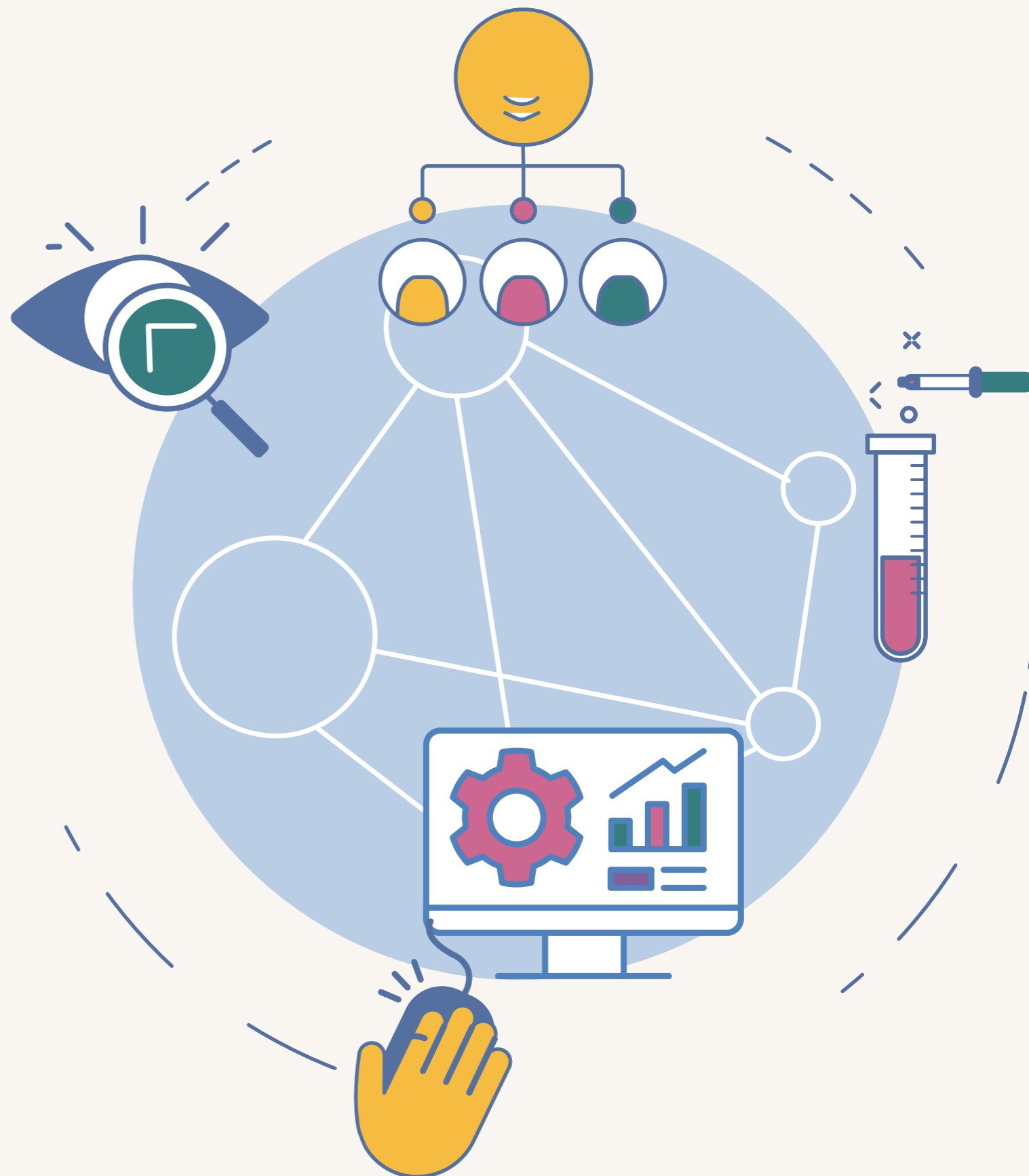




**INCB TOOLS AND RESOURCES ON
IMPLEMENTING
ARTICLE 12 OF THE
1988 CONVENTION**





PEN Online and model forms A and B to request pre-export notifications

What is it?

PEN Online is an online tool (software); model forms A and B are templates Governments may use to request pre-export notifications for chemicals in Table I and II of the 1988 Convention, pursuant to article 12, para 10 (a) of that Convention

Who is it for?

National authorities concerned with international trade in chemicals included in Table I and II of the 1988 Convention

When and why use it?

