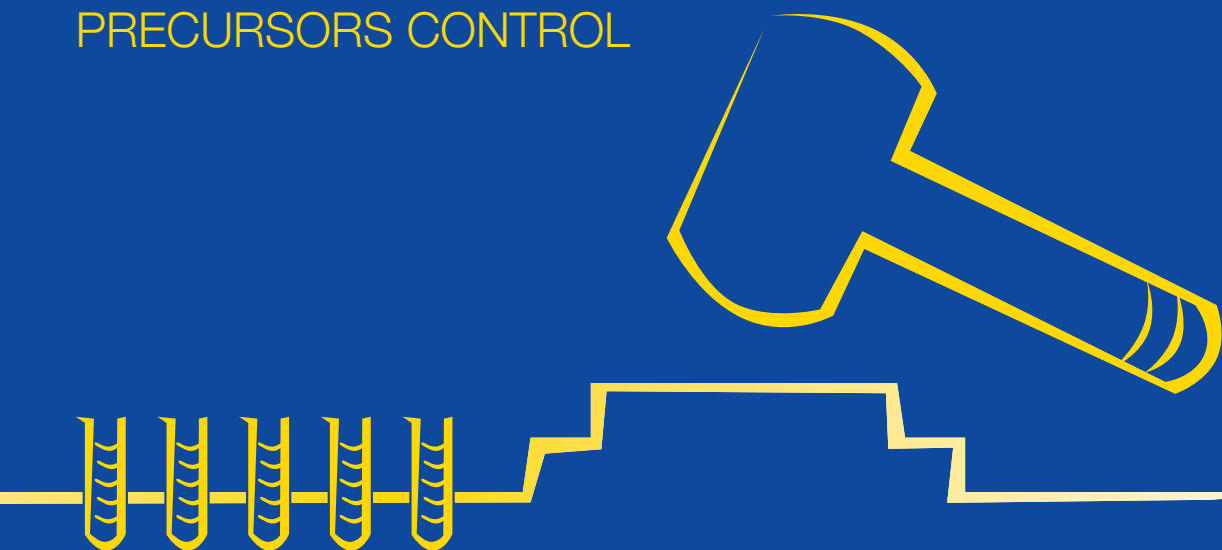


MODEL LEGISLATION ON PRECURSORS CONTROL

WORKING GROUP 2 COPOLAD:
PROMOTING REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS
OR LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENTS
IN THE FIELD OF
PRECURSORS CONTROL



COPOLAD



This project is funded by
the European Union

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Cooperation Programme between Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union
on Drugs Policies (COPOLAD II)

Leader:



Editors and authors of this document:

ECB-COPOLAD & Country members of the Working Group 2 of Chemical Precursors



ANTIGUA & BARBUDA



BARBADOS



BELIZE



DOMINICA



TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

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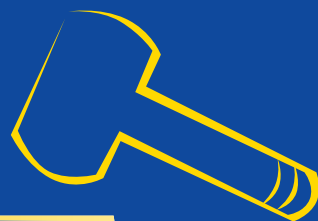
Considering that respect and promotion of gender equality are part of COPOLAD's values, the indiscriminate use of nouns —of masculine or feminine gender— lacks any discriminatory intention, and is meant to be inclusive in all cases.

Considering that respect for the environment is one of the COPOLAD's core values, the Consortium is committed to organizing its activities taking into account its impact on the environment, and in particular CO2 emissions. For this reason, in executing this Programme, we have taken advantage, as far as possible, of virtual communication and coordination techniques. The use of recyclable material is recommended.

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The basis for precursor control is to be found in the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, which was adopted on 19th November 1988 in Vienna (known as "The Vienna Convention"). Chemical Precursors play two roles in the production of illicit drugs:

- As compounds required for the production of synthetic drugs, e.g. ephedrine in the production of methamphetamine; and
- As refining agents and solvents for processing plant based materials, e.g. potassium permanganate in the production of cocaine.

Notwithstanding the use of precursors in the manufacture of illicit drugs, they also have a legitimate use and as a result there is a worldwide trade in these chemicals. The prevention of the diversion of precursors into the drug trade is one of the primary aims of the Vienna Convention.

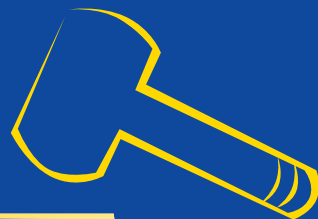
Despite being signatories to the Vienna Convention, full compliance with the relevant articles relating to precursor control is still outstanding and remains a challenge for different Caribbean and Latin American countries.

The **Cooperation Programme between Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union on Drugs Policies (COPOLAD II)**, is a bi-regional cooperation programme financed by the **European Commission through EuropeAid**, with a budget of 10 million euros to be implemented between 2016 and 2020. COPOLAD II offers a platform for the exchange of good practices and lessons learned for countries in Latin America, the Caribbean and the EU, as well as promoting the implementation of regulatory frameworks and legislation in the different field to have more effective strategies, with much more evidence based policies.

In this context, the COPOLAD Working Group 2 on Precursors (COPOLAD WG2) was formed to provide technical assistance to Latin American and Caribbean countries in drafting and implementing legislation to comply with the articles of the Vienna Convention relating to precursor control, made up of five Caribbean countries that showed interest and commitment to working in the field of precursor legislation: **Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica and Trinidad & Tobago**.

This document makes available a **“Model Legislation on Precursors Control”**, with the aim of providing key information for Latin American and Caribbean countries to use it, as they consider more useful, taking some or several parts of it, and adjusting them to their own realities in order to promote regulatory/legislative frameworks in the field of precursor control in their countries.

2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF COPOLAD WORKING GROUP 2 ON PRECURSORS



The Cooperation Programme between Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union on Drugs Policies (COPOLAD II) has worked since 2011 to promote the exchange of information and intelligence, as well as evidence-based policies and strategies among the various actors involved in Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union, to have more effective policies that generate concrete and effective responses to the threats posed by transnational criminal organizations.

In its second phase, one of COPOLAD's priority issues has been that of precursors and other chemical substances frequently used in the production and illicit manufacture of drugs. Precisely, during the *2nd COPOLAD II Annual Week on Precursors*, held in Brasilia (Brazil) in November 2017, the COPOLAD Working Group 2 (COPOLAD WG2) was created with the purpose of contributing to improve the response of the Latin American and Caribbean countries in this matter, through the generation of technical support documents that can contribute to the development of policies and the improvement of control strategies.

