



वार्षिक रिपोर्ट 2011
ANNUAL REPORT 2011



स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो, गृह मंत्रालय
NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU, MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS



द्वितीय वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन 2011
Annual Report 2011

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Narcotics Control Bureau
Ministry of Home Affairs
Government of India



DG's Message

This Annual Report covers the events and happenings of the calendar year 2011. Since its inception in 1986, Narcotics Control Bureau has come a long way in discharging the functions of drug law enforcement in the country. The NCB has taken firm steps towards its mandate which includes coordination with national and international organizations, creation of synergy amongst all stakeholders, and capacity building.

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 3 Regional Offices, 13 Zones and 12 Sub-Zones. I am thankful to Staff Selection Commission for expediting the recruitment process of candidates, and for enabling NCB to have a permanent cadre of young Intelligence officers. My thanks also go to CBI, BSF and CRPF, who have trained our officers in their training institutions. 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 fight against drug trafficking and its abuse is a multi-agency function. NCB is the nodal agency in the country for coordinating the efforts of all the stakeholders. During 2011, 2348 kg. opium, 528 kg. heroin, 122711 kg. Ganja, 3872 kg. Hashish, 14 kg. cocaine, 7208 kg. ephedrine and 473 kg. amphetamine were seized by various agencies. Opium poppy crop spread over 14366 acres and cannabis over 2979 acres were destroyed.

In September 2011 a delegation was led by Director General, NCB to Islamabad for holding DG level Talks. Pakistan was represented by Major General Syed Shakeel



Hussain, DG, Anti Narcotics Force. The two countries signed a MoU on drug related matters to provide an institutional mechanism for further promoting bilateral cooperation.

NCB organizes short-duration training programmes on Drug Law Enforcement for various stakeholders. During 2011, 151 Drug Law Enforcement training programmes were organized by NCB wherein 6072 personnel of State Police, Central Excise, Border Guarding Forces, 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 Revenue Control Laboratory (CRCL). This programme was for the Colombo Plan member countries to enhance their capacity on drug analysis.

NCB is in the process of installing a Computer Based Training Module at its Headquarters and three Zonal Units i.e. Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai. The module is based on international best practices designed by UNODC to strengthen the Drug Law Enforcement capacities in South Asia. It is a self-evaluation programme which will enhance the skills and knowledge of personnel.

The effort of NCB has been to establish its own office and residential premises at its various Zonal Units spread across the country. The new building of Jodhpur Zonal Unit was inaugurated on 8th December 2011. Office complexes are also coming up at Kolkata and Chennai. Such measures aimed at the welfare and well-being of the officers of NCB would contribute to better performance and culture of the organization.

I hope you find this Annual Report both informative and useful. Your feedback and suggestions are welcome.

Jai Hind



(Ajay Chadha)



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1

DRUG TRAFFICKING SCENARIO IN INDIA

The drug trafficking scenario in India is largely attributed to various external and internal factors. One of the external factors is India's close proximity to the major opium producing regions of South West Asia and South East Asia known as 'Golden Crescent' and 'Golden Triangle', respectively. The geographical location of India makes it vulnerable to transit trafficking of heroin and its consumption in various forms along the known trafficking routes. The major internal factors are the diversion of drugs from the licit sources and illicit production.

Cannabis grows wild in large tracts of the country. There are reports that it is also cultivated in remote and hilly terrains of some States of the country. Cannabis products are most widely abused substances. The drug scenario is further complicated by the emerging threat from synthetic drugs. The enforcement agencies detected and dismantled laboratories manufacturing synthetic drugs. The investigations revealed collaboration of foreign operatives with their Indian associates. The recent trend indicates that the synthetic drugs are replacing the natural and semi-synthetic drugs. Despite strict legal controls over certain pharmaceutical products, there are evidences of diversion for abuse.

1.1 Major trafficking trends and patterns in 2011

The trends and patterns that dominated the drug trafficking scenario in India in 2011 can be broadly summarized as follows:

- Suspected diversion of opium from licit cultivation and indigenous production of low quality heroin.
- Trafficking of heroin from South West Asia to India and again from India to Sri Lanka, Maldives and Western countries.
- Trafficking of hashish from Nepal to India.
- Illicit cultivation of opium poppy.
- Wild growth of cannabis.
- Diversion of precursor chemicals and other controlled substances.
- Diversion of pharmaceutical preparations and prescription drugs containing psychotropic substances and their smuggling to neighbouring countries.

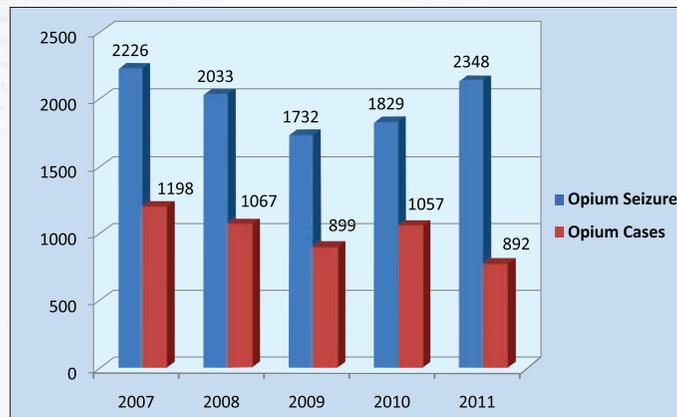


- Trafficking of drugs through illicit internet pharmacies and misuse of courier services.
- Involvement of foreign nationals in trafficking and distribution networks-Nigerians in case of Heroin and Cocaine, Israeli and Nepali in case of Hashish.
- Trafficking of Ketamine, a veterinary anaesthetic, from India to certain destinations in South East Asia.

