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Organization of American States

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**INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE  
CONTROL COMMISSION**

**CICAD**

Secretariat for Multidimensional Security

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**MODEL REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES USED IN THE  
ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES**

**INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION  
(CICAD)**

## **MODEL REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ILLICIT NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES**

### **Background:**

In 1990, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) approved Model Regulations to Control Chemical Precursors and Chemical Substances, Machines and Materials developed by its Group of Experts on Chemical Substances.

In 1999 and again in 2011 the CICAD Commission directed the Group of Experts to review and update these model regulations. The revised version of these model regulations is attached.

These Model Regulations present a response to the dynamic nature of the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and comprise general aspects of the issue, which is broad and highly complex. They represent an effort by the Expert Group to provide a point of departure or a tool for Member States that are developing or updating their legislation regarding the control of chemical substances. Member states are urged to consider these Model Regulations as they undertake this process.

Taking into consideration the possible need for updating of the tables of these Model Regulations, there are existing procedures that allow Member States to suggest the addition, deletion or transfer of chemical substances between tables.

In addition to these updated model regulations, the Group of Experts on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products offer the following recommendations to member states as a means to strengthen their controls over chemical substances:

## **Recommendations:**

That each member state:

1. Enact or update its pertinent legal norms and promote the application of these norms to prevent and control the diversion of chemical substances from legitimate purposes to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances.
2. Establish legislation or update its current legislation, to control national and international transactions of chemical substances. Insofar as possible, such laws should be compatible with those of the other countries, taking into account the Model Regulations prepared by the CICAD Group of Experts.
3. Improve its national and international communication systems for the exchange of information on transactions of chemical substances.
4. Ensure the application of a surveillance system of any movement of chemical substances at crossings and borders wherever traffic between or border trade with neighboring countries takes place.
5. Ensure that the authorities entrusted with border control exercise a close watch over any large quantities of chemical substances held there that are not used for consumption in the area or for a licit transaction.
6. Enact or update its pertinent legal norms to prevent and control the diversion of tablet pressers, encapsulating and packaging machines and, as appropriate, materials, instruments and laboratory equipment from legitimate purposes to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs, or psychotropic substances.
7. Consider requiring brokers of the chemical substances regulated by CICAD's Model Regulations to register and notify the governments of the countries in which they are registered whenever they are engaged in arranging international transactions of those chemical substances.
8. In accordance with its concerns, incorporate safety measures into national laws relating to the proper handling and storage of chemical substances by the private sector taking into account their physical-chemical properties and grouping them separately to prevent contact between those that are incompatible and could cause emergency situations and harm to the environment.
9. Should respond promptly to requests for information from another country concerning suspicious transactions or alleged diversion and illicit uses chemical substances, machines, materials and equipment
10. Consider classify diversion of chemical substances as a felony in domestic legislation.
11. Exchange information on substances not subject to control.
12. Establish interagency coordination groups to improve capacity for control of chemical substances used in illegal manufacture of drugs.

13. Establish controls at the final distribution level or eliminate exemptions from administrative control in those countries where the domestic use of certain controlled chemical substances poses a problem that could lead to illicit manufacture of drugs.
14. Consider establishing a policy of “know your customer” that allows individuals and entities that handle chemical substances to have a better basis for reporting irregular movements and transactions as provided in Part IX, Article 34 of CICAD’s Model Regulations.
15. Establish mechanisms to control operations of recycling or recovery of chemical substances to prevent entry into the illegal cycle, subjecting these activities to the controls established under Part VI, Articles 12 and 13 of CICAD’s Model Regulations.



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**PART I**

**PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF APPLICATION**

**ARTICLE 1**

The purpose of these Model Regulations is to monitor and control the manufacture, preparation, transformation, storage, import, export, marketing, transportation, possession, or other type of national or international operation, act, or transaction involving chemical substances, as well as to prevent and to punish diversion of chemical substances that can be used in or intended directly or indirectly for the illicit manufacturing, preparation or extraction of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances.

**ARTICLE 2**

The controlled chemical substances shall correspond, as a minimum, to the substances included in Tables I and II of the 1988 United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. In addition, other substances may be included in accordance with national requirements or regional concerns.

**ARTICLE 3**

The provisions for the control of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic and psychotropic substances shall apply in all areas of national jurisdiction.

