INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

2005

Precursors

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

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Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (E/INCB/2005/4)

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

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INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

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Report of the
International Narcotics Control Board for 2005
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 Narcotics Control Board has a special, treaty-mandated responsibility in precursor control. It not only monitors the implementation by Governments of the provisions of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, but also initiates and coordinates various practical activities against diversion of and trafficking in precursor chemicals. The Board believes that commitment to precursor control is an indication of the political will of Governments to prevent and fight illicit drug manufacture and, ultimately, drug abuse. Monitoring the movement of substances used in illicit drug manufacture is also an efficient way to fight powerful organized criminal networks involved in trafficking in drugs and precursors. Therefore, in recent years, the Board and Governments have given priority to establishing and maintaining modern and flexible mechanisms for the rapid exchange of information related to both licit trade and trafficking in precursors.

The approaching twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the 1988 Convention will present an opportunity to take stock of the successes achieved and the problems experienced. In particular, Operation Purple, Operation Topaz and Project Prism, the three international activities initiated by the Board in conjunction with the authorities concerned, have furthered efforts by Governments to meet the objectives set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together. Thousands of transactions involving precursors have been monitored and numerous cases of diversion have been prevented. During the years of Operation Purple and Operation Topaz, the patterns of trafficking in precursor chemicals have changed. Traffickers have changed their modus operandi, in part because of the successes achieved in monitoring precursor chemicals.

In recognition of this fact, the Board recommended that Governments evaluate the activities undertaken and their impact to determine further action to be taken. The Board welcomes the evaluation that was carried out at the combined meeting of the steering committees of Operation Purple and Operation Topaz held in Mexico in October 2005, as well as the decision taken at that meeting to launch a new phase of those operations, combining them under the name Project Cohesion. The project will focus on time-limited regional operations and provide for the exchange of real-time information, backtracking investigations and the evaluation of activities on a regular basis. Such an approach has already been applied in Project Prism and is showing promising results.

The Board continues to invest significant resources in these initiatives, as requested by the international community, in particular by acting as a focal point for the exchange of information. It has also consistently urged national authorities to make available appropriate resources to support these operational activities. The new combined operations will give further impetus to precursor control and, at the same time, place more responsibilities on competent authorities, for example for launching law enforcement investigations.

This year, the Board has adopted a new format for its report on precursors, so that it provides a better overview of developments worldwide, as well as clearer messages for necessary action to be taken by the various authorities involved. The report includes some findings on licit trade data and, despite the limitations of the

available data, on how they relate to the latest trends in precursor trafficking and illicit drug manufacture. A special chapter contains specific recommendations for Governments on measures to be taken against the diversion of and trafficking in precursor chemicals and the illicit manufacture of drugs. Those measures include the possible creation of a system for estimating licit requirements for specific precursors, the control of some pharmaceutical preparations containing precursors and the use of an online pre-export notification system by exporting and importing countries worldwide.

Governments will be able to do even more in precursor control in the years to come. For its part, the Board will continue to support these important initiatives to the extent possible and within its mandate as defined in the international drug control treaties.

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 the implementation of article 12 and the Commission shall periodically review the adequacy and propriety of Tables I and II.[1]

In addition to its annual report and other technical publications (on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances), the Board has decided to publish its report on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, in accordance with the following provisions contained in article 23 of that 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."

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627, art. 12, para. 13.

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Explanatory notes

The following abbreviations have been used in the present report:

Interpol	International Criminal Police Organization
LSD	lysergic acid diethylamide
MDA	methylenedioxyamphetamine
MDMA	methylenedioxymethamphetamine
3,4-MDP-2-P	3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone
MEK	methyl ethyl ketone
P-2-P	1-phenyl-2-propanone
WHO	World Health Organization

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.

The maps in the present publication are intended to indicate the movement and seizures of the substances listed in Tables of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. Owing to lack of space, names of countries, territories, cities or areas may not appear at their exact geographical location.

The boundaries shown on maps in this publication do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Summary

The illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, and of methamphetamine in particular, is spreading in North America and South-East Asia but also, increasingly, to other areas such as Africa, Eastern Europe and Oceania. The Board proposes to Governments a number of global and region-specific responses within the framework of Project Prism. Those measures include the estimation of Governments' licit requirements for the relevant precursors, control of some pharmaceutical preparations and the global use of a modern electronic system of pre-export notifications between exporting and importing countries.

The illicit manufacture of methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA, commonly known as Ecstasy) has also been reported in regions previously not affected by such activities. While, in general, little information is available on the methods of diversion and smuggling routes for precursors of Ecstasy, Europe remains the main destination and Asia the main source of those chemicals. Falling numbers of seizures of relevant precursors in Europe indicate that traffickers may have identified new methods and routes of diversion. The Board is recommending several specific measures with regard to safrole and safrole-rich oils, in view of its concerns that they may be used in the illicit manufacture of MDMA (Ecstasy).

The illicit manufacture of heroin in Afghanistan continues, made possible by the availability of acetic anhydride within the country. Afghanistan has no licit requirement for the substance, which must therefore be smuggled into the country. Not much progress has been made in identifying and dismantling routes used for smuggling precursors into Afghanistan and its neighbouring countries. All Governments need to launch comprehensive operations to address that situation.

Colombian authorities have had particular successes, seizing over 170 tons of potassium permanganate, a key chemical in the manufacture of cocaine. Traffickers in South America appear to have recently found ways to avoid the controls and mechanisms for monitoring the substance that were introduced under Operation Purple: consignments of the substance are being diverted from licit trade and smuggled into the countries and areas where illicit cocaine manufacture takes place. The Board trusts that the revised procedures identified during the combined meeting of the Operation Purple and Operation Topaz steering committees, held in Mexico in October 2005, will assist in identifying the sources of those large amounts of potassium permanganate.

The Board welcomes in particular the cooperation and efforts of the Governments of China and Mexico in taking practical steps to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals, to identify the trafficking networks involved and to provide relevant information to the Board.

All major exporting countries and trans-shipment points have consistently provided pre-export notifications for the export of a number of scheduled precursor chemicals. It is also encouraging that a growing number of Governments provide the Board with data on the licit movement and requirements of such chemicals, including, most recently, the Governments of Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Russian Federation and Turkmenistan.

An adequate legislative basis or system of control is a prerequisite for successful precursor control. In the period under review, many Governments introduced, or further strengthened, their existing controls, including: Canada, Chile, Indonesia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Romania, Russian Federation and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The Board is especially pleased with the entry into force of new European Union legislation that improves the monitoring of exports and introduces import controls. The Board is looking forward to the efficient implementation of that legislation.

With the accession of Switzerland to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, all major manufacturing, exporting and importing countries are now parties to that Convention. Angola, Cambodia, the Cook Islands, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia and Samoa have also become parties to the Convention. The 16 States that have not yet become parties to the Convention are invited to do so without further delay.

The most effective way to prevent diversion remains the exchange of information. Therefore, the Board and Governments continue to place high priority on establishing and maintaining relevant mechanisms, in particular under the international initiatives Operation Purple, Operation Topaz and Project Prism. Significant successes have been achieved under those initiatives. The Board welcomes the evaluation done and the decisions taken at the combined meeting of the steering committees of Operation Purple and Operation Topaz to launch a new phase of the combined operations, called Project Cohesion, which focuses on time-limited regional activities and provides for the exchange of real-time information, backtracking investigations and regular evaluation of activities.

I. Introduction

1. In 2005, the Board reviewed the data available to it on licit trade in scheduled precursor chemicals and examined the information in correlation with diversion of and trafficking in precursors and the illicit manufacture of drugs. Such an exercise has many limitations, including the fact that, despite growing cooperation from Governments, the data on the licit trade in scheduled precursor chemicals are far from comprehensive.

2. In order to make the analysis more useful to competent national authorities, chapter II of the present report includes some information on patterns in licit trade in precursors, as known, and on the latest trends in trafficking in precursors, together with specific recommendations to Governments.

3. Chapter III highlights what has been done during the period under review by Governments and the Board to implement the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[1] but also, more specifically, to address the situations described in chapter II. In addition to treaty adherence, reporting under article 12 of the 1988 Convention, legislative and control measures and exchange of information, the Board has this year included in chapter III a review of activities under Project Prism and assessments of Operation Purple and Operation Topaz. Participating countries may find those assessments useful in their evaluation of the international initiatives.

4. Finally, based on those findings, the Board proposes, in chapter IV, a series of specific actions designed to facilitate the prevention of diversion of and trafficking in precursor chemicals and of illicit manufacture of drugs in the years to come.

5. Practical information for competent authorities on adherence to the 1988 Convention, the submission of information, seizure data, requests for pre-export notifications and the licit and illicit uses of scheduled substances is contained in annexes I-IX.

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

6. The Board examines, on a regular basis, data furnished to it by Governments pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/20 of 24 July 1995 or under the three international initiatives, Operation Purple, Operation Topaz and Project Prism. The objective is to determine, to the extent possible, patterns in licit trade in precursors. Any significant changes in those patterns observed, in particular sudden rapid increases in exports to a specific country or region, could be an indication that a substance may subsequently be diverted for illicit drug manufacture.

7. The paragraphs below also provide an overview of major trends in the diversion of and trafficking in precursors. For the analysis, consideration has been given to information not only on seizures, but also on known cases of diversion and attempted diversion, on stopped or suspended shipments in international trade and on the illicit manufacture of drugs. The findings of the investigations undertaken are also considered, where they are available. The seizure data used are for the five-year period 2000-2004, as furnished by Governments pursuant to the provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention (see annex III).

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

1. Ephedrine and pseudoephedrine

Licit trade

8. From 1 November 2004 to 31 October 2005, the Board was informed under Project Prism of 1,893 individual shipments involving licit international trade in ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. Those consignments were exported by 21 countries and territories and were destined for nearly 100 importing countries and/or territories. According to information provided on form D, on substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, for 2004, the total volume of licit trade in ephedrine was 526 tons, and that in pseudoephedrine was 1,207 tons. The large number and volume of

shipments reported indicate the magnitude of the control issues facing Governments.

Changes in global patterns of trade may indicate possible diversions

9. The Board has been able to identify, and rectify, a loopholes in the international drug control system, for example, the lack of an adequate mechanism for monitoring pseudoephedrine in Canada. During the late 1990s, it had been noted that licit exports of pseudoephedrine destined for Canada were increasing rapidly, reaching unprecedented record levels by 2001. At the same time, large amounts of pseudoephedrine, including pharmaceutical preparations containing that substance, originating in Canada were seized at illicit methamphetamine manufacturing sites in the United States of America. While the pseudoephedrine had been legally imported into Canada by established pharmaceutical companies, the Canadian authorities were not in a position, under the then existing national legislation, to subsequently monitor the sales of the pharmaceutical products manufactured from those imports. Upon the intervention of the Board, that loophole was closed by the Government of Canada, which established in 2003 a comprehensive regulatory framework for control of precursors, including the pharmaceutical products containing those substances. As a result, the volume of pseudoephedrine imported into Canada has now returned to the levels needed for legitimate purposes.

10. Traffickers now seem to be turning, once again, to a previous route, namely, through Mexico. It may be recalled that, in the first half of the 1990s, large quantities of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine originating in the Czech Republic and traded through Switzerland to Mexico had been diverted from licit trade into illicit channels, to be used for the manufacture of methamphetamine destined for the United States.[2] The Board noted that the amounts of pseudoephedrine imported by Mexican companies had grown rapidly over the past several years, increasing fivefold between 1998 and 2004. The actual amounts may even have been higher, since exports of pharmaceutical preparations containing that substance are often not monitored by the authorities. There is concern that some of those amounts, both of the raw material as well as of preparations, are again being diverted from licit trade into illicit channels, to be used for the manufacture of methamphetamine destined mainly for the United States.

11. In view of the above, and as a series of suspicious shipments of pseudoephedrine destined for Mexico had been identified and subsequently stopped, the secretariat convened, in March 2005, a round-table consultation with representatives of the major exporting and trans-shipment countries and territories (China (including the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China), Germany, India and Switzerland), as well as Canada, Mexico and the United States, to identify practical courses of action to prevent diversion of pseudoephedrine. That consultation was followed up by a meeting of the Project Prism Task Force held in Vienna in June 2005.

12. The voluntary measures agreed to at that meeting included the sending of pre-export notifications, by the competent authorities of certain key exporting countries, for pharmaceutical preparations containing pseudoephedrine destined for North America. Furthermore, Canada, Mexico and the United States agreed to develop a framework for conducting a subregional assessment of their licit requirements of pseudoephedrine in order to be able to identify orders exceeding licit requirements in a timelier manner in future. The Mexican authorities have now taken specific steps to prohibit brokers from importing pseudoephedrine and have reduced imports of the substance by one half on the basis of an estimate of actual licit requirements.

13. While the initiatives taken by the countries of North America are already showing some results, there are indications that global patterns of trade in pseudoephedrine are shifting again. For instance, noticeable increases in exports of pseudoephedrine to a number of countries in other regions have been observed over the past few years, notably to certain countries in Asia and Central and South America.

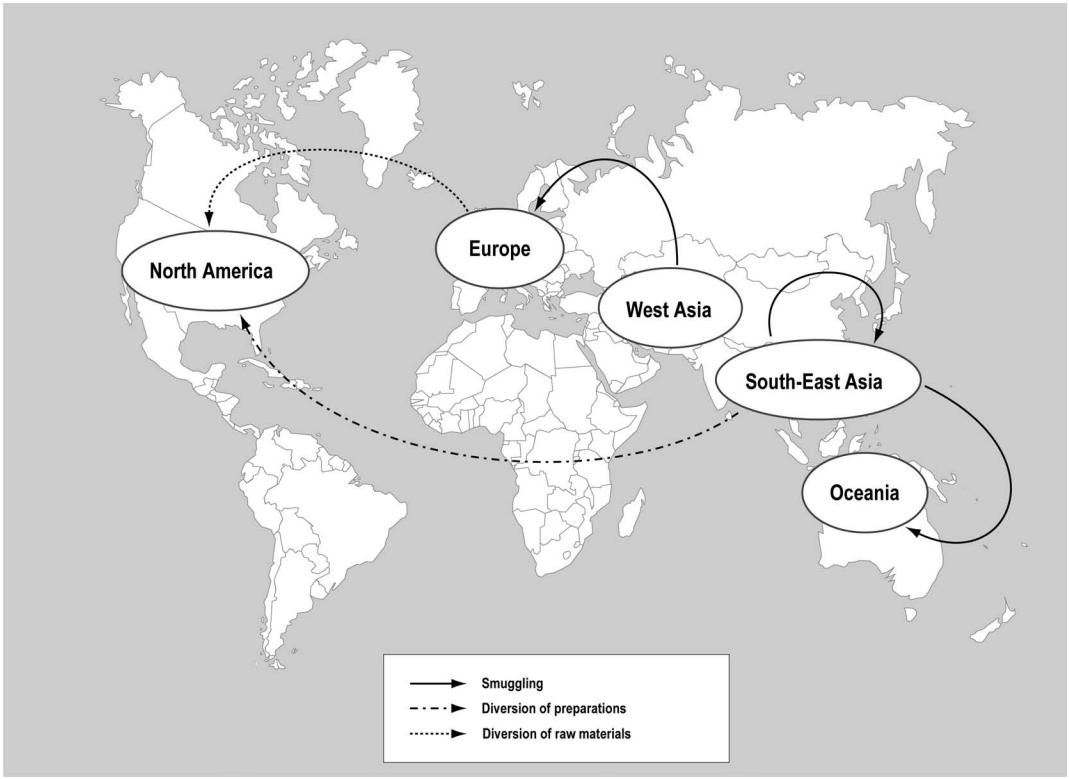
Trafficking

14. While the largest seizures of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine are reported primarily in countries in North America and South-East Asia, where the problem of illicit manufacture of methamphetamine is well documented, the Board is concerned that, during 2004, seizure reports indicating use in illicit manufacture were received from all regions. As is shown in figure I, traffickers are currently using

various methods to obtain ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in different regions. **The Board supports the emphasis of Project Prism on the need for regional operations to be launched and coordinated in order to counter specific approaches of traffickers. Licit international trade is also a source of the substances used in illicit drug manufacture. Governments need to identify mechanisms to ensure that those substances are not diverted from domestic distribution channels, while ensuring their availability for licit pharmaceutical uses.**

15. Traffickers seem to be turning to ephedra, the plant material from which ephedrine and pseudoephedrine are extracted and which is currently not under international control. That concern is corroborated by a series of attempts to divert ephedra effected during 2005. The 15 shipments in question, totalling 933 tons, all originated in China and were destined for Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands and Sweden. In all those cases the authorities of China had provided pre-export notifications to importing countries and it was possible to stop the shipments in time. In three of the cases, inquiries by the competent authorities revealed that the consignments were ultimately to have been shipped to Mexico, a country that prohibits imports of the material. At the current stage it is not clear if traffickers are attempting to divert the substance in order to extract the raw material, but it is worth noting that in 2004 South African authorities dismantled a methcathinone laboratory that used ephedra as the starting material for the synthesis. The Board commends the efforts of the

Figure I
Trends in trafficking in ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, 2004-2005



Governments concerned, China in particular, for providing pre-export notifications to the importing countries, resulting in the identification of the attempts at diversion. **Governments should exercise vigilance with regard to trade in ephedra and inform the Board of any suspicious cases.**

Africa: attempts at illicit manufacture

16. During 2004, the competent authorities of South Africa dismantled 28 illicit laboratories manufacturing either methamphetamine or methcathinone. The number of such laboratories continued to increase in 2005. A further concern is that attempts to divert ephedrine and pseudoephedrine have been uncovered throughout Africa, in Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya and Mozambique. In the largest case of 2005, Spanish authorities assisted the Board in stopping a shipment of 26 tons of pseudoephedrine ordered in their country, purportedly by a company in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

17. The remaining consignments were identified and stopped on the basis of pre-export notifications or inquiries sent to the Board by the authorities of the exporting countries, namely, India and South Africa. **African countries should investigate and identify those responsible for placing such orders and determine whether the substances were to have been used for illicit manufacture in the region or whether they were to be smuggled elsewhere. There is also an urgent need to develop the capacity of both regulatory and law enforcement authorities in Africa to address the emerging precursor chemical threat.**

Americas: decisive action needed to curb methamphetamine manufacture

18. Illicit methamphetamine manufacture and abuse are major concerns in Canada and the United States. So-called "superlabs" (laboratories capable of manufacturing more than 5 kilograms (kg) of the substance in 24 hours) are regularly dismantled in the United States, in addition to a large number of small "kitchen laboratories". There is increasing evidence that many such illicit laboratories are fuelled by tablets and combination products containing pseudoephedrine.

