

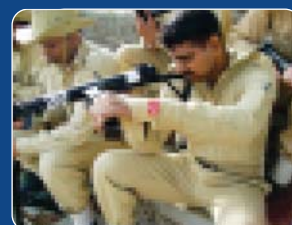


NARCONTROL

A Journal of Narcotics Control Bureau

<http://narcoticsindia.nic.in>

Vol.-I • Issue- III





**Signing of MoU between India and Pakistan on 13th September 2011
during DG Level Talks at ANF Headquarters, Rawalpindi (Islamabad), Pakistan**



NARCONTROL

Vol.-I • Issue- III

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From the Desk of Director General

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Top (L to R):

1. DG, NCB at NIMHANS de-addiction centre, Bangalore.
2. India and Pakistan sign MoU on drug related matters.
3. DG, NCB reviewing construction work of NCB Zonal campus at Kolkata.

Bottom (L to R):

1. Valediction of Intelligence Officers at CBI Academy, Ghaziabad.
2. DG, NCB felicitating participants at the Regional Training Programme on Forensic Drug Analysis at New Delhi.
3. DG, NCB lighting the lamp at HONLEA Meeting at Agra.
4. DG, NCB inaugurating the new building of NCB Jodhpur.
5. Weapon training of Intelligence Officers at STC CRPF, Neemuch.

Cover Design by J P N Mishra



From the pages of history...



“The first meeting of the All-India Narcotics Board was held at New Delhi on July 1, 1949, to discuss steps to limit production of poppy, as far as possible, to medical and scientific purposes, in consonance with the declared policy of the Government of India. The Board was recently constituted by the Government with the object to abolish oral consumption of opium and to confine its production to an extent needed for the manufacture of essential medicinal preparations for the country. The Board is expected to assist the Government in implementing its international commitments regarding production and consumption of opium in so far as it is required for medical and scientific uses and also to take effective measures to prevent smuggling and illicit export of the opium to other countries. Photo shows general view of the meeting of the Board. Left to right: Mr. P.M. Nabar, Chief Advisory Chemist; Mr. N. Chakravarty, Commissioner of Excise, Assam; Mr. M. Q. Khan, Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Govt. of Madhya Bharat; Mr. Saldanha, Under - Secretary, Central Board of Revenue; Mr. S.N. Mitra, I.C.S., Commissioner of Excise; U.P.; Mr. A.N. Sathanathan, Member, Central Board of Revenue, Chairman of the Board (No. 7 from left); Mr. V.R. Adige, Secretary, Industries and Commerce Deptt., Government of Rajasthan (No. 9 from left) and Mr. A.N. Puri, Secretary, Central Board of Revenue ”

Courtesy: Min. of Information & Broadcasting, Govt. of India



From the Desk of Director General

Encouraged by the response to our previous issues of Narcontrol, I am pleased to present the third issue of the newsletter. Since its inception in 1986, NCB has come a long way in discharging the functions of drug law enforcement in the country, coordination with national and international organizations, creation of synergy amongst all stakeholders, as well as capacity building of NCB itself in terms of manpower and resources.

In the past 3 years, we have quickly scaled up our manpower from just 421 in 2008 to 900 in 2011. Today we have a pan-India presence through 13 Zones, 12 Sub Zones and 3 Regional formations. I am thankful to SSC for expediting the recruitment process of candidates, and for enabling NCB to have a permanent cadre of young Intelligence Officers. My thanks also goes to CBI, BSF and CRPF, who have trained our officers in their Academies. NCB has done substantial logistics augmentation to keep pace with increasing needs and improving technologies. Today, we have state-of-the-art weaponry, surveillance devices and drug detection kits.

The month of September saw India and Pakistan coming together to join the fight against drugs. A delegation was led by DG, NCB to Rawalpindi (Islamabad) for holding DG-level talks. Pakistan delegation was led by Major General Syed Shakeel Hussain, DG, Anti Narcotics Force. The two countries signed an MoU on '*Drug Demand Reduction and Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals and Related Matters*' to provide an institutional mechanism for further promoting bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

NCB organizes short-duration training programmes on Drug Law Enforcement for the Central/State agencies. During July-December 2011, 105 Drug Law Enforcement training programmes were organized by NCB wherein 4773 personnel of State Police, Central Excise, Border Guarding Forces, Parcel/Courier companies were trained. In November 2011, NCB organized a Regional Training programme on Forensic Drug Analysis at New Delhi, in cooperation with Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP) and Central Revenues Control Laboratory (CRCL). This programme was aimed at enhancing drug analysis capability of Colombo Plan member countries.

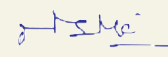
NCB is continuously striving for excellence in the present with an eye on the future. Proposals have been submitted to MHA for creation of Central Drug Research Laboratory, as well as for setting up a National Academy of Drugs (NAD).

The effort of NCB has been to establish its own office and residential premises in its various Zones spread across the country. With great zeal and enthusiasm the new office building of Jodhpur Zone was inaugurated on 8th December 2011. The architecture of the building is a mix of modern infrastructure with local traditional flavor. The pioneering work was completed with the help of CPWD, local authorities and NCB officials at Jodhpur. Office campuses are also coming up at Kolkata and Chennai. I hope such efforts would contribute to better performance and culture of the organization.

Sh. S. Davidson Devasirvatham, Zonal Director, NCB Chennai has been awarded the Police Medal for Meritorious Service on the occasion of Independence Day 2011.

I hope that this issue of Narcontrol which is reflective of our professional and other versatile activities will be informative and stimulating. Your feedback and suggestions are welcome to enrich this publication.

Jai Hind


(O. P. S. Malik)



1. Cover Story

DG level talks between NCB, India and ANF, Pakistan at Rawalpindi (Islamabad), Pakistan (12-14 September, 2011)

A seven member Indian delegation, headed by DG NCB, visited Pakistan for holding DG Level talks on Narcotics related matters between Narcotics Control Bureau of India and Anti Narcotics Force of Pakistan. The talks were held at Rawalpindi (Islamabad) during 12-14 September, 2011. The Pakistan delegation was headed by Major General Syed Shakeel Hussain, DG, ANF, Pakistan.

In his opening remarks, DG ANF welcomed the Indian delegation and mentioned that Pakistan being under severe pressure of drug trafficking through its soil remains committed to tackling the menace of drugs up front and hoped for closer cooperation between the anti-narcotics agencies of the two countries. DG NCB reciprocated the sentiment and mentioned that the common problems faced by both the countries are due to their geographical locations and emphasized that confronting the drug menace was the shared responsibility of both the countries. DG NCB welcomed the decision of both the countries to enter into an MoU on drug related matters, which would enhance cooperation in tackling the problem of trafficking and abuse of drugs in the region.