## PART II

### DEFINITIONS

#### ARTICLE 4

The definitions of this Article shall be subject to the provisions of the domestic law of the Member States.

Except where otherwise expressly indicated or where the context otherwise requires, the following definitions shall be applicable throughout the text of these Model Regulations;

- **Marketing:** Any transaction, direct or indirect, among individuals or entities involving the transfer of ownership of chemical substances, tools, materials or equipment that may be used in the manufacture of other chemical substances, narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances.
- **Entity:** Any operator or actor, other than an individual or natural person, that engages or proposes to engage in operations, acts or transactions involving chemical substances. For purposes of these Model Regulations, an entity may include, but is not limited to being, a corporation, company, partnership, firm, trust, unincorporated association, society, or other organization that conducts business, no matter how constituted. Entity is also any group regarded as a unit that is a legal person.
- **Distribution:** The process of supplying, selling, transferring, or otherwise making available chemical substances through one or more Parties involve in the various stages of delivering substances to the final user or consumer.
- **Import and Export:** In their respective connotations, entry into or exit from one country or territory to another, including temporary customs jurisdiction.
- **Mixture:** Any combination of one or more substances in the Tables I, II or III of these Model Regulations among themselves or with another substance or substances, and that may be used in the illicit manufacture, preparation or extraction of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances.
- **Manufacture:** All processes by which psychotropic substances may be obtained, and includes refining as well as the transformation of psychotropic substances into other psychotropic substances. The term also includes the making of preparations other than those made on prescription in pharmacies.
- **Preparation:** The means of obtaining any mixture in bulk or in a dosage form, in whatever physical state, containing one or more narcotic drugs, one or more psychotropic substances or chemical substances mixed or not mixed with other non-controlled components.
- **Processing:** The means of changing the chemical of a substance to convert it to a new chemical compound.
- **Storage:** To store under the control of an individual or entity in bulk or separate containers of chemical substances in either a closed or open space.
- **Transportation:** To take chemical substances from one place to another using any means within a country or territory or from one country or territory to another.
- **Possession:** Having chemical substances, tools, materials or equipment to produce narcotic drugs

- **Chemical substances:** Substances used directly or indirectly in the illicit manufacturing, preparation or extraction of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances.
- **Transshipment:** Under customs control, the transfer of goods from one means of transport to another, within a Customs zone.
- **Transit:** Under Customs control, the shipment of goods from one Customs zone to another within a country or from one country to another.

### **PART III**

#### **TABLES OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES**

##### **ARTICLE 5**

The substances subject to controls established in the provisions of these Model Regulations that are incorporated into domestic law shall be arranged in three Tables where Table I and II contain at least the same substances in Tables I and II of the Annex to the 1988 United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Table III is to include the substances referred to in Article 8.

##### **ARTICLE 6**

Chemical substances shall be identified by the names and corresponding numeric codes under which they are listed in the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) of the World Customs Organization (WCO).

These classification systems should also be used in statistical records and in documents pertaining to importation, exportation, transit and transshipment and apply to other customs operations and in free trade zones and free ports.

##### **ARTICLE 7**

Member states may, through their competent authority or other appropriate body, add, delete or transfer chemical substances in the pertinent tables under their domestic legal systems, in accordance with national needs and circumstances, respecting the provisions of Article 2.

Member states shall report, through their competent authority or other appropriate body, these decisions to the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD).

*Note:*

*The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela considers the last paragraph of this article meaningless because it is not legally binding and the CICAD Executive Secretariat cannot therefore assume the duties of a treaty depository;*



## **PART IV**

### **SUBSTANCES UNDER SURVEILLANCE**

#### **ARTICLE 8**

There is hereby established a Table III containing substances not found in Tables I and II that, in the experience of some competent authorities of member countries, are being diverted to or are being used as substitutes in the manufacture, preparation, or extraction of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

#### **ARTICLE 9**

In accordance with their respective national legal systems and constitutional principles, member states may, as they deem appropriate, adopt, with respect to substances included in Table III, some or all of the control and monitoring measures in Parts VI, VII and IX of these Regulations.