COPOLAD WG2 is made up of five member countries: Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica and Trinidad & Tobago. Each

participating country is represented in this working group by a Focal Point from a National Ministry/Agency in charge of this field, who coordinates all the work on behalf of his/her country and is in charge of circulating the information internally and to all the entities linked to the subject at the national level. In addition, the Group has a Task Force, or COPOLAD Task Force, and two expert coordinators in charge of following up on all the Group's work.

3. METHODOLOGY



As the compliance with the Vienna Convention varied amongst the member countries of COPOLAD Working Group 2 (COPOLAD WG2), it was therefore agreed that WG2 would analyse and assess existing regulatory and legal frameworks that had been adopted by the member countries in complying with their obligations under the Vienna Convention.

A review was undertaken of existing legislation from other jurisdictions to compare the approaches adopted by signatories to the Vienna Convention so that a format of the draft legislation could be formulated.

COPOLAD WG2 had virtual and face-to-face meetings. Following the first meeting of the WG2, it was agreed that a questionnaire would be circulated to ascertain the extent of compliance and what the contents of the model legislation should be.

Throughout the process WG2 exchanged information to assist the coordinators in drafting the model legislation. Once the draft had been completed, it was circulated amongst WG2 for comments and approval.

The final draft was agreed at a face-to-face meeting of COPOLAD WG2 in Brussels (September, 2019) and officialy presented to all Latin American and Caribbean countries during the *4th COPOLAD II Annual Week on Precursors* in Buenos Aires, Argentina (October, 2019).

4. MODEL LEGISLATION ON PRECURSORS CONTROL



MODEL

CHEMICAL PRECURSORS CONTROL ACT

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FOURTH SCHEDULE

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FIFTH SCHEDULE

Consequential amendments (Section 43)

An ACT to provide for the monitoring and control of Chemical Precursors, chemical substances, equipment and materials used or capable of being used in any type of illicit transaction involving controlled drugs, psychotropic substances or other substances having similar effect and for purposes connected therewith.

ENACTED by the *[Parliament/Senate and House of Representatives]* of *[enter name of jurisdiction]* as follows:

PART I PRELIMINARY

1. (1) This Act may be cited the Chemical Precursors Control Act and shall come into operation on such date as is fixed by the *[Minister by notice published in the Gazette/the President by Proclamation]*

2. (1) In this Act:

“authorised officer” means an appointment given in writing by the Competent Authority to:

- (a) Any officer of the Customs Department;
- (b) Any member of the *[enter name of police force]*;
- (c) Any person designated an analyst under *[enter relevant section e.g. Drugs legislation or equivalent legislation]*
- (d) Any person in the *[pharmaceutical division or other appropriate division]* of the Ministry of *[Health?]*¹
- (e) Any *[other class of person – Immigration? Coastguard? Person designated by the Minister?]*

and any person acting in aid of such person acting in the execution of his/her office or duty shall be deemed to be an officer in the execution of his/her office or duty;

1. Any interrogation hereafter throughout this document should be considered as an "open clause" within a list of a proposed terms or contents for each jurisdiction to decide which needs to be included.

“Board” means the Appeal Board established under this Act and shall comprise of persons representing *[customs/police/appropriate Government Ministry/private sector, chamber of commerce – for each jurisdiction to decide]*;

“Chemical Precursor” means any substance which:

(a) can be used in any of the chemical processes involved in the production, manufacture or preparation of controlled drugs, psychotropic substances or substances having similar effect; and

(b) incorporate its molecular structure into the final product making it essential for those processes;

“Competent Authority” means *[Chief Medical officer/Director of Health Services or his/her nominee in the Ministry of Health/members of the Pharmacy Council/Each Jurisdiction to decide the make-up of the authority in accordance with their existing regulatory framework]*

“Convention state” means a party to the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1988;

“controlled delivery” means the technique of allowing suspicious consignments of specified chemical substances or specified chemical equipment to pass out of, through or into the territory of one or more countries with the knowledge and under the supervision of the competent authority for the purposes of identifying persons involved in the commission of offences under this Act;

“controlled drug” means *[enter definition from jurisdiction’s drug control legislation]*;

“Court” means the *[Supreme Court/Magistrates Court, ?]*;

“customs transit” means the procedure whereby a specified chemical substance is transported under customs control from one customs office to another customs office whether within *[enter name of jurisdiction]* or to another jurisdiction;

“distribution” includes the transfer of a specified chemical substance from one person or place to another person or place;

“export” with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions means to take or to cause to be taken out of *[enter name of jurisdiction]* or the waters thereof;

Or alternatively if export is defined within Customs legislation:

“export” has the meaning as defined in section *[number ?]* of *[enter name of legislation]*

“import” with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions means to bring into or cause to be brought within *[enter name of jurisdiction]* or the waters thereof, including the temporary placement within the jurisdiction;

Or alternatively if import is defined within Customs legislation:

“import” has the meaning as defined in section *[number ?]* of *[enter the name of legislation]*;

“in transit” includes any occasion on which any specified chemical substance remains on an aircraft, ship or other form of transport;

“licensee” means the holder of a licence granted under this Act;

“manufacture” means the process whereby Chemical Precursors and other chemical substances are obtained including refining, formulating, preparing, mixing, compounding and transformation of such Chemical Precursors and other chemical substances into other precursors or other products;

“Minister” means the minister assigned with the responsibility of this Act —or— means the Minister to whom responsibility for *[Health/National Security/etc.]* is assigned;

“mixture” means any combination of one or more substances included in Tables I and II of the First Schedule with one another or

with another substance or substances, that may be used in the illicit production, manufacture, preparation or extraction of controlled drugs or psychotropic substances or other substances having similar effects;

“other chemical substances” include substances such as solvents, reagents, or catalysts that, though not precursors, can be used in the production, manufacture or preparation of controlled drugs, psychotropic substances or other substances having similar effect;

“preparation” means the process and result of obtaining precursors, other chemical substances, controlled drugs, psychotropic substances, or other substances having similar effect;

“prescribed activity” means:

- (a) in relation to a Chemical Precursor, the wholesale distribution, marketing, importation, exportation, storage, possession, transportation or delivery;
- (b) the use of a Chemical Precursor in the making of another product;
- (c) any other activity which is permitted under *[enter relevant legislation – Food and Drugs; Pesticides; Pharmaceuticals; Chemicals]* in relation to a Chemical Precursor;

“production” in relation to a Chemical Precursor, means to obtain the substance by any method or process;

“psychotropic substance” means *[for each jurisdiction to define]*;

“regulations” means regulations made under this Act;

“specified chemical equipment” means any article, material, device or apparatus designed, used or specifically altered for the illicit manufacture or preparation of:

- (a) specified chemical substances; or
- (b) controlled drugs, psychotropic substances or other drugs or substances having similar effect;

“specified chemical substance” means:

- (a) a Chemical Precursor listed in Table I of the First Schedule;
- (b) any other chemical substance listed in Table II of the First Schedule;

Jurisdictions to consider whether a wider definition can be put into the legislation to automatically cover new precursors;

“transit” includes the customs procedure whereby Chemical Precursors or other chemical substances are transported under the control of customs from one customs area to another within the same jurisdiction or to another jurisdiction;

“transshipment” includes a custom procedure whereby goods are transferred under customs control from the importing means of transport to the exporting means of transport within one customs area office, which is the area of both importation and exportation.