PEN Online allows countries to exchange information on and verify the legitimacy of planned shipments of precursors included in the tables of the 1988 Convention. Importing Governments can request pre-export notifications from exporting countries for specific or all substances in the Tables of the 1988 Convention by submitting model forms A and B.

How/where to access it?

PEN Online brochure can be accessed [here](#). This [link](#) will bring users to the login page of the PEN Online system. The model forms are available on the [secure portal](#) (scroll to bottom of page). A list of Governments that have requested to receive pre-export notifications and have invoked article 12, para 10 (a) is accessible [here](#).

KEY FACTS



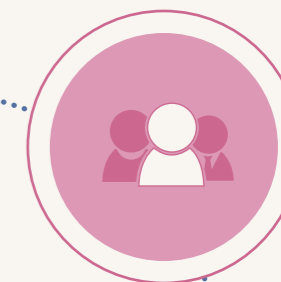
MAIN PURPOSE:

Verification of the legitimacy of planned shipments and identification of suspicious transactions



COVERAGE:

All substances listed in Table I and II of the 1988 Convention



TARGET AUDIENCE:

Competent national authorities responsible for monitoring international trade in precursors



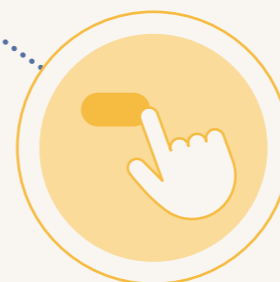
USE:

Allows for real-time exchange and ongoing communication between Governments



REGISTERED USERS:

Users over 170 countries* and territories, including all major exporting, importing and transit countries



ACCESSIBILITY:

Via all common browsers and is free-of-charge to all registered users



Governments can request to receive pre-export notifications for all or selected substances by submitting model forms A and B

*As of September 2025



CNA Reference Materials, including Information Package and ISSL

What is it?

Guidance and reference materials with restricted distribution, as well as contact details for operational focal points globally

Who is it for?

Competent National Authorities (CNAs), i.e. regulatory, law enforcement and other relevant national authorities empowered to regulate or enforce controls over precursors and essential chemicals

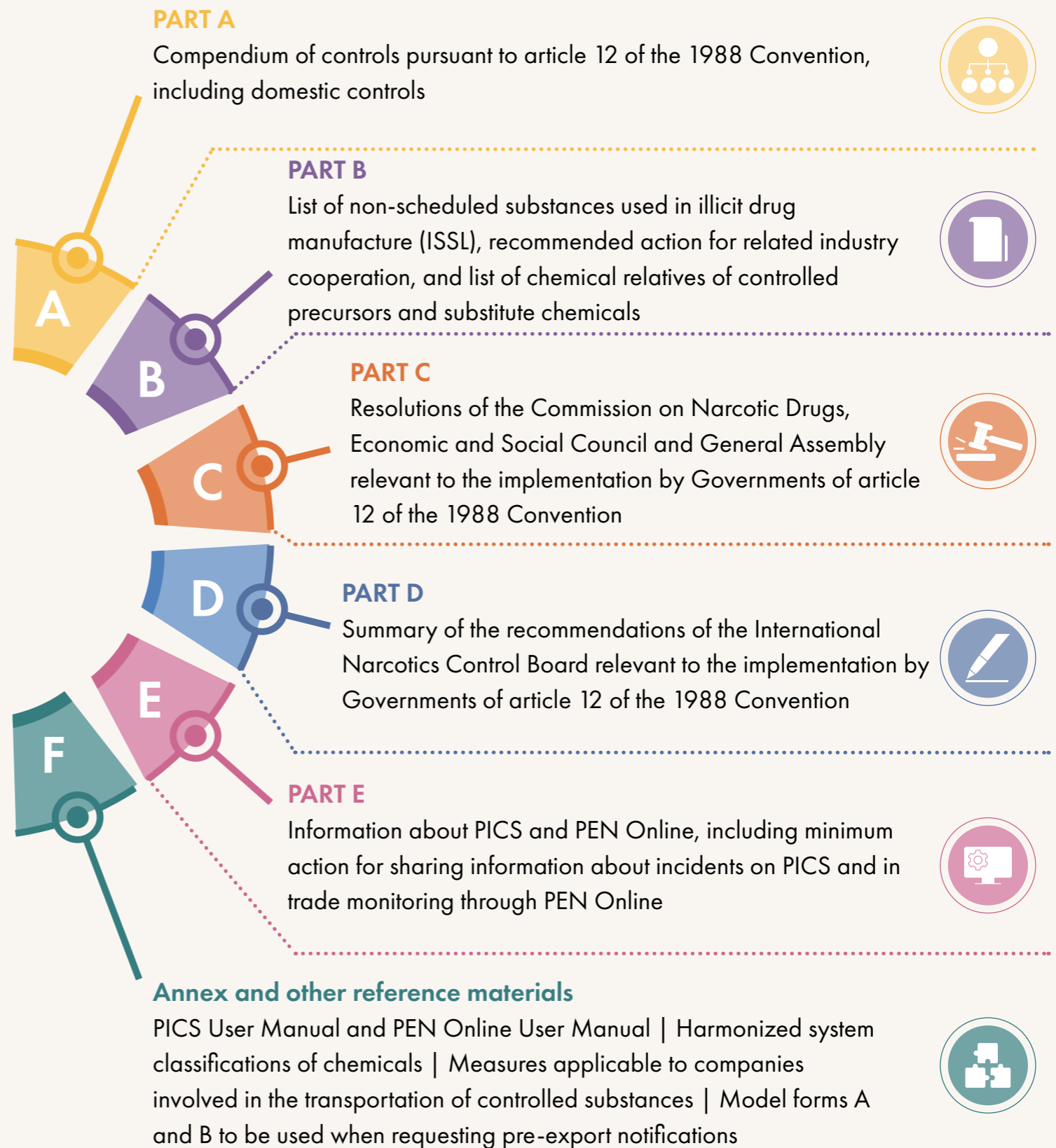
When and why use it?

