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	–	–
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	82	–	–
	2007	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	700	–	–
	2008	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	206	–	–
	2009	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	47	–
<b>Chile</b>															
	2008	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–
	2009	–	–	1 187	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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)
Colombia															
	2005	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140 675	—	—
	2006	8 798	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 904	—	—
	2007	4 672	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	144 401	—	—
	2008	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41 630	—	—
	2009	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 793	220	—
Ecuador															
	2006	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	—
	2008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	775	—	—
	2009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	480	—	—
Paraguay															
	2006	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—
Peru															
	2005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	—
	2006	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 337	—	—
	2007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 502	—	—
	2008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	516	—	—
	2009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 774	—	—
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)															
	2009	—	—	336	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subregional total															
	2005	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	141 010	0	0
	2006	8 798	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100 674	0	0
	2007	4 675	0	382	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	146 603	0	0
	2008	30	0	4 316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43 065	0	0
	2009	8	0	11 964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25 103	267	0

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Acetic anhydride (litres)</i>	<i>N-Acetylthranilic 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>Asia</b>															
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>															
<i>China<sup>b</sup></i>															
	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	–
	2009	926	–	28 120	–	–	–	–	–	2 275	–	10 000	55	380	–
<i>Hong Kong SAR</i>															
	2005	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3 356	°	–	–	–	°	–
	2009	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
<i>Macao SAR</i>															
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
<i>Indonesia</i>															
	2005	–	–	270	–	–	–	–	77	77	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	–	–	111	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
<i>Japan</i>															
	2009	8 424	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Myanmar</i>															
	2005	1 638	–	325	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	1 401	–	1 288	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	959	–	530	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	1 142	–	751	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2009	700	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 272	–
<i>Philippines</i>															
	2005	–	–	1 645	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	–	–	71	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	–	–	204	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2009	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	8	°	–

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Acetic anhydride (litres)</i>	<i>N-Acetylthranilic 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>Republic of Korea</b>															
	2008	14 800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
<b>Thailand</b>															
	2005	—	—	<sup>c</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45 965
	2008	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	—	—	<sup>o</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Subregional total</b>															
	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
	2009	10 063	0	28 129	0	0	0	0	0	2 276	0	10 000	63	3 656	0
<b>South Asia</b>															
<b>India</b>															
	2005	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006	133	—	1 226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—
	2007	236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	290	—
	2008	2 754	1	1 284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	1 038	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Subregional total</b>															
	2005	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2006	133	0	1 226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0
	2007	236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	290	0
	2008	2 754	1	1 284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2009	1 038	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Acetic anhydride (litres)</i>	<i>N-Acetylthranilic 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>West Asia</b>															
Armenia															
	2008	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2009	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kazakhstan															
	2005	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	4	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–
	2009	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
Kyrgyzstan															
	2007	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan															
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	2008	15 239	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2009	4 532	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syrian Arab Republic															
	2008	390	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey															
	2005	3 913	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	3 772	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	197	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	13 303	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	10 553	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates															
	2009	4 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan															
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–
	2009	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–
<b>Subregional total</b>															
	2005	3 915	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetic anhydride (litres)	N-Acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3, 4-MDP-2-P <sup>a</sup> (litres)	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
	2006	3 776	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	197	0	0	0	27	0
	2007	13 312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
	2008	26 182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2009	8 536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0
<b>Europe</b>															
<b>States not members of the European Union</b>															
Belarus															
	2006	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2009	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Croatia															
	2006 <sup>d</sup>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 333	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iceland															
	2005	–	–	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway															
	2005	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2009	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russian Federation															
	2005	4 303	–	293	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	1 306	2	–
	2006	9 903	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	402	1	–	4	1	–
	2007	24 984	–	6	–	–	–	52	–	191	°	–	195	°	–
	2008	25	–	3	–	–	–	120	–	2 128	–	–	10	–	–
	2009	32	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1 731	–	–	4	°	–
Ukraine															
	2005	23	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	°	–
	2006	33	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	81	°	–
	2007	130	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	1 352	478	–
	2008	400	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	846	–	–

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Acetic anhydride (litres)</i>	<i>N-Acetylthranilic 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>
	2009	19	–	°	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	1	–
<b>European Union</b>															
Austria															
	2006	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–
	2007	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Belgium															
	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	–	–	126	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	250	–
	2009	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	120	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria															
	2005	2	–	86	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	105	–	–
	2006	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	183	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	–	–	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2009	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	–	–	–	–
Czech Republic															
	2005	–	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–
	2006	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–
	2007	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–
	2008	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	2009	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark															
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	590	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia															
	2005	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	–	1	–	7
	2006	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	°	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	98	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	1 841
	2009	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	–	–	–	°	–

<i>Country or territory, by region</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Acetic anhydride (litres)</i>	<i>N-Acetylthranilic 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>Finland</b>															
	2005	—	—	<sup>e</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<sup>o</sup>	—	—
	2006	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	2	—	—
	2007	—	—	<sup>o</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	<sup>o</sup>	—	—	—	<sup>o</sup>	—
	2008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
	2009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<sup>o</sup>	—	—
<b>France</b>															
	2005	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	3 960	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006	<sup>o</sup>	—	2	—	—	—	<sup>o</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
	2007	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 997	—
	2008	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	502	—
	2009	—	—	263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—
<b>Germany</b>															
	2005	3	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	1 310	—	—	—	—	26
	2007	<sup>o</sup>	—	<sup>o</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	243	—	—	—	—	4
	2008	2	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	100	—	—	—
	2009	56	—	212	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	1	—	—
<b>Greece</b>															
	2005	—	—	1 088	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	2008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<sup>o</sup>
<b>Hungary</b>															
	2005	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006	—	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2007	—	—	<sup>o</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2008	63 616	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Ireland</b>															
	2009	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Italy</b>															
	2009	—	—	<sup>o</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