PART II

THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

3. (1) For the purposes of this Act, the functions of the Competent Authority shall be:
- (a) to carry out the monitoring, control and investigation of any prescribed activity as it relates to specified chemical substances with a view to detecting and preventing their diversion for the illicit manufacturing of controlled drugs, psychotropic substances and other drugs and substances having similar effect;
 - (b) to advise the Minister generally on and keep under review matters of policy relating to specified chemical substances which are being or appear likely to be misused and to advise the Minister on matters to making regulations under this Act;
 - (c) to ensure the application of a surveillance system to monitor and notify relevant agencies on any movement of specified chemical substances into or out of *[enter jurisdiction]*;

- (d) to grant licences in respect of any prescribed activity;
- (e) to grant import and export permits in respect of any specified chemical substances;
- (f) to assist in promoting public awareness of the potential illicit use of specified chemical substances in the manufacture of controlled drugs and psychotropic substances or other substances having similar effect;
- (g) to constitute an inter-agency advisory committee for the purposes of this Act to coordinate activities amongst stakeholders as it relates to specified chemical substances;
- (h) to perform such other functions pertaining to the monitoring and control of specified chemical substances as may be assigned by the Minister.

PART III

CONTROL OF SPECIFIED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

4. (1) Except under and in accordance with the provisions of this Act and any regulation made hereunder, no person shall engage in any prescribed activity.

PART IV

LICENCE, PERMIT AND APPEALS

5. (1) Any person who proposes to engage in any prescribed activity in any form and manner under this Act shall apply to the Competent Authority in the form prescribed as Form I in the Second Schedule for a licence to engage in such prescribed activity.

(2) An application under subsection (1) shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee and such information or document as may be prescribed or as the Competent Authority may require.

(3) The Competent Authority shall upon receipt of an application under subsection (1), carry out an inspection of the premises where the prescribed activity is to be carried out.

6. (1) Any person who proposes to export, import, transit or tranship a specified chemical substance shall in addition to applying for a licence under section 5, obtain an export, import, transit or transshipment permit from the Competent Authority by applying in one of the forms prescribed as Forms II, III, IV and V in the Third Schedule for the relevant permit.
- (2) A separate application shall be made in respect of each specified chemical substance to be exported, imported, transited or transhipped
- (3) An application under subsection (1) shall be:
- (a) accompanied by the prescribed fee and such documentation as the Competent Authority may require;
 - (b) made at least fifteen (15) days prior to the anticipated date of importation, exportation, transit or transshipment.
7. (1) The Competent Authority may deny a permit or licence or suspend a transaction when there are *[reasonable, substantial]* grounds to believe that the items for which the application is made may be used for the illicit production, manufacture, production or extraction of controlled drugs, psychotropic substances or substances that have similar effect.
8. (1) Where an application is made under section 5 or 6 the Competent Authority may:
- (a) subject to subsection (2), grant the licence or permit; or
 - (b) refuse to grant such licence or permit on any grounds specified in section 10.
- (2) The Competent Authority may impose such conditions as it considers necessary on the grant of the licence or permit.
- (3) Where the Competent Authority refuses to grant a licence or permit under subsection (1), it shall inform the applicant in writing and state the reasons.

9. (1) A licence or permit granted under section 10(1) shall not be transferrable and be valid for the period specified therein.

(2) A separate permit shall be granted in respect of each specified chemical substance to which an application relates and such permit shall be valid for one shipment only.

10. (1) The Competent Authority shall refuse to grant a licence or permit under this Act where:

- (a) the issue of the licence or permit would not be in the public interest;
- (b) an application contains or is based on misleading representation or information which is false in a material particular;
- (c) the security arrangements at the premises or place where a prescribed activity is to be carried out, are inappropriate or insufficient;
- (d) there is evidence of the applicant's inability to maintain effective control chemical substances under his or her control;
- (e) there is evidence of the applicant's non-compliance with laws for the control of chemicals substances under his or her control;
- (f) an individual who:
 - (i) is an undischarged bankrupt;
 - (ii) has during the period of ten (10) years immediately preceding the application been convicted of an offence prescribed by the Minister in consultation with the Competent authority, or an offence relating to drug trafficking, or has employed senior managers who have been convicted of such offences;
 - (iii) is under the age of eighteen (18) years.

- (g) a body corporate:
- (i) in respect of which a resolution has been passed for voluntary winding up or an order for winding up or an order for winding up has been made by a court of a competent jurisdiction;
 - (ii) if a receiver has been appointed to manage any of its assets;
 - (iii) if that body corporate or any of the directors during the period of ten (10) years immediately preceding the application been convicted of an offence prescribed by the Minister in consultation with the Competent authority or an offence relating to drug trafficking or has employed senior managers who have been convicted of such offences.

11. (1) The Competent Authority shall not issue a licence or permit retrospectively.

12. (1) The Competent Authority may suspend a licence for a breach of any provision of this Act or any regulations made hereunder or of any condition subject to which the licence is granted.

(2) Where the Competent Authority suspends a licence it shall notify the licensee in writing:

- (a) stating the breach which gave rise to the suspension;
- (b) requiring the holder of the licence to remedy the breach;
- (c) stating the time within which the breach is to be remedied; and
- (d) stating that the licence is to be returned within a specified time to the Competent Authority.

(3) The licensee upon remedying the breach may inform the Competent Authority which shall, if satisfied that the breach is remedied, return the licence to the licensee.