The INCB secure portal includes useful material on precursors control, equipment and voluntary cooperation with industry. It houses the Information Package on the Control of Precursors, a comprehensive, regularly updated compendium consisting of trade control measures that Governments apply to substances in Tables I and II and under national control, the International Special Surveillance List (ISSL) of non-scheduled chemicals known to have been used in illicit drug manufacture, and INCB recommendations and international resolutions. Other reference materials relate to technical information on precursor chemicals, tariff codes, and control measures applicable to transportation companies.

How/where to access it?

Available on the INCB [secure portal](#) or on request for use by national authorities.

CONTENTS OF THE INFORMATION PACKAGE & CNA REFERENCE MATERIALS





Annual Legitimate Requirements (ALRs), related guidance notes and e-learning module

What is it?

Estimates of annual legitimate requirements for imports of selected precursors and their preparations used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS), related guidance documents and e-learning module

Who is it for?

Regulatory authorities, law enforcement, other relevant national authorities empowered to regulate or enforce controls over precursors and essential chemicals

When and why use it?

Governments provide, on a voluntary basis, estimates of legitimate requirements for imports of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (3,4-MDP-2-P) and 1-phenyl-2-propanone (P-2-P) and, to the extent possible, preparations containing those substances. ALRs are often the sole reference point for exporting countries on the amounts legitimately required by importing countries (refer [CND Resolution 49/3](#)).

How/where to access it?

ALRs are updated regularly and available on the INCB website [here](#). A guide on estimating requirements for internationally controlled substances is [here](#), and a guidance note on ephedrine and pseudoephedrine [here](#). The e-learning module is available on this [link](#).

SUBMISSION OF ALRS AND THEIR AMENDMENTS

GOVERNMENTS

Establish ALRs

- Taking into account the most recent market conditions in the respective country
- Review guide on establishing and determining ALRs [here](#) and specifically for ephedrine and pseudo-ephedrine [here](#)
- Consider enrolling in INCB's informative [e-learning module](#)

Fill-in Form D

FORM D

Annual information on Substances Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

Submit ALRs*

On **Form D** by **30 June** of the year preceding the year to which the estimated requirements relate

*Or amendments. Note that amendments can also be made throughout the year, by official correspondence from Governments.

INCB

Reviews ALRs

ALRs are **NOT approved** by INCB

Publishes ALRs

- INCB's [Website](#)
- INCB's [Annual Report on Precursors](#)
- INCB's [Pre-Export Notification System](#) (only for registered users)



Precursors Annual Report

What is it?

Flagship report

Who is it for?