<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>
Latvia	2005	—	—	°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuania	2005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
	2006	°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
	2007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2008	°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	567	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	—	—	—	—	929
Luxembourg	2006	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	3	°	—
Netherlands	2005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 162	340	—	—	—	—	—
	2006	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	174	—	—	—	—	—
	2007	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	5 094	—	—
	2008	900	—	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 975	—	60
	2009	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	40	207	165	—	—	25	20
Poland	2006	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 085	—	—	—	—	—
	2007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	241	—	—	—	—	—
	2008	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	2007	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	°	1	—
Romania	2005	43	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145	—	—
	2006	87	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	°	—
	2007	1 206	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
	2008	—	—	°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slovakia	2005	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	°	—
	2006	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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)
Slovenia	2007	—	—	°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	°	—
	2008	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	800	—	°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Spain	2007	6 472	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2008	86 118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	2005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
	2006	—	—	—	—	—	°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
	2008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	2009	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	°	—	—
United Kingdom	2007	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	°	—	—	—
	2009	—	—	°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Regional total	2005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
	2006	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
	2007	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Regional total	2005	4 374	0	1 679	0	0	0	2	5 147	1 681	2	0	1 579	2	33
	2006	10 082	0	162	0	0	0	0	1 438	2 407	1	0	156	1	0
	2007	32 794	0	560	0	0	0	52	20	774	18	0	6 653	7 727	8
	2008	151 223	0	245	0	0	0	120	0	2 757	0	100	2 835	503	1 901
	2009	912	0	527	0	0	0	301	40	2 483	165	0	46	67	954
<b>Oceania</b>															
Australia	2005	2	—	430	—	—	—	115	400	—	—	2 000 000	°	81	—
	2006	—	—	92	°	13	—	—	—	—	3	7	—	159	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)
	2007	12	–	167	–	32	255	113	1 907	°	°	17	1	159	7
	2008	–	–	1 103	59	–	1	–	–	3	°	–	–	37	–
	2009	1	–	77	–	–	5	°	°	6	–	–	–	417	14
New Zealand															
	2005	1	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	147	–
	2006	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–
	2007	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	2	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2009	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Regional total</b>															
	2005	3	0	450	0	0	0	115	400	0	0	2 000 000	0	227	0
	2006	25	0	92	0	13	0	0	0	0	3	7	1	159	50
	2007	14	0	167	0	32	255	113	1 907	0	0	0	1	159	7
	2008	2	0	1 117	59	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	37	0
	2009	8	0	77	0	0	5	°	°	6	0	0	0	417	14
<b>World total</b>															
	2005	22 379	5	41 997	0	276 105	1	226	12 924	2 940	2	6 169 000	182 682	840	39
	2006	26 430	1	4 840	0	5 022	0	0	8 816	2 607	6	107	100 973	529	55
	2007	57 308	0	22 657	0	10 032	255	165	2 297	836	1 150	2 000 010	153 282	24 956	45 986
	2008	201 363	6	18 243	59	300	1	124	2 823	5 619	230	1 483	46 114	5 147	1 925
	2009	21 005	0	41 931	0	0	5	301	40	4 885	195	4 299 000	25 225	7 241	1 048

<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, 2005-2009**

<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>Africa</b>										
<b>South Africa</b>										
	2005	161	–	5	224	–	–	–	163	197
	2006	319	–	2	286	–	–	–	173	524
	2007	369	–	–	1 038	–	–	–	413	615
	2008	–	–	–	1 038	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Regional total</b>										
	2005	161	0	5	224	0	0	0	163	197
	2006	319	0	2	286	0	0	0	173	524
	2007	369	0	0	1 038	0	0	0	413	615
	2008	0	0	0	1 038	0	0	0	0	0
	2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Americas</b>										
<b>Central America</b>										
<b>Dominican Republic</b>										
	2009	–	–	–	–	–	250	–	–	–
<b>El Salvador</b>										
	2006	–	–	–	412 500	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Panama</b>										
	2007	–	–	–	1 041	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Subregional total</b>										
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2006	0	0	0	412 500	0	0	0	0	0

<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>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>
	<b>2009</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>North America</b>										
Canada										
	2006	120	–	–	278	–	21	°	171	184
	2007	142	–	7	41	4	3	–	–	448
	2008	1 235	–	–	36	–	–	–	1	906
	2009	1 023	–	–	175	–	–	–	4	1 024
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
	2009	13 242	–	8	7 681	–	30 654	–	2 230	13 502
United States										
	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>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>2009</b>	<b>14 265</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7 856</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30 654</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 234</b>	<b>14 526</b>
<b>South America</b>										
Argentina										
	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>
	2008	719	–	290	204	–	–	–	659	–
	2009	504	–	271	589	12	–	–	442	–
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)										
	2005	2 362	–	–	19 419	–	–	–	22 010	925
Brazil										
	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
	2008	44	–	17	1 357	225	–	–	220	66
	2009	84 520	–	1 336	17 797	30	–	4	1 947	185
Chile										
	2005	600	–	–	5	–	–	–	282	–
	2006	220	–	–	–	–	–	–	14 958	–
	2008	95	–	–	400	–	–	–	1 593	–
	2009	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 185	–
Colombia										
	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
	2009	1 381 411	–	5 034	191 926	38 849	–	–	249 441	2 914
Ecuador										
	2005	20	–	–	147	9 179	–	–	4 071	8
	2006	–	–	–	–	28 550	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	–	443	500	–	–	200	–
	2008	–	–	60	423	6 927	–	–	143	449
	2009	2 285	–	–	3 984	15 356	–	–	1 378	–
Paraguay										
	2006	200	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–
	2009	632	–	–	–	–	–	–	5 160	–

<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>
Peru										
	2005	20 398	—	—	36 914	—	—	—	28 425	3 908
	2006	8 444	—	—	24 303	—	—	—	6 309	216
	2007	84 549	—	12 800	33 433	—	—	—	33 107	220
	2008	29 864	—	150	75 963	—	—	—	30 776	3 318
	2009	18 580	—	—	72 601	—	—	—	77 257	—
<b>Subregional total</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>2009</b>	<b>1 487 932</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6 641</b>	<b>286 897</b>	<b>54 247</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>334 863</b>	<b>3 099</b>
<b>Asia</b>										
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>										
Cambodia										
	2007	702	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
China <sup>a</sup>										
	2005	7 004	14	14 863	5 789	—	31 803	2	1 466	34 350
	2006	97 111	—	19 088	420 700	—	—	—	228 855	46 939
	2007	51 737	—	90 013	126 716	—	—	—	93 619	69 335
	2008	82 232	—	11 687	405 671	—	—	—	238 215	11 781
	2009	31 522	—	25 147	151 298	871	8 570	—	89 448	18 099
<i>Hong Kong SAR</i>										
	2005	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Macao SAR</i>										
	2005	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
	2006	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indonesia										
	2005	165	—	—	325	—	—	—	—	—

