FIG. 34   Trends in global quantities of drugs seized, 2015–2019

Legend:
- Cannabis herb
- Cannabis resin
- Cannabis oil
- Cocaine hydrochloride
- Cocaine base/paste
- Other cocaine (incl. "crack")
- Opium (in heroin equivalents)
- Heroin
- Morphine
- Pharmaceutical opioids
- Other opioids
- Methamphetamine
- Amphetamine
- "Ecstasy"
- Other ATS
- Synthetic NPS
- Plant-based NPS
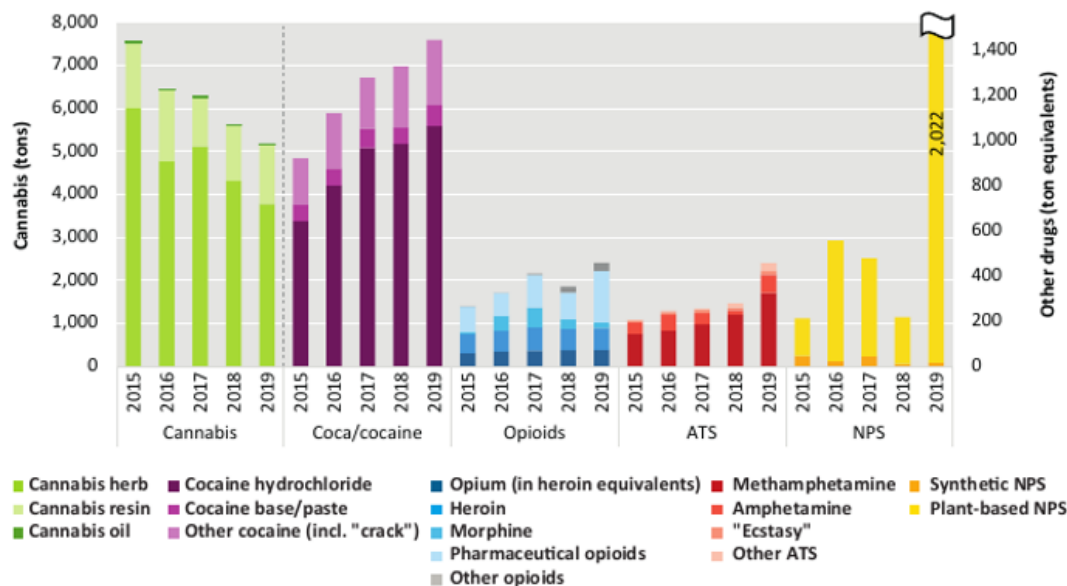
Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

By contrast, the quantity of cannabis seized declined by 31 per cent over that period, mainly as a consequence of smaller quantities of cannabis herb seized in North America (decline of 74 per cent).

Even stronger declines in the quantities seized were reported for synthetic NPS, which fell by more than 60 per cent over the period 2015–2019, reflecting an almost 50 per cent decline in the quantity of ketamine seized and a more than 90 per cent decline in the quantities of synthetic cannabinoids, cathinones, tryptamines and piperazines seized. Only the quantities of various phenethylamines seized showed a significant increase over the period 2015–2019, to emerge as the third most-seized category of NPS in 2019 after ketamine and synthetic cannabinoids, ahead of synthetic cathinones. As explained above, these trends should be interpreted with caution because changes in legislation can affect seizures over time, particularly if the legal status of substances that accounted for a significant share of the overall seizures of NPS changed, meaning that they ceased to be classified as NPS.

Cannabis continues to be seized in the largest quantities globally, followed by coca- and cocaine-related substances

Cannabis continues to dominate the total quantities of drugs seized globally. In 2019, cannabis herb continued to be seized in much larger quantities than cannabis resin and cannabis oil. The largest quantities of cannabis herb seized in 2019 (which totalled 3,779 tons) were reported by the United States, followed by Paraguay, Colombia, India, Nigeria, Morocco and Brazil. The largest quantities of cannabis resin seized (which totalled 1,395 tons) were reported by Spain, followed by Morocco, Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In 2019, the quantities of cocaine hydrochloride seized continued to be larger than those of coca base and paste and "crack" cocaine. The largest quantities of cocaine-type products (cocaine hydrochloride, "crack" cocaine, cocaine base and paste, totalling 1,436 tons, not adjusted for purity) intercepted in 2019 were reported by Colombia, followed by the United States, Brazil, Panama and Belgium.