19. Owing to interdiction efforts in the United States, it is believed that some traffickers have moved their operations to Mexico, with over 30 methamphetamine laboratories dismantled during 2004. Initially, seizures indicated that traffickers were ordering pharmaceutical preparations containing pseudoephedrine in South-East Asia. As such exports were not being reported to the competent authorities concerned, no checks could be conducted to verify the legitimacy of the shipments.

20. At the same time, brokers in Mexico were also placing bulk orders for pseudoephedrine in Europe. Initially, three shipments from Switzerland, amounting to 7 tons of pseudoephedrine, were stopped. In total, 40 tons of the substance were stopped as a result of the round-table consultation being convened by the Board (see para. 11 above) in March 2005. Measures introduced after the meeting resulted in the stopping of four shipments from Germany and India to Mexico totalling nearly 20 tons.

21. As has been seen in the past, when adequate controls are introduced in one country, traffickers will immediately target other countries in the region where controls may not be as strong. Following the introduction of stricter controls in Mexico, attempts to divert 3,000 kg of ephedrine and 3,000 kg of pseudoephedrine through Belize and 350,000 pseudo-ephedrine tablets through Nicaragua were uncovered. **All Governments in the Americas should be vigilant with regard to pseudoephedrine diversion and should support the regional initiatives proposed by the Project Prism Task Force**.

Asia: seizures in decline but precursors still available

22. During 2004, authorities in the Philippines succeeded in dismantling a trafficking network operating through the country and, in addition to the 1,700 kg of pseudoephedrine seized during that investigation, a further 4,000 kg of ephedrine was seized in operations targeting illicit laboratories. No reports on the above-mentioned individual seizures have been provided under Project Prism and it is therefore not known what action has been taken in the countries concerned to identify the sources of the seized precursors and to determine whether other diversions may have taken place from those sources.

23. Elsewhere in Asia, ephedrine seizures continued to fall, with both India and Myanmar reporting their lowest ever seizures of the substance and the seizures reported by China remaining the same as those reported during 2003. **Governments are urged to provide real-time reports on individual seizures to**

the Board, in accordance with the provisions of Project Prism, so that the necessary backtracking investigations can be launched by the countries concerned. As there is no corresponding increase in seizures of other precursors for methamphetamine reported and as seizures and abuse of methamphetamine have shown only a slight decline in certain countries, traffickers may have found new methods and routes of diversion for the substance within the region.

Europe: one big, many small seizures, but a growing number of laboratories

24. Reports of seizures in Europe have increased over the last four years and 19 countries have now reported seizures of such substances. While seizures are generally not large, the authorities of Greece seized 1,100 kg of ephedrine being smuggled into the country concealed in a consignment of rice from Pakistan.

25. While no other case of that magnitude has been reported in Europe, ephedrine, and to a lesser extent pseudoephedrine, are increasingly being found in illicit laboratories in Europe, such as a laboratory dismantled in Slovakia, where authorities seized nearly 11 kg of ephedrine. **Governments in the European region should monitor the situation carefully in order to avoid the emergence of problems similar to those encountered in North America and South-East Asia.**

Oceania: smuggling of raw materials and pharmaceutical preparations

26. Australia consistently reports seizures of both ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in relation to the dismantling of illicit laboratories manufacturing methamphetamine. Furthermore, seizure reports from ports of entry to Australia indicate that traffickers in that country often use methods more commonly associated with trafficking in drugs rather than in precursors. For example, Australian authorities have discovered ephedrine and pseudoephedrine concealed in underwater breathing apparatus, decorative wall plaques, tiles and, during 2005, in the bases of statues imported from Viet Nam. **While the smuggling of concealed ephedrine and pseudoephedrine still appears to be isolated, authorities should be aware of the possibility of traffickers turning increasingly to such modi operandi in reaction to improved controls over licit trade**.

27. The authorities of New Zealand have also identified smuggling as a problem in relation to ephedrine and pseudoephedrine; however, there the smuggling mainly involves pharmaceutical preparations. The situation is becoming serious, with over 1.3 million tablets seized in 2003-2004 and again over 1 million tablets seized in 2004-2005. On the whole, tablets are smuggled to New Zealand from countries of South-East Asia. The competent authorities of Pakistan are investigating cases reported as coming from their country, as noted in the 2004 report of the Board on the implementation of article 12.[3]

2. 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, 1-phenyl-2-propanone and piperonal

Licit trade

28. The licit international trade in both 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (3,4-MDP-2-P) and 1-phenyl-2-propanone (P-2-P) is limited. During the period from 1 November 2004 to 31 October 2005, the Board was informed of five shipments of P-2-P, amounting to 2,500 kg. Only one report was received for 3,4-MDP-2-P. Piperonal, however, is a substance with more extensive licit uses and, during the same period, over 150 shipments, involving 3,800 tons, of the substance, have been reported.

Trafficking

29. The limited possibility of successfully diverting either 3,4-MDP-2-P or P-2-P from international trade has therefore forced traffickers to manufacture those substances clandestinely and to smuggle them to areas where they are used in the illicit manufacture of methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) and amphetamine or methamphetamine, respectively. **Successes against trafficking groups can only be achieved when the Governments intercepting smuggled consignments launch backtracking investigations. The authorities need to ensure that mechanisms are in place to launch such investigations so that the source of a seizure can be identified and the trafficking network dismantled**.

30. Seizures of both 3,4-MDP-2-P and P-2-P during 2004 were the largest ever reported. Those seizures remain small in relation to the amount of MDMA available in illicit markets throughout the world, however. Furthermore, very little information has

emerged during 2005 on new methods of diversion and the routes used for smuggling those substances, in particular into Europe.

31. While 3,4-MDP-2-P remains the chemical of choice in the illicit manufacture of MDMA, the Board noted that, during 2004, the competent authorities of China had seized over 13 tons of piperonal. Furthermore, a shipment of 4 tons of the substance from the Hong Kong SAR to Indonesia was stopped in 2005. The Board also noted that the Romanian authorities had seized nearly 2.5 tons of piperonal in 2004. While further details surrounding those seizures and stopped shipments have not yet been supplied, it is of concern that traffickers may be turning to this widely available substance for use as a precursor in the manufacture of 3,4-MDP-2-P, methylenedioxy-amphetamine (MDA) or MDMA.

Americas: increase in MDMA manufacture?

32. While MDMA was initially smuggled into North America from illicit laboratories located in Europe, such laboratories are now increasingly being uncovered in North America itself. While the laboratories uncovered in the United States have been small, the Government of Canada reported having seized nearly 1,500 litres of 3,4-MDP-2-P in 2004. Taking into consideration the profits that can be made from such illicit manufacture, it cannot be excluded that such seizures and the illicit manufacture of MDMA in the region will increase.

Asia: still a major source of precursors

33. The Government of China has made significant progress in identifying and dismantling trafficking networks responsible for the illicit manufacture of those precursors as well as smuggling them out of that country and into Europe, as indicated by the seizure of over 5 tons of 3,4-MDP-2-P and over 23 tons of P-2-P during 2004.

34. In September 2005, the competent authorities of China (including the Hong Kong SAR) and Indonesia launched a combined investigation that resulted in the interception of a consignment of 3 tons of 3,4-MDP-2-P being smuggled into Indonesia. That case highlights the particular importance of inter-regional operations.

35. It has been known since 2002 that the illicit manufacture of MDMA was taking place in Indonesia, when authorities dismantled an illicit laboratory in that country. The suspects involved in that laboratory who were able to avoid arrest were found to have set up a further MDMA laboratory, which Indonesian authorities identified and successfully dismantled in 2005. **As in other regions, the scenario of criminals continually setting up illicit laboratories is well documented and, within the scope of existing legislation, authorities should make efforts to prevent such recurring activities**.

Europe: still one of the main destinations

36. While Europe remains the major manufacturer of much of the MDMA seized throughout the world, very few seizures of the precursors required for its manufacture have been reported recently. The Governments of Belgium, Ireland, the Netherlands and Poland experienced successes in individual cases during 2004. Only Germany has reported intercepting two consignments, amounting to 570 kg, under Project Prism during 2005. **Traffickers have identified new methods and routes of diversion and Governments of European countries need to make additional efforts to locate and seize the precursors involved. It is expected that the region-specific operations planned under Project Prism will assist in those efforts**.

Oceania: successful dismantling of a large trafficking network

37. Australian authorities have consistently identified small-scale illicit laboratories manufacturing MDMA. During 2004 and 2005 those authorities were successful in dismantling a network that had been smuggling multi-ton consignments of precursors into the country. In the cases in question, the authorities seized 1,000 litres of a mixture of 3,4-MDP-2-P and piperonal. Further investigations resulted in an additional shipment of two tons of the mixture being identified and seized. A successful controlled delivery operation enabled the authorities to identify the traffickers.

38. While the composition of the mixture was initially unknown, forensic analysis identified it as a mixture of 3,4-MDP-2-P and piperonal. At the present stage it remains unclear whether the piperonal had been used as the starting point for the 3,4-MDP-2-P or

whether both substances were formed during an attempt to manufacture one or the other from, for example, safrole. **The Board commends the authorities concerned for using a controlled delivery and urges all Governments to make more use of that important investigative technique. The above-mentioned cases show the importance of having scientific support in investigations into precursor chemicals.**

3. Safrole and safrole-rich oils

Licit trade

39. During the period from 1 November 2004 to 31 October 2005, the Board was informed of 33 shipments of safrole, including safrole in the form of sassafras oil, amounting to 6.2 tons of the substance. The lack of information available on international trade in those substances was a key issue addressed under Project Prism and, during 2005, the Board, with the assistance of the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), conducted an analysis of the trade in safrole-rich oils exported from countries in South-East Asia but not detected through international control mechanisms as they are declared as "essential oils".

40. In order to conduct the analysis, information was gathered on 23 cases, involving the export of safrole-rich oils from Cambodia, China and the Lao People's Democratic Republic carried out through brokers in Viet Nam. The 23 shipments involved a total of 745 tons of safrole-rich oils and were destined for eight countries, namely, Brazil, China, Germany, Israel, Italy, Singapore, Switzerland and the United States. The competent authorities of the importing countries were requested to verify the legitimacy of each shipment. The exercise resulted in the identification of four possible diversions involving 192 tons of safrole-rich oils.

41. Under a three-month tracking operation carried out by the Customs Cooperation Council (also known as the World Customs Organization) (see para. 108 for details), 2 shipments of safrole and 51 shipments of isosafrole, totalling over 1,600 kg and over 5,600 kg respectively, were reported. While no attempted diversions were uncovered, the report identified shipments that required further attention and, more specifically, identified countries not in a position to send pre-export notifications for those substances listed in Table I. **Safrole-rich oils are traded in multi-ton consignments, without control or monitoring. As they do not have a unique customs code under the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS), controls are not applied uniformly. Sassafras oil should be treated the same way as safrole**.

Trafficking

42. While seizures of safrole were reported from all regions of the world, those seizures were small, with only China reporting seizures of over 100 kg of the substance. No additional background information was provided on the circumstances of the seizures. No seizures or stopped shipments have been reported during 2005 under Project Prism.

Africa: first MDMA laboratory in Northern Africa identified

43. Authorities of Egypt have, for the first time, reported dismantling an illicit laboratory manufacturing MDMA. While the Board has not yet received a list of the precursors seized at the site, it may be noted that Egypt was identified during the tracking operation of the World Customs Organization as a major importer of isosafrole. The Board has initiated inquiries with the Government of Egypt to determine whether any imports of isosafrole could be linked to the dismantled laboratory.

Asia: important sources of precursors located in the region

44. As reported earlier in this chapter, the competent authorities of China achieved notable successes in preventing precursors of MDMA from being used in illicit manufacture during 2004. In addition to the precursor chemicals mentioned above, the Chinese authorities also seized over 5.5 tons of safrole.

Europe: seizures of safrole

45. Seizures of safrole were reported by Latvia, Lithuania and Norway. **Governments in Europe should be on the alert to possible illicit use of safrole, or safrole-rich oils, in the illicit manufacture of 3,4-MDP-2-P.**

46. In a case involving common acids and solvents, the competent authorities of Austria, the Netherlands

and Romania launched backtracking investigations from a site where empty chemical containers from an illicit MDMA laboratory had been disposed of. The investigation resulted in the identification of a diversion involving 5,000 litres of acetone, 600 litres of hydrochloric acid and 850 litres of ethanol and the methods employed for diversion.

B. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine: potassium permanganate

Licit trade

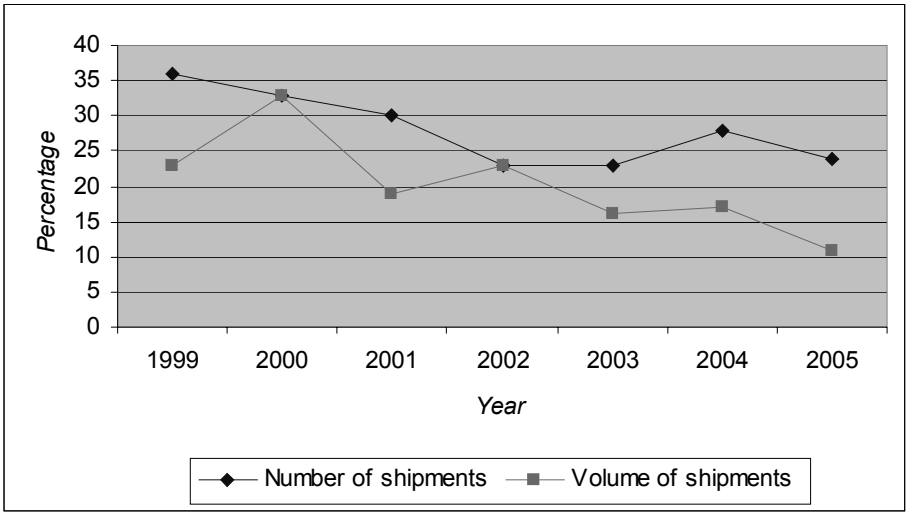
47. Most of the information available on potassium permanganate derives from Operation Purple. The simple system of pre-export notifications has been able to serve as a cornerstone for the monitoring of trade in the substance. From 1 November 2004 to 31 October 2005, the authorities of 20 exporting countries and/or territories provided 824 pre-export notifications for shipments of potassium permanganate to 87 importing countries and/or territories; the total amount of potassium permanganate involved was 27,200 tons:

48. One of the primary objectives of Operation Purple was to prevent diversions of potassium permanganate from licit trade for use in the illicit manufacture of cocaine in the Americas. Since the operation commenced, there has been a decline in both the number of shipments and the volume of potassium permanganate imported into the Americas (see figure II).

49. With the exception of Brazil, very few countries in South America now import the substance. A more detailed country-by-country analysis shows that further action may still be required in the region to ensure that diversion from regional markets is not taking place. **The Government of Brazil is vigilant as regards imports of the substance and during 2004-2005 requested that two shipments of potassium permanganate be stopped. Similar vigilance as regards domestic distribution channels should ensure that diversions are not occurring from that market**.

	1999	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*
Global number of pre-export notifications	265	634	565	546	816	730	824
Global amount	9 045	15 530	21 102	13 909	27 256	22 517	27 200

Figure II
Number and volume of shipments of potassium permanganate to the Americas as a percentage of international trade, 1999-2005



50. With intensive monitoring of international trade in the Andean subregion, traffickers may start targeting other countries in regions not normally associated with the illicit manufacture of cocaine. The Board therefore decided that, in addition to the support it was already providing to Operation Purple, it would also start following up on shipments of potassium permanganate to countries not participating in the Operation. This activity now constitutes a major portion of the work the Board carries out under the Operation. In the six years that the Operation has been running, the volume of potassium permanganate being shipped to such countries has been increasing steadily.

Trafficking

Global: large number of stopped shipments

51. Action by the Board under Operation Purple has resulted in the identification of 30 shipments, totalling 1,230 tons, that were to be sent to 15 countries not participating in the Operation and that had to be stopped because there were concerns over the legitimacy of the orders. Furthermore, three participating authorities requested that six shipments to them, involving a total of 279 tons, be stopped as the legitimacy of the end-users could not be verified. As can be seen from figure III, the countries to which shipments were stopped were not countries where the substance was seized or where the illicit manufacture of cocaine took place.

Americas: potassium permanganate smuggled into areas where cocaine is manufactured

52. Authorities in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru reported seizures of potassium permanganate for 2004. The Colombian authorities were successful in seizing over 170 tons of the substance. It is important that they provided detailed information on individual seizures, allowing a better understanding of the precursor situation in the region.

53. In 2004, a seizure of 18 tons of potassium permanganate in Colombia was tracked back to a company in Mexico. Mexican authorities launched extensive investigations in their country to identify those responsible and, while no arrests resulted from the investigations, the traffickers were no longer able to make use of the front company established to divert the substance.

54. Concerns exist that traffickers may be diverting potassium permanganate to the Andean subregion through the Caribbean islands. A suspicious case involved, for example, a broker in the British Virgin Islands. **Governments in the Caribbean should be vigilant with regard to consignments of potassium permanganate**.

Asia: brokers seem to be a problem

55. During the period from 1 November 2004 to 31 October 2005, a total of 27 shipments to Asia were stopped at the request of the importing Government as it was not possible to verify the legitimacy of the consignee. In particular, the authorities of Bangladesh and the Islamic Republic of Iran have requested that five shipments, totalling 260 tons and eight shipments, totalling 581 tons, respectively, be stopped.

56. While the illicit manufacture of cocaine is not associated with Asia and only the Hong Kong SAR of China reported a small seizure of potassium permanganate during 2004, there is growing concern that traffickers may be targeting the region for the purpose of using it for diversion.