## **PART V**

### **MIXTURES**

#### **ARTICLE 10**

Mixtures of substances that can be used in the manufacture, extraction, purification, transformation or synthesis of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as other chemical substances included in the tables defined by the provisions of these Model Regulations that are incorporated into domestic law shall be subject to the control or monitoring measures set out in Parts VI, VII, VIII and IX. In determining the controls or measures of surveillance to be applied, countries shall take into consideration the following:

- a) A mixture that contains one or more substances included in Table I shall be subject to the controls applicable to Table I;
- b) A mixture that contains one or more substances included in Table II at an individual or combined level of concentration, as the case may be, above the percentage determined by the competent authorities shall be subject to the controls applicable to Table II.
- c) A mixture that contains one or more substances included in Table III at an individual or combined level of concentration, as the case may be, above the percentage determined by the competent authorities shall be subject to the controls applicable to Table III.

## **ARTICLE 11**

The competent authority shall determine which of the mixtures including chemical substances in Tables I, II and III will not be subject to the suggested controls or measures, if it is determined that it is difficult or impractical to extract them, or that it is unlikely to be used as such for illicit manufacture, preparation or extraction of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances.

## **PART VI CONTROL MEASURES**

Member States may adopt more strict or severe measures of control than those provided by this part if, in its opinion, such measures are appropriate or necessary.

### **A. LICENSES, REGISTRATION AND PERMITS**

## **ARTICLE 12**

Whosoever manufactures, prepares, distributes, transforms, stores, supplies, imports, exports, markets, transports, possesses, uses, recover, recycle or engages in any other type of transaction involving substances included in Table I shall be subjected to controls, consisting of a permit, licensing or similar system.

## **ARTICLE 13**

Whosoever, manufactures, prepares, transforms, stores, imports, exports, markets, uses, recover, recycle or engages in any other type of transaction involving substances included in Table II, shall at a minimum register with the competent authorities so that the scope and nature of the activities they conduct may be known.

## **ARTICLE 14**

The competent authorities shall require periodic updates to the licenses, permits and registrations provided in this part. The competent authorities shall maintain a record of all permits, licenses and registrations, either granted, denied, suspended or revoked.

## **ARTICLE 15**

Competent authorities may stipulate exceptions to the licensing, permit or registration requirements of this Part in accordance with their national needs and circumstances, provided that such exceptions are not inconsistent with the objectives of these Regulations.

When competent authorities stipulate such exceptions they shall take into account regulatory needs and differing trends in neighboring countries, their respective regions, and the global context.

## **ARTICLE 16**

With respect to the issuance of licenses, registrations, permits or other forms of authorization, competent authorities should take into account background information relating to the applicant, such as

- a) Evidence of the applicant's ability to maintain effective controls over the chemical substances;
- b) The applicant's compliance with applicable national laws for the control of chemical substances as well as health and environmental laws;
- c) The need of the chemical substances in relation to the activities of the company;
- d) The existence of formal charges or convictions of an offense relating to illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances or diversion of chemical substances, or money laundering and related offenses that have been imposed on administrators, owners or associates.

In accordance with domestic law, factors such as the foregoing may be taken into account in order to suspend or revoke an existing license, permit or other authorization.

## **B. RECORDS**

### **ARTICLE 17**

The persons referred to in Articles 12 and 13 shall keep, for a period of not less than two years, a complete, accurate and up-to-date record of each of the chemical substances listed in Tables I and II and any other chemical substances specified by the competent authority, including the following information at a minimum:

1. Initial inventory;
2. Amounts received, including any difference from the amount invoiced;
3. Amounts produced, manufactured, packaged, prepared or extracted;
4. Amounts imported and their origins;
5. Amounts used for any other activities or purposes;
6. Amounts distributed domestically and their destination;
7. Amounts exported and their destination;
8. Existing stocks and in the case of active ingredients, their status (e.g. quarantine, storage, expired, rejected, waste, others);
9. Amounts lost during the production process, storage and handling, destroyed amounts transferred, surplus or decrease differences;
10. Amounts lost due to pilferage or other causes,
11. Amounts recycled;

12. Any other movement of the chemical substances, with appropriate documentation to explain it.

## **ARTICLE 18**

Records of the amounts of substances referred to in items 2, 4, 6 and 7 of the preceding Article shall include the following information, at a minimum:

1. Date of the issuance of the invoice or bill of sale and date of the respective operation, act, or transaction;
2. Name, address, telephone, facsimile number and e-mail address, where available, as well as license, permit or registry number of each and every party involved in the operation, act, or transaction, and those of the final consignee if not one of those parties involved in the operation, act, or transaction;
3. Chemical name, amount, unit of measurement and form of presentation and packaging of the chemical substance (level of detail and nature of the information to be recorded will be defined by the competent authority);
4. Means of transportation and identification of the transport company, route lists, itinerary, destination and all other documents required related to the transport of the substance.