OUR PURPOSE AND BUSINESS STRATEGY

Shell's purpose is to power progress together with more and cleaner energy solutions. Our strategy is to strengthen our position as a leading energy company by providing oil and gas and low-carbon energy as the world's energy system changes. Safety and social responsibility are fundamental to our business approach. Shell will only succeed by working with customers, governments, business partners, investors and other stakeholders.

Our strategy is founded on our outlook for the energy sector and the chance to grasp the opportunities arising from the substantial changes in the world around us. The rising standard of living of a growing global population is likely to continue to drive demand for energy, including oil and gas, for years to come. At the same time, technology changes and the need to tackle climate change means there is a transition under way to a lower-carbon, multi-source energy system with increasing customer choice. We recognise that the pace and specific path forward is uncertain and so requires agile decision making.

STRATEGIC AMBITIONS

Against this backdrop, Shell has the following strategic ambitions:

- to provide a world-class investment case. This involves growing free cash flow and increasing returns, all built upon a strong financial framework and resilient portfolio;
- to thrive in the energy transition by responding to society's desire for more and cleaner, convenient and competitive energy; and
- to sustain a strong societal licence to operate and contribute to society through a shared value approach to our activities.

The execution of our strategy is founded on becoming a more customer-centric and simpler company, focused on delivering higher and more predictable returns and growing free cash flow. By investing in competitive projects, driving down costs and selling non-core businesses, Shell continues to seek to reshape its portfolio into a more resilient and focused company.

Our ability to achieve our strategic ambitions depends on how we respond to competitive forces. We continuously assess the external environment – the markets as well as the underlying economic, political, social and environmental drivers that shape them – to evaluate changes in competitive forces and business models. We undertake regular reviews of the markets we operate in and analyse our traditional and non-traditional competitors' strengths and weaknesses to understand our competitive position. We maintain business strategies and plans that focus on actions and capabilities to create and sustain competitive advantage. We maintain a risk management framework that regularly assesses our response to, and risk appetite for, identified risk factors.

STRATEGIC THEMES

As part of our strategy, we divide our portfolio into strategic themes, each with distinctive capabilities, growth strategies, risk management, capital allocation and expected returns:
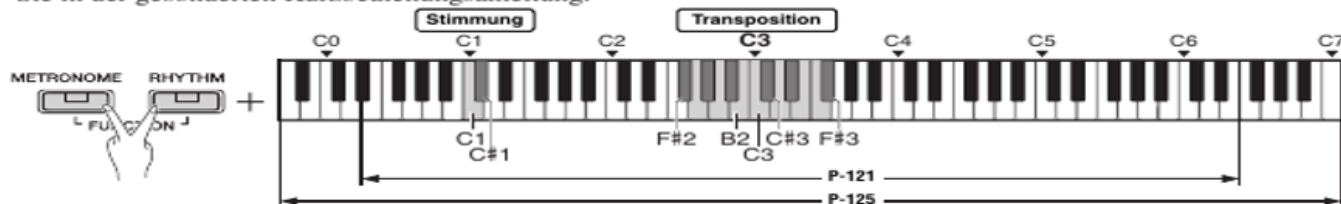
- Cash engines are strategic themes that are expected to provide strong and resilient returns and free cash flow, funding shareholder returns and strengthening the balance sheet. Shell continues to invest in selective growth opportunities for cash engines. Our cash engines are conventional oil and gas in Upstream, Integrated Gas, and oil products in Downstream.
- Growth priorities are the cash engines of the future. Shell seeks to invest in affordable growth in advantaged positions with a pathway to free cash flow and returns in the near future. Our growth priorities currently are deep water in Upstream and chemicals in Downstream.
- Emerging opportunities are strategic themes that are expected to become growth priorities after further development. These opportunities should provide us with material growth in free cash flow in the next decade or beyond. We seek to manage our exposure to these businesses while establishing scale. Our emerging opportunities currently are shales in Upstream and new energies, which is part of the Integrated Gas and New Energies organisation.

Sustainability at Shell

Sustainability at Shell means providing energy in a responsible manner, respecting people, their safety and the environment.