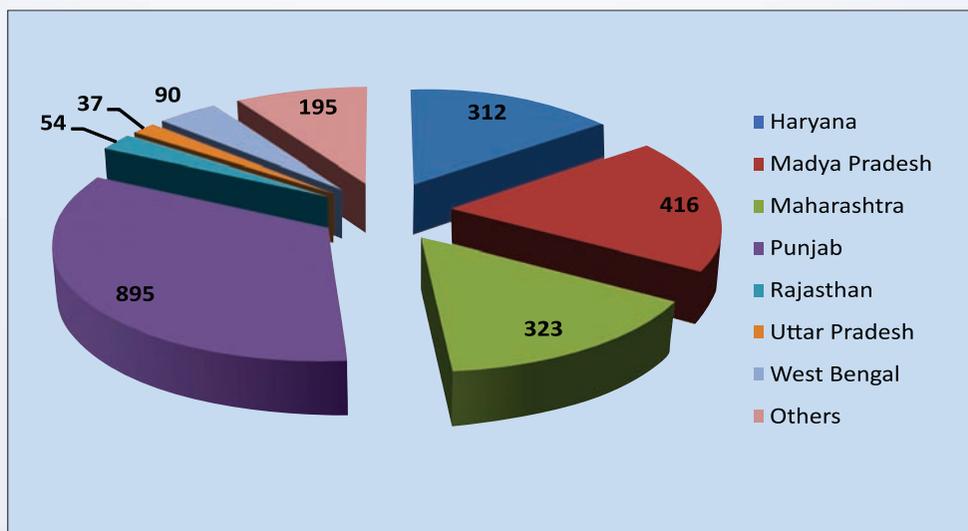
1.2 Narcotic drugs

1.2.1 Opium

Opium seizures in 2011 were 2348 kg. The comparative figures for the last 5 years are given below. While there has been a decline in the no. of reported cases of opium seizure from the previous year, the quantity of opium seized has increased from 1829 kg. to 2348 kg.



Year-wise seizure of opium during last 5 years (Figures in kg.)



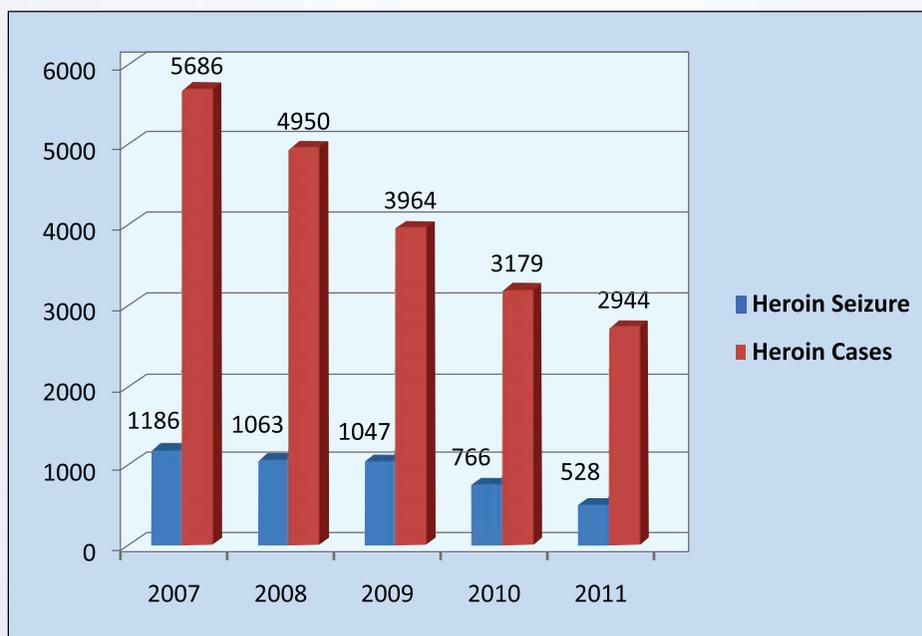
State-wise seizures of opium in 2011 (Figures in kg.)



The previous chart shows the state-wise distribution of opium seizures. It clearly reveals that maximum opium seizures were reported from Punjab, followed by Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Haryana.

1.2.2 Heroin

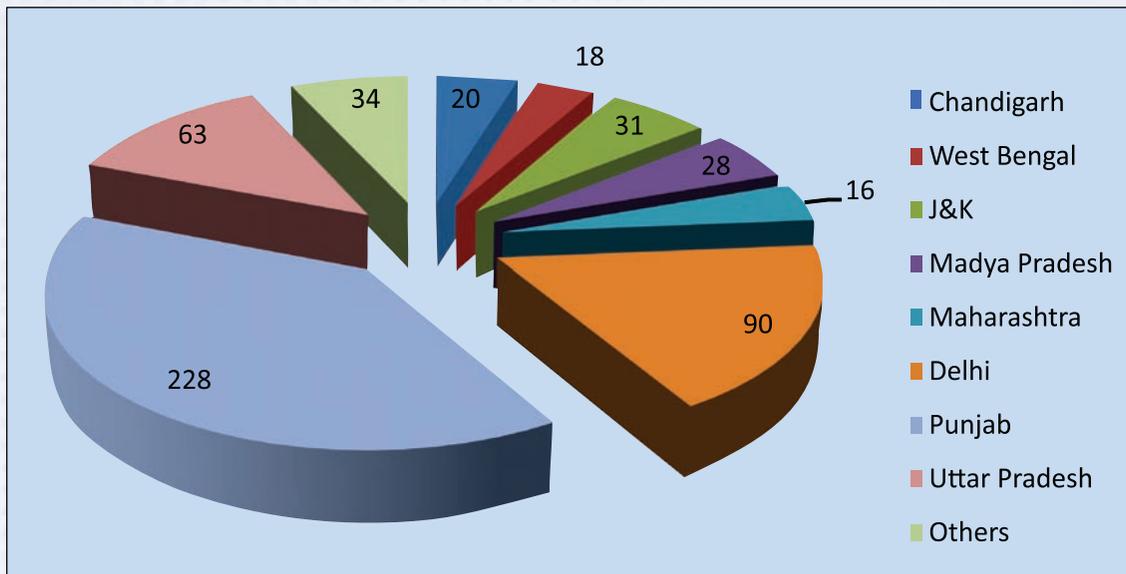
Heroin is a semi-synthetic drug. It is derived from opium. It comes out in a variety of colours, ranging from white, ivory to dark grey. The South West Asian origin heroin, that enters India through Indo-Pak border, has higher level of purity than that of the locally produced variety. The purity decreases as it passes through a number of hands to the street level due to successive levels of 'cutting' or adulteration. The last five years data for heroin indicates a decreasing trend. It has decreased by nearly 33 percent as compared to the previous year. Analysis of the statistics reveals that the seizure of heroin has come down to nearly 50 percent in comparison to seizures witnessed during 2007-2009. During 2011, seizure of heroin of South-West Asian (SWA) origin was estimated to be 42 per cent of the total seizures of heroin in India. Despite the sharp decline in the seizure of heroin in the country, the percentage of seizure of SWA heroin in the country remained the same and varied in the range of 40-50% of total heroin seizures. This trend needs to be closely monitored and analysed.



