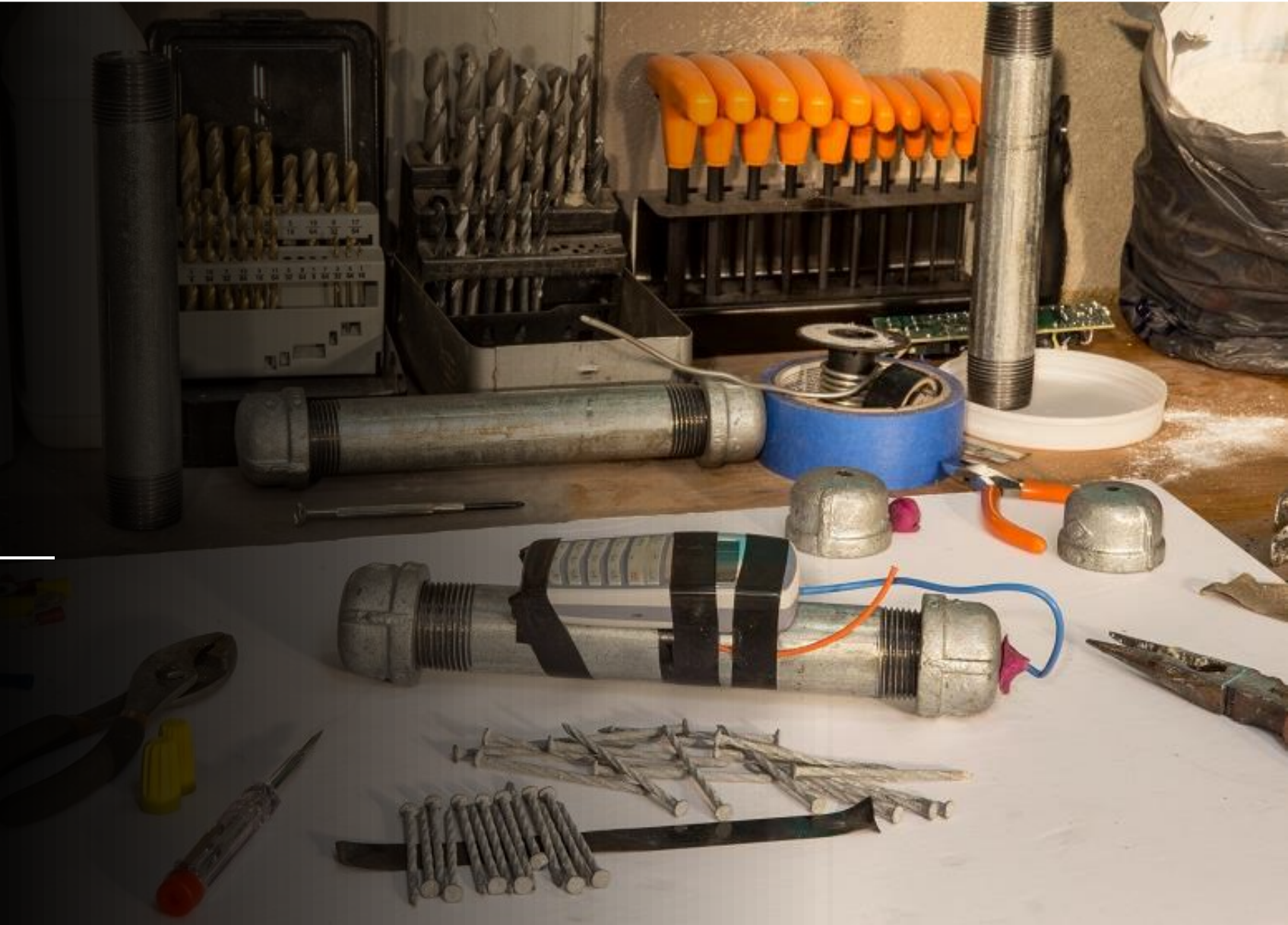


# Explosive precursors

Alain E. Lapon  
CTA SEESAC





# Roadmap

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Legal framework to be  
in place by end of 2023