Shell's core values of honesty, integrity and respect for people – first laid out in the Shell General Business Principles more than 40 years ago – underpin our approach. A commitment to contribute to sustainable development was added in 1997. These principles, together with our Shell Code of Conduct, apply to the way we do business and to our conduct with the communities where we operate.

We share knowledge and experience with a number of organisations to improve approaches to areas such as environmental sustainability, climate change and

technology. We also support the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights and several external voluntary codes promoting responsible business practices, including, the UN Global Compact, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.

We support the UN Paris Agreement on climate change. We welcome and will play our part in helping governments and society to achieve the UN's sustainable development goals, which seek to tackle the world's economic, social and environmental challenges by 2030. We also regularly provide information to various indices, and engage with customers and suppliers through their sustainability questionnaires.
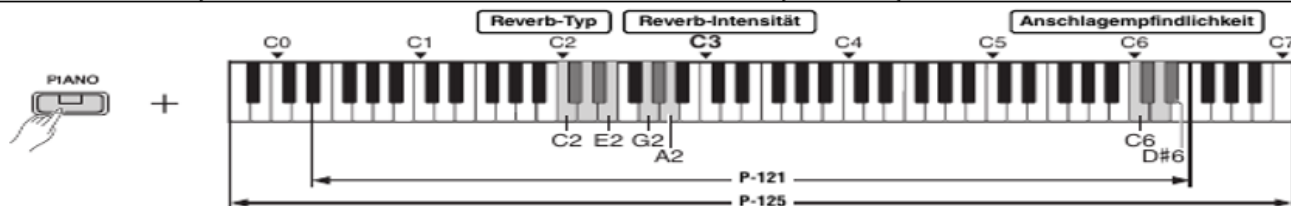
Einstellung verschiedener Spielelemente

Um die in den folgenden Tabellen angegebenen Elemente einzustellen, halten Sie die entsprechende Taste bzw. entsprechenden Tasten gedrückt, und schlagen Sie die jeweiligen Tasten auf der Tastatur an. Einzelheiten finden Sie in der gesonderten Kurzbedienungsanleitung.

Stimmung, Transposition

Option	Beschreibung	Tasten	Einstellungen
Feinstimmen der Tonhöhe	Sie können über die Einstellung der Stimmung die Tonhöhe des gesamten Instruments feinstimmen. Dies kann äußerst nützlich sein, wenn Sie auf dem Digital Piano zusammen mit anderen Instrumenten oder zu aufgezeichneter Musik spielen. Halten Sie die Tasten [METRONOME] und [RHYTHM] gleichzeitig gedrückt, drücken Sie [+] oder [-], die Stimmung in Schritten von ungefähr 0,2 HZ nach oben oder unten zu ändern, oder drücken Sie [+] und [-] gleichzeitig, um ein Rest auf die Voreinstellung (440,0 Hz) vorzunehmen. **Einstellungsbereich: 414,8 – 440,0 – 466,8 Hz**	C1	Setzt die Tonhöhe wieder auf den Standardwert zurück (A3 = 440,0 Hz).
		C#1	Setzt die Tonhöhe auf A3 = 442,0 Hz .
Tonlagentransposition	Sie können die Tonhöhe der gesamten Tastatur in Halbtönen nach oben oder unten verschieben oder transponieren. Wenn Sie beispielsweise die Transposition auf „+5" einstellen, wird beim Spiel der Taste C die Tonhöhe von F erzeugt. Sie könnten also einen Song so spielen, als wäre er in C-Dur geschrieben, und das Digital Piano würde die Tonlage in F-Dur transponieren. **Einstellungsbereich: -6 (F#2) – 0 (C3) – +6 (F#3)**	F#2 – B2	Transponiert die Tonhöhe nach unten (um tiefere Noten als die tatsächlich angeschlagenen Tasten zu spielen).
		C3	Stellt die ursprüngliche Tonhöhe wieder her (0).
		C#3 – F#3	Transponiert die Tonhöhe nach oben (um höhere Noten als die tatsächlich angeschlagenen Tasten zu spielen).