Presentations were made on the activities of the organizations of both countries, engaged in combating trafficking of drugs and demand reduction activities. The items on the agenda which emphasized the need for cooperation between the two sides were discussed at length. It was also agreed that talks between DG NCB and DG ANF will be held annually and that the next talks would be held in India in 2012.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 'Drug Demand Reduction and Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals and Related Matters' was signed at this meeting. Both sides welcomed this development and agreed that MoU will provide an institutional mechanism for further promoting bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

The talks were held in a cordial and constructive manner. The members of Indian delegation and officers of the Indian High Commission at Islamabad made a courtesy call on the Secretary, Ministry of Narcotics Control, Government of Pakistan. At the conclusion of the talks, a joint statement was issued.



Signing of MoU between India and Pakistan at Rawalpindi (Islamabad), Pakistan

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING SIGNED BY INDIA

S.No	Name of the country	Date of signing Mou
1.	Bhutan	22.12.2009
2.	Indonesia	19.09.2004
3.	Iran	18.04.1995
4.	Maldives	12.11.2011
5.	Oman	05.10.1996
6.	Pakistan	13.09.2011
7.	USA	18.05.1994
8.	Vietnam	24.03.2008

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED BY INDIA

S.No	Name of the country	Date of signing Mou
1.	Afghanistan	29-08-1990
2.	Bangladesh	21-03-2006
3.	Bulgaria	26-05-1994
4.	Cambodia	16-12-2005
5.	China	29-11-1996
6.	Croatia	04-05-2001
7.	Cyprus	25-05-2007
8.	Egypt	20-04-1995
9.	Israel	09-09-2003
10.	Italy	06.01.1998
11.	Kuwait	15.06.2006
12.	Laos PDR	06-11-2002
13.	Mauritius	24-01-1990
14.	Myanmar	30-03-1993
15.	Poland	17-02-2003
16.	Qatar	09-11-2008
17.	Romania	02-06-1994
18.	Russia	12-11-2007
19.	Tajikistan	10-05-2001
20.	Turkey	17-09-1998
21.	UAE	06-01-1994
22.	USA	29-03-1990
23.	Zambia	05-10-1993

2. Organisation

Staff Selection Commission is playing a pivotal role in helping NCB in its endeavour to achieve the targets set for manpower augmentation. Recruitment process of 100 Intelligence Officers is almost in its final stage. Interviews for the post of 40 Surveillance Assistant have been scheduled during February 2012, and written examination for sepoys will be held in March, 2012. Besides, posts of MTS, Steno. Grade III and DEO are likely to be provided by SSC in the first quarter of 2012-13

Border Security Force (BSF) was appointed the nodal organization for conducting the Physical Efficiency Test (PET) and medical/review examination for recruitment of IOs in NCB. This enabled the NCB to complete the process of PET and Medical Examination at different venues successfully. CBI Academy, Ghaziabad imparted intensive training to the newly recruited Intelligence Officers of NCB.



Jodhpur Zone of NCB was established in the year 1991 and since inception it was functioning from a rented building. In January, 2010 approx. Rs. 3.92 crore was sanctioned by the MHA for the construction of office building and accordingly on dated 25.01.2010 the foundation stone of the office building was laid down by DG, NCB Shri O.P.S Malik. The construction started in the month of May, 2010 by CPWD, Jodhpur. Under the close observation of the DG, NCB and Jodhpur Zonal office the construction of the first office building of Narcotics Control Bureau was completed in December 2011. With great zeal and enthusiasm the new building of Jodhpur Zone was inaugurated on 08.12.2012 by DG, NCB. Many dignitaries were present at the function including the DM (Jodhpur), IG (BSF, Jodhpur), Chief Engineer (CPWD, Jaipur), Commissioner (Jodhpur Development Authority), SP Jodhpur and other senior officers of various agencies.



DG, NCB Sh. O. P. S. Malik at the inauguration ceremony of new building of NCB Zone at Jodhpur, Rajasthan

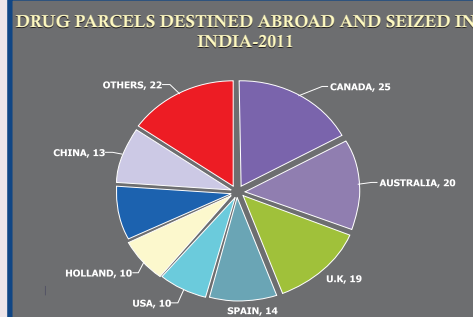


3. Operations

Drugs – Trends & Patterns

Traffickers around the globe are often reported to have been resorting frequently to drug trafficking through courier parcels, for the reasons enumerated as under:

- Minimizes the risk of being caught
- Widespread network of courier companies world-wide
- Easy concealment among the legitimate goods
- Facilities for online booking and instant tracking
- Freedom of booking several parcels to various destinations
- Burgeoning globalization of drug trafficking networks



Interception of drug parcels in India during 2011 has mostly been reported from cities like Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai and Ahmedabad. The accompanying pictorial account, based on reported seizures of parcels during 2011 depicts the preferred destinations of traffickers for sending out drug parcels from the country.

Drugs like heroin, hashish, ganja, ketamine, Pharmaceutical tablets containing ephedrine/ pseudo-ephedrine, amphetamine, methamphetamine etc. are being sent through parcels/couriers to various destinations abroad and within the country. Heroin, hashish and ganja are being shipped to Europe, North America, Australia and South Africa, whereas ketamine, ephedrine, pseudo-ephedrine and ATS to the South - East Asian countries.

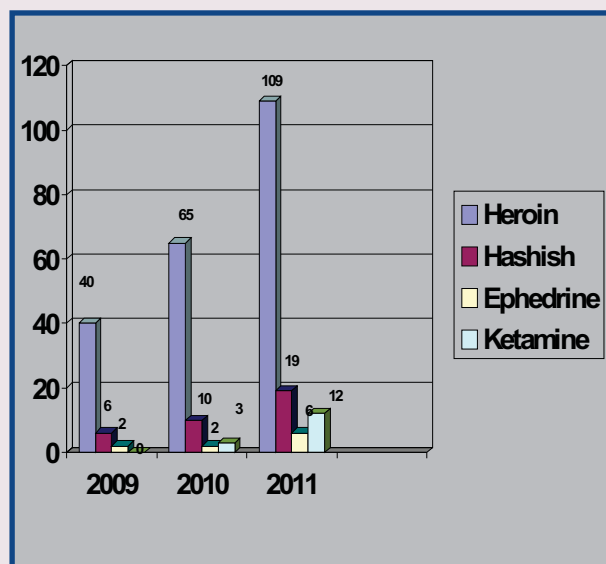
The frequently used methods of concealment include hiding the drug in photo frames, religious idols, executive bags, ladies purses and garments, baby shoes, tea bags, sports equipment and books etc.