- 13.** (1) The Competent Authority may, subject to subsection (2):
- (a) revoke a licence or permit if it is satisfied that:
 - (i) the application for a licence or permit contains any false or misleading information in a material particular; or
 - (ii) changes in circumstances have occurred which justify such revocation.
 - (b) revoke a licence if:
 - (i) the licensee has failed to comply with the notice under section 12(2) requiring the licensee to remedy the breach specified in that notice within the time specified; or
 - (ii) a change has occurred in the security arrangements implemented at the premises on which a prescribed activity is carried out, including a change in the persons under whose supervision the prescribed activity is carried out.
- (2) The Competent Authority shall, before revoking a licence or permit, inform the licensee or holder of the permit of the reason for the proposed revocation and shall afford the licensee or holder of the permit an opportunity to show cause why the licence or permit should not be revoked.
- 14.** (1) Any person whose licence or permit is denied or revoked by the Competent Authority may appeal to the Appeal Board established by this Act within twenty-one (21) days.
- (2) A copy of the appeal together with copies of any correspondence, document or statements shall be served on the Competent Authority.
- (3) The Appeal Board shall, within fourteen (14) days of the receipt of an appeal, request the Competent Authority to furnish, within fourteen (14) days, with a statement in writing setting out the reasons for its decision.

- (4) The Appeal Board shall inform all parties to the appeal:
- (a) of the date of the hearing;
 - (b) that they may appear in person or by their representatives; and
 - (c) that they may rely on witness and or documentary evidence.

PART V REGISTERS

- 15.** (1) The Competent Authority shall keep a register or registers of all licences and permits either granted, denied or revoked.
- 16.** (1) Every licensee or holder of a permit granted under section 8(1) shall keep and maintain a register containing the particulars set out in the Second Schedule.
- (2) The register and all books, records or other documents relating to entries therein shall be kept for a period of not less than *[two (2), five (5)?]* years after the end of the calendar year of the last entry in the register.
- (3) The register shall be open to inspection by the Competent Authority at all reasonable times.

PART VI IMPORT AND EXPORT REQUIREMENTS

- 17.** (1) Where, in relation to any licence or permit granted to any person pursuant to section 10(1), a material change occurs, the person shall within fourteen (14) days of such change, give notice in writing to the Competent Authority giving full particulars of the change and shall if requested by the Competent Authority return the licence or permit.
- 18.** (1) Every commercial document, including an invoice, cargo manifest, airway bill or a customs transport and other shipping do-

cuments, relating to any prescribed activity involving a specified chemical substance shall include the:

- (a) name and quantity of the substance as listed in the First Schedule;
- (b) names, business addresses, telephone numbers and email addresses where available of the exporter, the importer and the supplier;
- (c) registration number of the vehicle used in transporting the specified chemical substance, where applicable;
- (d) country of origin and port of lading;
- (e) country of consignment; and
- (f) rotation number for bonded warehouse, where applicable.

and shall be kept for a period not less than *[two (2), five (5)?]* years and be available for inspection by the Competent Authority at all times.

PART VI

PRE NOTIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENTS

19. (1) Where the Competent Authority issues an import permit under section 10(1), the importer shall, as soon as possible after its receipt forward a copy of the permit to the exporter named in the permit.

(2) Where the import permit is for a substance included in Table I on the First Schedule the exporter named in the permit shall provide through its Competent Authority the information required in Form II on the Third Schedule to the Competent Authority of *[enter name of jurisdiction]*.

(3) Within fourteen (14) days of receipt of pre notification by the Competent Authority it shall advise the exporting country whether or not the transaction is legitimate.

20. (1) Within fourteen (14) days after the entry into [*enter jurisdiction name*] of a consignment to which the import permit relates, the Competent Authority shall send a copy of the relevant document to the appropriate authority in the exporting country with an endorsement of specifying the quantity of each specified chemical substance actually imported.

(2) In subsection (1) relevant document means a document issued by the Government of the exporting country permitting the export of the specified chemical substance.

21. (1) Where the Competent Authority issues an export permit under section 10(1), the exporter shall as soon as possible after its receipt forward a copy of the permit to the importer named in the permit.

22. (1) Where in relation to the import of a specified chemical substance:

(a) if the Competent Authority has reasonable grounds to believe that the import permit or export permit is false, or has been obtained by fraud or misrepresentation; or

(b) the Competent Authority has not issued an import permit or has not received a copy of the export permit issued by the Competent Authority in the country from which the specified chemical substance is exported;

the Comptroller of Customs shall detain the consignment until the integrity of the consignment is certified by the Competent Authority.

(2) Where pursuant to subsection (1), the Competent Authority:

(a) certifies the integrity of any consignment, the Comptroller of Customs shall forthwith release the consignment to the person lawfully entitled to it; or

(b) is unable to certify the integrity of any consignment, the Comptroller of Customs shall seize the consignment and release it to the Competent Authority.

(3) The Competent Authority shall, on receipt of any specified chemical substance which is seized pursuant to subsection (2)(b), dispose of such substance in the prescribed manner.

PART VIII OFFENCES

23. (1) It is an offence for a person:

- (a) to manufacture a specified chemical substance; or
- (b) to supply such a substance to another person;

knowing or suspecting that the substance is to be used in or for the unlawful production of a controlled drug.

(2) It is an offence for a person:

- (a) to manufacture equipment or materials; or
- (b) to supply equipment or materials to another person,

knowing or suspecting that the equipment or material is to be used in or for the unlawful production of a controlled drug.

(3) A person does not commit an offence under subsections (1) or (2) if he/she manufactures or, as the case may be, supplies the specified chemical substance, equipment or material with the express consent of an authorised officer.

(4) A person guilty of an offence under subsections (1) and (2) above is liable:

- (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six (6) months or a fine [*for each jurisdiction to determine amount*] or both;
- (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen (14) years or a fine or both.

24. (1) Every person who:

- (a) engages in any prescribed activity without being licensed to do so; or
- (b) exports or imports any specified chemical substance without a permit to do so

commits an offence and shall be liable:

- (i) on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve (12) months or a fine of *[for each jurisdiction to determine amount]* or both;
- (ii) on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two (2) years or a fine or both.

(2) A person who has a licence to engage in any prescribed activity or a permit to import or export any specified chemical substance and who breaches any condition of the licence or the permit commits an offence and is liable:

- (a) on summary conviction imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve (12) months or a fine of *[for each jurisdiction to determine amount]* or both;
- (b) on conviction on indictment imprisonment for a term not exceeding two (2) years or a fine or both

and the licence or permit shall be revoked.

25. (1) Every person who:

- (a) for the purposes of obtaining, whether for himself or for any other person, the issue of a licence or permit under this Act, makes any declaration or statement which is false or misleading in any material particular;
- (b) furnishes to an authorised officer or other person performing any duty in relation to this Act, a document which to his or her knowledge, contains information which is false, inaccurate or misleading in any material particular;

- (c) knowingly utters, produces or makes use of any such declaration or statement or any document including any record or entry in a register containing any false declaration or statement;
- (d) falsifies or amends without authority, any information contained in a register, licence or permit;
- (e) fails to make a report, or falsifies any report required pursuant to this Act

commits an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve (12) months or a fine of *[for each jurisdiction to determine amount]* or both.