Year-wise seizure of heroin during last 5 years (Figures in kg.)



Analysis of the last 5 years show that the number of seizures of heroin as well as the quantity seized have registered a continuous decline. A state-wise break-up of heroin seized is given in the pie-chart below. Punjab leads the states in the quantity of heroin seized, followed by Delhi.



State-wise seizure of heroin in 2011 (Figures in kg.)

Significant seizures of Heroin

On 02.02.2011, Officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Amritsar intercepted a car at Amritsar and seized 9.97 kg of heroin and arrested three persons. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.

On 02.03.2011, Officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, New Delhi intercepted two vehicles at Delhi and seized 28.876 kg of heroin. The drug was packed in 29 packets and concealed under the bottom of the rear seat of the said vehicle. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia. Two persons were arrested.

On 09.03.2011, Officers of the BSF, Ploura, Jammu and NCB, Jammu seized 5.032 kg of heroin, 01 AK 56, 02 magazines and 40 live rounds which was being pushed into India from across the border by armed militant who was slain during an encounter with the BSF near R.S. Pura international Border. The drug was packed in five transparent polythene bags. The contraband recovered from the killed militant. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia..

On 06.04.2011, Officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Amritsar seized 74.554 kg of heroin, one pistol and twelve live cartridges. One person was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.



On 07.04.2011, Officers of the Delhi Police apprehended one Nigerian national at Delhi and seized 6 kg of heroin from his possession. He was arrested.

On 28.05.2011, Officers of the Ferozepur, Punjab Police intercepted a vehicle at Chowk Dena Wala, PS Khuian Sarwar and seized 6.3 kg of heroin. One persons was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.

On 03.08.2011, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, New Delhi seized 10.650 kg of heroin. The drug was concealed inside the 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 in the case.

On 04.10.2011, Officers of the Border Security force, Rajatal, Amritsar and Narcotics Control Bureau, 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 09.10.2011, Officers of the Air Intelligence Unit, Customs, Mumbai apprehended one Uganda national at CSI Airport, Mumbai and seized 5 kg of heroin. The drug was cleverly concealed in card board sheets used as packing of gaskets in bag. She was arrested. The destination of the seized drug was Bujumbura (Burundi).

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

1.2.3 Cannabis herb (*Ganja*)

According to the UNODC, "cannabis is the most widely abused illicit substance in the world". The typical herbal form of cannabis consists of the flowers and subtending leaves and stalks of *mature pistillate* of female plants. The resinous form of the drug is known as *hashish*. The UNODC *Afghanistan Cannabis Survey 2009* estimates that cannabis is cultivated in 172 countries and territories. It also estimates global production of herbal cannabis in 2008 between 13,300 tonnes and 66,100 tonnes.

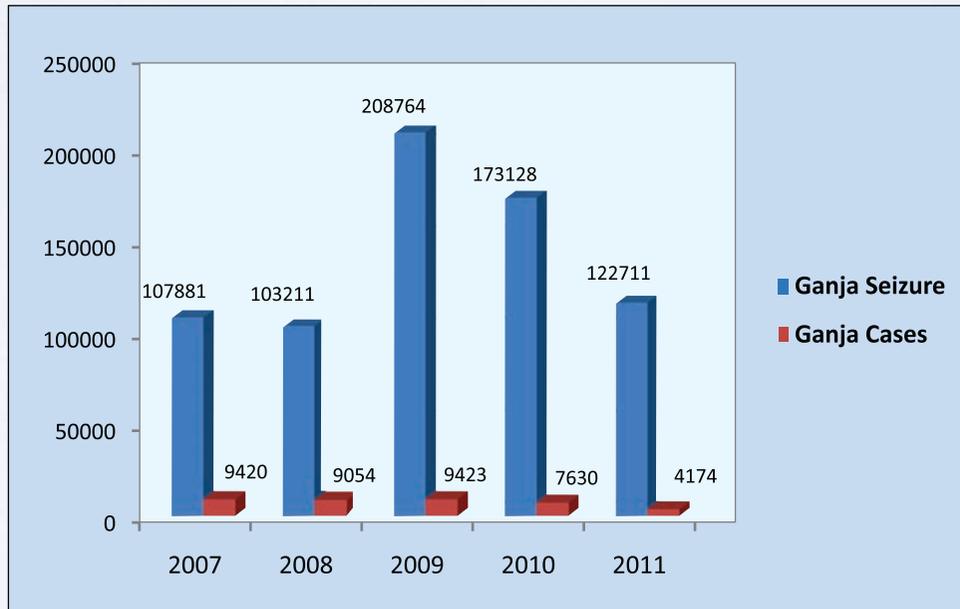
Trends

There are no estimates of the production of cannabis herb in India. In 2011, following trends were noticed in trafficking of *ganja*:

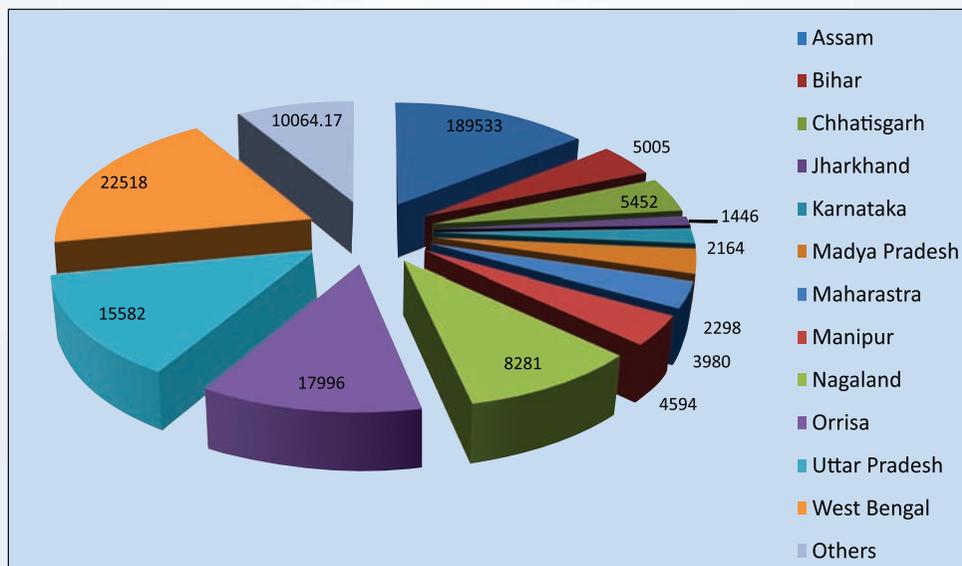
- Trafficking from the North-Eastern part of India to eastern states is mainly by surface transport.
- Trafficking in substantial quantities takes place across India - Nepal border, Andhra-Orissa border, India - Myanmar border and in the states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.