The traffickers are devising new techniques such as shipping of drugs in small quantities through a number of parcels booked from different locations in the country to a specific destination instead of sending one big consignment from one location. This technique has been often referred to as '**Shotgun technique**' in the drug parlance.

Mostly, these drug consignments are booked under fake names and investigation at the ends of the consignee and consignor does not yield any result or specific lead to nab the traffickers. With due regard to various International conventions on drugs, India in its firm resolve to counter the menace of drug trafficking through parcels and identifying the syndicates involved in trafficking has enshrined relevant provisions in the NDPS Act, 1985.

Snippets from Newspapers

- Drug addiction a big problem in Afghan – 7% adults using narcotics
- Party drugs, red sanders top smuggled items – Heroin still the most prominent drug to be smuggled in and out of India
- Delhi becoming hub for South West Asian Heroin-Most of the Heroin caught in Mumbai being sourced to Delhi
- LSD making inroads into Kerala campuses
- Drug peddlers prey upon engineering students in Hyderabad
- Jail, court premises in Kochi hotspots for drug peddling
- Whitener inhaling addiction on the rise among minors in Pune
- Jammu drug peddlers take 'Mughal Road' shortcut to Kashmir for smuggling drugs
- Tihar women inmates found indulging in drugs- a consignment of spasmoproxyvon unearthed from cell
- Marijuana use on the rise in Chicago, USA, while use of methamphetamines is waning
- 'Meow Meow' or Mephedrone: new killer drug in the party circuit in London
- On the drug route, Nigerians use Ahmedabad- credit card, passport and visa frauds unearthed by Ahmedabad police
- Manali-Leh route being used for drug trafficking

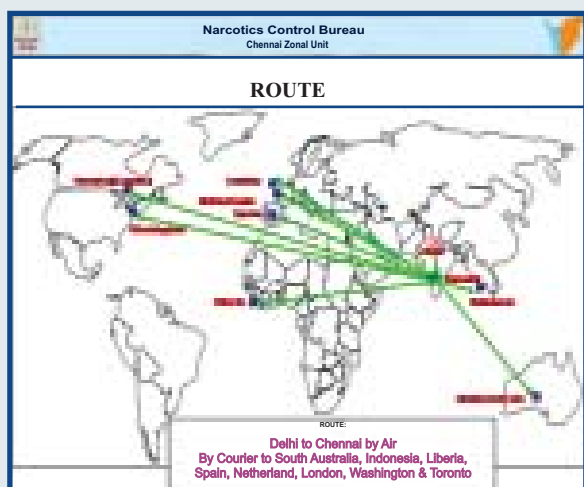


Number of Parcel Seizures (Drug-wise) for the last 3 years-an increasing trend

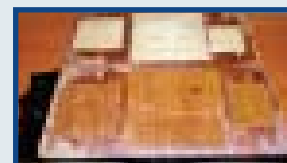
CASE STUDY

Charge : Trafficking through Courier
Case : NCB Chennai
Summary : Apprehended when trying to book contrabands to various destinations. Led to seizure of 12 parcels booked at different courier companies at Chennai. Working for a Delhi based African syndicate.
Arrested : On 09.08.2011

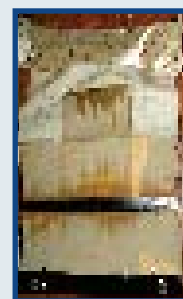
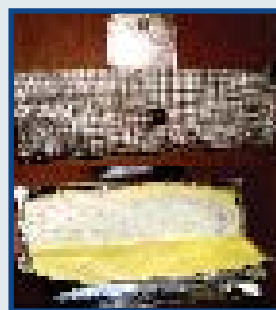
Based on specific input, the officers of the Chennai Zonal Unit on 08.08.11 intercepted a consignment of 200 gms of a white crystal powder suspected to be cocaine or methamphetamine, which was intended to be delivered to a consignee located in Australia. The seizure was effected in the premises of a courier company at Chennai. The lady who booked the consignment was also present in the courier company at that time. The contraband had been concealed between the wooden flanks at the bottom of a rexin trolley bag. When the lady was subjected to detailed questioning, she confessed to having booked 11 similar consignments of parcels to various destinations in USA, Netherland, Liberia, Indonesia, UK, Canada and Spain. The officers of Chennai Zone rushed to Speed Post Concentration Centre at Thomas Mount, Chennai on the same night, only to learn the articles have already been forwarded to the destinations and five of those are ready for loading on the respective flights at Chennai International Airport. The officers instructed off-loading of the consignments from the boarding point at Airport and brought the articles back to Speed post concentration which led to recovery of 1064 gms of heroin and 300 gms of ketamine on 09.08.2011. The remaining six consignments booked through different courier companies resulted in seizure of 955 gms of cocaine, 505 gms of heroin and 1.210 kg of a substance purported to be cocaine/methamphetamine on 11.08.2011. One consignment containing 500 gms of heroin was subsequently recovered from a parcel booked from a courier company at Chennai. The drug was concealed cleverly in a large cardboard box containing 6 similar boxes of which each box contained two gears. Three brown colour polythene packets concealed in the inner cavity with adhesive tape were found. Total 36 such packets containing heroin were recovered. The lady of Myanmar origin having residential address in Mizoram was subsequently arrested. The drug law enforcement authorities of the countries to which these consignments/parcels had been destined were immediately alerted for carrying investigations at their end.



Drugs Seized	Quantity (kgs.)	Dates of Seizure	Places	Destinations
Heroin	2.019	6 Days 08-13.08.2011	Different Pvt. Couriers & India Post EMS in Chennai	USA, Netherland, Liberia, Indonesia, UK, Canada, Spain, Australia
Methamphetamine	1.510			
Under Analysis	1.005			