Reverb, Anschlagempfindlichkeit.

| Option	Beschreibung	Tasten	Einstellungen
Einstellen des Reverb-Typs	Mithilfe der Reverb-Funktion des Digital Piano können Sie einzelnen Voices einen Halleffekt ähnlich dem eines Konzertsaals hinzufügen. Es wird automatisch der am besten geeignete Halleffekt ausgewählt, wenn Sie eine Voice auswählen; Sie können natürlich jederzeit einen anderen Reverb-Typ wählen.	C2	**Recital Hall:** Simuliert den klaren Nachhall eines mittelgroßen Konzertsaals für Klavierkonzerte.
		C#2	**Concert Hall:** Simuliert den großartigen Hallklang, den Sie in einem mittelgroßen Konzertsaal bei einem Klavierabend hören würden.
		D2	**Chamber:** Geeignet für Kammermusik; simuliert den intimen Nachhall eines geräumigen Zimmers wie bei klassischen Musikvorführungen.
		D#2	**Club:** Simuliert den lebendigen Nachhall eines Live-Konzerts oder Jazzclubs.
		E2	**Aus:** Es wird kein Halleffekt angewendet.
Einstellen der Reverb-Intensität	Stellt die Intensität des Reverb-Effekts ein. **Einstellungsbereich: 0 – 20**	G2	Verringert um einen Schritt.
		G#2	Stellt die Voreinstellung wieder her (d.h. die am besten geeignete Einstellung der Intensität für die jeweilige Voice).
		A2	Erhöht um einen Schritt.
Ändern der Anschlagempfindlichkeit	Hier können Sie die Anschlagstärke einstellen (d.h. wie der Klang auf Ihre Anschlagstärke reagiert). **HINWEIS** • Die Funktion „Touch Sensitivity" (Anschlagempfindlichkeit) steht für Orgel- und Cembalo-Voices nicht zur Verfügung.	C6	**Soft:** Die Lautstärke ändert sich sehr wenig, wenn Sie die Tasten hart oder weich anschlagen.
		C#6	**Medium:** Dies ist die normale Anschlagdynamik (Voreinstellung).
		D6	**Hard:** Die Lautstärke ändert sich sehr deutlich von pianissimo bis fortissimo für dynamischen und dramatischen Ausdruck. Sie müssen die Tasten fest anschlagen, um einen lauten Klang zu erzeugen.
		D#6	**Fixed:** Die Lautstärke ändert sich nicht, gleichgültig, wie hart oder weich Sie die Tasten anschlagen.

Auswählen und Spielen von Voices

Für Ihren Hör- und Spielgenuss verfügt das Instrument über eine große Bandbreite von Voices, einschließlich Klavier und Orgel.

Auswählen einer Voice

Zur leichteren Auswahl sind die Voices des Instruments in Gruppen geordnet und können jeweils über die Voice-Gruppentasten aufgerufen werden.

1 Drücken Sie eine Voice-Taste (Seite 9).

Aus der ausgewählten Gruppe wird eine Voice aufgerufen. Spielen Sie auf der Tastatur, und achten Sie auf den Klang.

Leuchtet auf
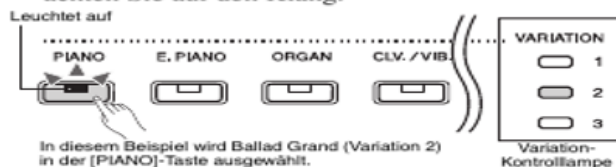
In diesem Beispiel wird Ballad Grand (Variation 2) in der [PIANO]-Taste ausgewählt.

Durch Drücken derselben Voice-Taste werden die Voices in der Reihenfolge der Gruppe ausgewählt. Weitere Details finden Sie in der nachstehenden Voice-Liste. Wenn die erste Voice der Gruppe gewählt ist, ist eine Variation-Kontrolllampe ausgeschaltet. Wenn eine Variation-Voice 1 – 3 gewählt ist, leuchtet die entsprechende Variation-Kontrolllampe auf.

HINWEIS

- Wenn die Voice-Taste gedrückt wird, wird die in der ausgewählten Gruppe zuletzt aufgerufene Voice aufgerufen. Wird das Instrument ausgeschaltet, erfolgt ein Reset auf die erste Voice.
- Durch Drücken von [+BASS] wird die Split-Funktion eingeschaltet (Seite 15).

