

TOPIC NO. 7
SIGNIFICANCE OF LIMITED INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL
SURVEILLANCE LIST

DURATION OF SESSION: 1 HOUR
SUGGESTED METHOD: LECTURE
TRAINING AIDS: OHP, POWERPOINT PRESENTATION,
SAMPLES IF AVAILABLE.

AIM OF THE SESSION:

The session aims at familiarizing the participants with 26 non-scheduled precursor chemicals, which are most frequently used substitutes/alternatives to 23 Table I and II substances. The session will also explain the expected role of Competent Authorities, enforcement authorities, chemical industries and the Trade with regard to these 26 substances.

OBJECTIVE OF THE SESSION:

At the end of the session, the participants will be able to:

1. Have a general idea about appearance, licit, illicit uses etc. of these 26 chemicals;
2. Appreciate why these 26 chemicals have to be short-listed for special watch;
3. Develop an attitude of being vigilant about suspicious transactions in these substances.

POINTS TO BE COVERED:

- Limited International Special Surveillance List (SSL) consists of 26 substances (originally 27 substances) which are different from those listed in Table I and II of 1988 Convention and about which there is growing evidence that they are being used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.
- These have been shortlisted by INCB in 1998 and are alternative substances being used by criminals in the manufacture of Amphetamine, Cocaine, Heroin, LSD, Methamphetamine, Methaqualone, Methacathinone, MDMA etc.
- SSL is, the international response to criminals' strategy to use alternative chemicals in manufacture of drugs in view of tougher control over Tables I and II substances.
- The General Assembly in its resolutions - 20/4B adopted in June 10, 1998 had requested the States that they should apply monitoring measures whether voluntary, administrative or legislative in cooperation with chemical industry so as to prevent diversion of these non-scheduled substances into illicit traffic.

- Significance of SSL lies in the voluntary action that is expected of the States and the chemical industry with regard to these substances.
- States are also expected to criminalize the diversion of these non-scheduled substances when intended for uses in illicit manufacture of drugs of abuse.
- Guiding principles behind establishment of SSL are:
 - (a) Raising of understanding and awareness of regulatory and law enforcement authorities and chemical industry about possible misuse of these substances;
 - (b) Consulting and taking support of chemical industry in preventing their diversion;
 - (c) Persuading industry to act as a proactive partner in implementation of related actions;
 - (d) Establishment of systems - voluntary, administrative or legislative in cooperation with industry so as to prevent diversion of these substances;
 - (e) Assisting industry in identifying suspicious orders or transactions;
 - (f) Cooperation with industry on informal and voluntary basis for identification/investigation of diversion attempts;
 - (g) Devising of systems for timely sharing of information on tracking activities at national, regional and international level;
 - (h) Informing INCB, ICPO and WCO about diversion of chemicals under SSL from licit channel to illicit traffic and;
 - (i) Developing of a complementary and more comprehensive surveillance list.
- Enforcement officers, laboratory staff and staff and management of chemical industry should be apprised of the licit and illicit uses of the substances under SSL as well as their properties for easy identification, testing etc.
- The 26 substances under the SSL are as under:
Precursors and reagents used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine, amphetamine-type stimulants, and other psychotropic substances:

Acetonitrile
 Allylbenzene
 Ammonia (including aqueous solutions)
 Ammonium formate
 Benzaldehyde
 Benzyl chloride
 Benzyl cyanide
 Ethylamine (monoethylamine)
 Formamide
 Formic acid
 Hydriodic acid
 Lithium aluminium hydride

Methylamine (monomethylamine)
N-Methylformamide
Nitroethane
o-Toluidine

2 Chemicals used for the illicit processing of cocaine and heroin

Acetic acid (glacial)
Calcium oxide
Potassium carbonate
Sodium carbonate
Sodium hydroxide
Sodium hypochlorite

3. Solvents used for the illicit processing of cocaine and heroin

Benzene
Ethyl acetate
Methyl isobutyl ketone

- Include also the salts, optical isomers and salts of optical isomers of the substances listed, whenever the existence of such salts and isomers is possible.
- Appearance, licit uses, illicit uses etc. of these 26 substances and countries manufacturing them should be explained during presentation, with the help of slides.