# Incidents

- Home made explosives have been used lately in the following incidents:
- Madrid in 2004,
- London in 2005,
- Paris in 2015,
- Brussels in 2016 and
- Manchester and Parsons Green in 2017



# EU Regulatory framework

- **Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors, amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 98/2013**
  - Commission Notice Guidelines for the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors 2020/C 210/01

Issue

Free trade in EU

Different institutions involved

- detergents,
- fertilisers,
- special fuels,
- lubricants and greases,
- water treatment chemicals, etc

# New regulation/ objectives

## Restrict

- Further restrict access to certain explosives precursors and strengthen controls;

## Align

- align restrictions and controls with the evolving threats regarding explosives precursors;

## Increase

- increase enforcement of the regulation by the competent authorities;

## Improve

- improve the transmission of information and compliance along the supply chain;

## Facilitate

- facilitate intra-EU trade and prevent distortion of competition; and

## Improve

- improve the clarity of the regulation and ensure uniformity in its application

# Issues - Actors

Import – Free trade = customs and according to lists

Licensing authority but use by different actors

1. Chemical industry

2. Agriculture

3. Health sector

4. Others: fuel etc...

Enforcement agency and reporting of suspicious transfer

Storage and inspections

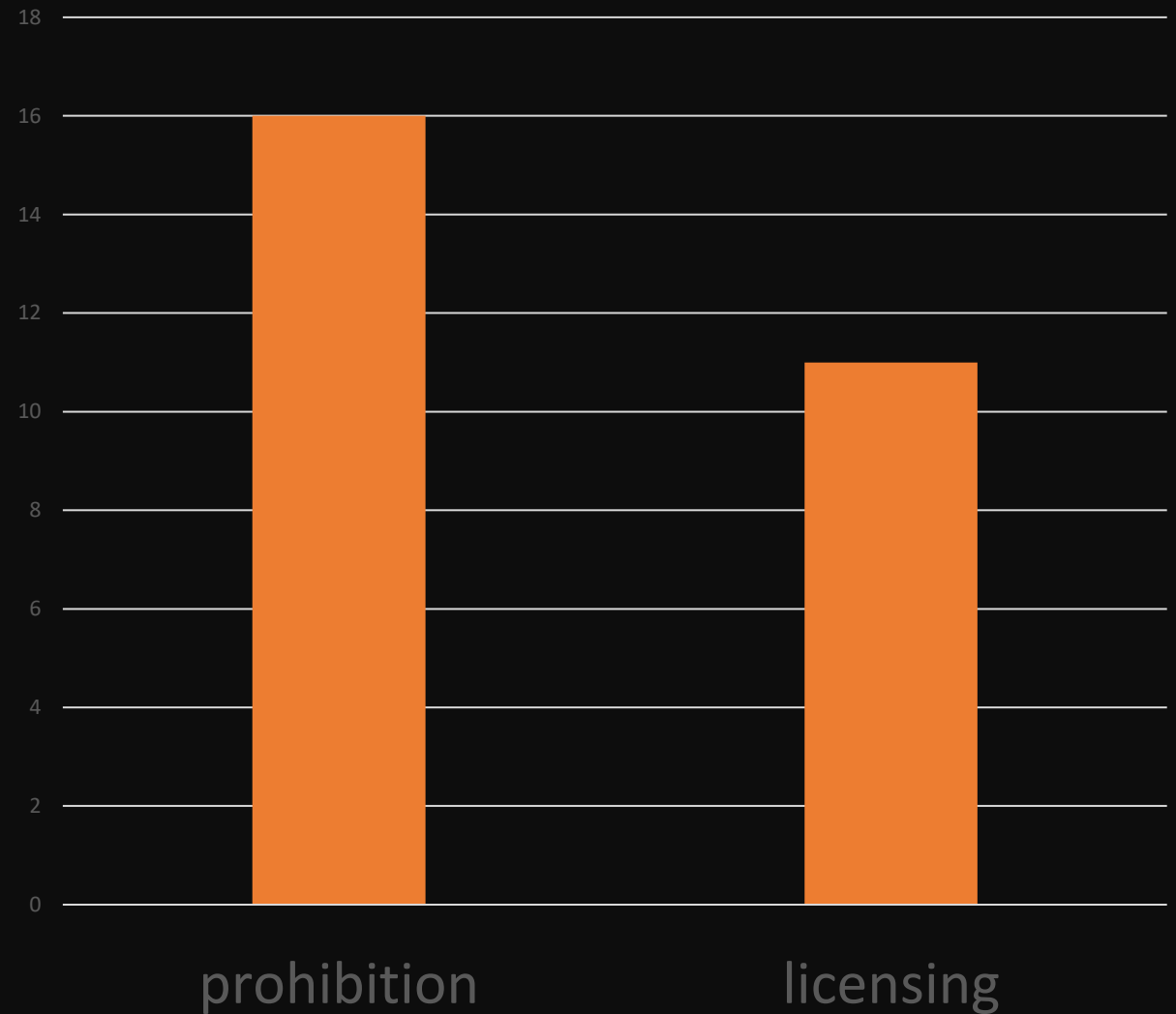
# Responsible actor?