Voice-Liste

| Voice-Taste (Gruppe)	Voice-Name	Variation
[PIANO]	Grand Piano	
	Live Grand	1
	Ballad Grand	2
	Bright Grand	3
[E.PIANO]	Stage E.Piano	
	DX E.Piano	1
	Vintage E.Piano	2
	Synth Piano	3
[ORGAN]	Jazz Organ	
	Rock Organ	1
	Organ Principal	2
	Organ Tutti	3
[CLV./VIB.]	Harpsichord 8'	
	Harpsi.8'+4'	1
	E.Clavichord	2
	Vibraphone	3
[STRINGS]	Strings	
	Slow Strings	1
	Choir	2
	Synth Pad	3
[+BASS]	Acoustic Bass	
	Electric Bass	1
	Bass & Cymbal	2
	Fretless Bass	3

HINWEIS

- Hören Sie sich die Demo-Songs für jede Voice an, um die Voices kennenzulernen (Seite 18).

Verwenden des Tisch-EQ (Table EQ)

Ist diese Option eingeschaltet, wird der Lautsprecherklang für das Bespielen der Tastatur auf dem Tisch oder Pult optimiert. Diese Funktion wirkt sich nur auf die Klangausgabe der Instrumentenlautsprecher aus. Schalten Sie sie ab, wenn die Tastatur auf dem Ständer installiert ist.
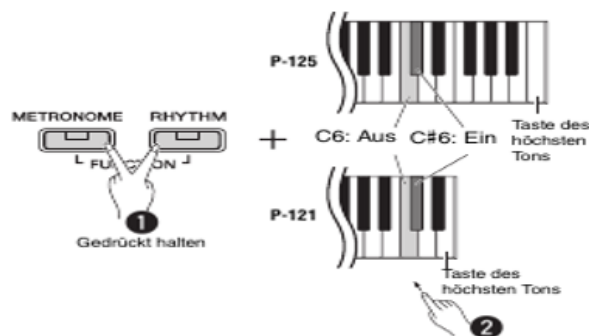
Voreinstellung: ausgeschaltet
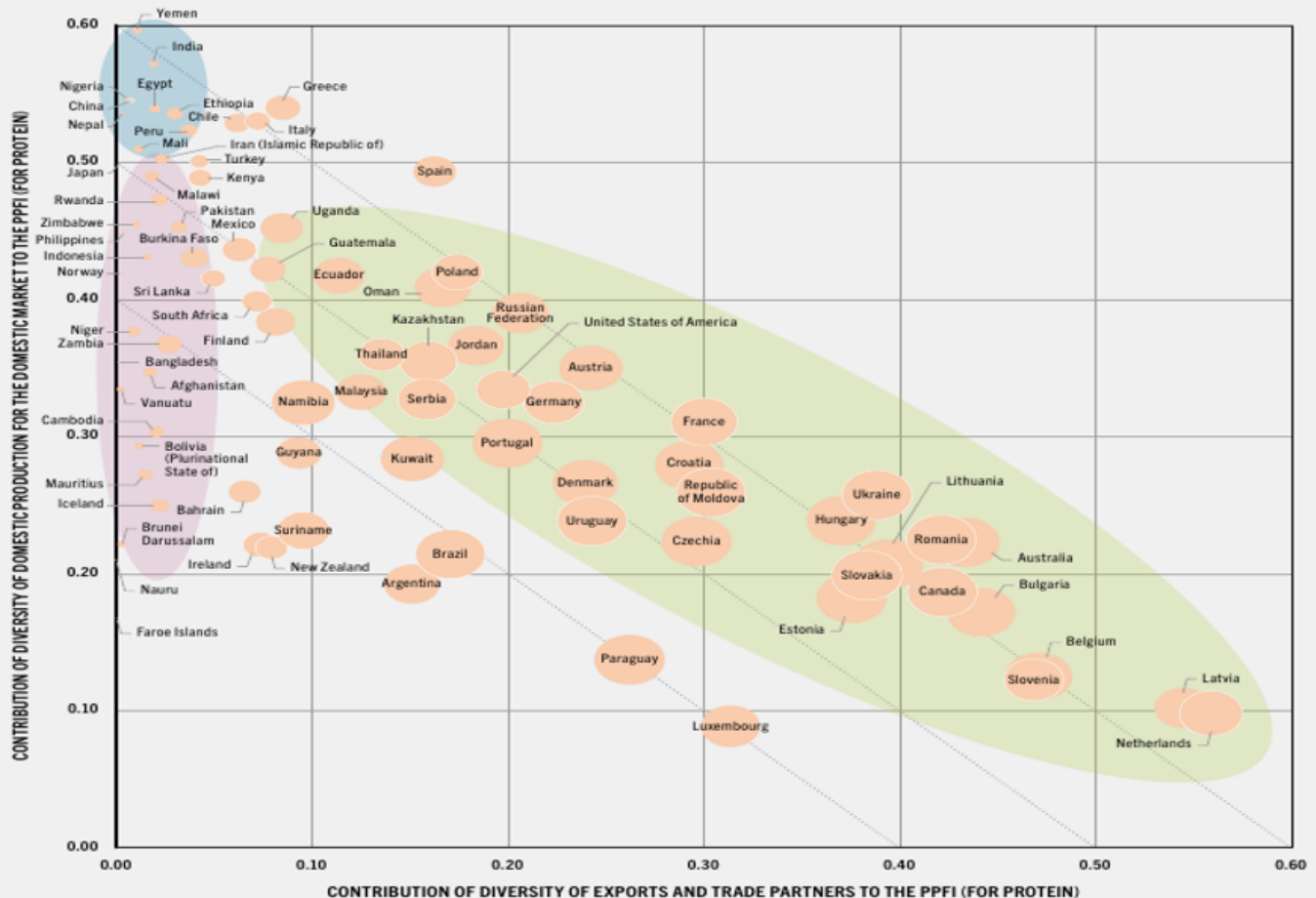