## **ARTICLE 19**

Individuals and entities shall submit periodic reports on chemical substances based on the records maintained in accordance with Articles 17 and 18. The information to be reported, the form and the frequency will be defined by the competent authority.

Records required by Articles 17 and 18 shall be made available for inspection and provided to the competent authority upon request.

## **C. INSPECTIONS**

### **ARTICLE 20**

The competent authorities may inspect individual or entity applicants or current holders of licenses, registration or permit for the purpose of:

1. Verifying the existence, location and legitimacy of the individual or entity and its activities with respect to the use of chemical substances
2. Confirming compliance with applicable laws and regulations including security and internal control measures

The inspection carried out prior to the acquisition of license, registration or permit will include confirmation of the location, provisions for physical security and procedures, physical assets, capacity of the installation, and other relevant elements of the operation.

#### **ARTICLE 21**

The inspections of individuals or entities that already process licenses, registrations and permits may be carried out on the stocks, required records, relevant financial/accounting documentation, and computer systems.

#### **ARTICLE 22**

If individuals or entities refuse to permit a reasonable and lawful inspection by a competent authority they shall be subject to administrative sanctions, civil fines and, if warranted, criminal penalties pursuant to Part X.

### **PART VII**

#### **IMPORT, EXPORT TRANSIT AND TRANSSHIPMENT REQUIREMENTS**

#### **ARTICLE 23**

In addition to the license and registry requirements, but without prejudice to any other authorizations required by the respective foreign trade system, importers and exporters of the substances listed in Table I shall obtain an import, export, transit or transshipment permit from the competent authorities.

The competent authorities may subject all or some of the substances listed in Table II to the same system as above.

#### **ARTICLE 24**

The competent authorities may also determine which of the substances included in Tables II and III shall be subject to an import, export, transit or transshipment notification.

#### **ARTICLE 25**

The competent authority should define a minimum and maximum period of time by which applications for permits and notifications should be submitted prior to the import or export in question.

## **ARTICLE 26**

Import or export permits shall expire not later than 180 days after the date of their issue. Such permits shall be issued for a single substance only and may not be used more than once. If the 180-day period has passed and no importation or exportation has occurred, application for a new permit must be made.

## **ARTICLE 27**

The application for a permit or notification shall contain the following information, at a minimum:

1. The importer's or exporter's name and address, license, registration or permit, telephone, telex and fax numbers and e-mail address, where available;
2. The name and address and telephone, telex, and fax numbers and e-mail address, where available, of the agent of the importer or exporter and of the forwarder, if any;
3. The name and corresponding numeric codes under which each chemical substance is listed in the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS Code) of the World Customs Organization (WCO), as well as the description on the label of drums, barrels or other containers or packaging;
4. Net weight or volume of the product, in kilograms or liters and fractions thereof as well as the concentration and density and any other relevant information concerning the chemicals
5. Quantity and net weight of the drums, barrels or other containers or packaging;
6. Quantity and identification of containers, if applicable;
7. Scheduled shipping and import or export date, place of origin, and the points of shipment, stopover ports, place of entry into the country, and final destination;
8. Means of transportation and identification of the carrier;
9. Names, addresses and telephone, telex and fax numbers and e-mail addresses, where available, of the supplier and purchaser;
10. Name, address and telephone, telex and fax numbers and e-mail address, where available, of the end-user or consignee, if known, or ascertainable;
11. If known and applicable, the permit or authorization number or another reference number issued by the competent authority of the other country that can be used to identify the importing or exporting transaction.

## **ARTICLE 28**

As required by the competent authority, within [a period of time defined by the competent authority] days after the import or export of all or any part of the chemical substances that were the subject of a permit application, the importer or exporter shall file a declaration with the following information:

1. Date of the import or export;
2. Quantity;
3. Chemical substance;
4. Name of licensed dealer (importer or exporter) and permit number related to the transaction in question;
5. Port of entry or exit;
6. For imports, and where practicable for exports, the name(s) of any known or intended recipients of all or any part of the chemical substance shipment (“downstream” customers);
7. The permit or notification number issued by the competent authority of the exporting and importing country (or countries).