- The main transit routes for *ganja* are through Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.
- The drug is often concealed in legitimate consignments.
- The seizures of *Ganja* in the country are of more than 100 tons every year. Compared to 2010, the year 2011 has witnessed a fall in the quantity of seizure.



Year-wise seizure of cannabis herb (Ganja) during last 5 years (Figures in kg.)



State-wise seizure of cannabis herb (Ganja) in 2011 (Figures in kg.)



The graph above shows that *Ganja* seizures have been reported mostly from the states of West Bengal, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Nagaland.

Significant seizures of cannabis herb (*ganja*)

On 03.02.2011, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Berhampore intercepted a truck near Farakka Railway Station and seized 1210.7 kg of cannabis herb. The drug was packed in fifty nine packets and concealed under cosmetics goods. One person was arrested in the case.

On 18.02.2011, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Kolkata intercepted a tuck at Kolkata and seized 1821.28 kg of cannabis herb. The drug was concealed under coal. Two persons were arrested in the case.

On 05.03.2011, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Silliguri intercepted a truck at Silliguri and seized 1749.42 kg of cannabis herb. The drug was concealed under case of Mosquito Repellants and other household products. One person was arrested in the case.

On 12.03.2011, officers of the Customs, Imphal seized 1062 kg of unclaimed cannabis herb. The drug was concealed in a bush at the foothills of the forest, covered by tree branches and leaves.

On 27.02.2011, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Patna and Muzaffarpur intercepted a truck and seized 2930 kg of cannabis herb. The drug was packed in 186 packets and concealed in 10500 kg of fresh turmeric. Two persons were arrested in the case.

On 15.04.2011, officers of the Malkangiri, Orissa Police seized 2611.5 kg of cannabis herb at Chitrakonda. The drug was packed in ninety gunny bags. Three persons were arrested in the case.

On 21.05.2011, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Guwahati intercepted a truck at Guwahati and seized 2344.4 kg of cannabis herb. The drug was concealed under 410 bags of tea. Two persons were arrested in the case.

On 03.06.2011 officers of the Andhra Pradesh Police intercepted a vehicle at Narsipatnam Village, Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh and seized 2,420 kg of cannabis herb. The drug was concealed in 110 polythene bags. One person was arrested in the case.

On 28.07.2011, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Varanasi intercepted a truck at Varanasi and seized 2686.35 kg of cannabis herb. One person was arrested in the case.



On 28.06.2011, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Siliguri intercepted a truck at Siliguri and seized 3667.37 kg of cannabis herb. The drug was concealed under old scrap of household goods. Two persons were arrested in the case.

On 02.08.2011, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Lucknow intercepted a truck and recovered 3480.6 kg of cannabis herb. The drug was concealed under the tender coconut loaded in the truck. Four persons were arrested in the case.

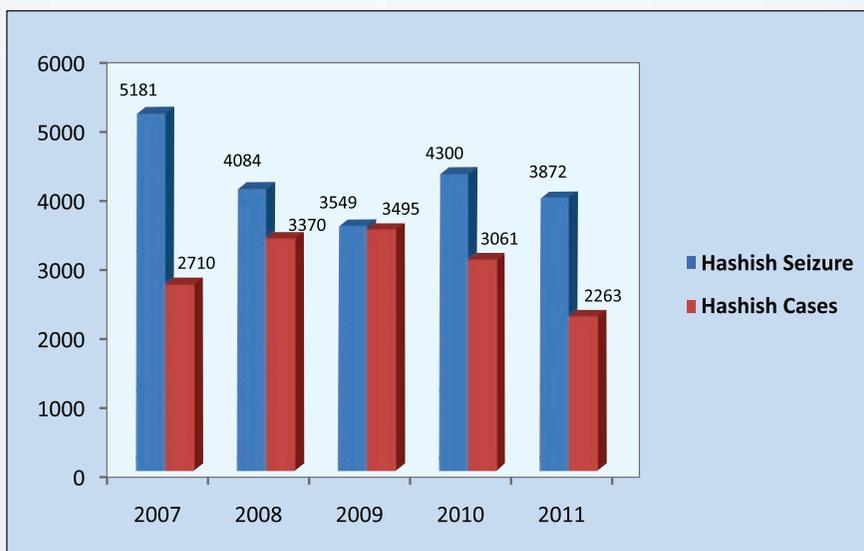
On 08.08.2011, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Patna intercepted a containerized refrigerated van and recovered 2075 kg of cannabis herb. One person was arrested in the case.

On 18.10.2011, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Guwahati intercepted a truck at Baihata Chiali, Assam and seized 2320 kg of cannabis herb. One person was arrested in the case.