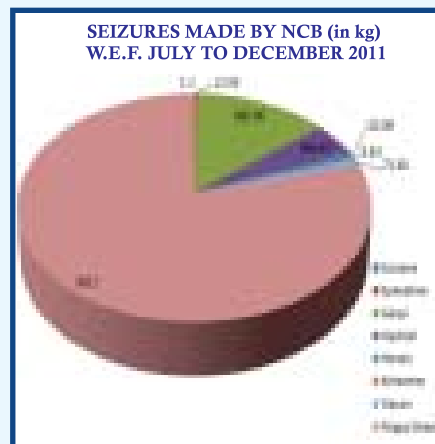
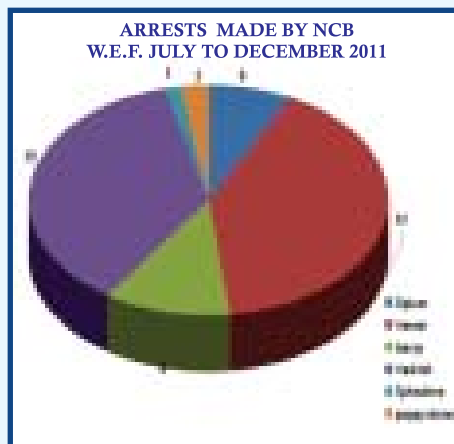
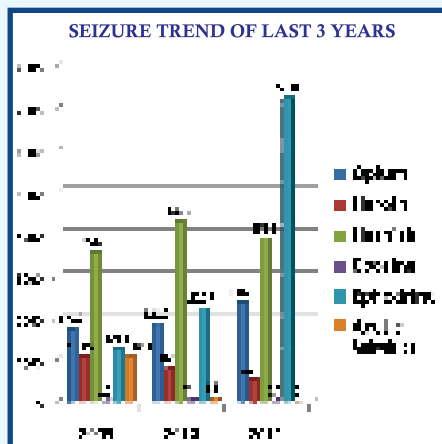
Contraband sandwiched between wooden flanks of foldable trolley bag



Concealment in ladies hand bags between the linings



SEIZURE TRENDS



Significant Arrests and Seizures

On 14.07.2011, officers of NCB, Mumbai intercepted a consignment containing 93.6 kg Nordazepam, a psychotropic substance. The destination was South Africa.

On 16.07.2011, officers of BSF, Sri Ganganagar seized 1.990 kg of heroin, fake Indian Currency amounting to Rs. 2.73 Lakh, two pistols of 7.62 mm, two pistol magazines and 12 live cartridges. Two persons were arrested.

On 28.07.2011, officers of DRI, Varanasi intercepted a truck at Varanasi and seized 2686.35 kg of cannabis herb. One person was arrested.

On 03.08.2011, officers of NCB, New Delhi seized 10.650 kg of heroin. The drug was concealed inside ladies hand bags and school bags. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia and its destination was Nigeria. Six foreign nationals were arrested.

On 19.08.2011, officers of Air Intelligence Unit, Customs, Mumbai apprehended one South African national at CSI Airport, Mumbai and seized 9.88 kg of morphine. The drug was concealed in false bottom of zipper bag. She was arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Nairobi.

On 25.08.2011, officers of NCB Jammu intercepted a car and seized 30.150 kg of hashish. The drug was concealed in a big cylinder which was fitted in the boot of a Honda city car. Two persons were arrested.

On 06.09.2011, officers of NCB, Mumbai seized 1.4 kg of Ketamine from a parcel at Mumbai. The drug was concealed in three photo frames. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Italy. In the follow up action one Italian national was arrested.

On 15.09.2011, officers of Assam Rifles and NCB, Imphal intercepted a vehicle at Tegnoupal and seized 17,45,000 tablets containing pseudo ephedrine. Two persons were arrested.

On 21.09.2011, officers of NCB, Chennai busted an illegal internet pharmacy and seized 2597 tablets/capsules containing psychotropic substance. In the follow up action on 1.10.2011, another consignment in three carton boxes having 1,22,100 tablets/capsules and 42 parcels containing 2954 tablets/capsules of psychotropic substance were seized. Two persons including one Russian national were arrested. The suspected destinations were UK & USA.

On 04.10.2011, officers of BSF, Rajatal, Amritsar and NCB, Chandigarh seized a consignment of 15 kg of heroin in Amritsar, Punjab. The drug was packed with transparent polythene and white cloth. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.

On 13.10.2011, officers of NCB, New Delhi intercepted a truck at New Delhi and seized 60 kg of hashish. Two persons were arrested.

On 15.10.2011, the officers of the NCB, Chennai arrested one Sri Lankan national at Chennai Airport and seized 2.035 kg of heroin. The drug was concealed in trolley suitcase.

On 24.10.2011, officers of DRI, Amritsar / New Delhi searched a residential premises at Hasta Kalan in Fazilka District of Punjab and seized 58 kg of heroin along with two pistols (one Pakistan make and the other Chinese make), 52 live cartridges and three magazines. One person was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.

On 26.11.2011, officers of NCB, Jodhpur intercepted a truck at Jodhpur and seized 4194.8 kg of poppy straw. Two persons were arrested.

On 05.12.2011, officers of Excise and Narcotics, Anti Narcotics Squad, Mizoram intercepted a consignment of 1,02,38,430 pseudo-ephedrine tablets at Aizwal and Seling in Mizoram. Four persons including two Myanmar nationals were arrested. The destination was Myanmar.

On 14.12.2011, officers of NCB, Patna seized 12.150 kg of hashish near Railway station, Patna and arrested one person.

4. Coordination NATIONAL

NCB is the national nodal agency for matters relating to the drug law enforcement in India. NCB assesses the problems relating to narcotics prevailing in various States and seeks their cooperation and advises them suitably through the Regional Coordination Conferences. Every year NCB organizes four Regional Coordination Conferences for the North, South, East and West Regions. The main purpose of the meeting is to have an in-depth discussion on drug trafficking related issues and to formulate appropriate strategies to neutralize drug trafficking in the region in coordination with the other Law Enforcement Agencies. In these meetings, the following issues are discussed.

- a. Consumption pattern
- b. Production
- c. Drug trafficking
- d. Control & Counter measures
- e. DTO's/Gangs, Networks & Inter-linkages.
- f. Narco-Terrorism

All the participating agencies take follow up action which is monitored. Steps are taken to improve the capabilities in their interdiction efforts. During 2011, the following Regional Conferences were organized under the Chairmanship of DG, NCB.

- a) Northern Regional Conference at New Delhi on 17th August, 2011
- b) Western Regional Conference at Mumbai on 20th October, 2011
- c) Eastern Regional Conference at Kolkata on 3rd December, 2011
- d) Southern Regional Conference at Bangalore on 19th December, 2011

The representatives of Central/State Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, State Police, Forest, DRI, State Excise, Custom, Central Excise, IB, CBI, Border Guarding Forces, State Drug Controllers etc participated in these Regional conferences.



Southern Regional Conference at Bangalore



Northern Regional Conference at New Delhi

INTERNATIONAL

The charter of the Narcotics Control Bureau includes implementation of obligations under the various International Conventions to which India is a signatory, as also to render assistance to the concerned authorities in foreign countries and international organizations, with a view to facilitating coordination and universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. In pursuance of above mandate the officers of NCB attended the following International conference/training programmes abroad (from July– December 2011).