Regulatory authorities, law enforcement, other national authorities and general public

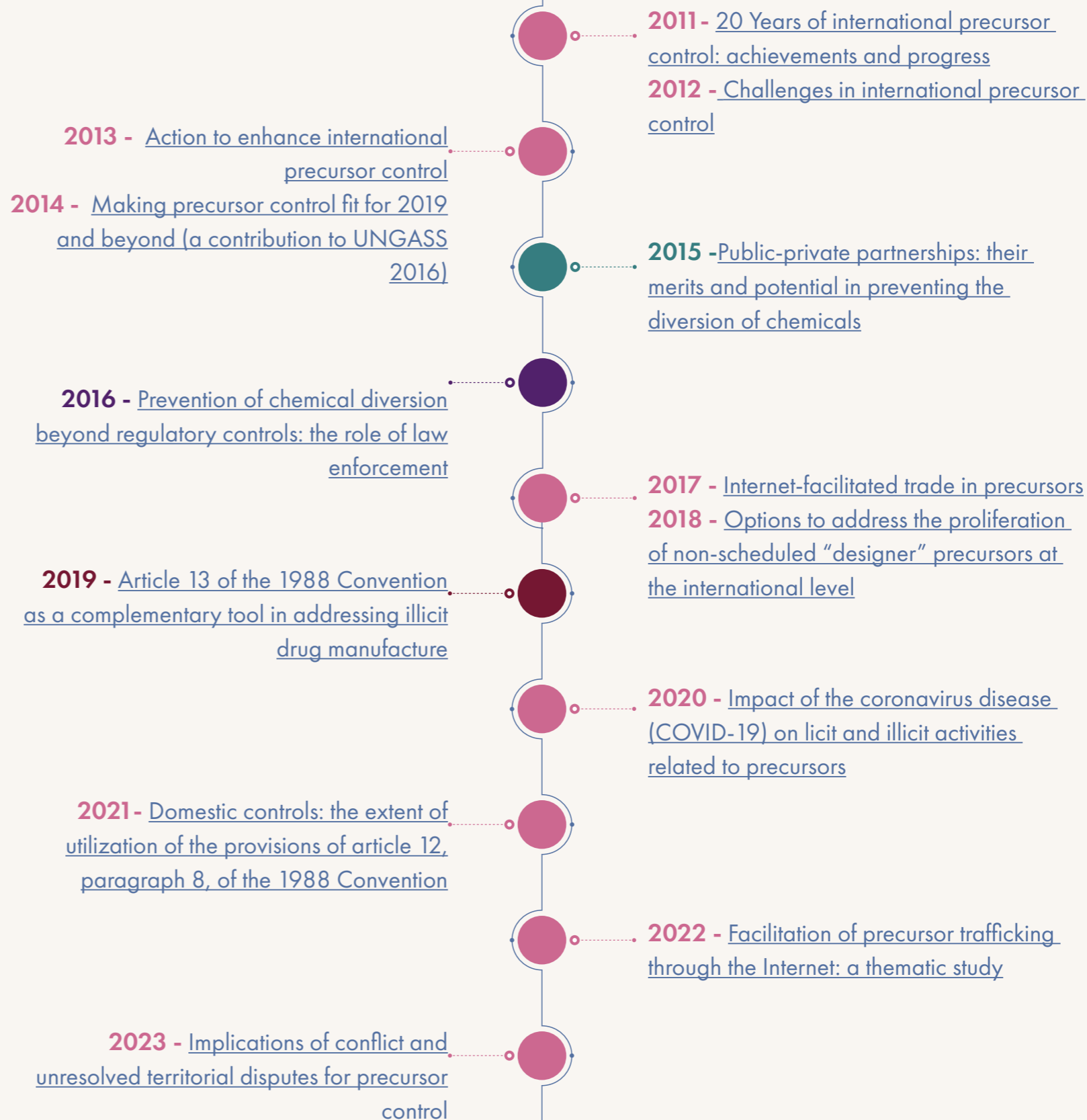
When and why use it?

The report, published in March of each year, provides an overview of achievements, progress and challenges of international precursor control and actions taken to implement article 12 of the 1988 Convention and to strengthen the functioning of the international precursor control system in any given year. The report provides a detailed account of the latest trends and developments in legitimate international trade and in trafficking in precursors under international control, as well as their non-scheduled substitutes and alternatives. It provides recommendations to Governments on the way forward for effective international and domestic precursor control.

How/where to access it?

Available on the INCB website [here](#).

THEMATIC CHAPTERS IN INCB'S REPORTS ON PRECURSORS





Form D and Red List

What is it?

Form D is INCB's tool to collect annual precursors statistics from Governments; the Red List is a reference tool aimed assisting authorities in the identification of internationally controlled precursors

Who is it for?