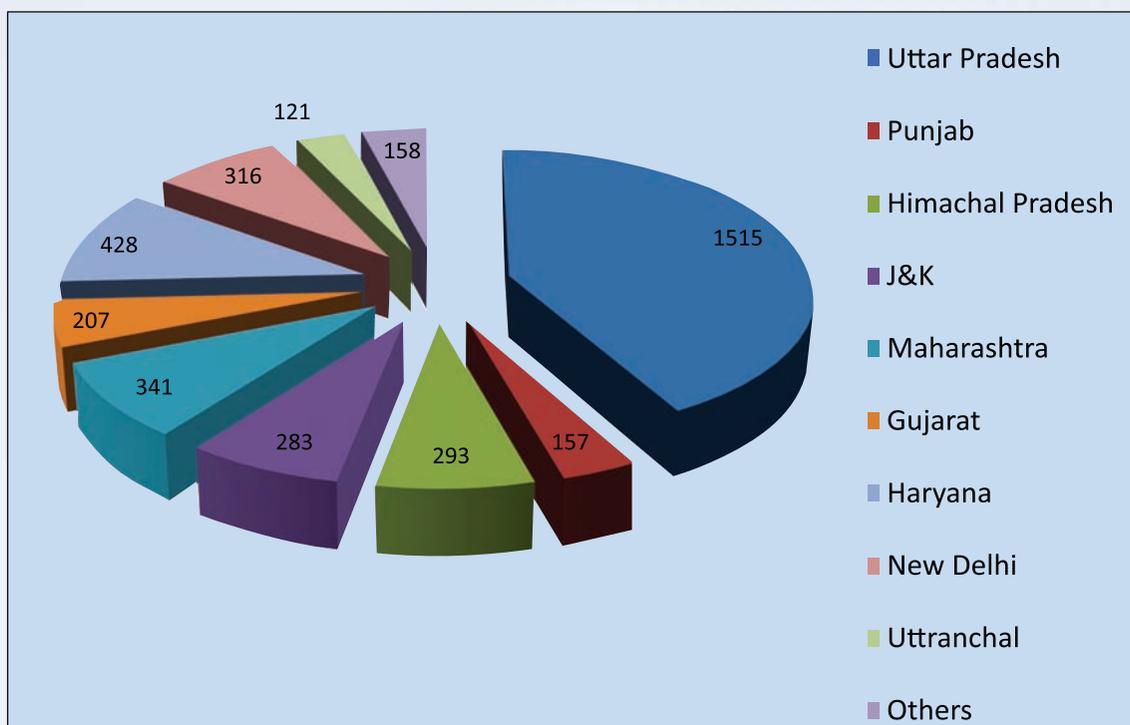
1.2.4 Hashish

Hashish or *charas* is the cannabis resin derived from the plant *cannabis sativa*. Generally *hashish* is obtained from the plant by rubbing the flowering tops of the cannabis plant between the palms of the hand or on rubber sheets.

Seizure of *hashish* in India is approximately 4 tons per year. Other than domestic production, Nepal, with whom India shares a long porous border, is also a major source country for *hashish*. In 2011, *hashish* of Nepal origin was 49 per cent of total seizures made in India.



Year-wise seizure of hashish during last 5 years (Figures in kg.)



State-wise seizure of hashish in 2011(Figures in kg.)

The state-wise distribution shows that Uttar Pradesh has accounted for the maximum Hashish/Charas seized during 2011.

Significant seizures of hashish/charas

On 13.01.2011, Officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Lucknow seized 146 kg. of charas (unclaimed) at Lucknow Railway Station. The drug was concealed in a secret cavity of the toilet of a general coach of train.

On 01.02.2011, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, New Delhi intercepted two cars near Mundka, New Delhi and seized 80 kg of hashish concealed in their doors, windows and boot. Three persons were arrested in the case.

On 05.02.2011, Officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Gorakhpur intercepted a truck at Gorakhpur and seized 160.405 kg of charas. Three persons were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal.

On 06.02.2011, Officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Lucknow intercepted a truck on Sonauli Gorakhpur Road and seized 161 kg of charas. The drug was concealed in roof of the cabin of the said truck. Three persons were arrested in the case.

On 11.02.2011, Officers of the Rohtak, Haryana Police seized 231 kg of charas at Jindran, PS Sadar, Rohtak. Four persons were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal.



On 13/14.02.2011, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai searched residential premises at Nasik, Maharashtra and seized 66 kg of hashish. Two persons were arrested in the case.

On 26.02.2011, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai intercepted a truck at Bhiwandi Road, Vasai (East) Thane and seized 62 kg of hashish. The drug was concealed in the cavities specially made in the rear side of the driver's cabin of the said truck. Two persons were arrested in the case.

On 31.01.2011, Officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Gorakhpur seized 89 kg. of charas (unclaimed) at Gorakhpur Railway Station. The drug was concealed in the toilet cavity of a coach of the train.

On 11.03.2011, Officers of the Haryana Police, Rohtak intercepted a jeep at Akbarpur and seized 113 kg of Charas. Three persons were arrested in the case.

On 20.05.2011, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Muzaffarpur, Bihar intercepted a truck near Ramgarhwa Railway Station, Raxaul and recovered 450 kg of hashish. The drug was concealed in specially made cavity in the roof of the truck. Two persons were arrested in the case. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal.

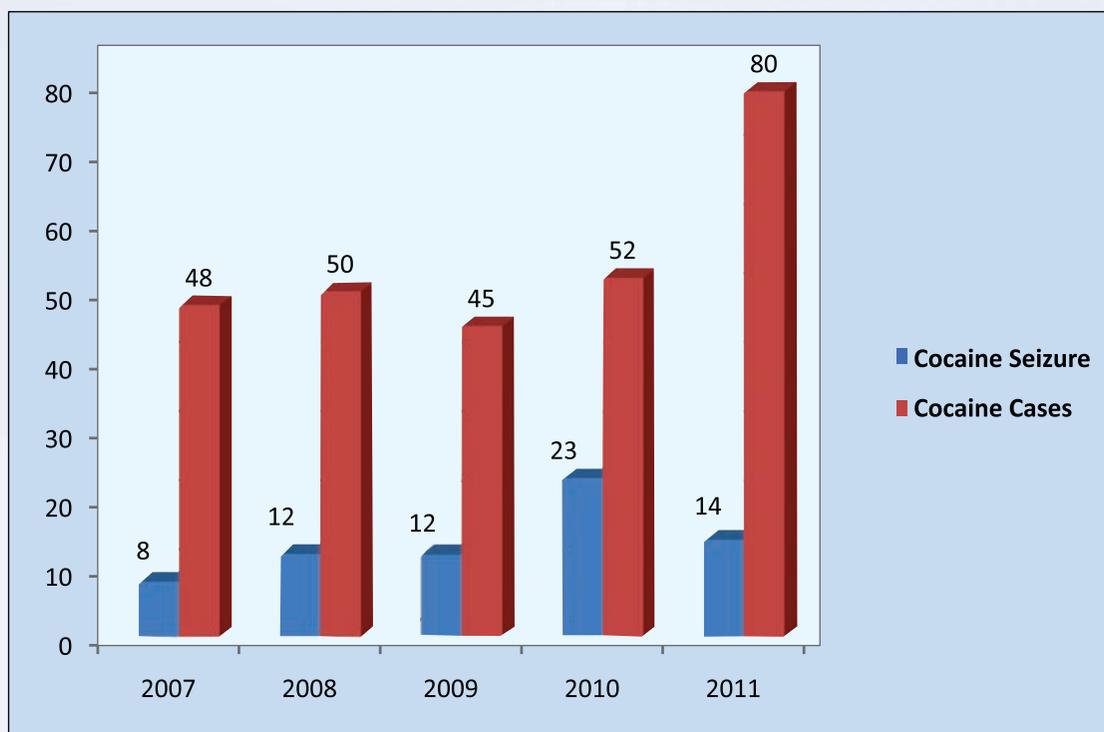
On 18/19.12.2011, the officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Ahmedabad intercepted a truck at Aslali, Ahmedabad and seized 104.89 kg of charas, and arrested three persons. The drug was concealed in secret cavity in roof of the driver cabin.