<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>
Myanmar	2008	183	–	–	110	5	–	–	5	105
	2007	163	–	2 814	75	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	–	–	352	128	–	–	–	32	–
	2009	8 997	–	1 707	2 378	–	–	–	–	–
Philippines	2005	2 685	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	–	320	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	902	–	–	385	–	–	–	–	–
	2009	132	–	7	39	–	–	–	–	3
Thailand	2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	73	–
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	–
<b>Subregional total</b>										
	2005	7 169	14	14 863	6 124	0	31 803	2	1 539	34 350
	2006	97 180	0	19 088	420 700	0	0	0	228 909	46 939
	2007	52 602	0	92 827	127 111	0	0	0	93 619	69 335
	2008	83 317	0	12 039	406 294	5	0	0	238 252	11 886
	2009	40 651	0	26 861	153 715	871	8 570	0	89 448	18 102
<b>South Asia</b>										
<b>Bangladesh</b>										
	2009	–	–	–	–	17 624	–	–	–	7
<b>India</b>										
	2006	–	650	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2008	–	188	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Maldives</b>										
	2008	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10 860	–
	2009	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–



<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>Subregional total</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>
	<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>2009</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17 627</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>West Asia</b>										
Armenia										
	2009	°	—	—	°	—	—	—	°	—
Kazakhstan										
	2005	9	—	—	76	—	—	—	61	—
	2006	48	—	—	12	—	—	—	1 978	413
	2009	71	—	—	156	—	—	—	1 530	—
Kyrgyzstan										
	2006	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	231	—
	2007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	346	—
	2008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 983	—
Lebanon										
	2005	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006	10	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
	2007	°	—	1	°	—	—	—	—	—
	2008	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakistan										
	2008	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	—	—	—	8 220	—	—	—	—	—
Tajikistan										
	2007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 007	—

<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>Turkey</b>										
	2006	4 081	—	—	168	2	—	—	—	—
	2007	280	—	530	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2008	°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Uzbekistan</b>										
	2006	—	—	—	120	—	—	—	542	—
	2007	°	—	—	60	—	—	—	3 132	—
	2009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	—
<b>Subregional total</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>2009</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8 376</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 830</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Europe</b>										
<b>States not members of the European Union</b>										
<b>Albania</b>										
	2007	13	—	10	5	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Belarus</b>										
	2005	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	560	18
	2006	905	—	—	—	—	—	—	74 700	—
	2007	4 020	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	558
	2008	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	17	—	3	1	1	—	—	5	1
<b>Iceland</b>										
	2005	—	—	—	—	—	°	—	°	—
<b>Russian Federation</b>										
	2005	40 244	—	6 428	299 573	216	—	—	668 741	2 093
	2006	64 502	—	809	219 734	—	—	—	255 587	80 205

<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	31 067	–	1 314	168 133	5	–	2	132 406	5 165
	2008	5 214	°	477	4 296	–	–	–	1 598	725
	2009	1 252	–	109	1 088	–	–	–	247	239
Serbia	2009	–	–	–	–	–	1 900	–	–	–
Ukraine	2005	1 846	–	–	3 485	2 320	–	–	224	11 090
	2006	1 249	–	128	8 181	2 036	–	–	56 060	4 065
	2007	6 605	6	3	135 349	115	–	–	79 609	5 269
	2008	– <sup>b</sup>	–	–	– <sup>b</sup>	–	–	–	– <sup>b</sup>	10 314
	2009	574	–	–	2 113	966	4	–	4 700	5 227
<b>European Union</b>										
Austria	2006	1	–	–	3	–	°	–	1	2
	2007	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	°
	2008	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	12	5
	2009	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3
Belgium	2005	19 400	–	–	8 650	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	2 890	–	–	125	–	–	–	5	–
	2007	78	–	62	1 256	–	–	–	173	22
	2008	1 510	–	–	1 850	–	–	–	–	–
	2009	1 165	–	–	50	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	2005	204	–	°	6	–	°	–	3	–
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	500	–	–	–
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	–	–
	2008	–	–	–	–	–	153	–	–	–

<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>
Czech Republic										
	2005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2007	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	°	10
	2008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
	2009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Estonia										
	2005	°	—	°	°	—	—	—	15	10
	2006	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
	2007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	2
	2008	—	—	—	°	—	—	—	°	—
	2009	°	—	2	—	—	—	—	7	—
Finland										
	2006	—	—	—	23	1	—	—	2	—
	2008	12	—	1	23	—	—	—	—	—
France										
	2007	987	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2009	—	—	—	—	—	250	—	—	4 656
Germany										
	2005	4	—	—	13	—	—	—	4	3
	2006	6	—	6	8	—	—	—	3	6
	2007	3	—	—	803	—	—	—	62	13
	2008	2	—	3	8	—	°	—	3	11
	2009	10	—	7	64	—	26	—	128	322
Greece										
	2007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Hungary										
	2007	°	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
	2009	°	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Italy										
	2005	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—

<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>
Lithuania										
	2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–
	2007	–	–	–	–	–	106	–	–	–
	2008	10	–	–	20	–	–	–	20	–
	2009	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg										
	2006	835	–	–	100	889	–	4	–	88
Netherlands										
	2005	19 040	–	–	4 205	–	–	–	–	–
	2006	3 458	–	1 690	8 134	–	–	–	47	–
	2007	15 211	–	1 400	5 546	–	–	–	1 375	29
	2008	6 631	–	30	3 971	9	–	–	770	400
	2009	720	–	5	701	–	–	–	182	–
Poland										
	2006	2	–	–	76	–	–	–	19	17
	2007	–	–	–	145	–	–	–	12	°
	2008	–	–	–	231	–	–	–	31	20
Portugal										
	2007	37	–	40	6	–	–	–	5	9
Romania										
	2005	125	3	14	–	26	–	10	810	72
	2006	338	3	2	11	–	°	51	294	10
	2007	–	–	6	500	–	°	–	1 591	°
Slovakia										
	2005	16	–	–	9	–	–	–	°	63
	2006	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	62
	2007	2	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	67
	2008	4	–	–	24	–	–	–	1	88
	2009	1	–	–	13	–	–	–	1	36