- 18th Sectoral Level meeting between India-Myanmar at Mandalay, Myanmar from 13-14 July, 2011.
- Indo-Bangladesh Border Coordination Meeting between IG's BSF NB/SB /Malda Frontier and DDG Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) at Khulna, Bangladesh from 18-21, July 2011.
- 4th Meeting of Interior/Home Ministers and Secretaries of SAARC member countries in Thimpu, Bhutan from 22 - 23 July, 2011.
- Quarterly Coordination Meeting between BSF and Pakistan Rangers at JCP Wagha (Pakistan side) on 26 July, 2011.
- Meeting of the Drug Law Enforcement officials of the SAARC member States, to share national experiences on best practices relating to counter narcotics, in Dhaka, Bangladesh from 20-22 September, 2011.
- 2nd Meeting of Border Liaison Officers (BLOs) of India & Myanmar held at Rahi, Myanmar on 18 Oct, 2011.
- 5th Meeting of the BIMSTEC Joint Working Group to combat terrorism and transnational crime in Kathmandu Nepal from 24-25 Nov, 2011.
- 9th Paris Pact Policy Consultative Group Meeting in Vienna Austria held from 7-8 Dec, 2011.

International Meetings held in India

- 2nd Paris Pact Expert Working Group on precursors held in New Delhi from 14-15 Nov, 2011.
- 35th Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Asia and the Pacific held in Agra from 22-25 Nov, 2011.



35th Meeting of Head of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Asia and the Pacific held in Agra

Visit of Foreign Delegations to NCB Headquarters

Ms. Monica Beg, Senior Advisor, HIV and AIDS from UNODC Headquarters, Vienna visited NCB Headquarters on 8th November, 2011 and discussed issues of importance like survey on drug abuse in India, spread of HIV and social and economic costs thereof.

Mr. Pierre Lapaque, Chief of Organized Crime Branch along with Mr Ketil Attersen, Global Coordinator for Container Control Programme, UNODC and Mr Rajiv Walia, Regional Programme Coordinator, ROSA, UNODC, New Delhi visited NCB Headquarters on 17th November, 2011 and had an interaction session with NCB officers, to share the UNODC role and expertise in the area of Organized Transnational Crime and to learn from the Indian experience and to find some common ground for future partnership.



DG, NCB with Ms. Monica Beg, Senior Advisor, HIV and AIDS, UNODC



DG, NCB with Mr Pierre Lapaque, Chief of Organized Crime Branch, UNODC

Mr. Kuntjoro Endopranto, Director of National Narcotic Board of the Republic of Indonesia along with 14 members visited NCB Headquarters on 21.11.2011. Discussions were held on the proposed MoU between the BNN Indonesia & NCB India on "Combating Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and its Precursors".

Reporting To International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)

NCB is mandated to discharge functions relating to India's obligations under international conventions to submit statistical returns and estimates on narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), Vienna in the various prescribed forms. Inputs on the different Forms come from Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN), Chief Controller of Factories (CCF) and Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) & NCB. The reports/returns are being furnished in 7 prescribed forms namely, Form A, B, C, D, P, A/P and B/P. The Form A & A/P are being submitted to INCB on Quarterly basis whereas other Forms i.e. B, C, D & P are on annual basis. Besides, Annual Report Questionnaire (ARQ) on the working of International Drug Control Treaties has also been submitted to UNODC. The inputs provided with ARQ would make the basis for publication of World Drug Report 2011.

5. Capacity Building

ASSISTANCE TO STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

The Government of India has introduced a scheme, namely “Assistance to States & UTs”, wherein financial assistance is given, for augmenting the drug law enforcement capabilities of the States & UTs. The assistance is given for the procurement of surveillance equipment, laboratory equipment, vehicles, computers and their accessories, and other equipments.

- All the 28 States, NCT Delhi and all UTs except Chandigarh have established the requisite institutional mechanism for availing Central Assistance under the scheme “Assistance to States and UTs”.
- The Empowered Committee of MHA have considered and sanctioned an amount of Rs. 2,18,46,177/- to 11 States viz West Bengal (Rs. 25,88,085/-, Karnataka (Rs. 21,59,806/-), Mizoram (Rs. 22,68,475/-) , Manipur(Rs. 12,80,179/-), Uttarakhand (Rs. 21,05,162/-), Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 21,11,026/-) , Jharkhand (Rs. 34,22,349/-), Tamil Nadu (Rs. 17,46,679/-), Jammu & Kashmir (Rs. 22,94,736/-), UT Daman & Diu (Rs. 8,56,740/-) and Puducherry (Rs. 10,12,940/-)

DRUG DETECTION KITS

2155 narcotics drug detection kits, 565 precursor chemical kits and 40 Ketamine Kits were procured and supplied to Central and State drug law enforcement agencies through NCB Zonal offices.

TRAINING

A number of Central and State Government agencies have been empowered to enforce the NDPS Act in India. As drug law enforcement is only a part of the overall mandate of these agencies, their officers are required to be continually trained to update knowledge and to develop the specialized skills required in the field of drug control. Accordingly, NCB Zones established at various locations are organizing training programmes on Drug Law Enforcement for all stakeholders. The training curriculum includes the NDPS Act & Rules, collection & development of intelligence, investigation techniques, financial investigation, precursor control, money laundering etc.

- 147 Drug Law Enforcement training programmes were organized by NCB Zones wherein 6123 personnel of State Police, Central Excise, Border Guarding Forces/Courier companies were trained.
- Induction course for newly recruited Intelligence Officers (3rd Batch from 3rd Jan 2011 to 29th July, 2011) was organized in collaboration with CBI Academy, BSF Academy, and Intelligence Bureau Training School along with familiarization with working of Customs, Immigration etc. .
- NCB provided resource persons for training to different organisations, such as, Custom Excise, BSF, CBI, Delhi Police, SSB and State Police etc.
- NCB provided resource persons to deliver a lecture on “Precursor Control” on 24th August, 2011 at 8th International Training Course on Precursor Chemical Control for Asian Narcotics Law Enforcement Officers held at Bangkok, Thailand.
- NCB organized Regional training programme on Forensic Drug Analysis at New Delhi from 14-18 November, 2011, in cooperation with Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP) and Central Revenues Control Laboratory (CRCL), New Delhi, for the Colombo Plan member countries to enhance their capacity on drug analysis. The objective of the training was to (a) Provide participants with comprehensive knowledge on drug purity and analysis, (b) Provide new techniques of foreign drug analysis, and (c) Share information to update participants on new type of drugs. 22 participants from 14 countries namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam & India participated in the training programme.



DG, NCB addressing the Regional Training Programme on Forensic Drug Analysis at New Delhi



6. Employee Corner

Designer Drugs

Shri Ashok Juneja, Ex DDG(NR)

Designer drugs are a form of synthetic drugs. They are psychoactive drugs which are manufactured usually by modifying the molecular structures of existing drugs to varying degrees produce similar effects to illegal recreational drugs and are designed to mimic the effects of illicit narcotics, hallucinogens, stimulants and depressants. The slight modification in the molecular structures of illegal or controlled substance, makes it a new drug with similar effects to circumvent existing laws which can elude national and international bans.