1.2.5 Cocaine

Cocaine is prepared from coca leaves. It is widely used as a recreational drug. Cocaine abuse in India is more prevalent among the rich and influential. It is cultivated in South American countries, primarily Brazil, Colombia, Bolivia and Peru. It is trafficked throughout the world. Although the drug is finding its markets in the developing countries, the primary markets are North America and Europe. In India, it is mainly smuggled in by West African drug traffickers.

Trends

Trafficking trends of cocaine have followed a similar pattern over the years. The pattern is characterized by low level seizures and smuggling by West Africans based in India. The drug is frequently trafficked concealed in courier parcels.



Year-wise seizure of cocaine (in kg.) during last 5 years (Figures in kg.)

Whereas the number of seizures of cocaine in 2011 have increased to 80 from 52 in 2010, the quantity of cocaine seized has come down to 14 kg. from 23 kg. in 2010.

Significant seizures of cocaine

On 08.01.2011, Officers of the Delhi Police apprehended one Nigerian national at Delhi and seized 52 gms of cocaine from his possession. He was arrested in the case.

On 17.01.2011, Officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Hyderabad seized 307 gms of cocaine from a parcel at Hyderabad. The drug was concealed in each of the bottom support pad of two travel bags. The destination of the seized drug was Australia.

On 06.07.2011, Officers of the Anti Narcotics Cell, Mumbai seized 400 gms of cocaine and arrested three Nigerian nationals in the case.

On 13.07.2011, Officers of the Pune Anti Terrorist Cell intercepted a vehicle at Pune and seized 609.74 gms of cocaine and arrested two persons. The drug was packed in plastic carry bag.

On 30.09.2011, officers of the CCB, Women & Drug Wing, and Bangalore apprehended one Nigerian national at Bangalore and seized 114 gms of cocaine from his possession. He was arrested in the case.



On 13.12.2011, Officers of the Customs, Air Intelligence Unit, and Mumbai apprehended one Uganda national at CSI Airport, Mumbai and seized 5.13 kg of cocaine from her possession. The drug was concealed in zipper bag. She was arrested. The destination of the seized drug was Addis Ababa and further to Entebbe.

1.3 Crop Cultivation

1.3.1 Licit Opium Poppy Cultivation

Licit cultivation takes place in selected tracts of land in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Licenses to grow opium are issued by the Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN) to cultivators who meet the general conditions required by the Government. During the year 2011, provisional statistics issued by CBN highlight that 48857 no. of cultivators were issued license to cultivate opium poppy and the area licensed was 53588 hectares. The area licensed for cultivation has shown a significant increase. The entire product is purchased by the Government for further processing in its Govt. Opium and Alkaloid Works (GOAWs) and production of different pharmaceutical products for medicinal and research purposes. Such products are used indigenously and also exported.

India is the only country which produces opium through gum method. Countries such as Australia, Austria, France, China, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey and Czech Republic also produce opium but through Concentrate of Poppy Straw (CPS) process. India is also in the process of producing opium through the CPS method.

1.3.2 Illicit Opium Poppy Cultivation

During 2011, illicit cultivation of opium poppy has been found in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Manipur, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

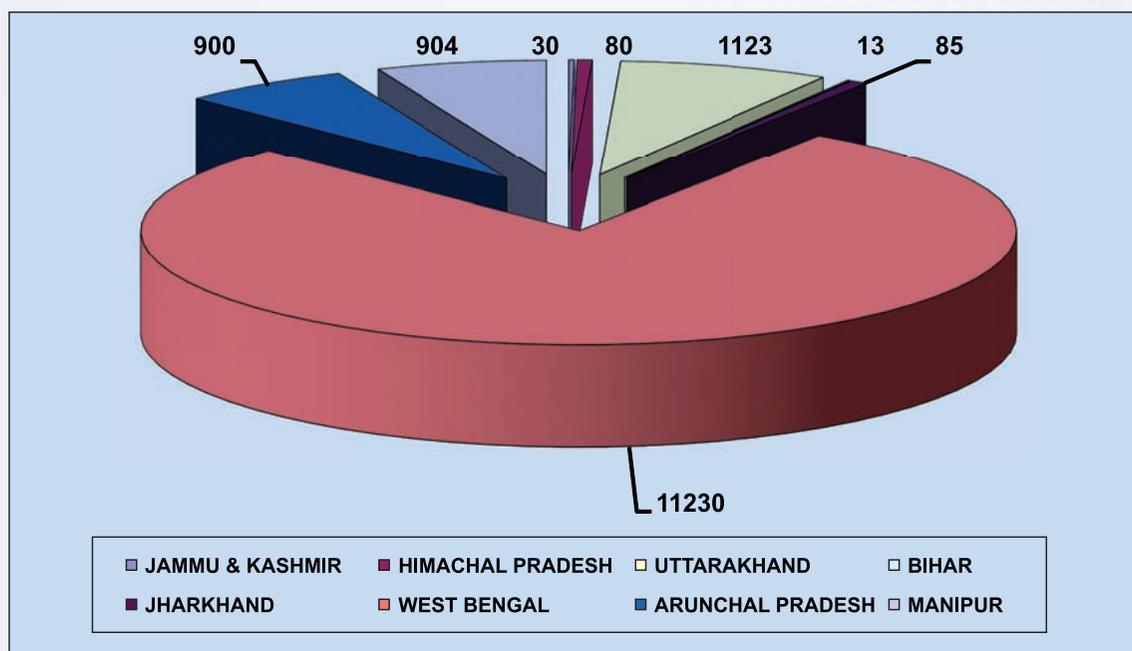
Identification and destruction of illicit opium poppy

It is difficult to determine the extent of illicit cultivation and the potential yield of opium from such crops. The identification of illicit poppy fields is based on the input from intelligence reports, earlier eradications of the crop, field survey and satellite imagery received from Advanced Data Processing Research Institute (ADRIN), Secunderabad, under the "Narcotics Crop Assessment Project" (NCAP). The destruction operations are



undertaken by the law enforcement authorities of the country independently and also in collaboration with each other.