<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>Spain</b>										
	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
	2009	3 705	—	74	207	256	1	—	93	42
<b>United Kingdom</b>										
	2006	5	—	5	9	—	—	—	13	8
	2007	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	5
<b>Regional total</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>14 249</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>10 502</b>	<b>2 092</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 540</b>	<b>11 581</b>
	<b>2009</b>	<b>7 452</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>4 237</b>	<b>1 223</b>	<b>2 181</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5 363</b>	<b>10 542</b>
<b>Oceania</b>										
<b>Australia</b>										
	2005	372	—	73	375	5	°	—	398	982
	2007	202	—	1 274	271	3	—	—	29	275
	2008	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	2009	2 027	—	—	40	—	°	—	43	—
<b>New Zealand</b>										
	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
	2009	172	—	3	232	—	—	—	83	321
<b>Regional total</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>

<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>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>2009</b>	<b>2 199</b>	<b>°</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>°</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>°</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>321</b>
<b>World total</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>82 109</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>5 031 145</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>907 909</b>	<b>133 375</b>
	<b>2008</b>	<b>1 610 831</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>84 669</b>	<b>827 276</b>	<b>31 921</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>602 023</b>	<b>35 507</b>
	<b>2009</b>	<b>1 552 572</b>	<b>°</b>	<b>33 715</b>	<b>461 353</b>	<b>73 968</b>	<b>41 655</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>435 810</b>	<b>46 597</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.

<sup>b</sup> Information provided by Ukraine on form D 2008 for seizures of acetone, hydrochloric acid and sulphuric acid has been removed from the table pending confirmation by the Government.

## 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 2005-2009

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 2005-2009. 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	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	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	X	X
Albania			X	X				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	X	X
Armenia	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Aruba</i>										
<i>Ascension Island</i>	X	X	X	X			X	X		
Australia	X	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	X	X
Bahamas		X								
Bahrain	X	X								X
Bangladesh	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Barbados										
Belarus	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belgium <sup>a</sup>	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belize									X	
Benin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
<i>Bermuda</i>										



<i>Country or territory</i>	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	<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>
Bhutan					X	X				
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	X	X	X				X	X	X	X
Bosnia and Herzegovina	X	X	X	X	X	X	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	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								X		
Canada	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cape Verde							X	X		
<i>Cayman Islands</i>										
Central African Republic										
Chad										
Chile	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
China	X		X		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		
Cook Islands	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Côte d'Ivoire				X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Croatia	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	
Cuba			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cyprus <sup>a</sup>	X	X	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	X	X	X
Democratic Republic of the Congo			X	X	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		
Ecuador	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

<i>Country or territory</i>	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	<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>
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									X	X
Estonia <sup>a</sup>	X	X	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		
Fiji										
Finland <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
France <sup>a</sup>	X		X		X	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	X	X	X
Ghana		X							X	X
<i>Gibraltar</i>										
Greece <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Grenada										
Guatemala		X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Guinea	X									
Guinea-Bissau										
Guyana	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Haiti	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Honduras			X	X	X	X				
Hungary <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Iceland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
India	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iraq							X	X	X	X
Ireland <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Israel							X	X		
Italy <sup>a</sup>	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		
Jamaica	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Japan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jordan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kazakhstan	X	X	X		X	X			X	X
Kenya							X	X	X	X
Kiribati										
Kuwait										

<i>Country or territory</i>	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	<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		X								
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya										
Lithuania <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Luxembourg <sup>a</sup>	X		X				X		X	X
Madagascar	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Malawi		X	X	X	X	X				
Malaysia	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Maldives										
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		
Micronesia (Federated States of)	X	X	X	X						
Monaco	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Mongolia									X	
Montenegro <sup>b</sup>					X	X	X	X	X	X
Montserrat		X		X		X				
Morocco	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mozambique	X									
Myanmar	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Namibia			X	X						
Nauru										
Nepal			X	X						
Netherlands <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Netherlands Antilles	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Caledonia	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					X	X				
Nigeria	X	X								
Norfolk Island					X	X				
Norway	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Oman			X				X		X	

<i>Country or territory</i>	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	<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>
Pakistan	X	X	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	X	X				
Paraguay					X	X	X	X		
Peru	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Philippines	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Poland <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Portugal <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X		X		X		X	X
Qatar										
Republic of Korea	X		X	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	X	X
Rwanda										
<i>Saint Helena</i>		X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Saint Kitts and Nevis										
Saint Lucia					X		X	X		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	X	X								
Samoa										
San Marino										
Sao Tome and Principe										
Saudi Arabia	X		X		X	X	X		X	X
Senegal	X		X	X			X		X	X
Serbia <sup>d</sup>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Seychelles							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	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	X	X		
Spain <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sri Lanka					X	X	X	X	X	X
Sudan										
Suriname										
Swaziland										
Sweden <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Syrian Arab Republic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

<i>Country or territory</i>	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	<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>
Tajikistan	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Thailand	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia										
Timor-Leste										
Togo										
Tonga										
Trinidad and Tobago	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Tristan da Cunha</i>		X		X		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	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	X	X	X	X
United Republic of Tanzania		X							X	X
United States of America	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Uruguay			X	X	X	X	X		X	
Uzbekistan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vanuatu			X	X						
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	X		X		X	X		X	X	X
Viet Nam	X	X	X	X	X	X	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				
Zimbabwe									X	X
<b>Total number of Governments that submitted form D</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>107</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>	<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:

(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. The data are current as at 31 October 2010; for updates, see [www.incb.org/incb/precursor\\_estimates.html](http://www.incb.org/incb/precursor_estimates.html).

**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	50	6 000	5 000	0	0
Albania	1					
Algeria	10		17 000			
Argentina	50		16 000		0	1
Australia	5	15	9 000	1 250	1	1
Austria	84	7	1	0	1	1
Azerbaijan	20		10		0	0
Bangladesh	368		49 021			
Barbados	250		160			
Belarus		60	50		1	1
Belgium	100		11 000		2	1
Belize			P	P		
Benin	2		15	10		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	25	0	1 500	0	0	0
Botswana	300					
Brazil	3 000 <sup>g</sup>		15 000 <sup>g</sup>		0	3 807
Bulgaria	2 000		500		0	0
Cambodia	200	50	300	900		
Canada	2 000	5	20 000		0	0
Chile	251		5 000			
China	150 000		160 000			
<i>Hong Kong SAR</i>	1 600	0	8 590	0	0	0
<i>Macao SAR</i>	1	10	1	159	0	0
Colombia	P(7) <sup>c</sup>	P <sup>d</sup>	P(4 000) <sup>c</sup>	P		
Cook Islands		1				
Costa Rica			1 230	1 028	1	1
Côte d'Ivoire	31	1	0	0	0	0
Croatia	100		400			
Cuba	140			5		
Cyprus			100			
Czech Republic	770	18	2 300	2 000	0	1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2 300	1 500			4	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	250		900			
Dominican Republic				220		