## **ARTICLE 29**

The competent authorities may deny the permits, licenses or authorizations referred to herein or suspend a transaction when:

1. It can verify that the competent authority of the other country:
  - a. Has not issued the proper permit or authorization for the transaction and
  - b. Has not issued the proper license or registration to the individual or entity engaging in the transaction, or
2. There exists a substantial reason to believe that such items may be used for illicit manufacture, preparation or extraction of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances.

## **PART VIII PRE NOTIFICATION**

### **ARTICLE 30**

Before exporting a substance included in Table I, a country intending to export such a substance shall provide, through its competent authorities, the information required under Article 27 to the competent authorities of the importing country.

### **ARTICLE 31**

The information requirements of Article 27 may also be applied to specified substances in Table II, where countries participating in the respective transactions so decide.

## **ARTICLE 32**

Within 15 days of receipt of pre notification by the importing country, the competent authority of the importing country shall advise the exporting country whether or not the transaction is legitimate. Failure by the competent authority of the importing country to advise the exporting country within the above-noted timeframe shall signify acceptance of the transaction.

## **ARTICLE 33**

Regarding pre-export notifications, as specified in Article 12 paragraph 11 of the 1988 UN Convention, where a Party furnishes information to another Party in accordance with paragraph 9 and 12 of that article, the Party receiving such information may require that the Party receiving it keep confidential any trade, business, commercial or professional secrets or trade process.

## **PART IX**

### **REPORTS OF IRREGULAR MOVEMENTS**

## **ARTICLE 34**

Individuals or entities engaged in the manufacture, preparation, processing, storage, importation, exportation, recycling, distribution, marketing, transportation, or possession of chemical substances listed in Tables I, II or III shall immediately report to the competent authorities any unusual or unjustified operation, act, or transaction made or proposed to which they are parties, whether occasional or repeated, when they have reasonable grounds to suspect that such substances may be used in the manufacture, preparation or extraction of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances

It will be considered that operations, acts, or transactions are unusual or unjustified among others when the quantity of the above-mentioned chemical substances involved in a transaction, the method of payment or the personal characteristics of the purchaser are extraordinary or unusual.

## **ARTICLE 35**

Regulated individuals or entities shall report to the competent authorities any losses or unusual or significant disappearances of chemical substances under their control.

The report shall contain all available information and shall be made to the competent authorities, as soon as the circumstances that warrant suspicion are known, by the quickest means possible and, if the transaction has not been completed, as far in advance of the completion of the transaction as possible.

After the information has been confirmed, the competent authorities shall notify those authorities of the country of origin, destination or transit as soon as possible and provide them with all available information.



## **ARTICLE 36**

All information given to the competent authorities provided under the provisions of these Model Regulations that are incorporated into domestic law shall be treated as confidential and not divulged to any person except for law enforcement, judiciary or members of competent authorities, or in furtherance of international cooperation.

## **PART X OFFENCES**

### **ARTICLE 37**

The following acts shall be considered as a punishable offence:

- 1) The manufacture, preparation, processing, storage, importation exportation, marketing, transportation, possession or any other operation, act, or transaction involving chemical substances if the party knows, should have known, or is intentionally ignorant that it could be used in or is intended directly or indirectly for the illicit manufacturing, preparation or extraction of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, in any manner prohibited by law, and whether or not the manufacture, preparation or extraction of these psychotropic substances occurs within the country or abroad;
- 2) Any of the actions specified above that may have been done when the party knows, when it should have known or when intentionally ignorant that the chemical substances could be intended for use in any illicit conduct, whether it be within the country or abroad;
- 3) Acts, transactions and operations that are done with intent, but not limited to, counterfeiting, diversion or omission of licenses registrations and permits or other documents related to the actions mentioned above, whether they have been done with the intent to divert or hinder the detection of diversion of chemical substances;
- 4) Any actions specified above that have been done due to inexcusable negligence;
- 5) Manufacturing, importation, exportation, marketing, transport, or possession of instruments, materials, or equipment when the party knows, should have known or is intentionally ignorant that these will be used for the illicit elaboration, transformation or extraction of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances;
- 6) The organization, management, or financing of the offences referred to in this Article;
- 7) The use of any means to incite or induce to commit the offences referred to in this Article;
- 8) Participation in, concealment of, association or conspiracy to commit, attempts to commit and aiding, abetting, facilitating and counseling to commit the offences referred to in this Article.