Gedrückt halten
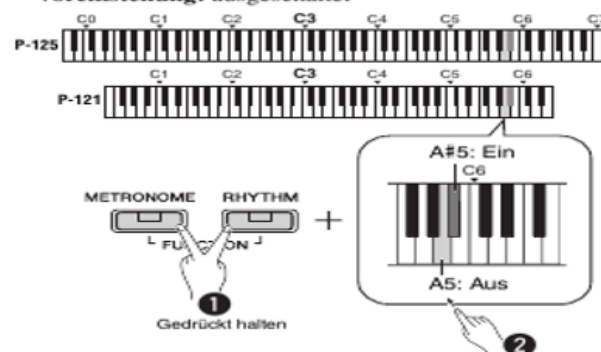
Verstärken des gesamten Klangs (Klanganhebung)

Diese Funktion ist besonders nützlich, wenn nicht nur sehr laut, sondern auch sehr leise gespielte Noten deutlich zu hören sein sollen.

Voreinstellung: ausgeschaltet

Gedrückt halten

* Siehe Angaben über der Tastatur (SOUND BOOST OFF/ON).

FIGURE 3 PPFI FOR PROTEIN, 2016–2018

NOTES: The graph plots the contribution of diversity of exports and trade partners against the contribution of diversity of domestic production for the domestic market, both to the total value of the PPFI, for protein terms. The size of the orange bubbles represents the balance between the two (i.e. the balance between what is exported and what goes to the domestic market). Countries placed in the same diagonal line report the same value for export and domestic diversity — 0.4, 0.5 and 0.6, respectively. Results include all crop and livestock commodities for which FAOSTAT production and trade data were available. Fisheries and aquaculture are excluded due to the lack of trade partner data and protein conversion factors for fish species. Due to limited producer price data, non-food agricultural commodities are also excluded and the protein content of food commodities is a proxy for agricultural value. Protein conversion factors are calculated based on FAOSTAT data and then used to convert tonnes of food into tonnes of protein. To simplify graphic presentation, 90 countries that overlapped in the graph were dropped. Results are the three-year average of 2016, 2017 and 2018. Results for the full set of countries are in **Annex 3**. See **Annex 1** for methodology and data sources.
SOURCE: FAO elaboration for this report.

Product Specification

3. Electrical specifications

3-1. Electrical characteristics

It requires two power inputs. One is employed to power the LCD electronics and to drive the TFT array and liquid crystal. The second input power for the LED Backlight, is typically generated by an LED Driver. The LED Driver is an external unit to the LCDs.