26. (1) A person commits an offence if:

- (a) he or she aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission of an offence under this Act;
- (b) does any act preparatory to, or in furtherance of any act which if committed in *[enter name of jurisdiction]* would constitute an offence under this Act.

(2) A person who commits an offence under subsection (1) is liable to any penalty for which he or she would be liable on conviction of the substantive offence under this Act.

27. (1) Every person who fails to keep any register, records or other documents required under this Act to be kept commits an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve (12) months or a fine of *[for each jurisdiction to determine amount]* or both.

28. (1) In any prosecution for an offence under this Act, proof that a package containing any article to which this Act applies bore a name or address purporting to be that of the person by whom it was manufactured or packaged is, in the absence to evidence to the contrary, will be proof that the article was manufactured or packaged, as the case may be, by the person whose name and address appeared on the package.

29. (1) If in any prosecution for an offence under this Act it is proved that a sample which was taken from any specified chemical substance possesses particular properties it shall be presumed until the contrary is proven, that the whole of such substance possesses the same properties.
30. (1) Where an offence under this Act or any regulations made hereunder which have been committed by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or attributable to any negligence on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the body corporate, the director, manager, secretary or other officer of the body corporate as well as the body corporate shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

OFFENCES AT SEA

31. (1) Anything that would constitute an offence under this Act if done on land in any part of *[enter name of jurisdiction]* shall constitute that offence if done on a *[enter jurisdiction]* vessel.
32. (1) This section applies to a *[jurisdiction name]* vessel, a vessel registered in a state other than *[jurisdiction name]* which is party to the Vienna Convention and a vessel not registered in any country or territory.
- (2) A person is guilty of an offence if on a vessel to which this section applies, wherever it may be, he or she:
- (a) has a specified chemical substance, equipment or material; or
 - (b) is in any way knowingly concerned in the carrying or concealing of a specified chemical substance on the vessel,
- knowing or having reasonable grounds to suspect that the specified chemical substance, equipment or material is to be used in or for the unlawful production of a controlled drug.

(3) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable:

- (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve (12) months or a fine *[for each jurisdiction to determine amount]* or both;
- (b) on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen (14) years or a fine or both.

33². (1) The powers conferred on an authorised officer by the Fourth Schedule of this Act shall be exercisable in relation to any vessel to which section 31 or 32 above applies for the purpose of detecting and the taking of appropriate action in respect of the offences mentioned in those sections.

(2) Those powers shall not be exercised outside the landward limits of the territorial sea of *[enter jurisdiction]* in relation to a vessel registered in a Convention state except with the authority of the of Customs and Excise and the Comptroller of Customs and Excise shall not give his/her authority unless that state has in relation to that vessel:

- (a) requested the assistance of *[enter jurisdiction]* for the purpose mentioned in subsection (1) above; or
- (b) authorised *[enter jurisdiction]* to act for that purpose.

(3) In giving his/her authority pursuant to a request or authorisation from a Convention state the Comptroller of Customs and Excise shall impose such conditions or limitations on the exercise of the powers as may be necessary to give effect to any conditions or limitations imposed by that state.

(4) The Comptroller of Customs and Excise may, either of his own motion or in response to a request from a Convention state, authorise a Convention state to exercise, in relation to a

2. Each jurisdiction is to insert the powers they wish to confer on authorised officers made by the CHEMICAL PRECURSORS CONTROL ACT.

[enter jurisdiction] vessel, powers corresponding to those conferred on enforcement officers by the Third Schedule to this Act but subject to such conditions or limitations, if any, as he or she may impose.

(5) Subsection (4) above is without prejudice to any agreement made, or which may be made, on behalf of *[enter jurisdiction]* whereby *[enter jurisdiction]* undertakes not to object to the exercise by any other state in relation to a *[enter jurisdiction]* vessel of powers corresponding to those conferred by that Schedule.

(6) The powers conferred by that Schedule shall not be exercised in the territorial sea of any state other than *[enter jurisdiction]* without the authority of the Comptroller of Customs and Excise and he/she shall not give his authority unless that state has consented to the exercise of those powers.

34. (1) Proceedings under this Part of this Act or the Fourth Schedule in respect of an offence on a vessel may be taken, and the offence may for all incidental purposes be treated as having been committed, in any place in *[enter name of jurisdiction]*.

(2) No such proceedings shall be instituted in *[enter the jurisdiction]* except by or with the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

PART IX

INVESTIGATION AND ENFORCEMENT

35. (1) An authorised officer may apply to a Magistrate by information on oath for a warrant to at any time enter any premises:

(a) to inspect any specified chemical substance, the labelling and storage thereof and any register, book, or other document, licence, certificate, record or electronic device or thing found thereon;

- (b) to require the production of, or to inspect, examine and to copy registers, books, records, electronic files, or other documents kept for the purpose of, or required to be kept by this Act;
- (c) to investigate or cause to be investigated suspicious activity related to any specified chemical substance, equipment or material;
- (d) to make such examinations, inspections, investigations and inquiries as be necessary to ascertain whether this Act is being complied with; or
- (e) to exercise any of the powers given to the authorised officer by this Act.

(2) A police officer or customs officer who has reasonable cause to suspect that:

- (a) any premises are being used for any prescribed activity without the required licence;
- (b) any vehicle, aircraft, vessel, enclosure, container or other storage facility is being used in contravention of this Act;
- (c) any specified chemical substance is being kept or concealed for any purpose contrary to this Act;
- (d) any specified chemical equipment is being kept or concealed for any purpose contrary to this Act; or
- (e) any prescribed activity related to specified chemical substances is taking place in any premises, vessel, aircraft, vehicle or any other place,

may without a warrant, enter and search any such place and seize any specified chemical substance or specified chemical equipment.

(3) An officer may, in the exercise of his/her powers under subsection (1) or (2):

- (a) search for and collect any evidence of prescribed activity in contravention of this Act;
- (b) seize:
 - (i) any substance which he reasonably suspects is being used as a specified chemical substance; or
 - (ii) any equipment which he reasonably suspects is being used as a specified chemical equipment;
- (c) seize and detain any electronic device, register book, record, other document or information, however stored, electronically or otherwise and kept for the purpose of, or required to be kept by this Act;
- (d) take samples of any substance found on the premises or seize and detain any specified chemical equipment found on the premises where he/she reasonably suspects that the substance or specified chemical equipment is being used in contravention of this Act and submit the sample or equipment to an analyst for analysis or examination as the case may require;
- (e) take with the approval of the Comptroller of Customs samples of any specified chemical substance or specified chemical equipment, when imported into [*enter jurisdiction name*] but not delivered to the importer, out of the charge of Customs and submit the substance or equipment to an analyst for analysis or examination, as the case may require;
- (f) interview any person whom he or she finds in any place mentioned in subsection (2), or whom he or she has reasonable cause to believe to be, or to have been employed thereon, no person will be required under this provision to answer any inquiry or give evidence tending to incriminate himself;
- (g) require any information contained in a computer and accessible from that place to be produced in a form in which it is visible and legible.