For the purposes of this Article, chemical substances include any that by their nature can be used, directly or indirectly, in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances unless precluded by national law or constitutional provision.

**PART XI**  
**INVESTIGATION AND PROOF OF OFFENCES**

**ARTICLE 38**

The competent authorities shall be entitled to use the following investigative techniques, among others, in the investigation and proof of offences cited in the previous Article, as follows:

1. Monitored or controlled deliveries of chemical substances;
2. Interception, the opening, registration and recording of all types of private communication and documents and electronic or other types of surveillance pursuant to the corresponding authorization;
3. Undercover operations using police agents or civilian informants and the use of cooperating individuals or defendants in exchange for concessions in prosecution or penalties, as permitted by national law;
4. Investigation of financial activities of individuals or entities suspected of involvement in unlawful activities.

**ARTICLE 39**

Knowledge, intention or purpose required as elements of any of the offences mentioned in Article 37 could be inferred from objective circumstances of the case.

**PART XII**  
**EXTRADITION AND MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE**

**ARTICLE 40**

The offences referred to in Part X of these Model Regulations shall be extraditable, in accordance with the constitutional and legal principles of each Member State.

**ARTICLE 41**

Such offences shall be afforded the widest possible mutual legal assistance under the international treaties subscribed by the Member State.

## **PART XIII**

### **CIVIL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER CRIMINAL OFFENCES**

#### **ARTICLE 42**

Contraventions of the control measures set out in the provisions of these Model Regulations that are incorporated into domestic law may result in the application of the following measures:

1. Civil proceedings which can lead to the application of financial sanctions or injunctions;
2. Administrative proceedings which can lead to the application of financial sanctions or the revocation, suspension or application of other sanction involving the required license, permit or registration;
3. Criminal sanctions in cases where the contravention is considered as an offence punishable under corresponding national law.

The application of any one or combination of sanctions with respect to an individual or entity shall not exclude or bar the application of other sanctions available under this law, as permitted by the constitution and domestic law system.

## **PART XIV**

### **FINAL DISPOSITION OF SEIZURE AND/OR FORFEITURE OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES**

#### **ARTICLE-43**

Each competent authority shall establish the final disposition of seized proceeds and/or forfeiture of chemical substances by implementing measures such as: transfer, donation, transformation, disposal or destruction, under environmental security, industrial and public health safety criteria, ensuring that the chemical substances do not re-enter the illicit cycle.

## **PART XV**

### **COMPETENT AUTHORITIES FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

#### **ARTICLE 44**

Member States shall designate a competent authority to attend to requests for international cooperation and information pursuant to these Model Regulations or to convey them to the authority responsible for their execution.

The authorities designated for these purposes and any changes of such authorities shall be identified to the Secretary General of the OAS and the Secretary General of the United Nations.

*Note:*

*The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela believes the procedure established in this Part is also meaningless because it is not legally binding and the CICAD Executive Secretariat or United Nations General Secretariat cannot assume the duties of a treaty depository.*

## **PART XVI**

### **COOPERATION WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR**

#### **ARTICLE 45**

Competent authorities shall promote the creation and adoption of cooperation measures in collaboration with the entities of the private sector that carry out activities related to the subject matters covered by the provisions of these Model Regulations that are incorporated into domestic law. Within these cooperation measure can be considered, amongst others, the creation of joint working groups, the establishment of a voluntary code of conduct and cooperation, agreements, guidelines and/or programs to encourage good business practices.

