Annex IV

Use of scheduled substances in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

Figures A.I-A.IV below depict the use of scheduled substances in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The approximate quantities provided are based on common manufacturing methods. Other manufacturing methods using scheduled substances — or even non-scheduled substances instead of or in addition to scheduled substances — may also be encountered, depending on the geographical location.

Figure A.I. Illicit manufacture of cocaine and heroin: scheduled substances and the approximate quantities thereof required for the illicit manufacture of 100 kilograms of cocaine or heroin hydrochloride

Note: The extraction of cocaine from coca leaf and the purification of coca paste and the crude base products of cocaine and heroin require solvents, acids and bases. A wide range of such chemicals have been used at all stages of drug manufacture.
Figure A.II. Illicit manufacture of amphetamine and methamphetamine: scheduled substances and the approximate quantities thereof required for the illicit manufacture of 100 kilograms of amphetamine sulphate and methamphetamine hydrochloride

Phenylacetic acid
(120-180 kilograms)

alpha-
Phenylacetoacetonitrile
(150-220 kilograms)

Acetic anhydride
(180-280 litres)

Sulphuric acid

Norephedrine hydrochloride
(130 kilograms)

1-Phenyl-2-propanone*
(100-150 litres)

Pseudo/Ephedrine hydrochloride
(150 kilograms)

Amphetamine

Methamphetamine

Sulphuric acid

Hydrochloric acid

Amphetamine sulphate
(100 kilograms)

Methamphetamine hydrochloride
(100 kilograms)

Note: Methcathinone, a less commonly encountered amphetamine-type stimulant, can be manufactured from pseudo/ephedrine hydrochloride, requiring the same approximate quantities as methamphetamine to yield 100 kilograms of hydrochloride salt.

* Methods based on 1-phenyl-2-propanone result in racemic d,l-meth/amphetamine while methods based on ephedrine, pseudoephedrine or norephedrine result in d-meth/amphetamine.
Figure A.III. Illicit manufacture of 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDMA) and related drugs: scheduled substances and the approximate quantities thereof required for the illicit manufacture of 100 kilograms of MDMA

Note: Isosafrole, another precursor of MDMA under international control, is not included in this scheme, as it is not commonly encountered as a starting material; it is an intermediate in a modification of methods for manufacturing MDMA from safrole, requiring approximately 300 litres of safrole to manufacture 100 kilograms of MDMA.

a Assuming the safrole-rich oils have a safrole content of 75 per cent or higher.

b The manufacture of 100 kilograms of MDMA via intermediate B would require 200 litres of safrole.
Figure A.IV. Illicit manufacture of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), methaqualone and phencyclidine: scheduled substances and the approximate quantities thereof required for the illicit manufacture of 1 kilogram of LSD and 100 kilograms of methaqualone and phencyclidine.

- **Ergometrine**: 3 kilograms
- **Ergotamine**: 5 kilograms
- **Lysergic acid**: 1.5 kilograms
- **Piperidine**: 80 litres
- **Acetic anhydride**: 100 litres
- **Hydrochloric acid**: 125 kilograms
- **N-Acetylanthranilic acid**: 100 kilograms
- **LSD**: 1 kilogram
- **Phencyclidine**: 100 kilograms
- **Methaqualone**: 100 kilograms