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# Licensing versus prohibition in EU MS

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# Restricted precursors – list

Licensed or prohibited for general public  
Suspicious transfer to be reported within 24 Hours

Nitric Acid 3% w/w	CAS RN 7969 37 2
Hydrogen Peroxide 12% w/w	CAS RN 7722 84 1
Sulphuric Acid 15% w/w	CAS RN 7664 93 9
Nitromethane 16% w/w	CAS RN 75 52 5
Ammonium Nitrate 16 % w/w in nitrogen in relation to ammonium nitrate	CAS RN 6484 52 2
Potassium Chlorate 40 % w/w	CAS RN 3811 04 9
Potassium Perchlorate 40 % w/w	CAS RN 7778 74 7
Sodium Chlorate 40 % w/w	CAS RN 7775 09 9
Sodium Perchlorate 40 % w/w	CAS RN 7601 89 0

# Reportable precursors – list

Suspicious transfer to be reported within 24 Hours

Hexamine	CAS RN 100 97 0
Aceton	CAS RN 67 64 1
Potassium Nitrate	CAS RN 7757 79 1
Sodium Nitrate	CAS RN 7631 99 4
Calcium Nitrate	CAS RN 10124 37 5
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	CAS RN 15245 12 2
Magnesium powders	CAS RN 7439 95 4
Magnesium Nitrate Hexahydrate	CAS RN 13446 18 9
Aluminium powders	CAS RN 7429 90 5

# Responsibilities Economic operator

Staff selling is aware which of the products they make available contain explosives precursors – information in the barcode?

## Duty to inform the supply chain

- Restricted precursor: Inform about the restrictions on the product and the reporting obligations
- Regulated precursors: Inform about the reporting obligations
- Same duties are applicable for online sale and online market places will ensure that they inform their users



# Verification upon sale

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Proof of entity

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Trade, business or profession  
together with details on the company

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Intended use of the restricted  
precursor

# System of tracing

Duty to keep records of all transactions to be able to trace the precursor; for example

Production – sale –  
export – import –  
economic operator –  
sale – end-user.

# Reporting suspicious transfers

- Provide guidelines
  - WHAT is a suspicious transfer?
  - How to act?
  - WHEN to report and To Whom
- SEE EU GUIDELINES



# Storage requirements

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- Secure stock room or cages against break in.
- Restrict access to the areas where regulated explosives precursors are stored (e.g. no access for shop assistants, interns, customers, visitors etc.).
- Restrict access around the property, e.g. by installing gates around the property.
- Illuminate areas of vulnerability around the property.
- Lock doors, ground floor windows and any other easily accessible windows as much as possible.
- Install an intruder alarm.
- Use video surveillance.
- • Check periodically the stock to identify disappearances or thefts



# Training

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Inspectors or inspection staff

Legal entities

Licensing personnel

Reporting personnel

Storage personnel ( LE and LEA)

# Forensic Examination

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- CSI
- Transport of recovered evidence
- Examination



Thank you



This project is funded by  
the European Union