**TABLE I / CUADRO I**

<b>Harmonized Code Código Armonizado</b>	<b>Substance Sustancia</b>	<b>Synonym Sinónimo</b>
2914.31	1-Phenyl-2-propanone/ 1-Fenil-2-propanona	P-2-P F-2-P
2932.92	3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone/ 3,4-Metilendioxifenil-2-propanona	
2924.23	<i>N</i> -acetylthranilic acid and its salts/ Acido <i>N</i> -acetilantranílico y sus sales	2-carboxy acetanilide/ 2 carboxi acetalinida
2922.19	Phenylpropanolamine its salts, optical isomers, and salts of its optical isomers salts/ Fenilpropanolamina sus sales, isómeros ópticos y sales de sus isómeros ópticos	PPA FPA
2932.91	Isosafrole and its optical isomers/ Isosafrol y sus isómeros ópticos	
2932.94	Safrole/ Safrol	
2939.63	Lysergic Acid/ Acido Lisérgico	
2939.41	Ephedrine, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of its optical isomers/ Efedrina, sus sales, isómeros ópticos y sales de sus isómeros ópticos	
2939.61	Ergometrine and its salts/ Ergometrina y sus sales	Ergonovine and its salts/ Ergonovina y sus sales
2939.62	Ergotamine and its salts/ Ergotamina y sus sales	
2932.93	Piperonal/ Piperonal	Heliotropine/ Heliotropina
2939.42	Pseudoephedrine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of its optical isomers/ Seudoefredina, sus sales, isómeros ópticos y sales de sus isómeros ópticos	Isoephedrine/ Isoefedrina
2841.61	Potassium Permanganate/ Permanganato de Potasio	

2915.24	Acetic Anhydride/  Anhídrido Acético	Acetyl oxide; Acetic acid anhydride; Acetic oxide;  Ethanoic anhydride/ Óxido de acetilo, anhídrido del ácido acético, óxido acético, anhídrido etanoico.
2916.34	Phenylacetic acid and its salts/ Acido Fenilacético y sus sales	PAA and its salts AFA y sus sales

**TABLE II / CUADRO II**

<b>Harmonized Code</b> <b>Código Armonizado</b>	<b>Substance</b> <b>Sustancia</b>	<b>Synonym</b> <b>Sinónimo</b>
2922.43	Anthranilic Acid and its salts/ Acido antranílico y sus sales	O-aminobenzoic acid and its salts/ Acido o-aminobenzoico y sus sales
2806.10	Hydrochloric acid/ Acido Clorhídrico	Muriatic Acid, Hydrogen Chloride/ Acido Muriático, Cloruro de Hidrógeno
2807.00	Sulfuric Acid/ Acido Sulfúrico	Hydrogen Sulfate/ Sulfato de Hidrógeno
2814.20	Ammonia (anhydrous or in aqueous solution)/ Amoníaco Anhídrico o en disolución acuosa.	
2815.20	Potassium Hydroxide/ Hidróxido de Potasio	Caustic Potash/ Potasa Cáustica
2815.00	Sodium Hydroxide/ Hidróxido de Sodio	Caustic Soda/ Soda Cáustica
2833.11	Sodium Sulfate/ Sulfato de Sodio	Disodium Sulfate/ Sulfato Disodico
2836.40	Potassium Carbonate/ Carbonato de Potasio	Potash/ Carbonato Neutro de Potasio
2836.20	Sodium Carbonate/ Carbonato de Sodio	Soda Ash, Washing Soda/ Carbonato Neutro de Sodio, Soda Solvay
2901.10	Hexane/ Hexano	N-Hexane/ Hexano Normal
2902.20	Benzene/ Benceno	
2902.30	Toluene/ Tolueno	Methylbenzene/ Metilbenceno
2902.41	Xylenes/ Xilenos	o-Xylenes, m-Xylenes, p-Xylenes, xylol (isomers mixture) /1,2 dimethyl benzene, 1,3 dimethyl benzene, 1,4 dimethylbenzene. o-xileno, m-xileno. P-xileno, xilol (mezcla de isómeros), 1,2-Dimeltibenceno, 1,3 Dimeltibenceno, 1,4 Dimeltibenceno.

**Harmonized Code/  
Código Armonizado****Substance/Sustancia****Synonym/Sinónimo**

2903.12	Methylene Chloride/ Cloruro de Metileno	Dichloro-metane/ Diclorometano
2909.11	Ethyl Ether/ Eter Etilico	Diethyl ether; ethyl oxide; ethoxyethane, sulfuric ether, Ethyl Oxide. Éter dietílico, óxido de etilo, etoxietano, éter sulfúrico, óxido etílico
2914.11	Acetone/ Acetona	2-Propanone/ 2-Propanona
2914.12	Methyl Ethyl Ketone/ Metil Etil Cetona	2-Butanone/MEK 2-Butanona, MEC
2914.13	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone/ Metil Isobutil Cetona	4-methyl 2-pentanone, Isopropilacetone, MIBK 4-metil 2-pentanona, isopropilacetona, MIBC
2915.21	Acetic Acid/ Acido Acético	
2915.31	Ethyl Acetate/ Acetato de etilo	
	Fenil acetato de etilo	
2933.32	Piperidine/ Piperidina	