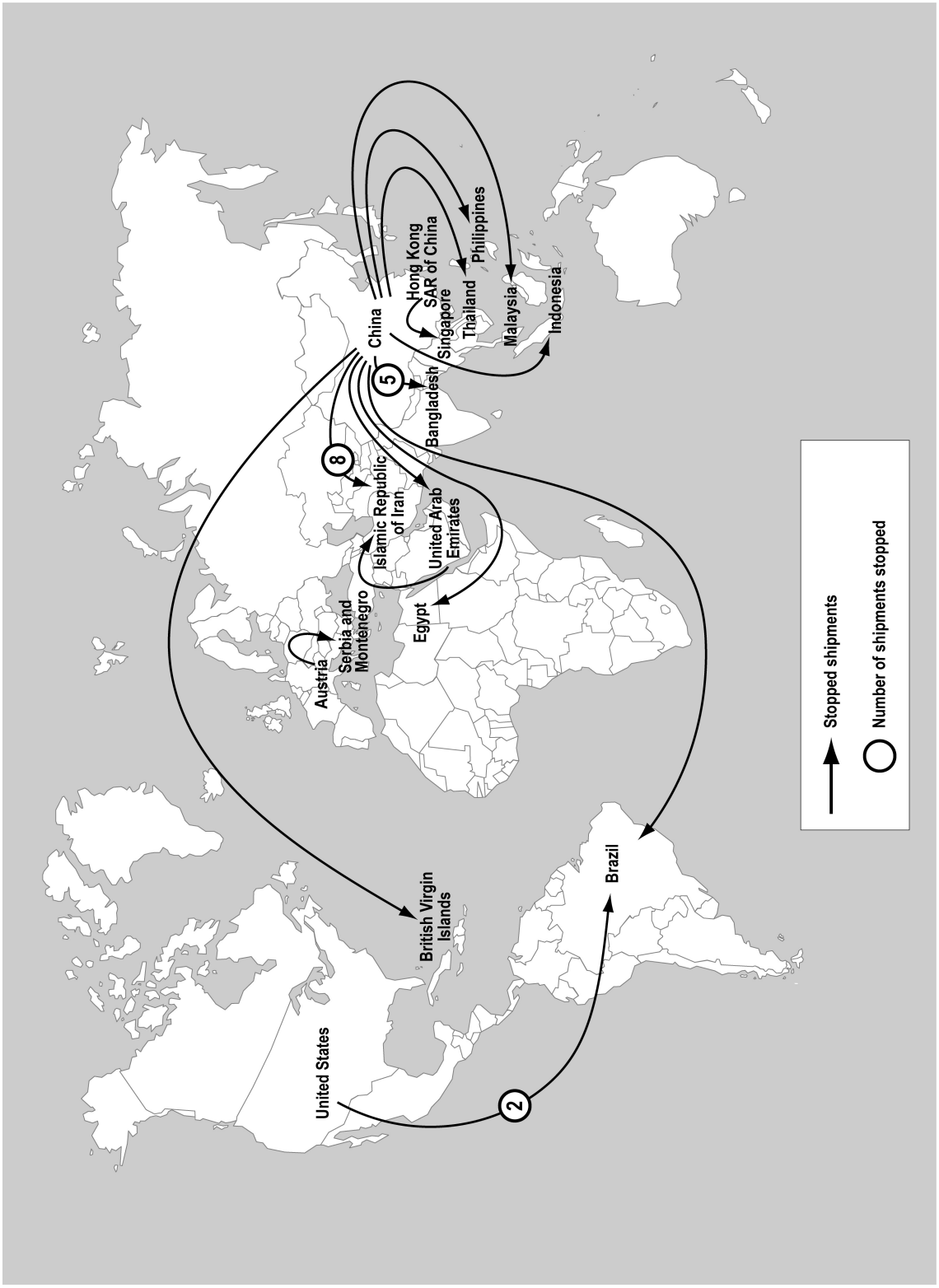
57. Problems have also been experienced with broker companies in Asia. Some broker companies have been placing orders for delivery to third countries without having actual clients in those countries, or only having clients for a portion of the total consignment.

C. Substances used in the illicit manufacture of heroin: acetic anhydride

Licit trade

58. During the period from 1 November 2004 to 31 October 2005, the authorities of 14 exporting countries provided over 1,300 pre-export notifications for shipments of acetic anhydride, in accordance with the standard operating procedures of Operation Topaz. Those consignments were destined for 48 importing countries and/or territories and the total amount of acetic anhydride involved was 331,000 tons.

Figure III
Trends in trafficking in potassium permanganate, 2004-20005



Patterns in international trade observed during the course of the Operation have remained stable and any variances in patterns were followed up on and legitimate reasons were found to exist.

59. Through the information provided on the pre-export notifications, the Board was able to map patterns in international trade and identified the focal points for such trade in terms of both the volume and the number of shipments. Furthermore, trans-shipment countries that play a major role in the licit trade of acetic anhydride, such as Belgium, the Netherlands and Singapore, were identified. As with potassium permanganate, the involvement of brokers makes physical tracking of the substance difficult as it is rarely shipped directly from the manufacturing country to the consumer country.

Trafficking

60. Action by the Board has resulted in the identification of six shipments, amounting to 556 tons, that were to be sent to four countries and were stopped. Furthermore, during 2004, 18 countries reported to the Board on form D that they had seized over 79 tons of acetic anhydride and 9 countries provided reports through Operation Topaz on 36 individual seizures.

61. During the period 2001-2005, 30 countries reported, either on form D or using the Operation Topaz investigation form, that they had made seizures of acetic anhydride in quantities of over 100 kg. A total of 94 individual seizures were reported to the Board in accordance with the standard operating procedures of Operation Topaz. Those cases were reported by 21 different countries and involved nearly 630 tons of acetic anhydride. Comparing the seizure information with the manufacture and trade information referred to above, the Board noted that eight of the countries seizing the substance (Afghanistan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Myanmar, Panama, the Syrian Arab Republic and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) were neither manufacturers nor importers, and therefore the substance must have been smuggled into those countries.

62. **Follow-up investigations into some of those cases revealed weaknesses in the international precursor control regime, which have since been rectified. Much work still needs to be done to identify the trafficking routes used to smuggle the acetic anhydride through the countries concerned**.

Africa: authorities to be on the alert

63. While very few other shipments of acetic anhydride in international trade have been stopped, the competent authorities of Nigeria requested that a shipment of nearly 7 tons from Germany be stopped. An investigation has been launched to identify the end-user and to determine whether the substance was to be used for legitimate purposes.

64. **As it is unlikely that the substance would be used for the illicit manufacture of heroin in Nigeria, as it was probably destined for use in another country, the Board commends the authorities for their efforts to verify the legitimacy of the shipment and urges other Governments to follow similar procedures when the need arises**.

Asia: acetic anhydride in Afghanistan

65. The authorities of China, India and Turkey were successful in intercepting and seizing consignments of over 16 tons of acetic anhydride in 2004.

66. The lack of seizures reported by Afghanistan and the countries bordering it is, however, a cause for concern. Afghanistan has no licit requirement for acetic anhydride and does not import the substance. Furthermore, the Board has been informed, through informal mechanisms established under Operation Topaz, that at least 300 litres of the substance were seized in 2004 and a further 390 litres during 2005 in Kabul, indicating that the substance is being smuggled into the country. **The Board understands that the current situation in Afghanistan makes interdiction difficult and therefore calls upon the Governments of neighbouring countries to take additional measures in order to identify and intercept consignments of acetic anhydride smuggled into Afghanistan. Where possible, and within the scope of its mandates under article 12 of the 1988 Convention, the Board stands ready to assist those Governments**.

67. No seizures of acetic anhydride have been reported in any of the Central Asian republics since 2001. Should a “northern route” for acetic anhydride exist, it is likely that the Central Asian republics are transit countries and not source countries, as analysis of the trade data shows no acetic anhydride being shipped into the region and manufacture in Uzbekistan is closely monitored.

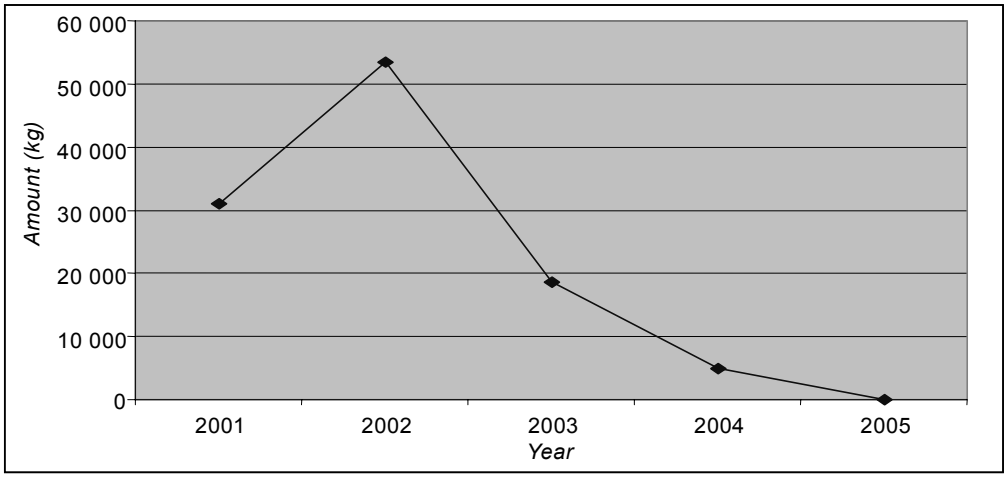
68. The total volume of seizures reported in Turkey shows a significant drop from 2001 to 1 November 2005 (see figure IV). The reason for the decline in not known, but it is possible that, given the successes of interdiction efforts in the country, traffickers have developed new routes and methods of diversion that have not yet been identified. **In 2004, the Government of Turkey reported 14 individual seizures,**[4] **with valuable information on the methods and routes being used by traffickers operating between Europe and West Asia. Other Governments carrying out seizures of acetic anhydride are urged to make use of the information-sharing mechanisms established under Operation Topaz to disseminate such information**.

Europe: the largest seizures

69. Nine countries in Europe reported having seized acetic anhydride during 2004, with Belarus, Bulgaria and the Russian Federation all seizing over 1 ton of the substance. The seizures in the Russian Federation, totalling over 53 tons, were the largest reported in any country. Those seizures are particularly important, as the Russian Federation had been identified as the source of some of the acetic anhydride seized in Turkey during 2003. At that time, successful controlled deliveries were carried out.

70. A successful backtracking investigation was launched into an intercepted consignment in Bulgaria. Bulgarian and Turkish authorities worked together on the case and determined that the consignment had been concealed in industrial air conditioners in Slovenia. Further investigations led to identification of the actual source of the acetic anhydride in South-East Asia. While South-East Asia has been identified as the source of some of the acetic anhydride seized in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkmenistan in the past, this was the first time that acetic anhydride seizures in Europe could be linked to that subregion. The above-mentioned seizure and the seizures during 2003 in Bosnia and Herzegovina of acetic anhydride from Mexico serve to show that traffickers are continually identifying new routes for their illicit trade.

Figure IV
Seizures reported in Turkey under Operation Topaz, 2001-2005



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

1. Lysergic acid diethylamide

Lysergic acid diethylamide laboratory dismantled in the Netherlands Antilles after controlled delivery operation

71. In 2003, the Netherlands and Slovakia identified diversions and made seizures of ergotamine, which was at the time allegedly being shipped to Suriname. The Czech authorities have since expressed concern over orders for ergocristine, a substance that is also a precursor of LSD but is not under international control, and requested the Board to assist in verifying the legitimacy of certain shipments of the substance. That scrutiny resulted in Panamanian authorities seizing 1 kg of the substance in early 2005. Following the seizure, a further order was received from the Netherlands Antilles. The shipment was followed to its destination and the laboratory was identified. **The Board invites Governments to exercise vigilance as regards shipments of ergot alkaloids, including related substitutes not under international control**.

2. Methaqualone

Africa: decline in manufacture in South Africa or rise in abuse of stimulants?

72. During 2004, the detection of methaqualone laboratories declined in South Africa in terms of both the number of illicit laboratories dismantled and the capacity of those laboratories. During that period, seven such laboratories were dismantled and 20 kg of anthranilic acid were seized. At the same time, detections of methamphetamine/methcathinone laboratories increased in the country. The Board is therefore attempting to determine whether the methaqualone laboratories have relocated outside the country or whether amphetamine-type stimulants have now replaced methaqualone as the drug of choice in the country.

Asia: authorities should remain vigilant as regards precursors of methaqualone

73. During 2004, the authorities of India reported having seized nearly 3 tons of anthranilic acid, nearly 3 tons of acetic anhydride and 2 tons of toluene. When those volumes are compared, it would appear likely that the chemicals were to be used in the illicit manufacture of methaqualone. While India has been very successful in eradicating the illicit manufacture of methaqualone in the past, if the current supply channels are disrupted, traffickers in India may resume such illicit manufacture.

74. Following large seizures of methaqualone in Southern Africa that were believed to have originated in China, Chinese authorities seized 10 tons of *N*-acetylanthranilic acid, a direct precursor of methaqualone. **Asian authorities should remain particularly alert with regard to precursors of methaqualone**.

III. Action taken by Governments and by the Board

A. Adherence to the 1988 Convention

75. As at 1 November 2005, the 1988 Convention had been ratified, acceded to or approved by 177 States, as well as formally confirmed by the European Community (extent of competence: article 12). Currently 90 per cent of all States in the world are parties to the Convention. Since the 2004 report of the Board on the implementation of article 12 was issued, Angola, Cambodia, the Cook Islands, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Samoa and Switzerland have become parties to the Convention.

76. The rates of accession to the 1988 Convention by region are as follows (see annex I for details): Africa, 92 per cent; Americas, 100 per cent; Asia, 96 per cent; Europe, 95 per cent; and Oceania, 43 per cent. The Board remains concerned that Oceania is the only region in which less than half of the States are parties to the 1988 Convention.

77. The Board is pleased to note that, with the accession of Switzerland to the 1988 Convention, all of the world's major manufacturing, exporting and importing States are now parties to the Convention. The Board calls on the remaining 16 States[5] to implement the provisions of article 12 and to become parties to the Convention without further delay.

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

78. As at 1 November 2005, a total of 127 States and territories, as well as the European Commission (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), had submitted the annual questionnaire on substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (form D) for 2004 (see annex II for details).

79. Of the States parties to the 1988 Convention that have failed to submit form D for a number of years, Morocco, the Republic of Moldova and Turkmenistan have resumed providing that information to the Board. In addition, the Islamic Republic of Iran, which had failed to submit form D for several years, has now submitted it for 2002 and 2003; the Board requests it to submit form D for 2004 as soon as possible.

80. One matter of particular concern is that a number of States parties to the 1988 Convention failed to comply with their reporting obligations for 2004; those States include Albania, Burundi, the Gambia, Serbia and Montenegro and Yemen, which have never submitted form D. Furthermore, some States parties have failed to submit form D for a number of years; those States include Afghanistan, the Bahamas, Honduras, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Zimbabwe. **The Board invites the Governments of the above-mentioned countries to inform it of difficulties they may be facing in complying with their treaty obligations. Training may pose problems for a number of developing countries**.

81. The number of Governments reporting seizures of precursor chemicals for 2004 was 43. However, the information provided was often in aggregated figures and did not provide sufficient details. That may also indicate a need for more in-depth investigations into seizures and stopped shipments. **All Governments effecting seizures should provide the information required on non-scheduled substances that have been used in illicit drug manufacture, on the methods of diversion and illicit manufacture and on stopped shipments. Such information is crucial in that it enables the Board to identify new and emerging trends in illicit drug manufacture and trafficking in precursors**.

C. Legislative and control measures

82. The necessary actions to be taken by States to prevent diversion, and the success of those actions in identifying attempted diversions and stopping shipments, are possible only if States have established an adequate legislative basis that allows them to monitor the movement of precursors effectively. Furthermore, mechanisms and procedures must be established for effective implementation of the legislation that is in place.

83. This was also emphasized during the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, in 1998, at which the Assembly called upon all States to adopt and implement, where they had not already done so, the national laws and regulations required for strict compliance with the provisions and proposals of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, and related resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Economic and Social Council, including, in particular, the establishment of a system of control and licensing of the enterprises and persons engaged in the manufacture and distribution of substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention and a system for monitoring the international trade in such substances for the purpose of facilitating the detection of suspicious shipments (resolution S-20/4 B, sect. I.A, para. 4 (a)).

84. The number of Governments that have introduced, or further tightened, existing controls over trade in precursor chemicals and provided feedback on the subject continued to rise.

85. In Canada, where a comprehensive regulatory framework for precursor control was established in 2003, the Government has now taken steps to further strengthen relevant control measures, in particular, by improving existing licensing and reporting requirements. Furthermore, six substances currently not under international control have now been placed under national control, namely, *gamma*-butyrolactone (GBL), 1,4-butanediol (BDO), the preparations containing GBL and BDO, red phosphorus, white phosphorus, hypophosphorous acid and hydriodic acid.

86. The Government of Chile adopted a new drug law that created the legal basis for precursor control. In particular, the law established requirements for

registration and record-keeping and provided for sanctions for non-compliance with its provisions.

87. The Government of Indonesia adopted a new precursor control regulation according to which all 23 substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention have been placed under control and existing control measures over precursor chemicals have been strengthened. Thus, all manufacturers and wholesale traders dealing in those substances are now required to register with the national drug control authorities, and the requirement of individual import and export authorizations has been extended to all 23 substances listed in Tables I and II.

88. The Government of Myanmar has introduced a licensing requirement and an import and export authorization system for all substances listed in Tables I and II, as well as for caffeine and thionyl chloride. The new legislation also contains provisions on inspection, labelling and record-keeping. Non-compliance with the provisions of the regulation may be punished by imprisonment for a term that may extend from a minimum of 5 years to a maximum of 10 years.

89. New Zealand further strengthened its precursor control legislation. Under the new Misuse of Drugs Amendment Bill, adopted in June 2005, the sanctions for existing possession and supply offences under the Misuse of Drugs Act of 1975 were increased. Furthermore, a new offence was added, making persons who imported precursor chemicals "without reasonable excuse" liable for a maximum penalty of one year in prison. That was aimed at situations where enforcement authorities were unable to prove that the importer had knowingly imported a precursor for unlawful use, but, equally, had no legitimate reason for the import. An additional amendment to the new Bill enabled law enforcement officers to carry out controlled deliveries of precursor substances.

90. In Romania, a new law was passed that amended and supplemented the current precursor control legislation. In particular, the new law contained provisions relating to controls over the import and export of precursor chemicals and the establishment of a central database on precursors. In addition, related implementing regulations were drafted and were expected to be adopted shortly.