36. (1) The owner or person in charge of premises where an authorised officer has entered pursuant to section 35 and every person found therein, shall give the authorised officer all reasonable assistance in his/her power and furnish him/her with such information as he/she may require.

(2) Any person who:

- (a) fails to comply with subsection (1);
- (b) obstructs an officer in the carrying out of his/her duties in the exercise of his/her power under this Act;
- (c) knowingly makes any false or misleading statement either verbally or in writing to an authorised officer engaged in the exercise of his/her powers under section 35; or
- (d) removes, alters or interferes with, in any way any specified chemical substance or specified chemical equipment seized under this Act without the authority of the authorised officer,

commits an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six (6) months or a fine not exceeding *[jurisdiction to set amount]* or both.

37. (1) For the purpose of the exercise of his/her powers under section 35, an authorised officer, if he/she considers it necessary may take with him or her a person who possesses expert knowledge in specified chemical substances or specified chemical equipment.

38. (1) An authorised officer who seizes anything or takes a sample under section 35(3) may submit the thing or sample to analyst for analysis.

(2) Where an authorised officer submits to an analyst any sample or thing obtained in accordance with subsection (1), the analyst shall examine and analyse anything or sample submitted to him/her and produce a certificate or report setting forth the results of his/her examination and analysis;

(3) Notwithstanding any other law, in any prosecution or proceedings under or pursuant to this Act, a certificate or report issued by an analyst under subsection (2) shall be prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein.

39. (1) Where a person is convicted of an offence under this Act and the court is satisfied that any property which was in his/her possession at the time of his/her *[arrest, apprehension?]*:

- (a) has been used for the purposes of committing an offence under this Act;
- (b) has been used for the purpose of facilitating the commission of an offence under this Act; or
- (c) was intended by him/her to be used for the purpose of committing an offence under this Act,

the court may make an order for the forfeiture of that property

(2) Facilitating the commission of an offence under this Act shall be taken for the purpose of this section to include taking steps after the commission of the offence for the purpose of disposing of any property relating to the offence or of avoiding apprehension or detection.

(3) The court may, notwithstanding that the conditions mentioned in subsections (1) and (2), have not been satisfied, order the forfeiture of specified chemical equipment if the court is satisfied that:

- (a) the specified chemical equipment has been abandoned; and
- (b) there is reasonable cause to suspect that the specified chemical equipment was being used or had been used for the purpose of committing and offence under this Act.

(4) Where the *[Prosecutor/Director of Public Prosecutions?]* proposes to apply for the forfeiture of any specified chemical equipment under subsection (3), he/she shall give to any person who,

to his/her knowledge, was the owner thereof at the time of the seizure, notice of:

- (a) the seizure;
- (b) the intention to apply for forfeiture of the specified chemical equipment after the expiry of thirty (30) days from the date of the notice; and
- (c) the grounds of such intention,

however the notice shall not be required if the seizure was made in the presence of the owner or any employee or agent of the owner.

(5) A person having claim to any specified chemical equipment seized under this section may appear before the court on the hearing of the application and show cause why an order for forfeiture should not be made.

(6) Where, on the hearing of an application for forfeiture under this section pursuant to subsection (5) no person appears before the court, the court shall presume that the specified chemical equipment has been abandoned.

(7) If upon the application of any person prejudiced by an order made by the court under subsection (1) or (3), the court is satisfied that it is just to revoke that order, the court may revoke it upon such terms and conditions as it deems appropriate, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, shall require the person to pay in respect of storage, maintenance, administrative expenses, security and insurance of the specified chemical equipment, such charge as the court may determine.

(8) An application under subsection (7) shall be made within thirty (30) days of the date of the order or such longer period, not exceeding six (6) months from that date, as the court may allow.

It may be that jurisdictions would want these provisions contained within other legislation that would provide law enforcement with wider scope to conduct such operations in respect to other offences.

40³. (1) The Competent Authority [*and authorised officers?*] is hereby vested with the authority to conduct undercover operations in the performance of their duties under this Act.

(2) The Competent Authority [*and authorised officers?*] in investigating an offence can postpone or waive the arrest of a person or persons reasonably suspected of involvement in the offence or seizure of specified chemical substance or specified chemical equipment, for the purpose of identifying other persons who may be involved in the offence or for evidence gathering and evidence gathered as a result of such waiver or postponement shall be admissible as evidence in criminal proceedings.

(3) The Competent Authority [*and authorised officers?*] may, in the exercise of its duties under this Act, employ the investigative technique known as controlled delivery in order to:

(a) identify, arrest, and seek the conviction of persons reasonably suspected of committing or being involved in the commission of offences under this Act;

(b) identify additional offenders;

(c) find out and establish knowledge on other persons who may be in possession of a specified chemical substance or specified chemical equipment which is to be used in or for the unlawful production of a controlled drug.

(4) For the purposes of controlled delivery:

(a) the consignment of a specified chemical substance or specified chemical equipment may be allowed passage through ports and airports of [*enter jurisdiction*];

3. Section 40 contains provisions relating to the controlled delivery of specified chemical substances or specified chemical equipment. Controlled delivery is a requirement for compliance with the Vienna Convention. From a review of the legislation and proposed draft legislation of the jurisdictions that make up the working group, only Antigua & Barbuda have legislative provisions that provide for undercover operations and controlled delivery. These are contained within s11 of The Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy Act 2003.

- (b) the consignment must be reasonably suspected of being used in or for the unlawful production of a controlled drug;
 - (c) the specified chemical substance or specified chemical equipment may be detained, removed from their original container or storage and substituted;
 - (d) the passage of the consignment may be allowed out of, through or into the territory of one or more jurisdictions;
- (5) The Competent Authority [*and authorised officers?*] who, in the course of their duties become involved in the execution of a controlled delivery, shall not be deemed to be complicit in the criminal allegations under investigations.