The concept of 'designer drugs' gained attention in the 1980s as a new expression for describing a number of recent arrivals among the psychoactive substances on the illegal markets. They merely represent the most recent developments in the evolution of mind altering substances. Their production does not depend on a raw plant material. There are a variety of starting materials and manufacturing processes.

In many countries across the world, designer drugs have become a primary drug threat, displacing hitherto used drugs such as heroin, opium or cannabis. The starting materials or precursor chemicals required for the illicit manufacture are often easily accessible. Possibility of creating different designer drugs versions of the same drug sometimes made regulations of the drugs difficult. New techniques for illicit chemical synthesis are being used to evade regulatory and law enforcement efforts. They act by exciting central nervous system. They are chemically produced and are commonly known by their street names. They are especially popular amongst the youth, including adolescents and are commonly used in parties. They are a major challenge for the services responsible for the protection of public health, law enforcement agencies and law makers.

The classification of common designer drugs are as follows:

- **Synthetic opioids:** They have the same major properties as opiate narcotics, and they are used in medicine mainly as anesthetics or analgesics. They are, however, have much more potency. Their clandestine synthesis is profitable. Some common examples are Fentanyl and its analogues: alpha methyl fentanyl (china white), 3 methyl fentanyl (6,000 times more potent than morphine), MPPP (1-methyl-4-phenyl-propionoxypiperidine) also termed as 'new heroin'
- **Tryptamine (indoalkylamines) :** They produced a variety of reactions, including hallucinations and tremor. The family includes neurotransmitter serotonin (5-hydroxy tryptamine) and hallucinogenic/psychedelic drugs such as LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide). The most common tryptamine, after LSD and psilocybin is DMT (nn-dimethyl tryptamine). Tryptamines are primarily hallucinogenic rather than entactogenic or stimulant.
- **Phenethylamines:** They are predominantly sympathomimetic stimulants, but can have varying degrees of psychoactive and hallucinogenic properties. Most commonly abused are: Amphetamine (speed), methylenedioxymethamphetamine (Ecstasy), Methylenedioxyethamphetamine (Eve).
- **Phencyclidines:** They have both anesthetic and hallucinogenic properties. Examples are PCP, Ketamine. PCP is commonly known as 'angel dust', was originally developed as animal tranquilizer. It is a derivative of Ketamine. They are also commonly known as dissociative drugs-the user feels 'dissociated' and detached from his or her own body and consciousness also known as 'K' hole effect..

- **Cannabinoids:** Synthetics cannabinoids are psychoactive herbal and chemical products which when consumed mimics the effects of cannabis. The most notable of cannabinoids is Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the active ingredient of marijuana. Synthetic cannabinoids are delivered, as herbal incenses in small packages of a few grams or less. Common street names are K2/spice.

- **Date Rape drugs:** These drugs are colorless, odorless in liquid, and can easily be added to a person's drink without his or her knowledge. Although the drugs have salty taste, once blended with alcoholic drink, the taste becomes extremely difficult to detect. The cause impaired judgment and decision making about sexual activity. Example are: GHB (gamma hydroxyl butyrate), GBL (gamma butyrolactone), BD (1, 4 butanediol) and Rohypnol.

As the law enforcement agencies confine their sustained crackdowns on drug like cocaine, heroin-youngsters are making a similar switch from hardcore narcotics to synthetic, more affordable party drug like Ketamine, Meth and Ephedrine. These drugs are easy to manufacture compared to other drugs, the designer drug market is flexible because of the variety of starting materials and manufacturing process and production is mobile.

Drug traffickers are too crafty to get caught in the specifics. They simply use a chemical that is similar but not identical to what is named in the laws. The gains in the traditional drug markets are being offset by a fashion for designer drug mimicking illegal substances

Challenges before law enforcement agencies:

- Testing of nonexistent designer drugs.
- Countering production of designer drugs
- Countering trafficking in designer drugs and precursors
- Training of law enforcement services in detecting, examining and dismantling clandestine labs.
- Legislation.

Use of designer drugs results in deleterious side effects, addictions/dependency and death. Social ills may result such as work absenteeism, difficulty in concentration, legal woes and antisocial behavior. It poses great physical and psychological danger to the users. They pose major risks to the health and life of people who use them, and more. It is likely that the future drugs of abuse will be synthetics rather than the plant products.

Many of the chemicals fall under the various drug analogue legislations in certain countries, but most countries have no general analogue act or equivalent legislation and so the novel compounds may fall outside of the law after only minor structural modifications. For example in the US, the problem has been addressed in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, which contained a Controlled Substance Analogue Enforcement Act (commonly called the Designer Drug Act) which prohibits the manufacture of substantially similar analogues of banned chemicals. This law made it illegal to manufacture any drug that was 'substantially similar' to the chemical structure of an already legal drug.

The challenge for the drug analyst/forensic chemist is to keep pace technologically. The increased use of very potent, new drugs of abuse will require new screening techniques capable of detecting a wider variety of chemical structures, as well as more sensitive methods that can measure these drugs and their metabolites at the microgram level.



Some interesting facts about drugs

Ravi Kumar Rana
Intelligence Officer, NCB

Most of us are familiar with the dangers of illegal drugs. Along with the risk of addiction, severe health problems and other unwanted side effects, there is also the danger that a drug user will face punishment if caught. But things weren't always that way. Many drugs that are severely restricted today were once commonplace and completely legal. In fact, not only were these drugs available, they were actually recommended and promoted by healthcare professionals, often with unfortunate results.

Opium

Its usage is much older, but this form of dried juice from the opium poppy became popular in the United States during the 19th Century. Back then, it was freely prescribed by doctors and even available at grocery stores. Chinese labourers had brought the practice of opium smoking to the West during the mid-nineteenth century, and laudanum, a solution of opium and alcohol, was also popular. Opium was often given to women to treat menstrual cramps and to infants to help with teething pain.



Marijuana



Usage of the cannabis plant, from which the psychoactive drug marijuana is derived, was unrestricted in America until the early twentieth century. In fact, in 1619 a Virginia law required farmers to grow native hemp on their plantations in order to produce textiles! Ironically, given its later reputation, the earliest state to ban the plant was California in 1913. Federal laws passed in 1937 restricted marijuana usage to the medicinal, and later laws in the 1950s introduced mandatory sentencing for possession, with the justification that marijuana was a 'gateway drug' into heavier narcotics.