The coordination and enforcement efforts of the Narcotics Control Bureau resulted in identification and destruction of opium poppy spread over 14366 acres in 2011 compared to 7630 acres in 2010. The destruction of illicit cultivation of opium poppy preempts and prevents probable production of heroin, which could have found its way into the market.



State-wise destruction of opium poppy in 2011(Figures in acres)

West Bengal accounted for maximum destruction of opium poppy in 2011. Other major states where opium poppy was destroyed are Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh.

Identification and destruction of illicit cannabis cultivation

Under the NDPS Act, as also under the UN Drug Control Conventions, the cultivation of cannabis is illegal. One of the important countermeasures of NCB is to identify and destroy illicit cultivation of the plant. In 2011, the area under illicit cannabis cultivation was detected to be around 2979 acres, which was subsequently destroyed by various Central & State agencies.



Destruction of cannabis cultivation

1.4 Psychotropic substances

According to the NDPS Act, “psychotropic substance” means any substance, natural or synthetic, or any natural material or any salt or preparation of such substance or material included in the list of psychotropic substances specified in the Schedule. The Schedule includes substances like ATS, methamphetamine, methaqualone, alprazolam, diazepam, buprenorphine, etc

1.4.1 Synthetic drugs

The abuse of synthetic drugs is one of the emerging threats. Synthetic drugs like ATS have become drugs of choice in South East Asia and in North America. In India, attempts have been made to set up clandestine manufacturing facilities, especially in Maharashtra and Gujarat. Narcotics Control Bureau has successfully thwarted these attempts. During 2011, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Ahmedabad, has busted a clandestine laboratory producing methamphetamine which resulted in seizure of a total of 469 Kg of Methamphetamine.

Significant seizures of psychotropic substances

On 04/05.12.2011, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Ahmedabad seized 5.997 kg of ketamine, 37.458 kg of Methamphetamine Hydrochloride and 48.255 kg of white coloured tablets bearing inscription “GG 249” from courier parcels at Air Cargo Complex, Ahmedabad. The drug was concealed in wrappers of food articles. The destination of the seized drug was UK and USA. One person was arrested.



1.4.2 Ketamine

Ketamine has attained the notoriety as a club drug and its abuse has been reported from South-East Asia and Europe. Instances of diversion of Ketamine from its legitimate use as a veterinary anaesthetic continued in the year 2011 also.

Trends

- In 2011, the following trends have been observed:
- India continues to be a source country for trafficking of ketamine to South-East Asia

Instances of ketamine trafficking to Canada, Spain, France, USA, and the United Kingdom were also noticed.

In 2011, various law enforcement agencies have seized approximately 1,493 Kg of Ketamine showing a marginal increase over the seizure of previous year. Seizures of Ketamine both in India and abroad for the last five years have shown an increasing trend. Government of India has notified Ketamine in the list of Psychotropic substances vide notification dated 10.02.2011.

Significant seizures of Ketamine

On 01.03.2011, Officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Chennai intercepted an export consignment consigned to Malaysia at Chennai and seized 33.56 kg of ketamine. Two persons were arrested.

On 18.04.2011, Officers of the Air Intelligence Unit, Customs, Bangalore apprehended two persons at Bengaluru International Airport and seized 6.5 kg of ketamine from their possession and arrested them. The drug was concealed inside a plastic cover put in hard plastic bakelite sheet. The destination of the seized drug was Malaysia.

On 03.04.2011, Officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Mumbai examined one consignment declared as 'Choline Chloride' consigned to one Chennai based firm and the examination so conducted resulted in recovery and seizure of 300 kg of Ketamine.

On 07.06.2011, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Mumbai intercepted 200 kg of Ketamine. Follow-up of the same resulted in recovery of 1.28 kg of ketamine. A subsequent search of a factory premises resulted in seizure of 826.10 kg of Ketamine. A total of 1027.98 kg of Ketamine was seized during the entire operation. Four persons were arrested in the case.

On 01.12.2011, Officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Chennai intercepted an export consignment at Chennai and seized 24.9 kg of ketamine. The destination of the seized drug was Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. One person was arrested.



1.5 Clandestine laboratories

In the absence of any survey, the extent and prevalence of abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants in India is not known. As in earlier years, attempts to set up clandestine facilities to manufacture methamphetamine continue. In most of these labs the involvement of foreign operatives has been noticed. This indicates that India is being used by criminal networks for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants. There are reports that most of the methamphetamine manufactured in clandestine laboratories in India is destined for illicit markets in other countries.

In 2011, one illicit ephedrine laboratory was busted in Mumbai. The most significant event of the recent times in the series of busting of illicit infrastructure was dismantling of a clandestine laboratory producing Methamphetamine by the officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Ahmedabad in Sangli, Maharashtra. It resulted in a seizure 469 Kg of Methamphetamine, Ephedrine and Ketamine.

1.6 Precursor Chemicals

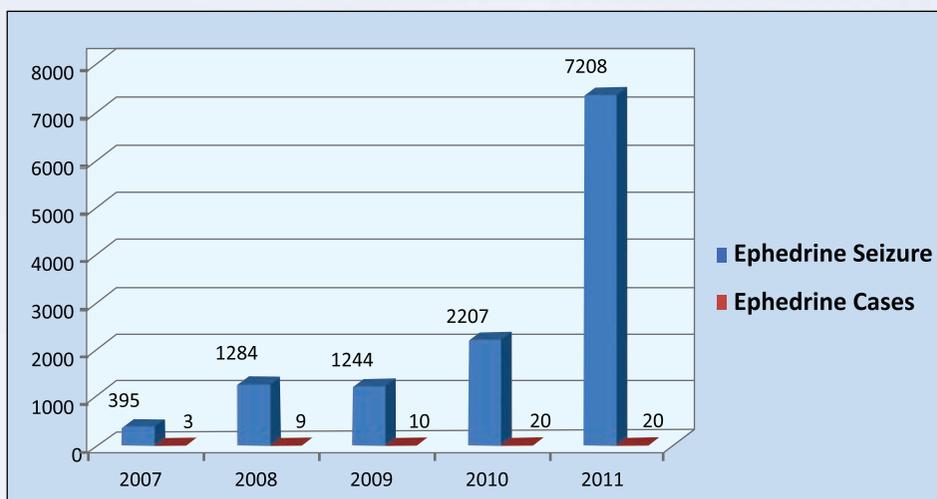
Precursor chemicals are 'dual-use' chemicals that have legitimate uses, and can also be used in the manufacture of illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988, has identified 23 precursors as the chemicals that need to be controlled. India has notified five precursor chemicals as 'Controlled Substances'.