<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	3 300		46 000	1 000		
El Salvador	P(6) <sup>e</sup>	P(2) <sup>e</sup>	P	P	0	0
Estonia	6					
<i>Falkland Islands (Malvinas)</i>		1		1		
Finland	3	150		1 000		5
Georgia	50	30	50	200		
Germany	8 000		20 000		1	3 046
Ghana	2 000		700			
Greece	6		300			
Guatemala			P	P		
Guinea	36					
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guyana	50		30			
Haiti	150		300		0	0
Honduras	150					
Hungary	600		1		300	1 893
Iceland	1		1			
Indonesia	12 058		29 452			
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	50	1	55 000	10	6	51
Iraq	3 000	100	14 000	10 000		
Ireland	1	2	1	895	0	0
Israel	19	5	1 777	21		
Italy	126		25 528			4 011
Jamaica					0	0
Jordan	2 000		20 000			60 500
Kazakhstan	818		1			
Kenya	3 000		3 500			
Kyrgyzstan	0		20	32	0	0
Latvia	25	27	41	383		
Lebanon	50	8	220	350	0	0
Lithuania		1		600		
Luxembourg	1					
Madagascar	702	180	150			
Malawi	1 000					
Malaysia	225	0	13 500	340	0	1
Malta		220	220			
Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0	0



<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>
Mexico	P	P	P	P		
Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	1					
Montenegro		1		1		
<i>Montserrat</i>		1		1		
Morocco	1	0	1 408	0	0	0
Mozambique	3					
Myanmar	3					
New Zealand	50		650			
Nicaragua	P <sup>f</sup>	P <sup>f</sup>	P	P		
Nigeria	3 849		5 823			
Norway	200		1			2
Pakistan	22 000		48 000			
Panama	25	30	1 000	1 000		
Papua New Guinea	1		200		0	0
Paraguay		0	2 500	0	0	0
Peru	54		2 409	1 192		
Philippines	61		112		0	0
Poland	120		4 000			
Portugal			15			
Republic of Korea	15 950		32 500			
Republic of Moldova		60		250		
Romania	156		8 252			
Russian Federation	1 500					
<i>Saint Helena</i>	0	1	0	1	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia	340		41			
Slovakia	26	2	1	0	0	0
Slovenia	4		250			
Solomon Islands	0	1	0	1	0	0
South Africa	10 000	0	10 000	0	0	0
Spain	621		5 336		0	101
Sri Lanka				0	0	0
Sweden	120	213	1	33	0	23
Syrian Arab Republic	1 000		50 000			
Tajikistan	38					
Thailand	33		36 900	0		
<i>Tristan da Cunha</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	1 350		26 000			

<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>
Uganda	150	20	2 000	300		
United Arab Emirates	200	41	63	2 499		
United Kingdom	2	4 744	1	29 840	4	2 215
United Republic of Tanzania	500	500	3 000	1 000		
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			
Zimbabwe	50		50			

*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.

<sup>c</sup> No imports will be permitted after a period of 18 months from the entry into force of the regulation in July 2009, with the exception of ephedrine used in the manufacture of injectable ephedrine sulfate solution.

<sup>d</sup> With the exception of injectable ephedrine sulfate solution.

<sup>e</sup> Imports of the substance and preparations containing the substance are prohibited, with the exception of the imports of injectable ephedrine preparations and ephedrine as a prime raw material for the manufacture of such ephedrine preparations. Pre-export notification is required for each individual import.

<sup>f</sup> Imports of the substance and preparations containing the substance are prohibited, with the exception of the imports of injectable ephedrine preparations and ephedrine as a prime raw material for the manufacture of such ephedrine preparations. Such import requires an import permit.

<sup>g</sup> Including licit requirements for pharmaceutical preparations containing the substance.

## 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. The data are current as at 31 October 2010; for updates, see [www.incb.org/incb/cna.html](http://www.incb.org/incb/cna.html).

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>
Afghanistan <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	13 July 2010
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 <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	12 February 2010
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

<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>
Benin <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	4 February 2000
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) <sup>a</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
Cayman Islands <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	7 September 1998
China	Acetic anhydride	20 October 2000
Macao SAR <sup>c</sup>	All substances included in Table I	
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
El Salvador <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	29 July 2010
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
Ghana <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Tables I and II	26 February 2010
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> -acetylthranilic acid, anthranilic acid, ephedrine, ergometrine, ergotamine, isosafrole, 3,4-methylenedioxyphe- nyl-2-propanone, norephedrine, phenylacetic acid, 1-phenyl-2-propanone, piperonal, potassium permanganate, pseudoephedrine and safrole	18 February 2000
Ireland	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000

<i>Notifying Government</i>	<i>Substances to which pre-export notification requirement applies</i>	<i>Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General</i>
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 <sup>a</sup>	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
Romania <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000

<i>Notifying Government</i>	<i>Substances to which pre-export notification requirement applies</i>	<i>Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General</i>
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
Thailand <sup>a</sup>	All substances included in Table I except potassium permanganate, anthranilic acid	18 October 2010
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>d</sup>	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000

*Note:* 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> Not yet notified by the Secretary-General.

<sup>d</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  
 Phenylacetic acid<sup>b</sup>  
 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  
 Piperidine  
 Sulphuric acid<sup>a</sup>  
 Toluene

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

<sup>a</sup> The salts of hydrochloric acid and sulphuric acid are specifically excluded from Table II.

<sup>b</sup> Transfer from Table II to Table I effective 17 January 2011.