Methamphetamine

Nowadays a popular target for public service announcements, methamphetamine was first created by a Japanese chemist in 1893. In 1944, it was approved by the Food and Drug Administration in the US to treat a selection of medical conditions including narcolepsy, alcoholism, mild depression, and even seasonal allergies. By the 1950s, this legal medication had become popular under the name of Methedrine, but abuse had also become common.



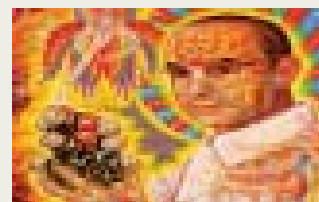
Cocaine



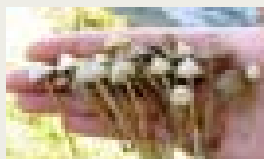
Many famous people of the early 20th century, including Sigmund Freud were cocaine users. Although cocaine is derived from the coca plant, which has been in use for at least 3000 years, its modern incarnation only appeared around the 1860s. Available in many forms, including dissolved into wine, it was prescribed by doctors to treat depression and morphine addiction.

LSD

The psychedelic effects of LSD, or 'acid', were discovered by accident in 1943, after the Swiss scientist who invented the chemical accidentally absorbed some through his skin. During the 1950s the US Army, along with the CIA, researched the uses of LSD as a potential 'truth drug' for use in brainwashing. Their experiments involved giving LSD to everyone from CIA agents to prostitutes, and recording the results. Soon, psychiatrists also became interested in its potential therapeutic benefits. Although LSD was still being imported from Switzerland at this time, the drug's formula could be purchased for a small sum from the US patent office, after which a user could synthesize LSD himself. In 1966, after widespread abuse and ill-effects caused in part by people making the drug incorrectly, LSD was outlawed in California.



Magic Mushrooms



Magic mushrooms are fungi native to Asia and the Americas that contain psilocybin, a compound that produces an LSD-like effect in users. Magic mushrooms have been in use for millennia, but as recently as the early 20th century Western academics were still arguing whether or not they existed. Use among Westerners was popularized in the 1950s after an article on the subject appeared in Life Magazine. In the 1960s, psychologist Timothy Leary and many others promoted these mushrooms for psychological use. Possession of psilocybin-containing mushrooms was outlawed in 1968. However, since the mushroom spores do not contain psilocybin, spores are still legal in most states.

Heroin

First synthesized in 1874, heroin was first created as a non-addictive alternative to morphine. In the early 20th century, it was also marketed in the US as a treatment for coughs and as a kind of old-fashioned methadone program for morphine users. Unfortunately, the drug turned out to be *more* addictive than morphine. After hundreds of thousands of Americans saw their sore throats relieved only to be replaced with crippling addiction, heroin usage was severely restricted in the Harrison Narcotics Tax Act of 1914, and outlawed altogether in 1924.





Police Medal for NCB Officer

Shri S. Davidson Devasirvatham, Zonal Director, NCB Chennai has been awarded the Police Medal for Meritorious Service on the occasion of the Independence Day 2011. Mr. Davidson belongs to the 1995-batch of the Indian Police Service (IPS) and has served in different districts of Tamilnadu. He also served in the United Nations Peace Keeping Force in Kosovo in 2003-04. As the Zonal Director of NCB since February 2007, he has made significant contribution in the field of Drug Law Enforcement.



DG, NCB giving away prizes to the winners of competitions organised during 'Hindi Pakhwara'

हिंदी पखवाड़ा

स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो मुख्यालय तथा इसके कुछ अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में प्रत्येक वर्ष की भांति इस वर्ष भी सितम्बर माह में हिंदी पखवाड़े का बड़े पैमाने पर आयोजन किया गया जिसमें आयोजित विभिन्न प्रतियोगिताओं एवं गतिविधियों में अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों ने बढ़-चढ़ कर भाग लिया।

14 सितम्बर 2011 को स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो मुख्यालय के उच्च अधिकारियों द्वारा हिंदी पखवाड़े का शुभारंभ करते हुए महानिदेशक महोदय की ओर से एक अपील जारी करने के साथ-साथ विभिन्न प्रतियोगिताओं की भी शुरुआत की गई। हिंदी पखवाड़े के समापन समारोह के अवसर पर महानिदेशक महोदय के कर कमलों से पुरस्कार विजेताओं को नकद पुरस्कारों एवं प्रशस्ति पत्रों से सम्मानित किया गया।

CONTEMPORARY CROSSWORDS

Crosswords as we know them started in newspapers across the world from the early 1920s. Eversince, people world over have been fascinated by the ingenuity, labour and intellect that goes into being a cruciverbalist (a crosswords maker, for the uninitiated). Contemporary Crosswords is a modest attempt at replicating at least some of the facets that exemplify this high art. Each crosswords puzzle in this series will be theme-based, the theme being anything from current affairs, international relations, politics to culture, fashion, music, society etc.

OPERATION NEPTUNE SPEAR

The theme for this particular exercise is the totality of men, materials, locations and ideas related to the spellbinding 38 minutes that resulted in the death of Osama Bin Laden, suitably condemned Operation Neptune Spear, suggestive of God Neptune's or Poseidon's Trident or Spear since the machinations bore fruit with the ardour shown by United States Navy's Sea, Air Land (SEAL) Special Forces Team Six.

APPU KUTTAN. J
I.O, NCB, CHENNAI

CONTEMPORARY CROSSWORDS

THEME: OPERATION NEPTUNE SPEAR

Across

- 1 'Hammer'
- 4 Navy Seals HQ
- 6 Silk Road military base
- 8 UH-60 Chopper
- 12 Low Observable Technology
- 13 The base
- 14 Pakistani Sandhurst
- 15 'Father of the Two-Ocean Navy'
- 16 Plastic handcuffs
- 17 Abbottabad Suburb

Down

- 2 Safed Koh caves
- 3 US Special Forces
- 5 Canine Shepherd
- 7 Canine Shpherd
- 10 Ahl Al-Hadith
- 11 Chiricahua Apache

Compiled by: APPU KUTTAN, I.O, NCB CHENNAI



7. News NATIONAL

- NCB to set up its first sub-zone in Orissa at Bhubaneswar.
- India, UN to host a 'Working Group Meeting on Precursors' to curb smuggling of heroin from Afghanistan, and illicit trade in precursor chemicals.
- Election Commission asks NCB to check drug smuggling during Punjab and Goa assembly polls.
- Santosh Shetty, a gangster, runs Rs. 500 crore drug racket, claims Mumbai Police.
- India, Pakistan ink pact to check cross-border drug trafficking.
- Over 200 Parcels containing banned drugs more than 15 kg, mostly heroin, bound to international destinations, caught at Foreign Post Office, Delhi.
- NCB mulls setting up its own laboratory to test sized narcotics substances.
- Gujarat Police trying to get Canadian drug-dealer Xie Jeng alias Richard extradited from Nepal.
- NCB Chandigarh Zone holds one-day workshop on drug-law enforcement at Mandi, Himachal Pradesh for the officers of various agencies.
- Selected opium farmers to be offered 43% more area for opium farming.
- NCB Chandigarh zone burns drugs worth crores of rupees.