91. The Russian Federation further strengthened its existing legislative framework for precursor control by adopting a regulation governing the control of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in conformity with article 13 of the 1988 Convention.

92. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia adopted a new precursor law, thus bringing the national legislation into compliance with the provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention.

93. In view of the methamphetamine problem, the Board encourages Governments to limit, as appropriate, the availability of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine to medical needs, by improving monitoring and control measures over domestic distribution channels, as necessary. In that connection, the Board notes that, in the United States, since the recent initiative of the State of Oklahoma to ban the over-the-counter sale of pseudoephedrine tablets, a number of other states in the United States have now taken steps to monitor the sale of such products.

94. The Board is pleased to note that, following the adoption by the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union of legislation to improve the monitoring and control of trade in precursor chemicals within the European Union in 2004, the Council adopted a further regulation on precursor control, regulating external trade in precursor chemicals between European Union member States and third countries. In addition, regulation (EC) No. 111/2005 of 22 December 2004,[6] laying down rules for the monitoring of trade between the Community and third countries in drug precursors, tightens existing controls over exports of scheduled chemicals and introduces import controls over all the substances listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention except acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate. Both regulations, as well as a related implementing regulation of the European Commission, entered into force in August 2005 and automatically became part of European Union law, that is, the legislation has power in all 25 member States without further preparation of national legislation.

D. Pre-export notifications

95. As in previous years, a number of additional States have invoked article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the 1988 Convention. Since the 2004 report of the Board on the implementation of article 12 was issued, Canada, Maldives and Mexico have requested receipt of pre-export notifications for all substances listed in Tables I and II. In addition, the Government of Costa Rica, which had earlier requested receipt of pre-export notifications for all substances listed in Table I, has now done so also for all substances listed in Table II.

96. As at 1 November 2005, 43 countries and two territories had requested such pre-export notifications pursuant to article 12, paragraph 10 (a), of the 1988 Convention. In addition, the European Commission invoked that article on behalf of all States members of the European Union, bringing the total number of Governments that have made use of the provision (including the 25 States members of the European Union) to 70. Of those, the Governments of 35 countries and one territory have requested pre-export notifications for substances listed in Table II. In addition, one country has requested to receive them for substances listed in Table II only.

97. **The updated list of specific requests received from Governments are reproduced in annex V to the present report. The list should assist Governments of exporting and re-exporting countries in ensuring that the required pre-export notifications are sent to those importing countries which have officially requested them before the export takes place**.

98. The pre-export notification system is functioning well. Most of the main exporting countries and trans-shipment points provide pre-export notifications for exports of substances listed in Table I, irrespective of whether or not they have been requested formally under article 12, paragraph 10 (a), and a number of Governments are already in a position to do so for substances listed in Table II. Furthermore, the pre-export notification system is being utilized with particular success in the three international operations, Operation Purple, Operation Topaz and Project Prism. As a result, it has been possible to verify the legitimacy of individual transactions on a real-time basis and to identify and stop suspicious shipments, thus preventing the diversion of controlled chemicals into illicit channels.

99. In order to further improve the system, in particular with a view to facilitating the provision by each importing country of the necessary feedback to the exporting country regarding the pre-export notification in question, the Board has created, with the support of UNODC, a new Internet-based online system for the exchange of such notifications. That system, which is intended eventually to replace the sending of pre-export notifications by facsimile, became operational in 2005. **The Board encourages all Governments to make use of this new tool, which is available, upon request and free of charge, to all competent national authorities responsible for sending and receiving pre-export notifications**.

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

100. Since 1995, the Board has requested the provision, on form D, of data on licit trade in, uses of and requirements for scheduled substances. The provision of such data is voluntary and the information is treated by the Board as confidential, when so requested. That information is essential to government efforts to monitor the movement of those substances, as required under article 12 of the 1988 Convention, and for the Board to assist Governments in identifying suspicious transactions. Without it, it would be difficult to quickly check the legitimacy of individual shipments. Furthermore, as highlighted in chapter II above, such information enables the Board to determine general trends in global trade in scheduled precursor chemicals and, on the basis of that knowledge, to assist Governments in identifying unusual patterns of trade and suspicious transactions. The availability of such information also facilitates licit trade, as it expedites, for instance, the issuance of import and export authorizations where required.

101. The Board expresses its appreciation to the 100 States and territories that reported data on the licit movement of precursors and 94 Governments that furnished information on licit uses of and requirements for such substances for 2004 (see annex IV for details). As in previous years, the European Commission has furnished information representing submissions from

all 25 States members of the European Union. Eighty per cent of States and territories submitting form D are able to provide data on the licit movement of at least some precursor chemicals.

102. In particular, most of the main importing countries now provide data on licit trade. The Islamic Republic of Iran reported imports of licit trade and requirements of substances listed in Table I, including potassium permanganate and pseudoephedrine, for 2002 and 2003. **Pakistan, a country importing large quantities of substances listed in Table I, including acetic anhydride, ephedrine, potassium permanganate and pseudoephedrine, has yet to provide data on its licit trade and requirements. The Board encourages that country to furnish the requested data as soon as possible.**

1. Export data

103. Most of the countries that are major manufacturers and exporters of substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention reported their exports for 2004 on form D. In 2004, 28 countries and territories reported exports of acetic anhydride on form D, an increase of 65 per cent compared with 2003. Some 29 countries and territories reported exports of potassium permanganate, a figure similar to that of previous years.

104. An increasing number of countries and territories have been providing information on exports of precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants over the years. The Board notes that several of those reporting exports of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine also provided data on exports of norephedrine. The information on exports of other precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants, such as safrole, P-2-P and 3,4-MDP-2-P, is limited. **Governments are urged to collect information on the licit trade in, uses of and requirements for precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants, which is essential to preventing the illicit manufacture of such drugs**.

2. Data on imports of and licit requirements for specific substances

105. The majority of countries and territories that submitted form D for 2004 were able to provide information on imports of and licit requirements for precursor chemicals in accordance with the objectives set at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly. The number of countries and territories providing information on licit requirements increased considerably, especially for potassium permanganate and norephedrine. Most countries continued to report imports of and licit requirements for acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate.

106. After several years of not reporting, the Russian Federation in 2004 resumed reporting on imports of and licit requirements for acetic anhydride, potassium permanganate, ephedrine and 3,4-MDP-2-P. The Board welcomes the fact that in 2004 Turkmenistan provided, for the first time, information on its licit requirements for a number of substances.

F. Results of other actions taken

1. Activities under Project Prism, the international operation to address diversions of the precursors and equipment used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants

107. In response to a request made by the Board in 2004, 124 countries and territories have now identified central national authorities for activities launched under Project Prism, which is essential in ensuring the quick and accurate exchange among participants of the information required. Project Prism is directed by a task force, with members[7] responsible for identifying specific issues to be addressed in their respective regions and for launching operations or introducing remedial action to address specific issues.

Global

108. In June 2005, the Board convened a meeting of the Project Prism Task Force in Vienna to examine progress made in the operational activities under the Project during the year. In particular, the World Customs Organization presented a report on the results of the three-month tracking programme for safrole and safrole-rich oils, using the HS codes for safrole and isosafrole. The tracking exercise took place from 1 January to 31 March 2005. While not resulting in the identification of any diversions or attempted diversions of safrole or isosafrole, the exercise provided a valuable overview of international trade and identified importing countries not previously known. Inquiries have been initiated to verify that those imports were for licit purposes and not subsequently diverted. The

Board wishes to thank the World Customs Organization for its efforts in conducting the exercise and encourages customs authorities to continue to exercise vigilance as regards shipments of the two precursor chemicals.

109. The meeting also made a preliminary review of trade in the safrole-rich oils from South-East Asia, took note of the agreements reached at the Project Prism round-table consultation on pseudoephedrine, held in Vienna in March 2005, and recommended further action.

Africa

110. The South African authorities, supported by the Government of France, organized a training course in Pretoria in May 2005 for 9 of the 13 Southern African Development Community (SADC) member States.[8] The course provided participants with information on the aims and objectives of Project Prism and introduced the principles of monitoring precursor chemicals, in addition to providing instruction on controlled deliveries and the dismantling of illicit laboratories. In view of the increasing occurrence of attempts to divert precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants through countries in Africa, the Project Prism Task Force has recognized that it is essential to expand project-related activities throughout that region. The Board encourages all Governments concerned, as well as other interested parties, to make the necessary funds available during 2006 so that Project Prism activities can be expanded into the African region as a whole.

Americas

111. Details on the reasons for, and results of, the round-table consultation on pseudoephedrine convened by the Board in March 2005 are contained in paragraphs 9-12 above.

Asia

112. At its meeting held in Vienna in June 2005, the Project Prism Task Force decided to undertake a three-month regional survey to monitor the production and licit uses of and trade in safrole-rich oils, in particular sassafras oil, in South-East Asia. It is planned that the UNODC precursor project for South-East Asia, which is assisting the central national authority of China in its role as the regional focal point for Asia, will organize the study to be carried out by national consultants in the respective countries. The Board invites all the Governments concerned to fully support and cooperate in that important initiative.

113. The Board analysed information available on exports of safrole-rich oils from Asia and was able to identify several cases where it was believed that the shipments in question might have been diverted. Furthermore, the authorities of the main importing countries have been requested to investigate the shipments. Previously unknown exporters and exporting countries were identified, as were shortcomings in national legislation relating to safrole-rich oils.

Europe

114. In Europe, project activities are focused mainly on preventing the smuggling of 3,4-MDP-2-P and P-2-P into member States of the European Union for use in the illicit manufacture of MDMA and amphetamine, respectively. As considerable success was achieved in identifying consignments of those precursors smuggled directly into Belgium and the Netherlands, traffickers may have identified new smuggling routes.

115. In addition to the above activity, the European Anti-Fraud Office of the European Commission convened a seaport meeting in Brussels in April 2005 involving authorities of Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the purpose of which was to launch a short operation in the participating ports in order to identify best practices that could be used to identify suspicious containers and exchange information. If successful, those activities will be extended to ports on the coast of the Black Sea through which precursors have been smuggled in the past.

Oceania

116. The Board welcomes the decision of Australia to join the Project Prism Task Force as the focal point for Oceania, in particular in view of the increasing reports of seized precursors and detected illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants in the region.

2. Preliminary assessment of activities under Operation Purple and Operation Topaz

Operation Purple

117. Operation Purple was designed to identify and dismantle trafficking networks involved in the diversion of potassium permanganate from international trade.

118. Since 1999, 30 exporting authorities have supplied 4,380 pre-export notifications involving over 136,560 tons of potassium permanganate, resulting in 233 shipments, involving over 14,316 tons of potassium permanganate, being stopped or seized and diversions identified. Of those,

- 175 shipments, involving 12,685 tons of potassium permanganate, being stopped, of which 58 were subsequently released without further information provided
- 21 possible diversions, involving 1,528 tons of potassium permanganate, also being identified
- 37 reports on seizures, amounting to 143 tons of potassium permanganate

119. Monitoring of international trade under the Operation has proved to be successful. Since 1999 the number of pre-export notifications received by the Board, as well as the volume of potassium permanganate reported, has shown a continuous increase. In general, the activities required of participating authorities with regard to manufacture, domestic distribution and international trade also appear to be functioning in an adequate manner.

120. From the point of view of identifying suspicious transactions and stopping shipments, while some success has been achieved, this is insufficient and represents only temporary setbacks to the traffickers involved. As no follow-up investigations appear to have been launched by the authorities that identified and stopped shipments or diversions, the traffickers concerned will have simply relocated their activities. If Operation Purple is to be more successful in the area of law enforcement activities, steps will have to be taken to improve the exchange of information on seizures and stopped shipments of potassium permanganate in order to initiate backtracking investigations with a view to identifying and dismantling the networks concerned and prosecuting the individuals involved.

121. With regard to seizures and the development of intelligence through backtracking investigations, the information that may be derived from seizures has not been fully developed as a starting point for investigations. **Governments should develop operating procedures to backtrack from cocaine laboratory seizures and related cases, to attempt to trace the chemicals back to the source and transit countries and company and to inform the Governments concerned**.

Operation Topaz

122. While many of the lessons learned from Operation Purple were used in developing and implementing Operation Topaz, the international operation focusing on acetic anhydride, it was clear from the planning stages that the monitoring of international trade alone would not be sufficient to prevent traffickers from obtaining acetic anhydride since well-established smuggling routes and networks existed. Therefore, in addition to the international tracking programme, Operation Topaz also required the launching of backtracking investigations into interceptions and seizures of smuggled consignments, in order to identify the methods and routes of diversion that were used.

123. Since 2001, 22 authorities have supplied a total of 7,684 pre-export notifications, involving over 1,350,000 tons of acetic anhydride, resulting in:

- 149 cases being reported to the Board, involving 3,857 tons of acetic anhydride, of which 4 diversions, involving 52 tons of acetic anhydride, were identified
- 16 countries having stopped a total of 51 shipments, involving over 3,186 tons of acetic anhydride, to 23 countries and/or territories
- 94 individual seizures being reported, involving 615 tons of acetic anhydride

124. The aspects of Operation Topaz related to monitoring international trade have proved to be successful. Of concern is the fact that, from information provided to the Board on form D, a further 18 countries have been identified as exporters of acetic anhydride from which no pre-export notifications have been received. This prompts concerns that all manufacturing and/or exporting countries may not yet

be providing pre-export notifications for shipments of the substance in international trade.

125. The provision of pre-export notifications has resulted in the identification of the complex trade patterns that exist for acetic anhydride, with, in particular, tank farms being used in trans-shipment countries to store large amounts of the substance prior to dispatching smaller consignments to traders and/or end-users. The pre-export notification system has proved adequate in monitoring the trade and where suspicious orders have been identified, the shipments have been stopped.

126. Traffickers are not placing orders directly from the countries where the illicit manufacture of heroin takes place, but are placing the orders elsewhere and smuggling the consignments into those countries. Such a modus operandi means that it is not possible simply to monitor shipments to a specific region, but rather emphasizes the need to monitor all shipments in international and/or intraregional trade. The number of pre-export notifications supplied by exporting Governments during the operation has given a clear indication of the intensity of the trade in acetic anhydride in developed countries. Given the large number of shipments moving daily, the Board understands that it may not be possible to monitor each and every shipment physically and that the only practical manner to address the situation is research into the companies involved in the trade, including identification of company officers, and audits to ensure that all shipments to a specific company are actually ordered and received by the company and used for licit purposes.

127. The law enforcement component of Operation Topaz experienced initial success, generating intelligence that was used to launch investigations and dismantle networks. The Operation also provided a mechanism through which information on methods of concealment could be exchanged in order to alert authorities in participating countries.

128. Problems are being experienced with the real-time exchange of information needed to launch backtracking investigations. **Governments need to ensure that mechanisms are in place, and utilized, for sharing real-time information, which is essential if intelligence-driven investigations are to be launched against those responsible for the diversions and if their prosecution is to be ensured**.

129. In general, the success met with has been experienced to a large extent in developed countries with both the infrastructure and expertise to launch complicated investigations, for example in Europe. Success in the areas where heroin is actually manufactured has been minimal, both in terms of making seizures in those countries and in intercepting smuggled consignments before they enter the countries, as reflected by the fact that the Operation Topaz Task Force has never been called upon to assist with a single investigation in Afghanistan or the Central Asian republics.

3. Future of Operation Purple and Operation Topaz

130. Significant results have been achieved under Operation Purple and Operation Topaz. Particular progress has been made in developing cooperation between law enforcement and regulatory authorities. However, since the first years of the operations, patterns in licit trade and trafficking in precursor chemicals have changed. Traffickers have also changed their modi operandi as a result, in part, of the successes achieved by the operations. Authorities have also acquired a lot of additional experience.

131. The time has come to examine and evaluate the activities undertaken and the results achieved and to determine the best ways to continue in the future. On the recommendation of the Board, the steering committees of Operation Purple and Operation Topaz met in Mexico City in October 2005 to examine and evaluate the activities undertaken and to determine how to continue.

132. The Board welcomes the agreements reached at that meeting, namely, to launch a new phase of the combined operations, named Project Cohesion, which builds upon successes achieved, for example, through the use of pre-export notifications. The new project introduces a regional approach to operational work and time-limited regional activities and provides for the exchange of real-time information, intelligence-gathering and backtracking investigations. The Project also foresees regular evaluation of activities.

IV. Conclusions

133. **Following the review of data available on licit trade in, diversion of, and trafficking in precursors, the Board has made a number of specific recommendations, including the major ones presented below**.

134. To prevent traffickers from obtaining the precursor chemicals they need for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, it is important for **Governments to estimate their licit requirements for the relevant precursors and submit those data to the Board**.

135. The illicit manufacture of methamphetamine is spreading throughout the world at an alarming rate because of the simple manufacturing process and the availability of the required precursors. The Board **recommends to Governments that they control pharmaceutical preparations containing scheduled substances in the same way as the scheduled substances they contain**. This applies in particular to preparations containing ephedrine and pseudo-ephedrine. While the Board notes with appreciation that many Governments have already done so, it wishes to encourage all other Governments to follow suit, as appropriate.

136. Furthermore, the Board encourages the Governments of **exporting countries to provide pre-export notifications for exports of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine**, including the pharmaceutical preparations containing those substances.

137. The illicit manufacture of MDMA is spreading to regions previously not affected by such activity. Safrole-rich oils are traded in multi-ton consignments, usually without passing through any control or monitoring mechanisms, and have been discovered in illicit laboratories. The Board recommends that sassafras oil, due to its high safrole content and because it may be readily used in illicit drug manufacture, should be considered as safrole itself and referred to as "safrole in the form of sassafras oil"; it **should be controlled in the same way as safrole in its pure form**. The Board invites Governments to consider ways **to ensure the acceptance of sassafras oil as safrole by the competent authorities and the industry**.

138. Traffickers in different regions are adopting different methods to divert the precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants. **Governments need to develop region-specific responses to the threat now posed, as envisaged under Project Prism**.

139. The continuing illicit manufacture of heroin in Afghanistan has been made possible because acetic anhydride is readily available in the country. Afghanistan has no licit requirements for the substance, which is smuggled into the country. Little progress has been made in identifying and dismantling routes used for smuggling precursors within Afghanistan and in its neighbouring countries. **The Board therefore calls upon Governments in the region, supported by the international community, to launch comprehensive operations to identify and dismantle the networks responsible for smuggling precursor chemicals into Afghanistan**.