## 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**

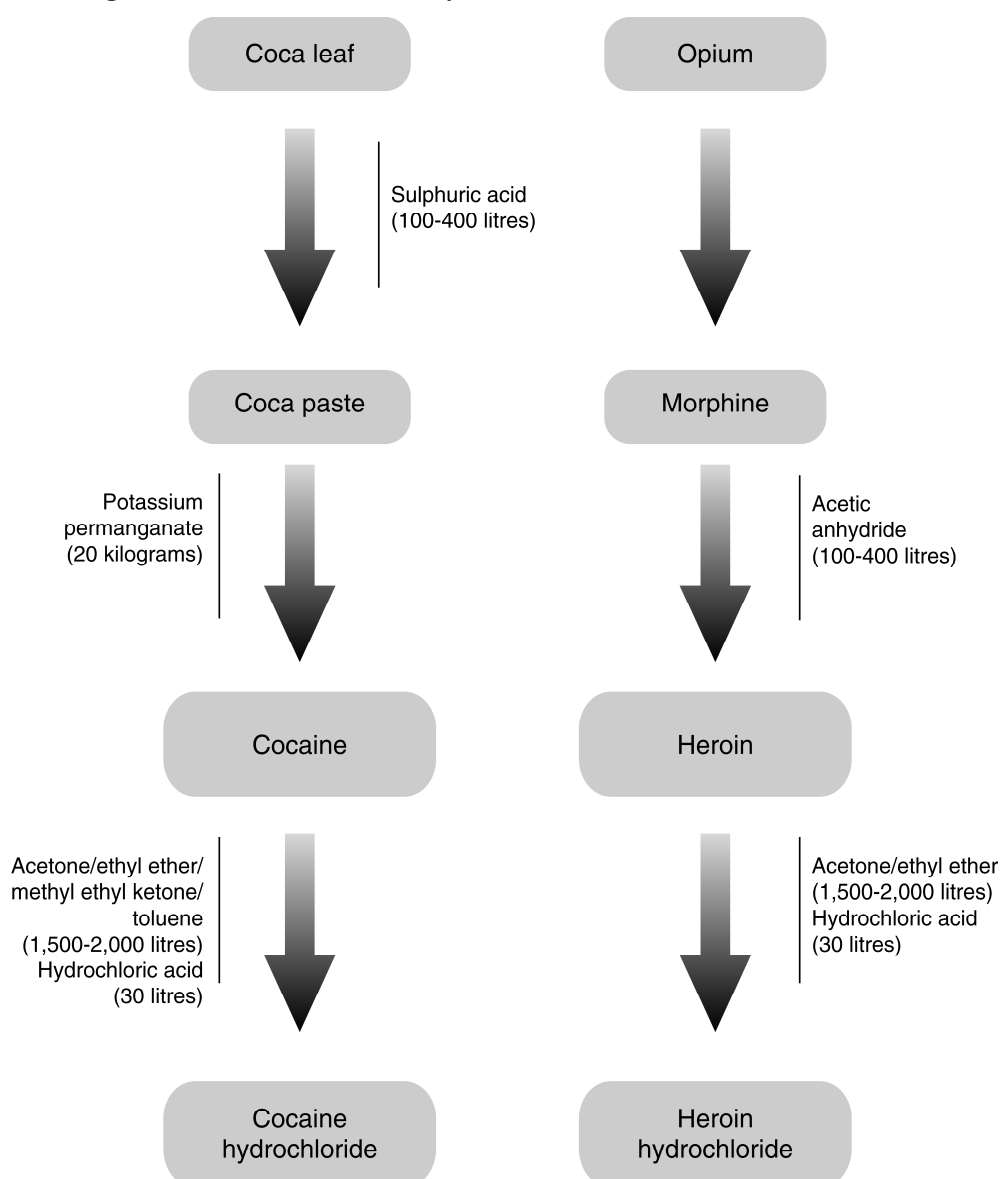




Figure A.II

**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**

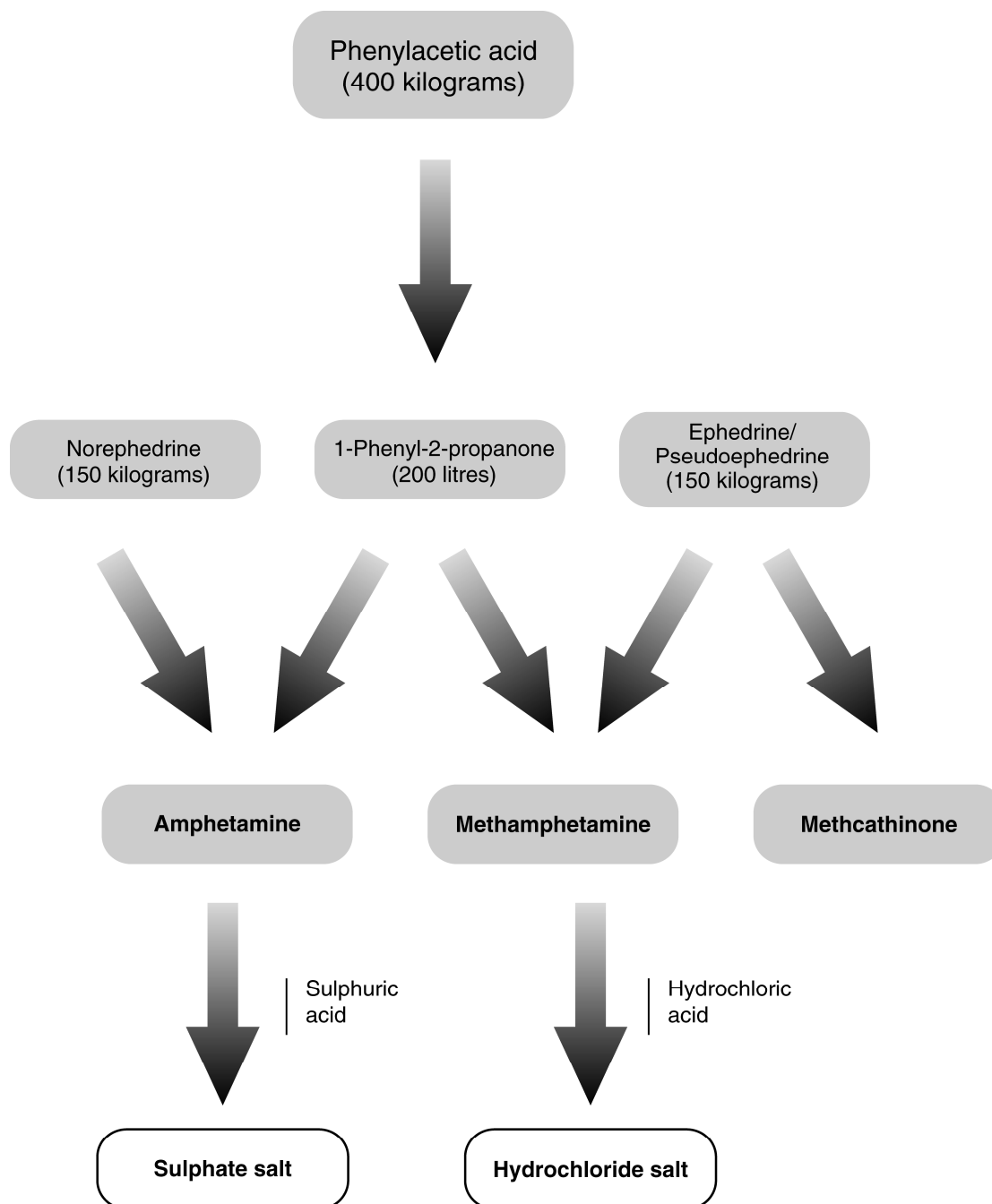
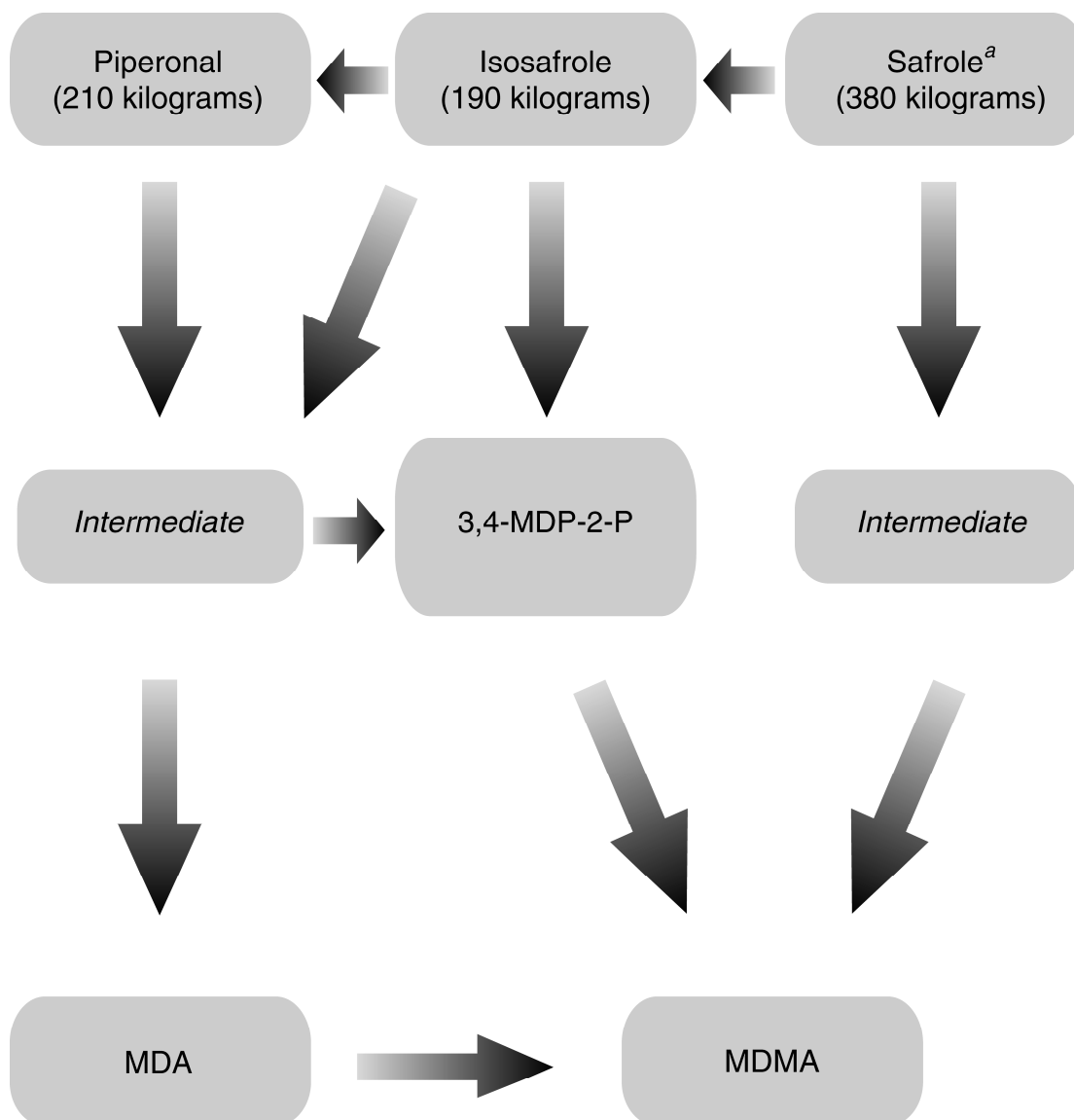


Figure A.III

**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-MDP-2-P**

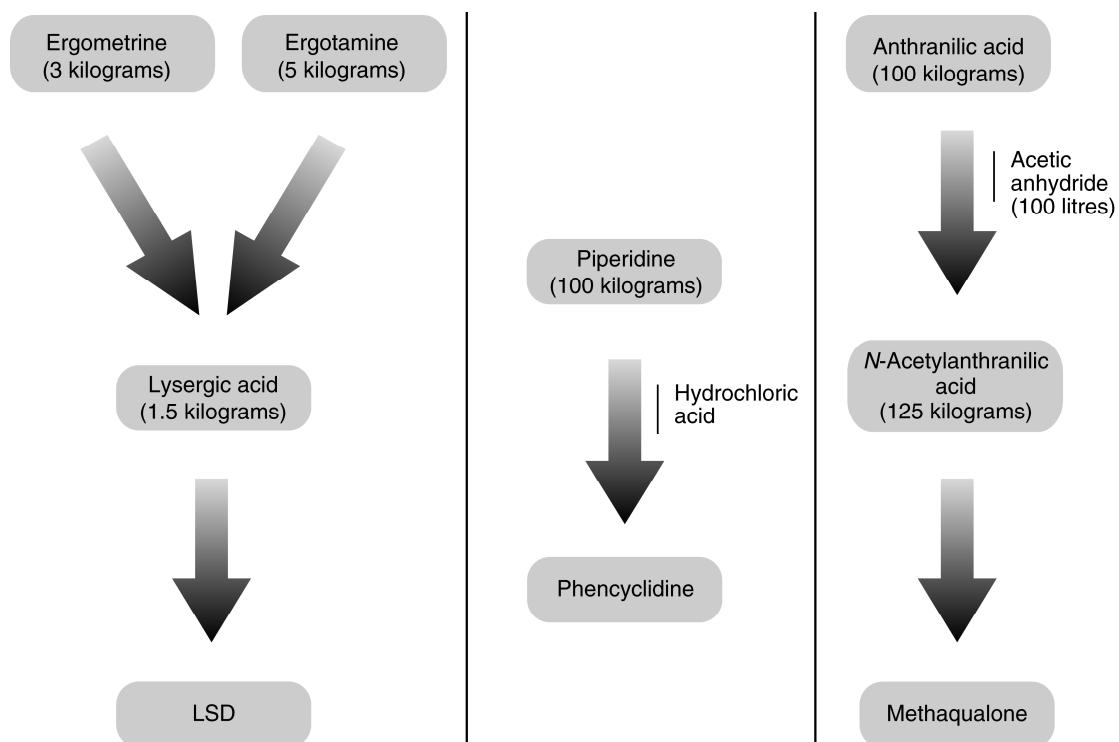


*Note:* Approximately 250 litres of 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (3,4-MDP-2-P) are required to manufacture 100 kg of 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA) hydrochloride; and 125 litres of 3,4-MDP-2-P are required to manufacture 100 kg of methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDMA) or 3,4-methylenedioxyethylamphetamine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