INTERNATIONAL

- Top Dawood aide Iqbal Mirchi, accused in 1993 Mumbai Blasts and ranked among the top 50 Drug barons of the world, held in London.
- US President Barack Obama has identified 22 countries including India, Pakistan and Afghanistan as major drug transit or illegal drug producing countries.
- Iran hangs 22 men accused of drug trafficking.
- Thai mafia guns down 13 Chinese sailors.
- Drug gang of Mexico killed 30 persons.

IMPORTANT COURT JUDGEMENTS

- On July 7, 2011 in a case NCB Vs Sayed Asad Ahmed & Others, the Rampur Court, Uttar Pradesh convicted all the six accused under section 22 (c) and 25 A of the NDPS Act, 1985. They were awarded 20 years RI with a fine of one lakh each.
- In a case NCB Vs Paramjit and Others, the Chandigarh court considering the statements of NCB officers and witnesses, awarded death penalty to the accused. The court has also taken notice of the fact that accused Paramjit had earlier been convicted in a case of commercial quantity by the ASJ, Delhi on 07.06.2003. In this case a foreign national was also convicted.
- In a case of Chennai NCB Zonal Unit the Court sentenced all the four Sri Lankan men for trafficking of heroin. All the four accused were sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and fine of 15 lakh rupees.
- In a case of NCB Chennai, a mother- son duo was awarded eight years imprisonment and a fine of Rs 3 lakh each for trafficking 16.8 Kg heroin in 2005. They were traveling from Ujjain where they handed a parcel procured by a Sri Lankan national.



CHARTER OF NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

ORDER

New Delhi the 17th March, 1986

S.O. 96(E) – Whereas the Central Government considers it necessary and expedient to constitute an authority for the purpose of effectively preventing and combating abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substance and illicit traffic therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (61 of 1985), the Central government hereby constitutes an authority to be known as the “Narcotics Control Bureau”, which shall, subject to the supervision and control of the Central government and the provisions of this Order, exercise the powers and functions of the Central Government for taking measures with respect to the following matters referred to in sub-section (2) of the said section, namely:-

- (1) Co-ordination of action by various officers, State Governments and other authorities under the principal Act, the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940) and any other law for the time being in force in connection with the enforcement of the provisions of the principal Act.
- (2) Implementation of the obligations in respect of counter-measures against illicit traffic, under:-
 - (a) the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961;
 - (b) The Protocol of 1972 amending the aforesaid Convention;
 - (c) The Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971; and
 - (d) Any other international convention or protocol or other instrument amending an international convention relating to narcotic drugs or psychotropic substance which may be ratified or acceded to by India hereafter.
- (3) Assistance to the concerned authorities in foreign countries and concerned international organisations with a view to facilitating co-ordination and universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.
- (4) Co-ordination of actions taken by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Ministry of Welfare* and other concerned Ministries, Departments or Organisations in respect of matters relating to drug abuse.

2. The Narcotics Control Bureau shall have its headquarters at New Delhi with five zonal offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Varanasi.

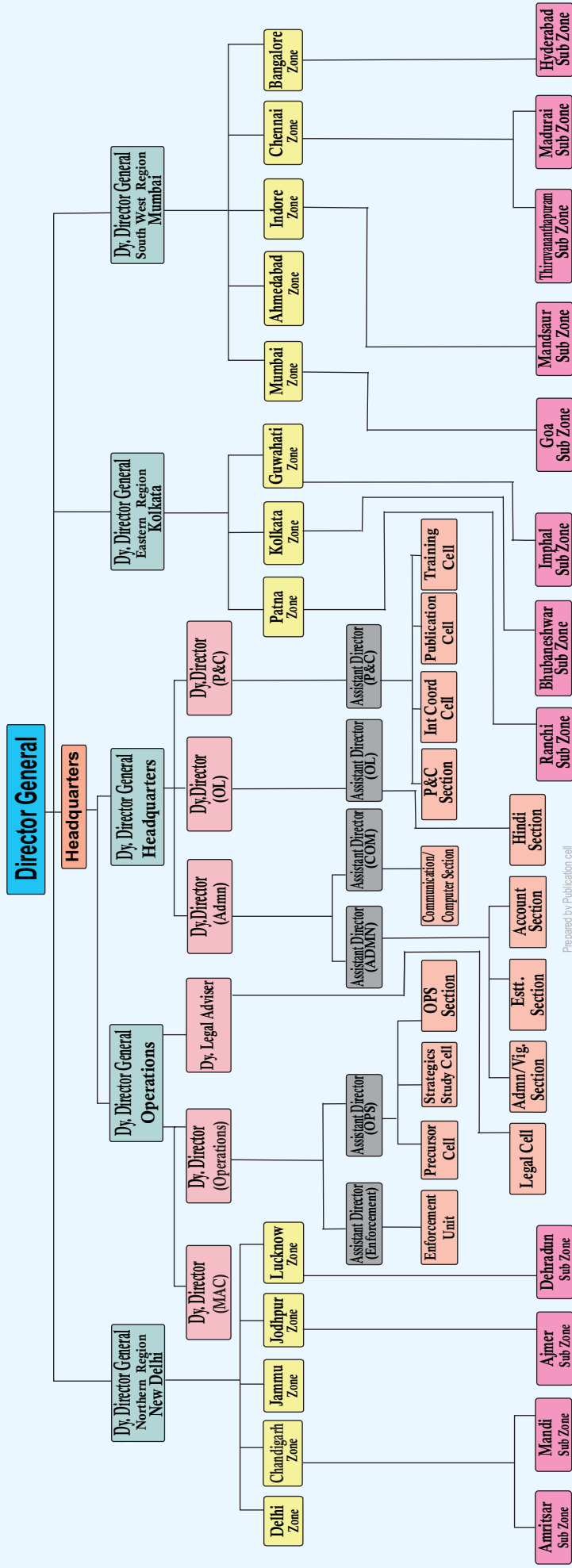
3. The Bureau shall be headed by a Director General who will be assisted at the Headquarters and in the zonal offices by such officers as may be appointed by the Central Government from time to time.

[No.2/86-F.No. 664/18/86-OPIUM]

M.M. SETHI, Addl. Secy.

★ Now Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART Narcotics Control Bureau



Prepared by Publication cell

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Printed by:-U S Graphics,B-186 Okhla Ind. Area Phase-1, New Delhi-20