PART X MISCELLANEOUS

- 41.** (1) The Minister may in consultation with the Competent Authority by order amend the Schedules.
- 42.** (1) The Minister may make regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act and in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, such regulations may contain provisions in relation to the following:
- (a) the monitoring, control, storage and disposal of specified chemical substances;
 - (b) the taking of samples of specified chemical substances;
and
 - (c) any other matter required by this Act to be prescribed.
- 43⁴.** (1) The written laws specified in the Fifth Schedule are amended to the extent specified in that Schedule.

4. Each jurisdiction is to insert the powers they wish to confer on the consequential amendments made by the CHEMICAL PRECURSORS CONTROL ACT.

FIRST SCHEDULE
SPECIFIED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

(Section 2)

TABLE I
Precursor Chemicals

Acetic anhydride

N-Acetylanthranilic acid

4-Anilino-N-phenethylpiperidine (ANPP)

Ephedrine

Ergometrine

Ergotamine

Isosafrole

Lysergic Acid

3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (3,4-MDP-2P)

3,4-MDP-2P-methylglycidate (PMK glycidate)

3,4-MDP-2P-methylglycidic acid (PMK glycidic acid)

Norephedrine

N-Phenethyl-4-piperidone (NPP)

Phenylacetic acid

Alpha-phenylacetoacetonitrile (APAAN)

Alpha-phenylacetoacetamide (APAA)

Methyl alpha-phenylacetoacetate (MAPA)

1-Phenyl-2-propanone (P2P)

Piperonal

Potassium Permanganate

Pseudoephedrine

Safrole

TABLE II
Other Chemical Substances

Acetone

Anthranilic Acid

Benzyl cyanide

Benzaldehyde

Ethyl ether

Hydrochloric acid

Hydroiodic acid

Methyl ethyl ketone

Nitroethane

Piperidine

Red phosphorus

Sulphuric acid

Toluene

The salts of the substances listed in Table I and Table II, whenever the existence of such salts is possible.

SECOND SCHEDULE

LICENCE TO ENGAGE IN PRESCRIBED ACTIVITY

(Section 5)

Information to be included in register kept by holder of a license or permit

1. In the case of a natural person the full name and address of the holder of the permit or licence. If the holder is a company, the full name and address and residential address of each director;
2. The date of grant of permit or licence;
3. The name of every precursor chemical or other chemical substance;
4. The main activities being conducted by the holder of a permit or licence;
5. The amount of any precursor chemical or other chemical substance, produced, manufactured, prepared or extracted;
6. The amount of any precursor chemical or other chemical substance received from another person or body;
7. The amount of any precursor chemical or other chemical substance imported;
8. The amount of any precursor chemical or other chemical substance used to manufacture or prepare other products;
9. The amount of any precursor chemical or other chemical substance distributed internally;
10. The amount of any precursor chemical or other chemical substance exported;
11. The quantity of existing stock;
12. The amount of any precursor chemical or other chemical substance lost through accident, pilferage or other means;
13. The amount of any precursor chemical or other chemical substance received in excess.

Transactions referred to in paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7 shall include the following information:

- (a) the date of the transaction;
- (b) the name, address, telephone, facsimile number and email address,
where available, as well as license or registry number of each party to the transaction and those of the final consignee if not one of those parties;
- (c) the name, amount, unit of measurement and form of presentation and packaging of the precursor chemical or other chemical substance;
- (d) the means of transportation and identification of the transport company.

FORM I
Application for a Precursor Chemical Licence
to engage in a prescribed activity

TO THE DIRECTOR OF HEALTH SERVICES

I hereby apply for a Precursor Chemical License:

Name Name of Company

Home Address Address

Name of Director(s) Address

Telephone Fax No

Date of application Signature of Applicant

PLEASE FILL IN THE RELEVANT INFORMATION

1. The name or names of the precursor chemical or other chemical substance, popular name and digital classification under which it is listed in the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) subject of this application.

HS	Name	Synonyms
.....
.....
.....

2. The main activities being conducted by the holder of the license.

.....

(a) the date of the transaction or transactions

(b) the name of one party to the transaction:

Name

Telephone

Fax

Email

Licence or Registry Number

(c) the name of the other party to the transaction:

Name

Telephone

Fax

Email

License or Registry Number

License or Registry Number of final consignee

If not one of the parties

The name of the precursor chemical used in the transaction

Amount used

Unit of measurement

Form of presentation and packaging

Means of transportation

Identification of the transport company

3. The amount of any precursor chemical or other chemical substance produced, manufactured or prepared or extracted.

(a) the date of the transaction or transactions

(b) the name of one party to the transaction:

Name

Telephone

Fax

Email

License or Registry Number

License or Registry Number of final consignee

If not one of the parties

(c) the name of the other party to the transaction:

Name

Telephone

Fax
 Email
 License or Registry Number
 License or Registry Number of final consignee

If not one of the parties

The name of the precursor chemical used in the transaction
 Amount used
 Unit of measurement
 Form of presentation and packaging
 Means of transportation
 Identification of the transport company

4. The amount of any precursor chemical or other chemical substance received from another person or body.

.....

(a) the date of the transaction or transactions

(b) the name of one party to the transaction:

Name
 Telephone
 Fax
 Email
 License or Registry Numbe
 License or Registry Number of final consignee

If not one of the parties

(c) the name of the other party to the transaction:

Name
 Telephone
 Fax
 Email

License or Registry Number
License or Registry Number of final consignee

If not one of the parties

The name of the precursor chemical used in the transaction
Amount used
Unit of measurement
Form of presentation and packaging
Means of transportation
Identification of the transport company

5. The amount of any precursor chemical or other chemical substance used to manufacture or prepare other products

6. The amount of any precursor chemical or other chemical substance distributed internally

7. The amount of any precursor chemical or other chemical substance exported

8. The quantity of existing stock

9. The amount of any precursor chemical or other chemical substance lost through accident, pilferage or other means

10. The amount of any precursor chemical or other chemical substance received in excess

THIS PART FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Received in office
Fee received

Precursor Chemical Licence

License No.

This License is issued to

.....
(full name)

of
(address)

Under the provisions of the Control of Precursor Chemicals Act and Regulations made thereunder.

This license is not transferable and takes effect from the date of issue and is valid for the period specified therein.

Until

Fee Paid

Receipts

Licensing Officer and Office Stamp

THIRD SCHEDULE

FORM TO IMPORT, EXPORT, TRANSIT OR TRANSHIP
SPECIFIED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE

(Section 6)

FORM II

Application for a Licence to transit Precursor Chemical listed in Tables I, and II and/or preparations containing such chemicals

TO THE DIRECTOR OF HEALTH SERVICES

I hereby apply for a License to TRANSIT Precursor Chemicals listed in Table I/Table II and/or preparations containing such chemicals: (Delete whichever is not applicable).