Regulatory authorities, law enforcement, other relevant national authorities empowered to regulate or enforce controls over precursors and essential chemicals

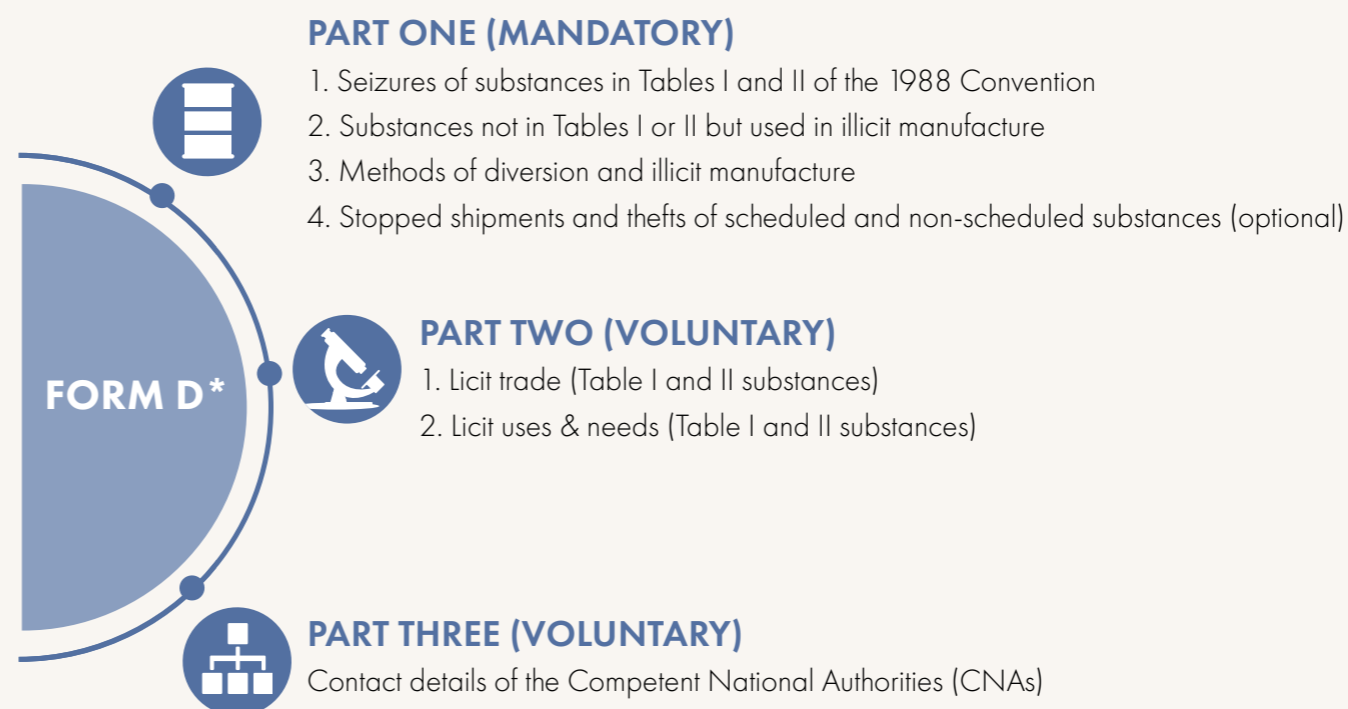
When and why use it?

Form D is used by competent national authorities to report annual information on substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to INCB. The information informs the INCB Precursors Annual Report. The Red List lists all substances in Table I and II of the 1988 Convention. It contains their chemical names, synonyms and known trade names, as well as chemical abstract service (CAS) numbers and harmonized system (HS) codes.