140. Traffickers now appear to have found ways to avoid the controls and monitoring mechanisms introduced under Operation Purple. While limited illicit manufacture of potassium permanganate has been reported in South America, consignments of the substance are diverted from licit trade and smuggled into the countries where illicit manufacture of cocaine takes place. **The Board trusts that the revised procedures identified during the combined meeting of the Operation Purple and Operation Topaz steering committees held in Mexico City in October 2005 will assist in identifying the sources of the potassium permanganate seized**.

141. Traffickers target countries that have not been previously associated with the illicit manufacture of a specific drug or with the diversion of its precursors. Often those activities involve brokers. **Governments are urged to ensure that, when an importing company is identified, the legitimate need of the company for a specific precursor chemical is confirmed before the shipment is authorized. Mechanisms should also be introduced to monitor the activities of brokers, especially when a consignment of precursor chemicals is not shipped to the country where the broker is located**.

142. Precursor control is one of the areas where an illicit activity comes in contact with a licit market.

As such, opportunities exist to identify traffickers and to launch intelligence-driven investigations. **Governments should therefore be proactive in their approach to precursor investigations and develop information and/or intelligence related to stopped shipments and/or attempted diversions**.

Notes

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

[2] *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1994 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XI.1), paras. 14-24.

[3] *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XI.6), para. 92.

[4] The number of seizures ranged from 18 in each of the years 2001-2003 to 14 in 2004 and 0 in 2005.

[5] The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, the Holy See, Kiribati, Liechtenstein, the Marshall Islands, Namibia, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

[6] *Official Journal of the European Union*, L 022, 26 January 2005.

[7] The Task Force is composed of members representing the major geographical regions, namely, Australia, China, the Netherlands, South Africa and the United States, as well as the European Commission, Interpol and the World Customs Organization as competent international bodies. The Board, through its secretariat, guides the Task Force within the scope of its treaty mandates.

[8] Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Annex I

Parties and non-parties to the 1988 Convention, by region

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

Region	*Party to the 1988 Convention*		*Non-party to the 1988 Convention*	
Africa	Algeria (9 May 1995)	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (22 July 1996)	Equatorial Guinea	Gabon
	Angola (26 October 2005)	Madagascar (12 March 1991)		Namibia
	Benin (23 May 1997)	Malawi (12 October 1995)		Somalia
	Botswana (13 August 1996)	Mali (31 October 1995)		
	Burkina Faso (2 June 1992)	Mauritania (1 July 1993)		
	Burundi (18 February 1993)	Mauritius (6 March 2001)		
	Cameroon (28 October 1991)	Morocco (28 October 1992)		
	Cape Verde (8 May 1995)	Mozambique (8 June 1998)		
	Central African Republic (15 October 2001)	Niger (10 November 1992)		
	Chad (9 June 1995)	Nigeria (1 November 1989)		
	Comoros (1 March 2000)	Rwanda (13 May 2002)		
	Congo (3 March 2004)	Sao Tome and Principe (20 June 1996)		
	Côte d'Ivoire (25 November 1991)	Senegal (27 November 1989)		
	Democratic Republic of the Congo (28 October 2005)	Seychelles (27 February 1992)		

Region	*Party to the 1988 Convention*	*Non-party to the 1988 Convention*
	Djibouti (22 February 2001)	Sierra Leone (6 June 1994)
	Egypt (15 March 1991)	South Africa (14 December 1998)
	Eritrea (30 January 2002)	Sudan (19 November 1993)
	Ethiopia (11 October 1994)	Swaziland (8 October 1995)
	Gambia (23 April 1996)	Togo (1 August 1990)
	Ghana (10 April 1990)	Tunisia (20 September 1990)
	Guinea (27 December 1990)	Uganda (20 August 1990)
	Guinea-Bissau (27 October 1995)	United Republic of Tanzania (17 April 1996)
	Kenya (19 October 1992)	Zambia (28 May 1993)
	Lesotho (28 March 1995)	Zimbabwe (30 July 1993)
	Liberia (16 September 2005)	
Regional total **53**	**49**	**4**
Americas	Antigua and Barbuda (5 April 1993)	Haiti (18 September 1995)
	Argentina (10 June 1993)	Honduras (11 December 1991)
	Bahamas (30 January 1989)	Jamaica (29 December 1995)
	Barbados (15 October 1992)	Mexico (11 April 1990)
	Belize (24 July 1996)	Nicaragua (4 May 1990)

Region	*Party to the 1988 Convention*		*Non-party to the 1988 Convention*	
	Bolivia (20 August 1990)	Panama (13 January 1994)		
	Brazil (17 July 1991)	Paraguay (23 August 1990)		
	Canada (5 July 1990)	Peru (16 January 1992)		
	Chile (13 March 1990)	Saint Kitts and Nevis (19 April 1995)		
	Colombia (10 June 1994)	Saint Lucia (21 August 1995)		
	Costa Rica (8 February 1991)	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (17 May 1994)		
	Cuba (12 June 1996)	Suriname (28 October 1992)		
	Dominica (30 June 1993)	Trinidad and Tobago (17 February 1995)		
	Dominican Republic (21 September 1993)	United States of America (20 February 1990)		
	Ecuador (23 March 1990)	Uruguay (10 March 1995)		
	El Salvador (21 May 1993)	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (16 July 1991)		
	Grenada (10 December 1990)			
	Guatemala (28 February 1991)			
	Guyana (19 March 1993)			
Regional total **35**	**35**		**0**	
Asia	Afghanistan (14 February 1992)	Malaysia (11 May 1993)	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Timor-Leste
	Armenia (13 September 1993)	Maldives (7 September 2000)		

Region	*Party to the 1988 Convention*	*Non-party to the 1988 Convention*
	Azerbaijan (22 September 1993)	Mongolia (25 June 2003)
	Bahrain (7 February 1990)	Myanmar (11 June 1991)
	Bangladesh (11 October 1990)	Nepal (24 July 1991)
	Bhutan (27 August 1990)	Oman (15 March 1991)
	Brunei Darussalam (12 November 1993)	Pakistan (25 October 1991)
	Cambodia (2 April 2005)	Philippines (7 June 1996)
	China (25 October 1989)	Qatar (4 May 1990)
	Georgia (8 January 1998)	Republic of Korea (28 December 1998)
	India (27 March 1990)	Saudi Arabia (9 January 1992)
	Indonesia (23 February 1999)	Singapore (23 October 1997)
	Iran (Islamic Republic of) (7 December 1992)	Sri Lanka (6 June 1991)
	Iraq (22 July 1998)	Syrian Arab Republic (3 September 1991)
	Israel (20 March 2002)	Tajikistan (6 May 1996)
	Japan (12 June 1992)	Thailand (3 May 2002)
	Jordan (16 April 1990)	Turkey (2 April 1996)
	Kazakhstan (29 April 1997)	Turkmenistan (21 February 1996)
	Kuwait (3 November 2000)	United Arab Emirates (12 April 1990)

Region	*Party to the 1988 Convention*		*Non-party to the 1988 Convention*
	Kyrgyzstan (7 October 1994)	Uzbekistan (24 August 1995)	
	Lao People's Democratic Republic (1 October 2004)	Viet Nam (4 November 1997)	
	Lebanon (11 March 1996)	Yemen (25 March 1996)	
Regional total **46**	**44**		**2**
Europe	European Union[a] (31 December 1990)	Lithuania[b] (8 June 1998)	Holy See
	Albania (27 July 2001)	Luxembourg[b] (29 April 1992)	Liechtenstein
	Andorra (23 July 1999)	Malta[b] (28 February 1996)	
	Austria[b] (11 July 1997)	Monaco (23 April 1991)	
	Belarus (15 October 1990)	Netherlands[b] (8 September 1993)	
	Belgium[b] (25 October 1995)	Norway (14 November 1994)	
	Bosnia and Herzegovina (1 September 1993)	Poland[b] (26 May 1994)	
	Bulgaria (24 September 1992)	Portugal[b] (3 December 1991)	
	Croatia (26 July 1993)	Republic of Moldova (15 February 1995)	
	Cyprus[b] (25 May 1990)	Romania (21 January 1993)	
	Czech Republic[b] (30 December 1993)	Russian Federation (17 December 1990)	
	Denmark[b] (19 December 1991)	San Marino (10 October 2000)	

Region	*Party to the 1988 Convention*		*Non-party to the 1988 Convention*	
	Estonia[b] (12 July 2000)	Serbia and Montenegro (3 January 1991)		
	Finland[b] (15 February 1994)	Slovakia[b] (28 May 1993)		
	France[b] (31 December 1990)	Slovenia[b] (6 July 1992)		
	Germany[b] (30 November 1993)	Spain[b] (13 August 1990)		
	Greece[b] (28 January 1992)	Sweden[b] (22 July 1991)		
	Hungary[b] (15 November 1996)	Switzerland (14 September 2005)		
	Iceland[b] (2 September 1997)	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (13 October 1993)		
	Ireland[b] (3 September 1996)	Ukraine (28 August 1991)		
	Italy[b] (31 December 1990)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[b] (28 June 1991)		
	Latvia[b] (25 February 1994)			
Regional total **45**	**43**		**2**	
Oceania	Australia (10 November 1992)	New Zealand (16 December 1998)	Kiribati	Solomon Islands
	Cook Islands (22 February 2005)	Samoa (19 August 2005)	Marshall Islands	Tuvalu
	Fiji (25 March 1993)	Tonga (29 April 1996)	Nauru	Vanuatu
	Micronesia (Federated States of) (6 July 2004)		Palau	
			Papua New Guinea	
Regional total **15**	**7**		**8**	

Region	*Party to the 1988 Convention*	*Non-party to the 1988 Convention*
World total		
194	**177**	**16**

[a] Extent of competence: article 12.
[b] State member of the European Union.

Annex II

Submission of information by Governments pursuant to article 12 of the 1988 Convention (form D) for the years 2000-2004

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

A blank signifies that form D was not received.

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

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

Country or territory	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*
Afghanistan	X				
Albania					
Algeria	X	X	X	X	X
Andorra	X	X	X	X	X
Angola					
Anguilla[a]	X	X	X		
Antigua and Barbuda	X	X	X		X
Argentina	X	X			X
Armenia		X	X	X	X
Aruba[a]					
Ascension Island	X	X	X	X	X
Australia	X	X	X	X	X
Austria[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Azerbaijan	X	X	X	X	
Bahamas					
Bahrain	X	X	X		
Bangladesh		X	X	X	X
Barbados	X	X	X	X	X
Belarus	X	X	X	X	X
Belgium[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Belize			X		
Benin	X	X	X	X	X
Bermuda[a]	X			X	X
Bhutan	X			X	
Bolivia	X	X	X	X	X
Bosnia and Herzegovina		X	X		
Botswana	X	X	X	X	
Brazil			X	X	X
British Virgin Islands[a]			X	X	
Brunei Darussalam	X	X	X	X	X
Bulgaria	X	X	X	X	X
Burkina Faso			X	X	X
Burundi					

Country or territory	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*
Cambodia					X
Cameroon	X	X	X		X
Canada		X		X	X
Cape Verde		X	X	X	
Cayman Islands[a]					
Central African Republic		X			
Chad			X	X	X
Chile	X	X	X	X	X
China	X		X	X	X
Hong Kong SAR	X	X	X	X	X
Macao SAR	X	X	X	X	X
Christmas Island[a]	X[c]	X[c]	X[c]	X[c]	X[c]
Cocos (Keeling) Islands[a]	X[c]	X[c]	X[c]	X[c]	X[c]
Colombia	X	X	X	X	X
Comoros				X	
Congo	X	X	X	X	X
Cook Islands	X	X	X	X	X
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	X
Côte d'Ivoire	X	X			
Croatia	X	X		X	
Cuba	X	X	X		
Cyprus[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Czech Republic[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		X		X	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	X			X	
Denmark[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Djibouti					
Dominica					
Dominican Republic					X
Ecuador	X	X	X	X	X
Egypt	X		X	X	X
El Salvador	X	X	X	X	X
Equatorial Guinea					
Eritrea			X	X	X
Estonia[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Ethiopia	X	X	X	X	X
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	X		X	X	X
Fiji	X	X			
Finland[b]	X	X	X	X	X
France[b]	X	X	X	X	X
French Polynesia[a]	X[d]	X[d]	X[d]	X[d]	X[d]
Gabon					
Gambia					
Georgia			X	X	X
Germany[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Ghana	X		X		
Gibraltar					
Greece[b]	X	X	X	X	X

Country or territory	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*
Grenada	X	X	X		
Guatemala	X	X	X	X	X
Guinea					
Guinea-Bissau		X	X		
Guyana	X		X	X	
Haiti				X	X
Honduras					
Hungary[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Iceland	X	X	X	X	
India	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia	X	X	X	X	X
Iran (Islamic Republic of)			X	X	
Iraq	X	X		X	
Ireland[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Israel	X	X	X	X	X
Italy[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Jamaica	X	X	X	X	X
Japan	X	X	X	X	X
Jordan	X	X		X	
Kazakhstan	X	X	X	X	
Kenya	X	X	X	X	X
Kiribati	X	X			
Kuwait					
Kyrgyzstan	X	X	X	X	X
Lao People's Democratic Republic	X	X	X	X	X
Latvia[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Lebanon		X	X	X	X
Lesotho					
Liberia					
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya					
Lithuania[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Luxembourg[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Madagascar					
Malawi					
Malaysia	X	X	X	X	
Maldives		X		X	X
Mali	X	X	X	X	
Malta[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Marshall Islands					
Mauritania	X	X		X	X
Mauritius	X	X	X	X	
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X
Micronesia (Federated States of)				X	X
Monaco	X	X	X	X	
Mongolia	X	X	X		
Montserrat[a]	X		X		X
Morocco					X
Mozambique					

Country or territory	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*
Myanmar	X	X	X	X	X
Namibia					
Nauru		X			X
Nepal		X	X	X	
Netherlands[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Netherlands Antilles[a]					X
New Caledonia[a]	X[d]	X[d]	X[d]	X	X
New Zealand	X				X
Nicaragua	X	X	X	X	X
Niger					
Nigeria	X	X	X	X	X
Norfolk Island[a]	X[c]	X[c]	X[c]	X[c]	X[c]
Norway	X		X	X	X
Oman	X		X		
Pakistan	X	X	X		
Palau		X	X	X	
Panama	X	X	X	X	X
Papua New Guinea					
Paraguay	X	X	X	X	X
Peru	X	X	X	X	X
Philippines		X	X		X
Poland[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Portugal[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Qatar		X			
Republic of Korea		X	X	X	X
Republic of Moldova					X
Romania	X	X	X	X	X
Russian Federation	X		X	X	X
Rwanda	X	X		X	X
Saint Helena	X	X	X	X	X
Saint Kitts and Nevis					
Saint Lucia					
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	X	X	X	X	
Samoa	X				
San Marino					
Sao Tome and Principe	X	X	X	X	X
Saudi Arabia		X	X	X	X
Senegal	X	X	X	X	X
Serbia and Montenegro					
Seychelles			X	X	X
Sierra Leone					
Singapore	X	X	X	X	X
Slovakia[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Slovenia[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Solomon Islands		X	X	X	X
Somalia					
South Africa	X	X	X	X	X
Spain[b]	X	X	X	X	X

Country or territory	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*
Sri Lanka	X	X	X	X	X
Sudan					
Suriname	X		X	X	X
Swaziland		X			
Sweden[b]	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland	X	X	X	X	X
Syrian Arab Republic		X	X	X	X
Tajikistan	X	X	X	X	X
Thailand	X	X	X	X	X
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia			X		
Timor-Leste					
Togo	X	X			
Tonga			X		
Trinidad and Tobago	X		X	X	X
Tristan da Cunha	X	X	X	X	
Tunisia	X	X	X	X	X
Turkey	X	X	X	X	X
Turkmenistan					X
Turks and Caicos Islands[a]		X			
Tuvalu	X	X		X	
Uganda	X	X		X	X
Ukraine	X	X	X	X	X
United Arab Emirates		X	X	X	X
United Kingdom[b]	X	X	X	X	X
United Republic of Tanzania	X	X	X	X	X
United States	X	X	X	X	X
Uruguay	X	X			
Uzbekistan	X	X	X	X	X
Vanuatu		X		X	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	X	X	X	X	
Viet Nam	X	X	X	X	X
Wallis and Futuna Islands[a]	X[d]	X[d]	X[d]	X[d]	X[d]
Yemen					
Zambia	X	X		X	X
Zimbabwe					
Total number of Governments that submitted form D[e]	**134**	**140**	**139**	**140**	**127**
Total number of Governments requested to provide information	**211**	**211**	**212**	**212**	**212**

[a] Territorial application of the 1988 Convention has been confirmed by the authorities concerned.

[b] State member of the European Union.

[c] Information was provided by Australia.

[d] Information was provided by France.

[e] In addition, the Commission of the European Communities has submitted form D for the years 1993-2004.

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.

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

Units of measure and conversion factors

3. Units of measure are indicated for every substance. Fractions of full units are not listed in the table; the figures are, however, rounded.

4. For several reasons, quantities of individual substances seized are reported to the Board using different units; one country may report seizures of acetic anhydride in litres, another in kilograms.

5. To enable a proper comparison of collected information, it is important that all data are collated in a standard format. To simplify the necessary standardization process, figures are given in grams or kilograms where the substance is a solid, and in litres where the substance (or its most common form) is a liquid.

6. Seizures of solids reported to the Board in litres have not been converted into kilograms, and are not included in the table, since the actual quantity of substance in solution is not known.

7. For seizures of liquids, quantities reported in kilograms have been converted into litres using the following factors:

Substance	*Conversion factor (kilograms to litres)*[a]
Acetic anhydride	0.926
Acetone	1.269
Ethyl ether	1.408
Hydrochloric acid (39.1% solution)	0.833
Isosafrole	0.892
3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone	0.833
Methyl ethyl ketone	1.242

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

[a] Derived from density (*The Merck Index* (Rahway, New Jersey, Merck, 1989)).

8. As an example, to convert 1,000 kilograms of methyl ethyl ketone into litres, multiply by 1.242, i.e. 1,000 x 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. In those cases where reported quantities have been converted, the converted figures are listed in the table in italics.