**TABLE III / CUADRO III**

<b>Harmonized Code Código Armonizado</b>	<b>Substance/Sustancia</b>	<b>Synonym Sinónimo</b>
2903.29	Acetyl Chloride/ Cloruro de Acetilo	Ethanoyl Chloride/ Cloruro de Etanoílo
2827.10	Ammonium Chloride/ Cloruro de Amonio	Ammonium Muriate/ Muriato de Amonia
2814.20	Ammonium Hydroxide/ Hodróxido de Amonia	Ammonia aqueous Solution/ Amoníaco en solución acuosa
2912.21	Benzaldehyde/ Benzaldehido	Benzoic Aldehyde, Artificial oil of almond, Benzenecarbonal/ Aldehído benzoico, aceite sintético de almendras, bencenocarbonal
2903.69	Benzyl Chloride/ Cloruro de Bencilo	Chloromethylbenzene, $\alpha$ -chlorotoluene/ Clorometilbenceno, $\alpha$ -clorotolueno
2926.90	Benzyl Cyanide/ Cianuro de Bencilo	Benceneacetonitrile, phenyl-acetonitrile, $\alpha$ - tolunitrile, cyanotoluene/ Acetonitrilo de Benceno, 2-Fenilacetnitrilo, $\alpha$ - toluinitrilo, cianotolueno
2926.00	Bromobenzyl Cyanide/ Cianuro de Bromobencilo	Bromo-benzyl-acetonitrile/ Bromo-bencil acetnitrilo
2815.90	Calcium Hydroxide/ Hidróxido de Calcio	Calcium Hydrate, Caustic Lime/ Hidrato Cálcico, Hidrato de Cal, cal apagada
2825.90	Calcium Oxide/ Óxido de Calcio	Lime, Burnt Lime/ Cal, Cal viva
2914.22	Cyclohexanone/ Ciclohexanona	Pimelic Ketone, Nadone, Ketoexamethylene / Cetona Pimélica, nadona, Cetoexametileno
2921.12	Diethylamine/ Dietilamina	N-Ethyletanamine, N,N-diethylamine / N-etiletanamina, N,N-dietilamina
2207.10	Ethyl Alcohol/ Alcohol Etílico	Ethanol, anhydrous alcohol, Ethyl Hydroxide/ Etanol, Alcohol Anhidro, hidróxido etílico

<b>Harmonized Code Código Armonizado</b>	<b>Substance/Sustancia</b>	<b>Synonyms Sinónimo</b>
2924.10	Formamide/ Formamida	Methanamide; methanoic acid amide; / Metanamida, amida del ácido metanoico
2915.11	Formic Acid, its salts and derivatives/ Acido Fórmico, sales y sus derivados	Metanoic acid; aminic acid/ Acido metanoico, ácido amínico
2811.19	Hydriodic Acid/ Acido Yodhidrico	
2801.20	Iodine/ Yodo	
2905.14	Isobutyl Alcohol/ Alcohol Isobutílico	2-Methyl-1-Propanol; 2-methylpropanol/ 2-Metil-1-Propanol; 2-metil propanol.
2915.39	Isopropyl Acetate/ Acetato Isopropílico	2-Propylacetate/ 2-propil acetato.
2905.12	Isopropyl Alcohol/ Alcohol Isopropílico	2-Propanol, isopropanol, dimethyl carbinol, petrohol, secondary propyl alcohol. IPA/ 2-propanol, isopropanol, dimetilcarbinol, petrohol, alcohol propílico secundario.
2710.00	Kerosene/ Queroseno	Kerosine/ Querosina
2277.00	Methyl Alcohol/ Alcohol Metílico	Methanol, Carbinol, Wood Alcohol/ Metanol; Carbinol, Alcohol de Madera
2912.11	Methylamine/ Metilamina	Mono methylamine; methanamine/ Monometilamina; metanamina
2904.20	Nitroethane/ Nitroetano	
2903.00	Trichloroethylene/ Tricloroetileno	