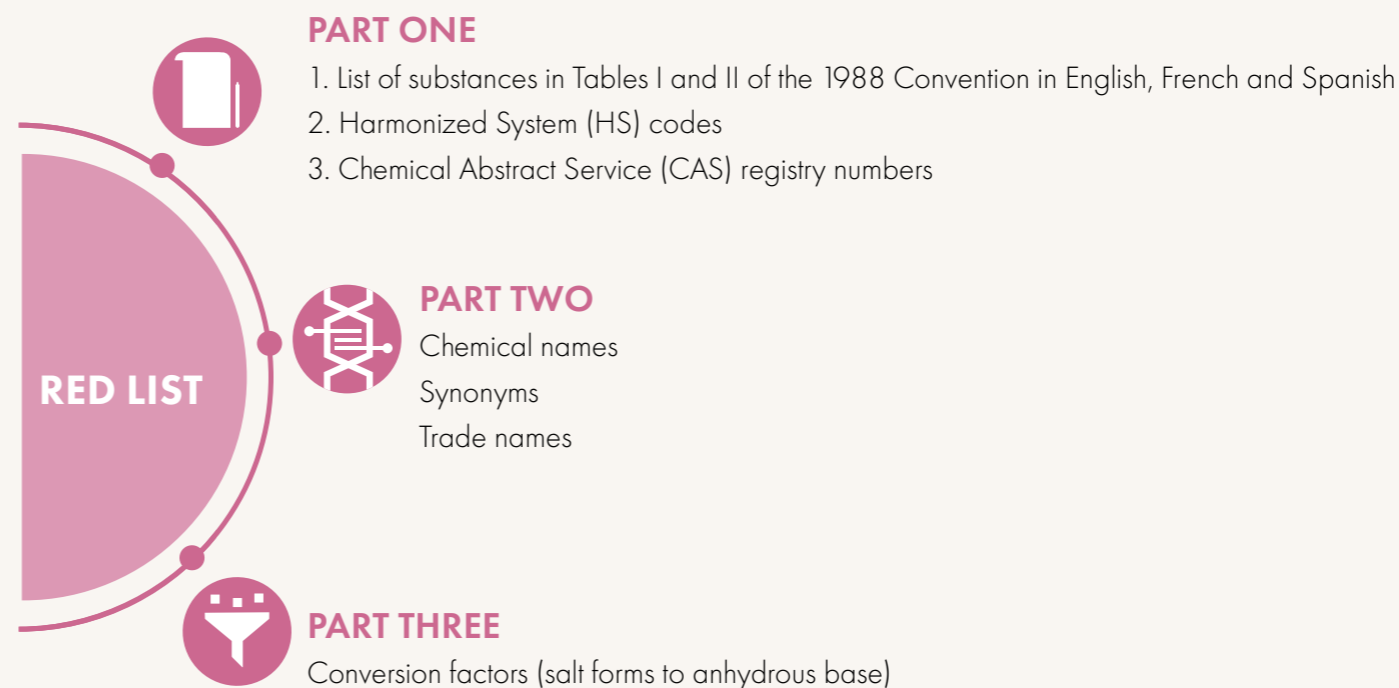
How/where to access it?

Available in six United Nations languages, Form D can be accessed [here](#) and the Red List [here](#)

OVERVIEW OF FORM D AND RED LIST



*to be submitted, preferably in Excel format, by 30 April, but no later than 30 June of each year





PICS, Projects Cohesion and Prism

What is it?

The Precursors Incident Communication System (PICS) is an online tool for intelligence sharing. Projects Cohesion and Prism are INCB's initiatives fostering international cooperation and operations related to precursors

Who is it for?

Regulatory authorities, law enforcement and other agencies involved in effecting seizures or investigating diversion of chemicals and equipment for illicit drug manufacture

When and why use it?

PICS is a secure online tool to enhance real-time communication and information sharing between national authorities on precursor and equipment incidents and suspicious transactions. It can assist with investigations and the identification of emerging chemicals and diversion patterns. Projects Cohesion and Prism focal point networks support investigations related to chemicals used in illicit manufacture of, respectively, cocaine and heroin, and amphetamine-types stimulants and other synthetic drugs. Alerts on emerging threats and substances are regularly shared with this network. The projects are steered by the INCB Precursor Task Force.

How/where to access it?

PICS is accessible on a secure website for registered users. New Government users should register at incb.pics@un.org. Information on Projects Cohesion and Prism is [here](#); focal points are listed on the [secure portal](#) and updates can be made using the following [form](#).

INCB'S INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONAL COOPERATION FRAMEWORK



*As of September 2025



Precursors Module of the UN Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs

What is it?

Website with reference materials

Who is it for?

Regulatory authorities, law enforcement and other national authorities concerned with precursor-related matters, international organizations and general public

When and why use it?

The precursors module of the Toolkit was developed by INCB and is a one-stop shop providing a range of electronic resources and practical application tools about drug precursors and the international precursor control system, specifically on (1) the monitoring of legitimate international trade and (2) investigations into suspicious shipments, attempted diversions and seizures of precursors.

How/where to access it?

Online, available [here](#).

STRIKING
A BALANCE
BETWEEN

Diversion
prevention

Availability for
legitimate uses

What is the procedure for placing
chemical(s) under international control?

How is international legitimate trade
in precursors monitored?

What tools are available to prevent the
diversion of chemicals?

How does one estimate legitimate
needs for chemicals?

What are the latest trends in global
precursors trade and trafficking?

What is the role of private industry in
global precursor control?