<sup>a</sup> Including safrole in the form of safrole-rich oils.

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
N-Acetylanthranilic acid	Used in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, plastics and fine chemicals
Anthranilic acid	Chemical intermediate used in the manufacture of dyes, pharmaceuticals and perfumes; also used in the preparation of bird and insect repellents
Ephedrine	Used in the manufacture of bronchodilators (cough medicines)
Ergometrine	Used in the treatment of migraine and as oxytocic in obstetrics
Ergotamine	Used in the treatment of migraine and as oxytocic in obstetrics
Ethyl ether	Commonly used solvent in chemical laboratories and in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries: mainly used as an extractant for fats, oils, waxes and resins; used for the manufacture of munitions, plastics, perfumes; used in medicine as a general anaesthetic
Hydrochloric acid	Used in the production of chlorides and hydrochlorides; used for the neutralization of basic systems; used as a catalyst and solvent in organic synthesis
Isosafrole	Used in the manufacture of piperonal; used to modify oriental perfumes; used to strengthen soap perfumes; used in small quantities, together with methyl salicylate, in root beer and sarsaparilla flavours; also used as a pesticide
Lysergic acid	Used in organic synthesis

<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
1-Phenyl-2-propanone	Used in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries for the manufacture of amphetamine, methamphetamine and some derivatives; used for the synthesis of propylhexedrine
Piperidine	Commonly used solvent and reagent in chemical laboratories and in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries; also used in the manufacture of rubber products and plastics
Piperonal	Used in perfumery; used in cherry and vanilla flavours; used in organic synthesis and as a component for mosquito repellent
Potassium permanganate	Important reagent in analytical and synthetic organic chemistry; used in bleaching applications, disinfectants, antibacterials and antifungal agents; used in water purification
Pseudoephedrine	Used in the manufacture of bronchodilators and nasal decongestants
Safrole	Used in perfumery, for example, in the manufacture of piperonal, denaturing fats in soap manufacture
Sulphuric acid	Used in the production of sulphates; as an acidic oxidizer; used as a dehydrating and purifying agent; used for the neutralization of alkaline solutions; used as a catalyst in organic synthesis; used in the manufacture of fertilizers, explosives, dyestuffs, paper; used as a component of drain and metal cleaners, anti-rust compounds and automobile battery fluids
Toluene	Industrial solvent; used in the manufacture of explosives, dyes, coatings and other organic substances and as a gasoline additive

## Annex X

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

1. Article 2, paragraph 8, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961<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 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol; the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971; and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. Broadly speaking, INCB deals with the following:

(a) As regards the licit manufacture of, trade in and use of drugs, INCB endeavours, in cooperation with Governments, to ensure that adequate supplies of drugs are available for medical and scientific uses and that the diversion of drugs from licit sources to illicit channels does not occur. INCB also monitors Governments' control over chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and assists them in preventing the diversion of those chemicals into the illicit traffic;

(b) As regards the illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and use of drugs, INCB identifies weaknesses in national and international control systems and contributes to correcting such situations. INCB is also responsible for assessing chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, in order to determine whether they should be placed under international control.

In the discharge of its responsibilities, INCB:

(a) Administers a system of estimates for narcotic drugs and a voluntary assessment system for psychotropic substances and monitors licit activities involving drugs through a statistical returns system, with a view to assisting Governments in achieving, inter alia, a balance between supply and demand;

(b) Monitors and promotes measures taken by Governments to prevent the diversion of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and assesses such substances to determine whether there is a need for changes in the scope of control of Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention;

(c) Analyses information provided by Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies or other competent international organizations, with a view to ensuring that the provisions of the international drug control treaties are adequately carried out by Governments, and recommends remedial measures;

(d) Maintains a permanent dialogue with Governments to assist them in complying with their obligations under the international drug control treaties and, to that end, recommends, where appropriate, technical or financial assistance to be provided.

INCB is called upon to ask for explanations in the event of apparent violations of the treaties, to propose appropriate remedial measures to Governments that are not fully applying the provisions of the treaties or are encountering difficulties in applying them and, where necessary, to assist Governments in overcoming such difficulties. If, however, INCB notes that the measures necessary to remedy a serious situation have not been taken, it may call the matter to the attention of the parties concerned, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Economic and Social Council. As a last resort, the treaties empower INCB to recommend to parties that they stop importing drugs from a defaulting country, exporting drugs to it or both. In all cases, INCB acts in close cooperation with Governments.

INCB assists national administrations in meeting their obligations under the conventions. To that end, it proposes and participates in regional training seminars and programmes for drug control administrators.

## **Reports**

The international drug control treaties require INCB to prepare an annual report on its work. The annual report contains an analysis of the drug control situation worldwide so that Governments are kept aware of existing and potential situations that may endanger the objectives of the international drug control treaties. INCB draws the attention of Governments to gaps and weaknesses in national control and in treaty compliance; it also makes suggestions and recommendations for improvements at both the national and international levels. The annual report is based on information provided by Governments to INCB, United Nations entities and other organizations. It also uses information provided through other international organizations, such as INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization, as well as regional organizations.

The annual report of INCB is supplemented by detailed technical reports. They contain data on the licit movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances required for medical and scientific purposes, together with an analysis of those data by INCB. Those data are required for the proper functioning of the system of control over the licit movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including preventing their diversion to illicit channels. Moreover, under the provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, INCB reports annually to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the implementation of that article. That report, which gives an account of the results of the monitoring of precursors and of the chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, is also published as a supplement to the annual report.



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