Table 2-1. Electrical characteristics

| Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Notes
		Min	Typ	Max		
MODULE :						
Power Supply Input Voltage	V_{LCD}	11.4	12.0	12.6	Vdc	
Permissive Power Input Ripple	V_{LCD}	-	-	0.4	V	3
Power Supply Input Current	$I_{LCD-MOSAIC}$	391	460	529	mA	1
	$I_{LCD-WHITE}$	553	650	748	mA	2
Power Consumption	P_{LCD}	-	5.52	6.67	Watt	1
Inrush current	I_{RUSH}	-	-	3.0	A	4

Note :
1. The specified current and power consumption are
   under the V_{LCD}=12.0V, 25 ± 2°C, f_V=60Hz condition
   whereas mosaic pattern(8 x 6) is displayed and f_V is the frame frequency.
2. The current is specified at the maximum current pattern.
3. Permissive power ripple should be measured under VCC=12.0V, 25°C, f_V (frame frequency)=Max
   condition and At that time, we recommend the bandwidth configuration of oscilloscope
   is to be under 20MHz.
4. The duration of rush current is about 2ms and rising time of power Input is 500us ± 20%.

FIG.3 pattern for Electrical characteristics

power consumption measurement

power input ripple

White : 255Gray
Black : 0Gray
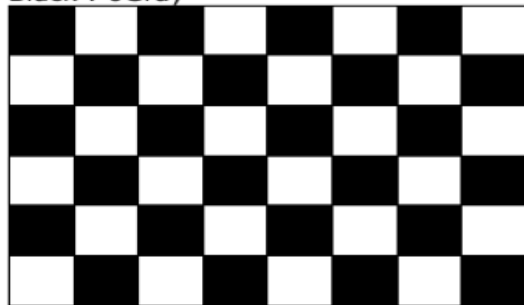
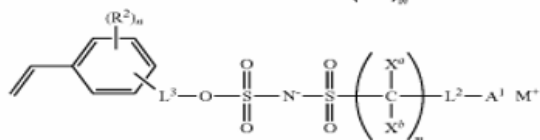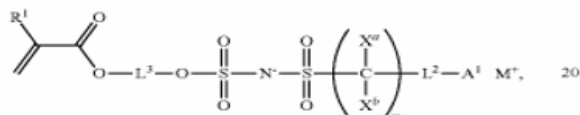Mosaic Pattern(8 x 6)

Full White Pattern

11

-continued
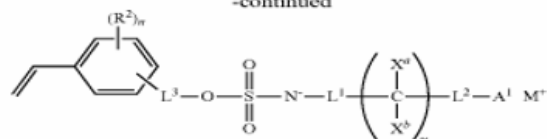
Herein R[1], R[2], L[1], L[2], L[3], A[1], X[a], X[b], m and n are as defined above, and M[+] is described below.

From the standpoint of acidity of generated acid, those of the above formulae wherein L[1] is a sulfonyl bond, that is, monomers of the following formulae are preferred.

Herein R[1], R[2], L[2], L[3], A[1], X[a], X[b], a and n are as defined above, and M[+] is described below. It is noted that in the case of m=2 to 4, at least one fluorine atom or trifluoromethyl group should preferably be on α-carbon relative to the sulfonyl bond (L[1]).

12

Because of easy and inexpensive synthesis, monomers of the above formulae wherein L[2] is a single bond and A[1] is hydrogen, fluorine or trifluoromethyl are more preferred. That is, monomers of the following formulae are more preferred.
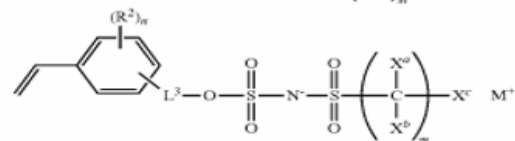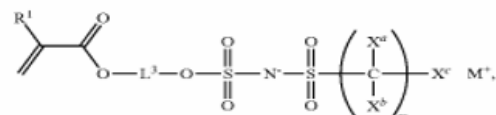
Herein R[1], R[2], L[3], X[a], X[b], m and n are as defined above, and M[+] is described below. X[c] is hydrogen, fluorine or trifluoromethyl. At least one of X[a], X[b] and X[c] is a substituent group other than hydrogen. Preferably at least one of X[a], X[b] and X[c] is fluorine. It is noted that in the case of m=2 to 4, at least one fluorine atom or trifluoromethyl group should preferably be on α-carbon relative to the sulfonyl bond (L[1]). More preferred are those monomers of the above formulae wherein m=1, and X[a], X[b] and X[c] are fluorine, that is, trifluoromethyl is linked to the sulfonyl group (L[1]).

Examples of the anion moiety of the monomer having formula (1) are shown below, but not limited thereto. Herein R[1] is as defined above.