11. The names of territories appear in italics in the table.

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

Country or territory, by region *Year*	*Acetic anhydride*[a] *(litres)*	*N-acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ephedrine (kilograms)*	*Ergometrine (grams)*	*Ergotamine (grams)*	*Isosafrole (litres)*	*Lysergic acid (grams)*	*3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)*	*1-phenyl-2-propanone (litres)*	*Norephedrine (kilograms)*	*Piperonal (grams)*	*Potassium permanganate*[a] *(kilograms)*	*Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)*	*Safrole (litres)*
Africa														
Algeria														
2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 000 000	–	150	–
Côte d'Ivoire														
2000	–	–	[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2001	–	–	61[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mali														
2003	–	–	[o]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Africa														
2000	–	–	[o]	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
2001	8	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
2002	35 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 200	–	–	–	–	–	–
2003	7 200	–	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2004	18	–	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zambia														
2000	–	–	[o]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2001	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total region														
2000	**0**	**0**	[b]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2 000 000**	**0**	**150**	**0**
2001	**8**	**0**	**75**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**
2002	**35 000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1 200**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
2003	**7 200**	**0**	**50**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
2004	**18**	**0**	**94**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Country or territory, by region *Year*	*Acetic anhydride*[a] *(litres)*	*N-acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ephedrine (kilograms)*	*Ergometrine (grams)*	*Ergotamine (grams)*	*Isosafrole (litres)*	*Lysergic acid (grams)*	*3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)*	*1-phenyl-2-propanone (litres)*	*Norephedrine (kilograms)*	*Piperonal (grams)*	*Potassium permanganate*[a] *(kilograms)*	*Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)*	*Safrole (litres)*
Americas														
Central America														
Guatemala														
2003	–	–	104	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama														
2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	963	–
Total subregion														
2003	**0**	**0**	**104**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**963**	**0**
North America														
Canada														
2003	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8 000	–
2004	–	–	1 251	–	–	–	–	1 481	–	–	200 000	–	–	45
Mexico														
2000	–	–	560	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 000	–	63	–
2001	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	121	–
2002	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	°	10 000 000	–	3 032	–
2003	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 381	–
United States														
2000	1	–	370	–	7	–	269	–	40	131	1 091	11	45 065	8
2001	27	1	311	–	45	–	–	14	11	1	–	514	21 987	114
2002	366	–	6 858	–	–	2	680	33	349	15	1 892 480	4 207	142 512	6
2003	20	–	483	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	12	5 165	109
2004	6	122	818	–	–	–	–	–	316 660	1	–	59	174 423	18
Total subregion														
2000	**1**	**0**	**930**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**269**	**0**	**40**	**131**	**2 091**	**11**	**45 128**	**8**
2001	**32**	**1**	**312**	**0**	**45**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**11**	**1**	**0**	**515**	**22 108**	**114**
2002	**366**	**0**	**6 858**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**680**	**33**	**349**	**15**	**11 892 480**	**4 207**	**145 544**	**6**
2003	**20**	**0**	**487**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**18**	**0**	**0**	**12**	**16 546**	**109**
2004	**6**	**122**	**2 069**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1 481**	**316 660**	**1**	**200 000**	**59**	**174 423**	**63**

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetic anhydride[a] (litres)	N-acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)	1-phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate[a] (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
South America															
Argentina															
	2000	2 233	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
	2001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	89	–	–
Bolivia															
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	–
	2001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	–
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	106	–	–
Brazil															
	2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Colombia															
	2000	275	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70 801	–	–
	2001	10 855	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50 186	–	–
	2002	1 045	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	220 000	79 559	–	–
	2003	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40 271	–	–
	2004	780	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	170 320	–	–
Ecuador															
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	127	–	–
	2001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	349	–	–
	2002	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	–	–
	2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–
	2004	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peru															
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	345	–	–
	2001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	140	–	–
	2002	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	482	–	–
	2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	277	–	–
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetic anhydride[a] (litres)	N-acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)	1-phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate[a] (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)															
	2000	840	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	300	–	–
	2001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	223	–	–
Total subregion															
	2000	**3 348**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**71 609**	**0**	**0**
	2001	**10 855**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**51 020**	**0**	**0**
	2002	**1 056**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**220 000**	**80 095**	**0**	**0**
	2003	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**40 568**	**0**	**0**
	2004	**809**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**170 526**	**0**	**0**
Asia															
East and South-East Asia															
China[c]															
	2000	31 985	–	10 150	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5 000	–	–
	2001	–	–	2 500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2002	36 957	–	3 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 050	–	–
	2003	15 100	–	5 800	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	–
	2004	12 323	10 000	5 927	–	–	–	–	5 331	23 345	–	13 100 000	–	–	5 519
Hong Kong SAR															
	2000	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
	2001	°	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	197	–	–	–	–	–
	2002	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	42	–	–	2	1	–
Myanmar															
	2000	2 429	–	2 670	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2001	12 318	–	3 922	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2002	2 953	–	1 724	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	2 562	–	308	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	26	–	183	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetic anhydride[a] (litres)	N-acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)	1-phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate[a] (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
Philippines															
	2001	–	–	604	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2002	–	–	1 453	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	–	–	5 068	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	4 088	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 740	–
Total subregion															
	2000	**34 414**	**0**	**12 820**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5 002**	**0**	**0**
	2001	**12 318**	**0**	**7 027**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**197**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	2002	**39 910**	**0**	**6 177**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1 050**	**0**	**0**
	2003	**17 662**	**0**	**11 176**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**50**	**0**	**0**
	2004	**12 349**	**10 000**	**10 199**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5 332**	**23 387**	**0**	**13 100 000**	**2**	**1 741**	**5 519**
South Asia															
India															
	2000	1 337	–	426	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2001	8 589	–	930	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2002	3 288	–	126	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	592	115	2 234	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	2 665	–	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	91 000	–	–	–
Nepal															
	2002	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–
Total subregion															
	2000	**1 337**	**0**	**426**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	2001	**8 589**	**0**	**930**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	2002	**3 288**	**0**	**126**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**25**	**0**
	2003	**592**	**115**	**2 234**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	2004	**2 665**	**0**	**72**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**91 000**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetic anhydride[a] (litres)	N-acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)	1-phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate[a] (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
West Asia															
Azerbaijan															
	2001	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2002	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	103	–	–
Kazakhstan															
	2001	23	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	°
	2002	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
	2003	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	–	–
Pakistan															
	2000	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syrian Arab Republic															
	2001	2 639	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey															
	2000	33 692	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
	2001	47 602	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2002	36 446	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	9 669	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	1 587	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total subregion															
	2000	**33 735**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**
	2001	**50 275**	**0**	**0**	°	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	°
	2002	**36 464**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**
	2003	**9 671**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**144**	**0**	**0**
	2004	**1 587**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetic anhydride[a] (litres)	N-acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)	1-phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate[a] (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
Europe															
Belarus															
	2003	3 340	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	1 289	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria															
	2000	9 891	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	285	–	–	–	–	–
	2002	–	–	[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	950	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	7 042	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–
Norway															
	2002	–	–	[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Romania															
	2000	1 540	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	140	–	–	–	–	–
	2002	121	–	–	–	–	17	–	22	31	–	–	–	–	1 887
	2003	1 348	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	1 893
	2004	455	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 417 000	286	–	–
Russian Federation															
	2000	3	–	3 040	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2002	9 567	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	2003	493	47	271	–	12 400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	53 232	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	901	–	–
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia															
	2003	370	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ukraine															
	2000	110	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	°	°	–	7	°	–
	2001	121	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	118	2	–
	2002	1 736	–	1 110	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	°	–
	2003	254	–	469	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	1	–
	2004	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	174	1	–

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetic anhydride[a] (litres)	N-acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)	1-phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate[a] (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
European Union															
Austria															
	2002	–	–	240	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
Belgium															
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11 492	1 743	–	3 000	–	–	–
	2001	8 671	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 000	–	–	–	–	–
	2002	–	–	–	–	–	*d*	–	*d*	*d*	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 840	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czech Republic															
	2000	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2001	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2002	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	1 259	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia															
	2000	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	°
	2001	°	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2002	48	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	1
	2003	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	128	18	–	–	–	°	44
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland															
	2001	–	–	*b*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2002	–	–	*b*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
France															
	2002	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetic anhydride[a] (litres)	N-acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)	1-phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate[a] (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
Germany															
	2000	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	400	°	–	22 490	–	6	–
	2001	1 700	–	–	–	–	–	–	75	°	–	4 600 000	1	–	–
	2002	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	150	–	–	1	–	–
	2003	2	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	57	°	–	1	–	°
	2004	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	3	–	–
Greece															
	2000	111	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	1 846	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	1 093	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary															
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	–	–	–	–	–
	2002	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 000	–	–	–
Ireland															
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	26	–	–	–	–	–
Italy															
	2001	16 298	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	7	–	415	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	–
Latvia															
	2001	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2002	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100
Lithuania															
	2000	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	°	10	–	–	–	–	–
	2001	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2002	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	–	–	°	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	–	–	–	20
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	22

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetic anhydride[a] (litres)	N-acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)	1-phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate[a] (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
Netherlands															
	2000	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	2 555	5	–	–	–	–	39 724
	2001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10 961	18 238	–	–	–	–	225
	2002	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	8 030	1 228	–	–	–	–	15
	2003	–	–	–	–	5 000	–	–	5 360	6 000	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 280	4 220	–	–	–	–	–
Poland															
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 321	–	–	–	–	–
	2002	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 996	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal															
	2002	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Slovakia															
	2000	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2001	–	–	[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2002	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	–	–	8	–	6 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Slovenia															
	2000	9 167	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2001	9 260	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain															
	2000	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	–	–
	2001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	150	–	–
	2002	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	[o]	–	–
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetic anhydride[a] (litres)	N-acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)	1-phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate[a] (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
Sweden															
	2001	–	–	[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	–	–	[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom															
	2000	–	–	1 050	–	–	°	–	–	1 970	–	1 050 000	–	–	–
	2001	64 700	–	[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2002	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	120	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	162	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–
Total region															
	2000	**21 167**	**112**	**1 071**	**20**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2 555**	**15 199**	**3 649**	**1 050 000**	**25 544**	**0**	**39 730**
	2001	**100 629**	**0**	**24**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**11 036**	**22 238**	**0**	**4 600 000**	**151**	**0**	**225**
	2002	**9 665**	**0**	**307**	**0**	**0**	**20**	**0**	**8 030**	**1 535**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**16**
	2003	**34 051**	**6 765**	**47**	**1 177**	**15**	**23 400**	**0**	**0**	**5 488**	**6 109**	**0**	**0**	**108**	**1**
	2004	**62 021**	**0**	**2 565**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**10 161**	**9 297**	**6**	**2 423 000**	**1 375**	**1**	**122**
Oceania															
Australia															
	2000	7	–	13	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	1	111	°
	2001	3	–	644	–	25	–	71	–	4	15	32	4	79	1
	2002	10	–	90	[e]	[e]	–	173	3	°	3	16 100	°	62	1
	2003	–	–	94	[e]	[e]	–	°	–	–	14	–	–	762	405
	2004	14	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 050 000	–	182	3
Total region															
	2000	**7**	**0**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**111**	**°**
	2001	**3**	**0**	**644**	**0**	**25**	**0**	**71**	**0**	**4**	**15**	**32**	**4**	**79**	**1**
	2002	**10**	**0**	**90**	[e]	[e]	**0**	**173**	**3**	**°**	**3**	**16 100**	**°**	**62**	**1**
	2003	**0**	**0**	**94**	[e]	[e]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**762**	**405**
	2004	**14**	**0**	**31**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1 050 000**	**0**	**182**	**3**

Country or territory, by region	Year	Acetic anhydride[a] (litres)	N-acetylanthranilic acid (kilograms)	Ephedrine (kilograms)	Ergometrine (grams)	Ergotamine (grams)	Isosafrole (litres)	Lysergic acid (grams)	3,4-MDP-2-P (litres)	1-phenyl-2-propanone (litres)	Norephedrine (kilograms)	Piperonal (grams)	Potassium permanganate[a] (kilograms)	Pseudoephedrine (kilograms)	Safrole (litres)
World total															
	2000	**94 009**	**112**	**15 261**	**20**	**7**	**0**	**277**	**2 555**	**15 239**	**3 781**	**3 052 091**	**102 169**	**45 390**	**39 738**
	2001	**182 709**	**1**	**9 012**	**0**	**70**	**0**	**71**	**11 050**	**22 450**	**16**	**4 600 032**	**51 690**	**22 187**	**344**
	2002	**125 759**	**0**	**13 559**	[e]	[e]	**22**	**853**	**9 266**	**1 884**	**18**	**12 128 580**	**85 356**	**145 631**	**23**
	2003	**69 197**	**6 880**	**14 193**	**1 177**	**15**	**23 400**	**0**	**0**	**5 506**	**6 123**	**0**	**40 774**	**18 379**	**515**
	2004	**79 469**	**10 122**	**15 030**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**16974**	**349 344**	**7**	**16 864 000**	**171 962**	**176 347**	**5 707**

[a] Transferred to Table I of the 1988 Convention in 2001.

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

(a) 2001: Côte d'Ivoire (13,704 units also reported), Finland (90,000 units), Norway (90,000 units), Slovakia (63,292 units), Sweden (30,664 units)
and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (150,000 units);

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

(c) 2003: Sweden (10,000 units of ephedrine).

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

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

[e] The following country reported seizures of preparations containing ergometrine and ergotamine:

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

(b) 2003: Australia (350 units of ergometrine and 320 units of ergotamine).

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

Country or territory, by region	*Year*	*Acetone (litres)*	*Anthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ethyl ether (litres)*	*Hydrochloric acid (litres)*	*Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)*	*Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)*	*Piperidine (kilograms)*	*Sulphuric acid (litres)*	*Toluene (litres)*
Africa										
Mozambique										
	2002	–	10 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Africa										
	2000	–	8	–	3	–	–	–	3	–
	2001	58	3	2	12	–	2	–	26	–
	2002	–	15 625	–	–	–	–	–	–	33 400
	2003	–	450	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	261	20	–	70	–	–	–	215	421
Total subregion										
	2000	**0**	**8**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**
	2001	**58**	**3**	**2**	**12**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**26**	**0**
	2002	**0**	**25 625**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**33 400**
	2003	**0**	**450**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	2004	**261**	**20**	**0**	**70**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**215**	**421**
Americas										
North America										
Canada										
	2003	184	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	4
Mexico										
	2000	23	–	1	90	–	–	–	16	–
	2001	19 202	–	–	876	–	–	–	173	–
	2002	157	–	–	2	–	–	–	19	–
	2003	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	25	–

Country or territory, by region	*Year*	*Acetone (litres)*	*Anthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ethyl ether (litres)*	*Hydrochloric acid (litres)*	*Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)*	*Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)*	*Piperidine (kilograms)*	*Sulphuric acid (litres)*	*Toluene (litres)*
United States										
	2000	52 336	11	16 013	4 520	75	1	17	740	3 702
	2001	12 838	–	2 002	49 235	125	4	°	19 197	4 983
	2002	54 290 510	–	6 106 055	91 864	347	36	217	4 350	10 042
	2003	127 718	–	10 826	55 791	385	29	8	975 224	8 520
	2004	1 953 047	–	198 364	56 168 296	540	7	13	523 570	22 717
Total subregion										
	2000	**52 359**	**11**	**16 014**	**4 610**	**75**	**1**	**17**	**756**	**3 702**
	2001	**32 040**	**0**	**2 002**	**50 111**	**125**	**4**	**0**	**19 370**	**4 983**
	2002	**54 290 667**	**0**	**6 106 055**	**91 866**	**347**	**36**	**217**	**4 369**	**10 042**
	2003	**127 902**	**0**	**10 826**	**55 799**	**385**	**29**	**8**	**975 249**	**8 520**
	2004	**1 953 055**	**0**	**198 364**	**56 168 296**	**540**	**7**	**13**	**523 590**	**22 721**
South America										
Argentina										
	2000	–	–	551	253	1 584	–	–	32	–
	2001	424	–	709	141	29 987	–	–	52	–
	2004	2 071	1	220	60 707	–	–	–	50 709	54 792
Bolivia										
	2000	2 106	–	2 010	922	2 180	–	–	2 698	°
	2001	2 106	–	2 010	922	2 180	–	–	2 698	°
	2004	3 608	–	–	23 728	–	–	–	82 308	2 203
Brazil										
	2003	123 698	–	24	36	–	–	–	820	–
	2004	288	–	63	214	–	–	–	–	–
Chile										
	2000	61	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
	2001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–
	2003	58	–	–	31	–	–	–	–	–

Country or territory, by region	*Year*	*Acetone (litres)*	*Anthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ethyl ether (litres)*	*Hydrochloric acid (litres)*	*Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)*	*Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)*	*Piperidine (kilograms)*	*Sulphuric acid (litres)*	*Toluene (litres)*
Colombia										
	2000	894 070	–	67 704	62 298	69 209	–	–	198 359	13 306
	2001	1 546 651	–	53 989	126 884	10 674	–	–	242	19
	2002	1 841 859	–	110 098	140 650	41 332	–	–	285 108	6 469
	2003	637 132	–	100 530	99 776	43 927	–	–	450 303	16 092
	2004	1 222 411	–	105 398	214 303	11 120	–	–	394 487	59 178
Ecuador										
	2000	–	–	–	228	7 473	–	–	1 469	–
	2001	–	–	–	160	1 975	–	–	296	–
	2002	41	–	2	331	687	–	–	776	6
	2003	3	–	–	509	76	–	–	1 086	40
	2004	–	–	–	475	16 850	–	–	84	–
Peru										
	2000	40 657	–	14 613	7 546	–	–	–	21 517	4 743
	2001	11 549	–	–	2 241	–	–	–	18 395	8 679
	2002	11 463	–	2	21 401	138	–	–	22 489	9 157
	2003	2 097	–	–	9 571	–	–	–	10 051	–
	2004	13 087	–	–	36 691	–	–	–	20 610	1 620
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)										
	2000	3 600	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2001	–	–	–	25 580	–	–	–	1 344	2 800
	2002	285 577	–	133	4 681	10 164	–	–	28	–
	2003	34 905	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70 044
Total subregion										
	2000	**940 495**	**0**	**84 877**	**71 254**	**80 446**	**0**	**0**	**224 075**	**18 049**
	2001	**1 560 730**	**0**	**56 708**	**155 928**	**44 816**	**0**	**0**	**23 045**	**11 498**
	2002	**2 138 940**	**0**	**110 235**	**167 063**	**52 321**	**0**	**0**	**308 401**	**15 632**
	2003	**797 893**	**0**	**100 554**	**109 923**	**44 003**	**0**	**0**	**462 260**	**86 176**
	2004	**1 241 465**	**1**	**105 681**	**336 118**	**27 970**	**0**	**0**	**548 198**	**117 793**