1. NAME OF PERSON REQUESTING TRANSIT:

Name Name of Company
Home Address Address
Name of Director(s) Address
Telephone Fax No
Email

2. RECIPIENT OF PRECURSOR CHEMICALS TRANSITED:

Name Name of Company
Home Address Address
Name of Director(s) Address
Telephone Fax No
Email

3. In the case of the transit of a substance or substances listed in Table I and Table II:

(a) The international non-proprietary name, or, in the absence of such a name, the designation of the substance(s) in that Schedule:

.....
.....

(b) The quantity of the substance(s) to be transited

.....
.....
.....

4. Date of dispatch

.....

The undersigned hereby declares that the above information is, to the best of his or her knowledge, complete and correct.

.....

Date of application

Signature of applicant

FORM III

Application for a Licence to export Precursor Chemical listed in Tables I, and II and/or preparations containing such chemicals

TO THE DIRECTOR OF HEALTH SERVICES

I hereby apply for a License to EXPORT Precursor Chemicals listed in Table I/Table II and/or preparations containing such chemicals: (Delete whichever is not applicable)

1. EXPORTER:

Name Name of Company
Home Address Address
Name of Director(s) Address
Telephone Fax No
Email

2. IMPORTER:

Name Name of Company
Home Address Address
Name of Director(s) Address
Telephone Fax No
Email

3. In the case of the export of a substance or substances listed in Table I and Table II:

(a) The international non-proprietary name, or, in the absence of such a name, the designation of the substance(s) in that Schedule:

.....
.....

(b) The quantity of the substance(s) to be exported:

.....
.....
.....

4. Date of dispatch:

.....

The undersigned hereby declares that the above information is, to the best of his or her knowledge, complete and correct.

.....

Date of application

Signature of applicant

FORM IV

Application for a Licence to import Precursor Chemical listed in Tables I, and II and/or preparations containing such chemicals

TO THE DIRECTOR OF HEALTH SERVICES

I hereby apply for a License to IMPORT Precursor Chemicals listed in Table I/Table II and/or preparations containing such chemicals: (Delete whichever is not applicable)

1. IMPORTER:

Name Name of Company
Home Address Address
Name of Director(s) Address
Telephone Fax No
Email

2. EXPORTER:

Name Name of Company
Home Address Address
Name of Director(s) Address
Telephone Fax No
Email

3. In the case of the import of a substance or substances listed in Table I or Table II:

(a) The international non-proprietary name, or, in the absence of such a name, the designation of the substance(s) in that Schedule(s):

.....
.....

(b) The quantity of the substance(s) to be imported:

.....
.....
.....

4. In the case of the import of a preparation or preparations containing a substance or substances listed in Table I or Table II:

(a) The international non-proprietary name(s) of the substance(s) contained therein or, in the absence of such a name, the designation of the substance(s) in the Schedule(s):

.....
.....

(b) The name(s) and contents of active ingredients of the preparation(s) to be imported:

.....
.....

(c) The quantity of the preparation(s) to be imported:

.....
.....

(d) The total quantity of each such substance contained in the total amount of the preparation(s) to be imported:

.....
.....

(e) The pharmaceutical form(s) in which the preparation(s) is (are) to be imported:

.....
.....

The undersigned hereby declares that the above information is, to the best of his or her knowledge, complete and correct.

.....

Date of application

Signature of applicant

FORM V

Application for a Licence to tranship Precursor Chemical listed in Tables I, and II and/or preparations containing such chemicals

TO THE DIRECTOR OF HEALTH SERVICES

I hereby apply for a License to TRANSHIP Precursor Chemicals listed in Table I/Table II and/or preparations containing such chemicals: (Delete whichever is not applicable)

1. NAME OF PERSON REQUESTING TRANSHIPMENT:

Name Name of Company
Home Address Address
Name of Director(s) Address
Telephone Fax No
Email

2. RECIPIENT OF PRECURSOR CHEMICALS TRANSHIPPED:

Name Name of Company
Home Address Address
Name of Director(s) Address
Telephone Fax No
Email

3. In the case of the transhipment of a substance or substances listed in Table I and Table II:

(a) The international non-proprietary name, or, in the absence of such a name, the designation of the substance(s) in that Schedule:

.....
.....

(b) The quantity of the substance(s) to be transhipped:

.....
.....
.....

4. Date of dispatch:

.....

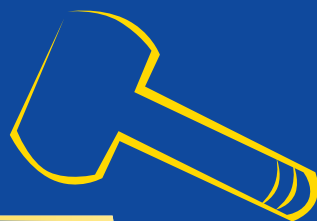
The undersigned hereby declares that the above information is, to the best of his or her knowledge, complete and correct.

.....

Date of application

Signature of applicant

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



We, the countries conforming the COPOLAD WG2, acknowledge the work done by COPOLAD in order to support Latin American and Caribbean countries in the field of precursor legislation and compliance with the Vienna Convention. We look forward to continuing cooperation with COPOLAD in developing capacity amongst CELAC countries.

We acknowledge the active work and commitment of the Focal Points within WG2, in order to meet the stated objectives:

- **ANTIGUA & BARBUDA:** John Swift, Manager, Anti-Drug Strategy Unit. Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy (ONDACP).
- **BARBADOS:** Maryam Karga-Hinds, Director, Barbados Drug Service.
- **BELIZE:** Kamille Gibson, Forensic Chemist, Belize National Forensic Science Service Laboratory.
- **DOMINICA:** Edmund George, Drug Abuse Prevention Officer, National Drug Abuse Prevention Unit (NDAPU).
- **TRINIDAD & TOBAGO:** Josanne Salina, Scientific Officer, Trinidad and Tobago Forensic Science Centre.

The work and support of the Working Group Coordinators, Alex Ferguson and Richard Hooker, and the work of the COPOLAD's Task Force on Precursors, Claudia Liebers Gil, is gratefully acknowledged.

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LEADER

FIIAPP Spain

COUNTRIES

SEDRONAR Argentina

SENAD Brazil

SENDA Chile

MINJUSTICIA Colombia

ICD Costa Rica

CND Cuba

VLADA Czech Republic

CND Dominican Republic

MREMH Ecuador

CNA El Salvador

GIZ Germany

DNII Honduras

CONADIC Mexico

CONAPRED Panama

DEVIDA Peru

NBDP Poland

SICAD Portugal

NAA Romania

DGPNSD Spain

NDC Trinidad and Tobago

JND Uruguay

ONA Venezuela

EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY

EMCDDA

MULTI-LATERAL AGENCIES

CICAD - OAS • PAHO - WHO

BI-REGIONAL NETWORKS

AIAMP • IDPC • RIOD