Country or territory, by region	*Year*	*Acetone (litres)*	*Anthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ethyl ether (litres)*	*Hydrochloric acid (litres)*	*Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)*	*Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)*	*Piperidine (kilograms)*	*Sulphuric acid (litres)*	*Toluene (litres)*
Asia										
East and South-East Asia										
China[a]										
	2000	18 553	–	5 407	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2002	888	–	2 704	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	19 704	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	9 708	–	9 877	11 907	–	–	–	1 090	7 277
Hong Kong SAR										
	2004	30	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–
Macao SAR										
	2003	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–
Myanmar										
	2000	4 319	–	36 400	956	–	–	–	5 828	–
	2001	114	1	136	3 870	–	375	–	2 937	–
	2002	91	1	341	272	–	–	–	1 423	–
	2004	1 500	–	6 255	2 068	–	–	–	–	–
Philippines										
	2001	613	–	–	377	–	–	–	–	–
	2002	2 332	–	125	21	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	9 893	–	–	2	12	–	–	–	9 600
Thailand										
	2000	–	–	1 600	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2001	–	–	1 205	20	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	5	–

Country or territory, by region	*Year*	*Acetone (litres)*	*Anthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ethyl ether (litres)*	*Hydrochloric acid (litres)*	*Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)*	*Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)*	*Piperidine (kilograms)*	*Sulphuric acid (litres)*	*Toluene (litres)*
Total subregion										
	2000	**22 872**	**0**	**43 407**	**956**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5 828**	**0**
	2001	**727**	**1**	**1 341**	**4 267**	**0**	**375**	**0**	**2 937**	**0**
	2002	**3 311**	**1**	**3 170**	**293**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1 423**	**0**
	2003	**19 704**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**0**
	2004	**21 131**	**0**	**16 137**	**13 982**	**12**	**0**	**0**	**1 090**	**16 877**
South Asia										
India										
	2003	–	–	–	43	–	–	–	–	197
	2004	–	2 700	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 800
Total subregion										
	2003	**0**	**0**	**0**	**43**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**197**
	2004	**0**	**2 700**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1 800**
West Asia										
Kazakhstan										
	2001	–	–	–	265	–	–	–	1 334	–
	2002	26	–	–	581	–	–	–	427 234	69
	2003	3 060	–	–	393 630	–	–	–	360 310	90
Lebanon										
	2002	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	–	–	119	1 999	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	300	5	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia										
	2003	14	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	°

Country or territory, by region	*Year*	*Acetone (litres)*	*Anthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ethyl ether (litres)*	*Hydrochloric acid (litres)*	*Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)*	*Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)*	*Piperidine (kilograms)*	*Sulphuric acid (litres)*	*Toluene (litres)*
Turkey										
	2000	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	5	25 964
	2001	422	–	1 075	–	–	–	–	217	–
	2002	870	–	1 235	–	–	–	–	3	–
	2003	295	–	4 224	270 725	–	–	–	41	–
	2004	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total subregion										
	2000	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**25 964**
	2001	**422**	**0**	**1 075**	**265**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1 551**	**0**
	2002	**896**	**0**	**1 235**	**611**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**427 237**	**69**
	2003	**3 369**	**0**	**4 344**	**666 355**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**360 351**	**90**
	2004	**0**	**0**	**330**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Europe										
Belarus										
	2004	30 279	–	4	40 000	–	–	–	10 045	1
Bulgaria										
	2000	144	–	2 000	1 000	–	28	–	–	24
	2003	–	5 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	°
	2004	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	17
Norway										
	2004	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–
Romania										
	2002	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	1	–
	2004	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Country or territory, by region	*Year*	*Acetone (litres)*	*Anthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ethyl ether (litres)*	*Hydrochloric acid (litres)*	*Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)*	*Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)*	*Piperidine (kilograms)*	*Sulphuric acid (litres)*	*Toluene (litres)*
Russian Federation										
	2000	11 464	–	7 885	58 897	13 036	–	2	54 652	10 758
	2002	21 928	–	–	61	–	–	–	29 916	24 598
	2003	18 828	–	–	19 795	44	–	–	8 403	1 417
	2004	2 783	–	130	59 133	1	–	–	190 817	1 767
Ukraine										
	2000	20	–	–	7	–	–	–	7	48
	2001	152	–	4 500	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2002	1 281	–	–	147	–	–	–	13	3 643 180
	2003	7 516	–	760	2 249	3	78	1	2 035	13 732
	2004	1 443	–	5	2 232	125	–	–	1 178	97 351
European Union										
Austria										
	2002	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Belgium										
	2001	2 000	–	3 200	2 435	–	–	–	25	–
	2002	10	–	–	[b]	–	–	–	[b]	[b]
	2003	400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	55	–	–	–
Czech Republic										
	2001	33	–	4	11	–	–	–	–	–
	2003	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Estonia										
	2000	°	–	74	–	°	–	–	–	–
	2002	5	–	–	20	–	–	–	9	–
	2003	°	–	4	18	–	–	–	6	°
	2004	–	–	22	60	–	–	–	5	–

Country or territory, by region	*Year*	*Acetone (litres)*	*Anthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ethyl ether (litres)*	*Hydrochloric acid (litres)*	*Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)*	*Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)*	*Piperidine (kilograms)*	*Sulphuric acid (litres)*	*Toluene (litres)*
Finland										
	2003	–	–	7	1	–	–	–	2	–
	2004	5	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–
France										
	2002	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Germany										
	2000	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	4
	2001	1 445	–	13	7	–	–	–	4	4
	2002	13	–	1	°	–	–	–	–	5
	2003	43	°	27	30	3	1	1	31	34
	2004	2	–	21	2	–	–	–	1	5
Greece										
	2000	–	–	550	–	–	–	–	171	–
Hungary										
	2004	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Italy										
	2003	983	–	4195	468	271	–	–	423	6
	2004	23	–	25	3	–	–	–	2	–
Netherlands										
	2000	22 680	–	24 135	16 390	20	–	–	160	–
	2001	15 600	–	3 800	8 025	–	–	–	1 250	–
	2002	13 655	–	2 845	8 150	20	–	–	415	–
	2003	8 000	–	–	1 000	–	–	–	200	–
	2004	9 775	–	–	780	–	48	–	–	–
Poland										
	2002	74	–	–	242	–	–	–	88	3
	2004	–	–	–	705	–	120	–	54	3

Country or territory, by region	*Year*	*Acetone (litres)*	*Anthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ethyl ether (litres)*	*Hydrochloric acid (litres)*	*Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)*	*Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)*	*Piperidine (kilograms)*	*Sulphuric acid (litres)*	*Toluene (litres)*
Portugal										
	2000	38	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–
	2003	14	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	°
Spain										
	2000	151	–	203	311	533	–	4	26	–
	2001	4 694	–	6 829	151	5 930	–	–	42	365
	2002	246	–	12	6	50	38	–	12	–
	2003	1 714	–	1	106	–	50	–	206	–
	2004	59	–	1	40	2	1	7	1	9
Slovakia										
	2002	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	40
	2003	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	9
Sweden										
	2001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
United Kingdom										
	2000	–	–	–	413 834	–	–	–	–	–
	2001	–	–	7 096	–	1 250	–	–	–	3 673
	2002	–	–	75	–	–	–	–	50	–
Total region										
	2000	**34 498**	**0**	**34 848**	**490 441**	**13 589**	**28**	**6**	**55 019**	**10 833**
	2001	**23 924**	**0**	**25 442**	**10 629**	**7 180**	**0**	**0**	**1 324**	**4 042**
	2002	**37 213**	**0**	**2 944**	**8 635**	**70**	**38**	**0**	**30 505**	**3 667 826**
	2003	**37 497**	**5 000**	**4 995**	**23 668**	**320**	**129**	**3**	**11 306**	**15 195**
	2004	**44 369**	**1**	**208**	**102 996**	**128**	**225**	**7**	**202 105**	**99 162**

Country or territory, by region	*Year*	*Acetone (litres)*	*Anthranilic acid (kilograms)*	*Ethyl ether (litres)*	*Hydrochloric acid (litres)*	*Methyl ethyl ketone (litres)*	*Phenylacetic acid (kilograms)*	*Piperidine (kilograms)*	*Sulphuric acid (litres)*	*Toluene (litres)*
Oceania										
Australia										
	2000	159	–	109	318	–	–	–	149	198
	2001	488	–	387	450	16	°	35	412	231
	2002	436	–	67	205	23	5	–	26	103
	2003	27	–	–	61	–	–	–	–	–
	2004	304	–	23	175	37	–	–	51	164
Total region										
	2000	**159**	**0**	**109**	**318**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**149**	**198**
	2001	**488**	**0**	**387**	**450**	**16**	°	**35**	**412**	**231**
	2002	**436**	**0**	**67**	**205**	**23**	**5**	**0**	**26**	**103**
	2003	**27**	**0**	**0**	**61**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	2004	**304**	**0**	**23**	**175**	**37**	**0**	**0**	**51**	**164**
World total										
	2000	**1 050 382**	**19**	**179 254**	**567 586**	**94 110**	**29**	**23**	**285 835**	**58 746**
	2001	**1 618 389**	**4**	**86 957**	**221 662**	**52 137**	**381**	**35**	**48 665**	**20 754**
	2002	**56 471 463**	**25 626**	**6 223 706**	**268 673**	**52 761**	**79**	**217**	**771 961**	**3 727 072**
	2003	**986 392**	**5 450**	**120 720**	**855 857**	**44 709**	**158**	**12**	**1 809 172**	**110 178**
	2004	**3 260 585**	**2 722**	**320 743**	**56 621 642**	**28 687**	**232**	**20**	**1 275 249**	**258 938**

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

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

Annex IV

Submission of information by Governments on licit trade in, uses of and requirements for substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention for the years 2000-2004

Governments of the countries and territories listed in the table below have provided information on licit trade in, uses of and requirements for substances listed 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 2000-2004. 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.

	2000		*2001*		*2002*		*2003*		*2004*	
Country or territory	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*
Afghanistan	X	X								
Albania										
Algeria			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Andorra										
Angola										
Anguilla			X	X	X	X				
Antigua and Barbuda	X	X								
Argentina	X	X	X	X					X	X
Armenia			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Aruba										
Ascension Island	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Australia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Austria[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Azerbaijan	X	X			X	X	X			
Bahamas										
Bahrain	X	X	X	X						
Bangladesh			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Barbados	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belarus	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belgium[a]	X		X		X		X		X	
Belize										
Benin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bermuda										
Bhutan	X	X								
Bolivia	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Bosnia and Herzegovina			X	X						
Botswana										
Brazil					X	X	X	X	X	X
British Virgin Islands										

Country or territory	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments
Brunei Darussalam	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bulgaria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burkina Faso										
Burundi										
Cambodia									X	X
Cameroon										
Canada							X	X	X	X
Cape Verde										
Cayman Islands										
Central African Republic			X	X						
Chad										
Chile	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
China							X		X	
Hong Kong SAR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Macao SAR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Christmas Island										
Cocos (Keeling) Islands										
Colombia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Comoros										
Congo	X	X					X	X	X	X
Cook Islands	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Côte d'Ivoire										
Croatia							X	X		
Cuba	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Cyprus[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Czech Republic[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Democratic People's Republic of Korea			X	X				X		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	X	X					X	X		
Denmark[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Djibouti										
Dominica										
Dominican Republic									X	X
Ecuador	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Egypt					X	X	X	X	X	X
El Salvador	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Equatorial Guinea										
Eritrea										
Estonia[a]	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Ethiopia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Fiji	X	X	X	X						
Finland[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
France[a]	X		X		X		X		X	
French Polynesia			X							

Country or territory	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments
Gabon										
Gambia										
Georgia					X	X	X	X	X	X
Germany[a]	X		X		X		X		X	
Ghana					X	X				
Gibraltar										
Greece[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Grenada										
Guatemala	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Guinea										
Guinea-Bissau										
Guyana	X	X			X	X	X	X		
Haiti							X	X	X	X
Honduras										
Hungary[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iceland					X	X				
India	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iran (Islamic Republic of)					X	X	X	X		
Iraq	X	X					X	X		
Ireland[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Israel										
Italy[a]	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		
Kazakhstan		X	X		X	X	X	X		
Kenya	X		X		X		X		X	X
Kiribati			X	X						
Kuwait										
Kyrgyzstan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lao People's Democratic Republic	X		X		X		X		X	
Latvia[a]	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Lebanon			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lesotho										
Liberia										
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya										
Lithuania[a]	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Luxembourg[a]	X		X	X	X	X	X			
Madagascar										
Malawi										
Malaysia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Maldives			X	X					X	X
Mali	X	X	X	X	X		X			
Malta[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Marshall Islands										

Country or territory	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments
Mauritania										
Mauritius	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Micronesia (Federated States of)							X	X	X	X
Monaco	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Mongolia										
Montserrat									X	X
Morocco									X	X
Mozambique										
Myanmar	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Namibia										
Nauru										
Nepal			X	X			X			
Netherlands[a]	X		X		X		X	X	X	X
Netherlands Antilles										
New Caledonia	X		X		X		X	X	X	
New Zealand	X	X							X	X
Nicaragua	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Niger										
Nigeria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Norfolk Island										
Norway	X				X	X	X	X	X	X
Oman	X				X	X				
Pakistan										
Palau							X			
Panama	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Papua New Guinea										
Paraguay	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Peru	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Philippines			X	X	X	X			X	X
Poland[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Portugal[a]	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Qatar			X	X						
Republic of Korea			X		X		X		X	X
Republic of Moldova									X	X
Romania	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Russian Federation	X	X							X	X
Rwanda			X	X						
Saint Helena				X		X		X		X
Saint Kitts and Nevis										
Saint Lucia										
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		
Samoa										
San Marino										
Sao Tome and Principe			X	X						

Country or territory	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments	Trade	Uses and/ or require-ments
Saudi Arabia			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Senegal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Serbia and Montenegro										
Seychelles					X	X	X	X	X	X
Sierra Leone										
Singapore	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Slovakia[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Slovenia[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Solomon Islands			X	X	X	X				
Somalia										
South Africa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Spain[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sri Lanka	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sudan										
Suriname	X	X				X	X	X		
Swaziland										
Sweden[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland	X		X		X		X		X	X
Syrian Arab Republic			X	X	X	X			X	X
Tajikistan	X	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					X					
Timor-Leste										
Togo	X									
Tonga										
Trinidad and Tobago	X				X	X	X	X	X	X
Tristan da Cunha										
Tunisia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkmenistan										X
Turks and Caicos Islands										
Tuvalu	X	X								
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[a]	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		
United Republic of Tanzania	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United States	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uruguay	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	X		
Viet Nam	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Wallis and Futuna Islands										
Yemen										

Country or territory	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Trade	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*	*Trade*	*Uses and/ or require-ments*
Zambia	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Zimbabwe										
Total number of Governments that submitted form D	**104**	**90**	**109**	**96**	**103**	**93**	**109**	**97**	**100**	**94**
Total number of Governments requested to provide information	**211**	**211**	**211**	**211**	**212**	**212**	**212**	**212**	**212**	**212**

[a] State member of the European Union.

Annex V

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

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

> "... upon request to the Secretary-General by the interested Party, each Party from whose territory a substance in Table I is to be exported shall ensure that, prior to such export, the following information is supplied by its competent authorities to the competent authorities of the importing country:
>
> "(i) Name and address of the exporter and importer and, when available, the consignee;
>
> "(ii) Name of the substance in Table I;
>
> "(iii) Quantity of the substance to be exported;
>
> "(iv) Expected point of entry and expected date of dispatch;
>
> "(v) Any other information which is mutually agreed upon by the Parties."

2. Governments that have requested pre-export notifications under the above-mentioned provisions are listed in the table below in alphabetical order, followed by the substance (or substances) to which the provisions should apply and the date of notification of the request transmitted by the Secretary-General to Governments.

3. Governments may wish to note the possibility of requesting that a pre-export notification for all substances in Table II of the 1988 Convention be sent as well.

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

Notifying Government	*Substances to which the pre-export notification requirement applies*	*Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General*
Antigua and Barbuda[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	5 May 2000
Argentina	All substances included in Table I	19 November 1999
Australia	Ephedrine, pseudoephedrine	26 June 2000
Belarus[b]	Ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate	
Benin[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	4 February 2000
Bolivia[a]	Acetic anhydride, potassium permanganate, acetone, ethyl ether, hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid	12 November 2001
Brazil[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	15 October 1999 and 15 December 1999
Canada	All substances included in Tables I and II	31 October 2005
Cayman Islands[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	7 September 1998

Notifying Government	*Substances to which the pre-export notification requirement applies*	*Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General*
China	Acetic anhydride	20 October 2000
Macao SAR[c]	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000
Colombia[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	14 October 1998
Costa Rica[a]	All substances included in Table I	27 September 1999
	All substances included in Table II	31 January 2005
Dominican Republic[a]	All substances included in Table II	11 September 2002
Ecuador[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	1 August 1996
Egypt[a]	All substances included in Table I, and acetone	3 December 2004
Ethiopia[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	17 December 1999
Haiti[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	20 June 2002
India[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	23 March 2000
Indonesia[a]	Acetic anhydride, *N*-acetyl anthranilic acid, ephedrine, ergometrine, ergotamine, isosafrole, 3,4-methylene-dioxyphenyl-2-propanone, 1-phenyl-2-propanone, piperonal, pseudoephedrine, safrole; anthranilic acid, phenylacetic acid	18 February 2000
Japan	*N*-acetylanthranilic acid, ephedrine, ergometrine, ergotamine, isosafrole, lysergic acid, 3,4-methylene-dioxyphenyl-2-propanone, 1-phenyl-2-propanone, piperonal, pseudoephedrine and safrole	17 December 1999
Jordan[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	15 December 1999
Kazakhstan[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	15 August 2003
Lebanon[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	14 June 2002
Madagascar[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	31 March 2003
Malaysia[a]	All substances included in Table I, anthranilic acid, ethyl ether, phenylacetic acid and piperidine	21 August 1998
Maldives[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	6 April 2005
Mexico[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	6 April 2005
Nigeria[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	28 February 2000
Pakistan[a]	Acetic anhydride, ephedrine, potassium permanganate, pseudoephedrine and acetone	12 November 2001
Paraguay[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	3 February 2000
Peru[a]	Acetic anhydride, ephedrine, ergometrine, ergotamine, lysergic acid, norephedrine, potassium permanganate, pseudoephedrine, acetone, ethyl ether, hydrochloric acid, methyl ethyl ketone, sulphuric acid and toluene	27 September 1999
Philippines[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	16 April 1999
Republic of Moldova[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	29 December 1998
Romania[a]	Acetic anhydride, potassium permanganate and all substances included in Table II	17 November 2000
Russian Federation[a]	Acetic anhydride, ephedrine, ergometrine, ergotamine, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, norephedrine, 1-phenyl-2-propanone, potassium permanganate, pseudoephedrine and all substances included in Table II	21 February 2000
Saudi Arabia[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	18 October 1998

Notifying Government	*Substances to which the pre-export notification requirement applies*	*Date of communication to Governments by the Secretary-General*
Singapore	All substances included in Table I	5 May 2000
South Africa[a]	All substances included in Table I and anthranilic acid	11 August 1999
Sri Lanka	All substances included in Table I	19 November 1999
Tajikistan[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	7 February 2000
Turkey[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	2 November 1995
United Arab Emirates[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	26 September 1995
United Republic of Tanzania[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	10 December 2002
United States	Acetic anhydride, ephedrine and pseudoephedrine	2 June 1995 and 19 January 2001
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[a]	All substances included in Tables I and II	27 March 2000
European Union, on behalf of all its States members[d]	All substances included in Table I	19 May 2000

Note: Territories are in italics.

[a] The Secretary-General has informed all Governments of the request of the notifying Government to receive a pre-export notification for substances listed in Table II of the 1988 Convention as well.

[b] Not yet notified by the Secretary-General as, in a subsequent communication, the Government of Belarus requested the Secretary-General to suspend such notification until a national mechanism to receive and process pre-export notifications is established.

[c] Not yet notified by the Secretary-General.

[d] Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Annex VI

Substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention

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

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

Annex VII

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 manufacturing processes require solvents, acids and bases and a wide range of such chemicals are used at all stages of drug production.

Figure A.I
Illicit manufacture of cocaine and heroin: scheduled substances and the approximate quantities required for the illicit manufacture of 100 kilograms of cocaine or heroin hydrochloride

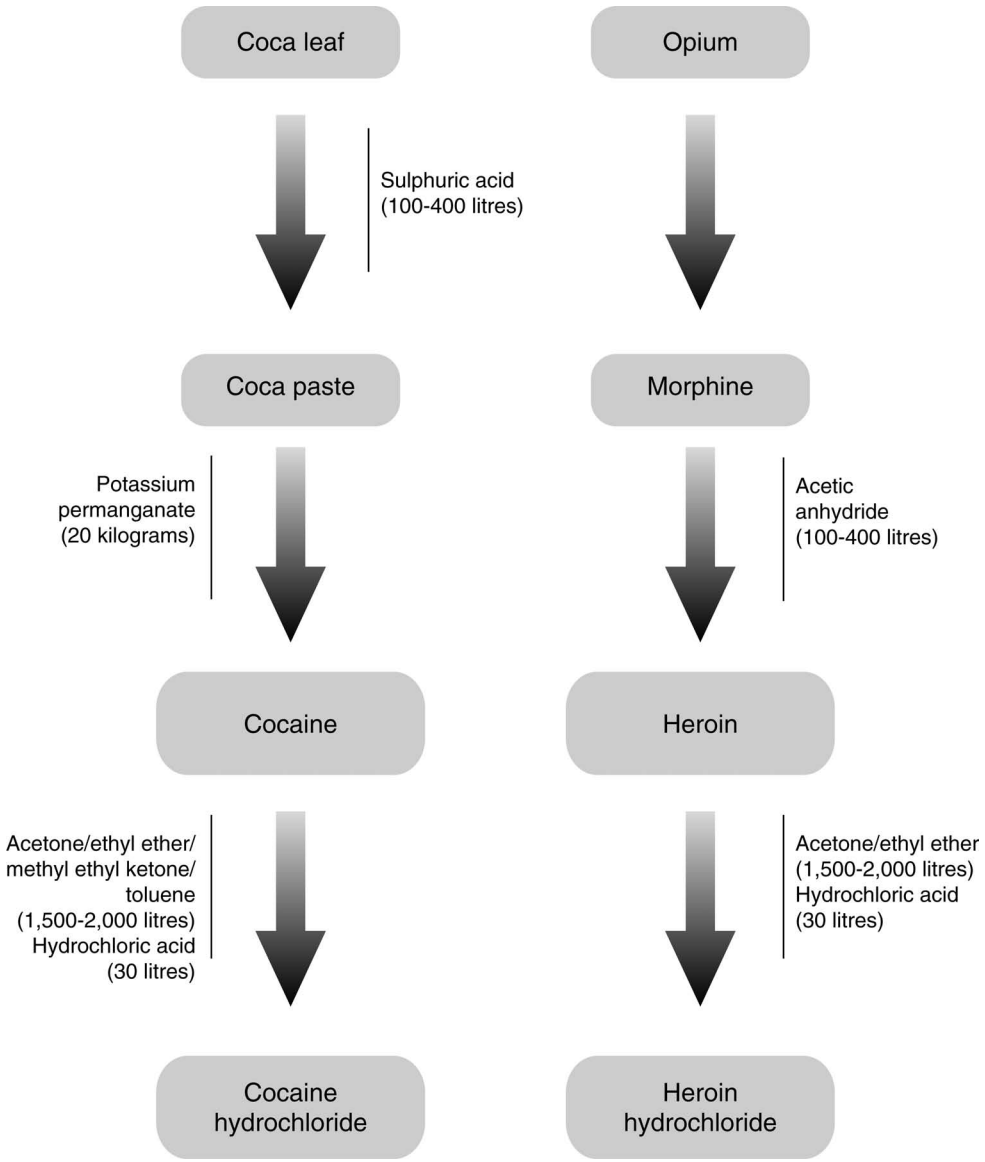


Figure A.II

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

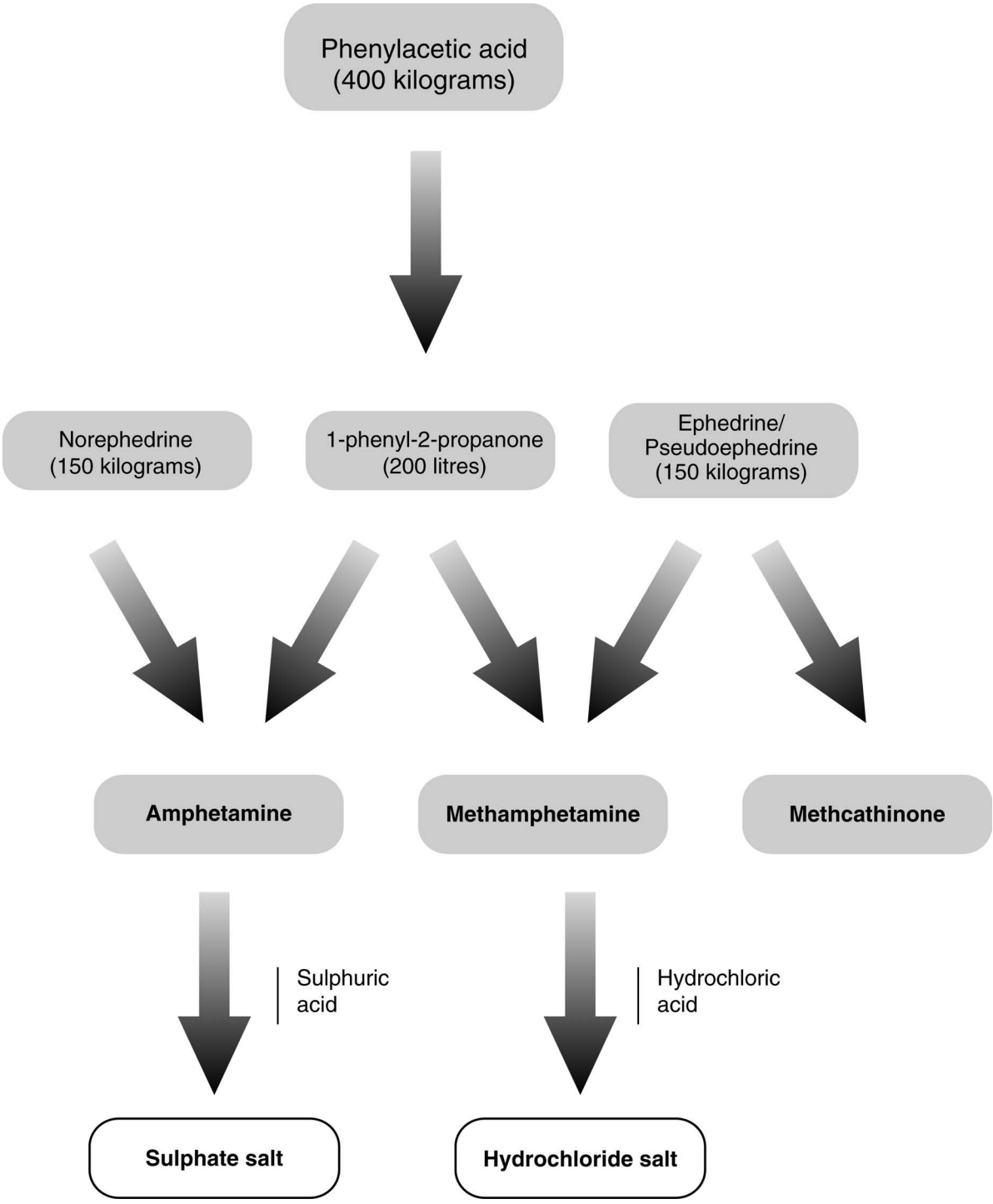
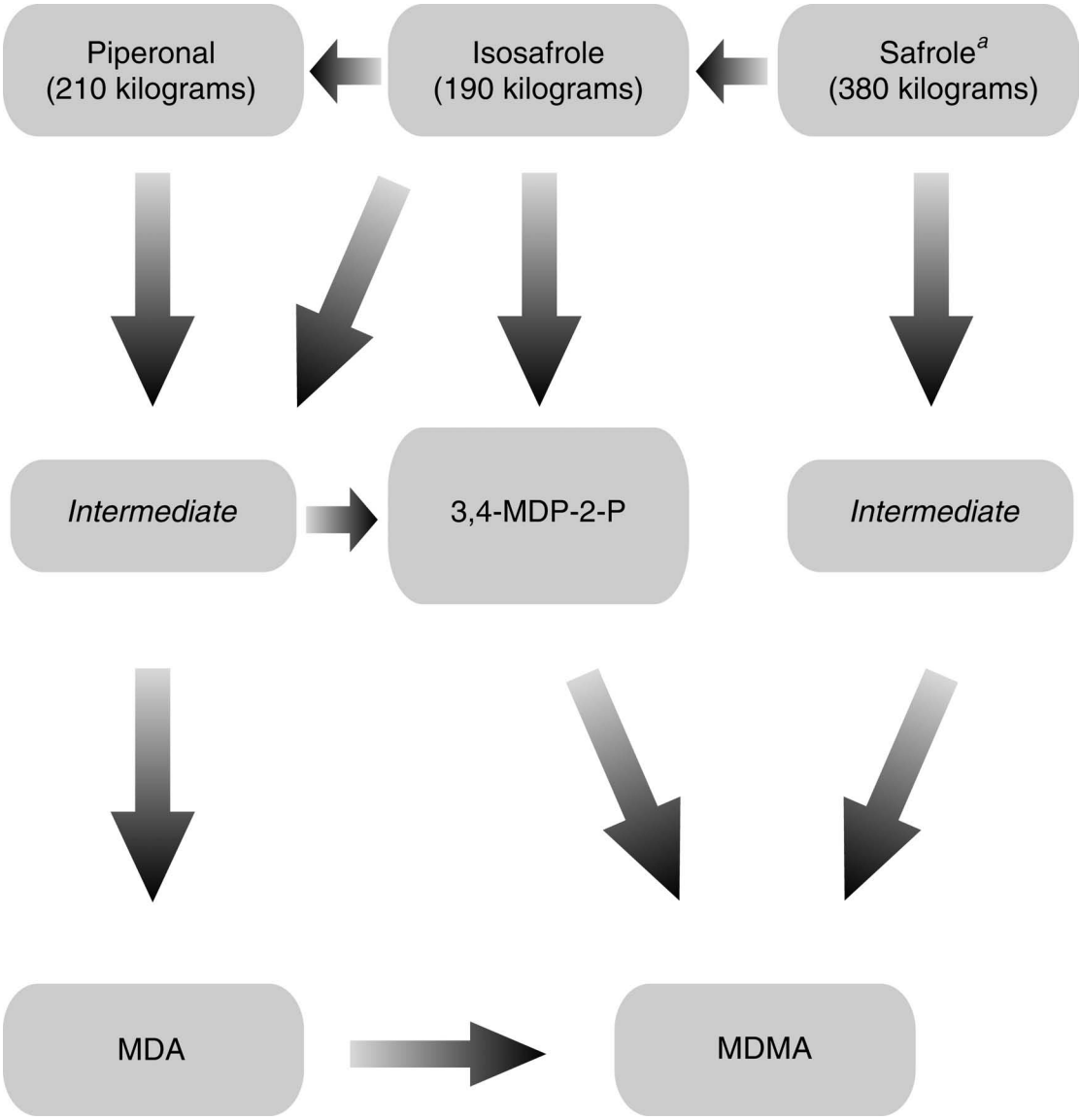


Figure A.III

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



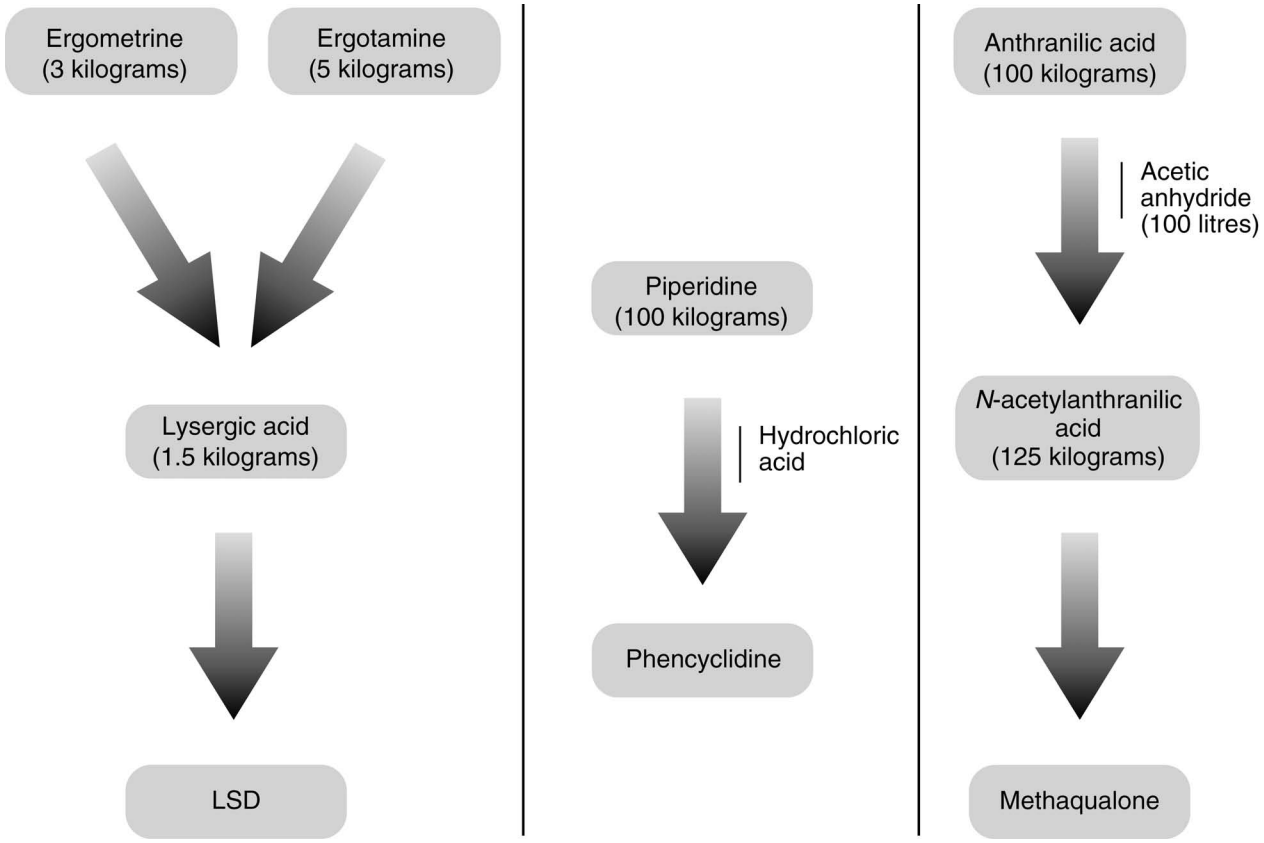
Note: Approximately 250 litres of 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (3,4-MDP-2-P) are required to manufacture 100 kilograms (kg) of 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA) hydrochloride; and 125 litres of 3,4-MDP-2-P are required to manufacture 100 kg of methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) or 3,4-methylenedioxyethylamphetamine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

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

.

Figure A.IV

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



Annex VIII

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

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

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

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

Annex IX

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) General obligation for parties to take measures to prevent diversion of the substances in 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).

Notes:

[a] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[b] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[c] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

The role of the International Narcotics Control Board

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

Composition

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

Functions

The functions of INCB are laid down in the following treaties: the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol; the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971; and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. Broadly speaking, INCB deals with the following:

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

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

In the discharge of its responsibilities, INCB:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reports

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

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

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