They are:

1. Acetic Anhydride
2. Ephedrine
3. Pseudo-ephedrine
4. Anthranilic acid
5. N- acetyl anthranilic acid

1.6.1 Ephedrine

Ephedrine and Pseudo-ephedrine are two precursors widely used in the manufacture of medicines especially cough syrups. They are also essential ingredients for the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs like ATS. India produces large quantities of these precursor chemicals for legitimate use. India also exports these chemicals by following a system of Pre-Export Notifications (PEN) under which prior clearance is obtained from the importing country.



Year-wise seizure of Ephedrine during last 5 years (Figures in kg.)

The recent trend over the last five years has witnessed an increase in seizure of ephedrine and pseudo-ephedrine. One interesting trend observed during this year was trafficking of pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine/pseudo-ephedrine. Approximately 2 crore tablets were seized by the law enforcement agencies during 2011.

Significant Seizures of Ephedrine and Pseudo-ephedrine

On 13.01.2011, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai apprehended two persons at Chennai and seized 35 kg of ephedrine. The drug was packed in seven polythene bags. Both the persons were arrested. The destination of the seized drug was Malaysia.

On 01.04.2011, officers of the Delhi Police apprehended one person at Delhi and seized 200 kg of ephedrine from his possession. He was arrested.

On 03.06.2011, officers of the Delhi Police apprehended two persons at Delhi and seized 1000 kg of ephedrine from their possession. Both the persons were arrested.

On 16.06.2011, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai apprehended two persons at Chennai and seized 48 kg of ephedrine from their possession. Both the persons were arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Malaysia.

On 17.11.2011, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Mumbai intercepted an export consignment at Nhava Sheva, District Raigad and seized 125 kg of salt of ephedrine. The contrabands were concealed in the consignment of furniture (sofas) which was meant for export to Laos. Three persons including one Canadian national were arrested.

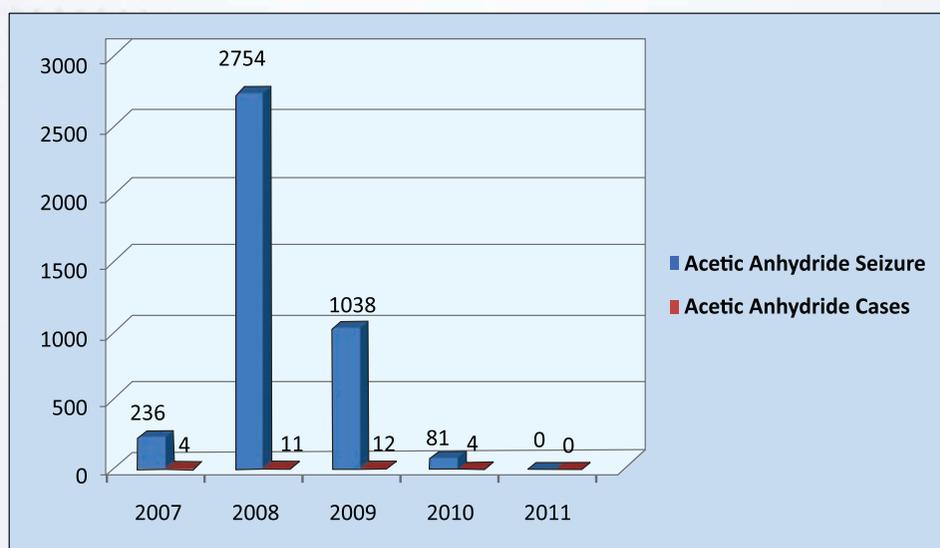


On 15.12.2011, the officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, New Delhi intercepted a car at New Delhi and seized 100 kg of pseudo-ephedrine. Two persons were arrested.

On 26.12.2011, the officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Hyderabad seized 96.85 kg of ephedrine, 18.94 kg of pseudo ephedrine hydrochloride, 844.52 kg of dl-ephedrine base (wet), 4050.51 kg of d-ephedrine hydrochloride, 676.20 kg of pseudo ephedrine and 4.97 kg of ephedrine hydrochloride. One Hyderabad based gang was involved in clandestine removal of Ephedrine from a factory premises. The destination of the seized drug was Malaysia. Four persons of the gang have been arrested.

1.6.2 Acetic-anhydride

India is one of the largest producers of acetic anhydride for legitimate use. It is widely used by the pharmaceutical and textile industry. It is also used for the illicit manufacture of heroin and methaqualone. It was a remarkable year for the country when no seizure of Acetic Anhydride was reported. It may be attributed to the non diversion from the licit channel and the appropriate checks.



Year-wise seizure of Acetic Anhydride during last 5 years (Figures in kg.)

1.7 Pharmaceutical drugs

The abuse of pharmaceutical drugs in India is an issue of concern. The problem seems to be serious in the North-east and North-west region. The pharmaceuticals products that are abused include buprenorphine, codeine-based cough syrups, alprazolam, diazepam and other sedatives. The easy availability of such preparations is the major factor that encourages their misuse. There is also the perception that these pharmaceutical drugs are less harmful than hard drugs like heroin, cocaine etc. This is a misconception, since these



can be addictive and have a debilitating effect on health. Pharmaceutical preparations having narcotic / psychotropic substances are under the purview of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act and the NDPS Act.

In 2011, Border Security Force, Customs and State Police seized 1155836 bottles of codeine-based cough syrups on India-Bangladesh border. Law enforcement agencies have also seized sizeable quantities of spasmoproxyvon, nitrazepam, actified tabs and buprenorphine etc.

Significant Seizures

On 08.06.2011, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Guwahati seized 1,68,000 Tridon tablets containing pseudo ephedrine from a parcel booked in courier services at Guwahati. The controlled substance was concealed in four cartons wrapped in gunny bag.

On 10.06.2011, Officers of the State Excise Department, Mizoram, Aizawl apprehended two Myanmar nationals at Mizoram and seized 500000 tablets of Loract-D containing pseudo ephedrine from their possession. Both the persons were arrested.

On 10.7.2011, Officers of the Rajasthan police seized 90 bottles of Rexcof cough syrup, 13300 capsules of Parvon Spas, 72 capsules of Spasmo Proxyvon, 280 tablets of Projolam and 280 tablets of Alprazolam and arrested two persons.

On 14.07.2011, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai intercepted a consignment containing 93.6 kg of Nordazepam, a psychotropic substance. The destination of psychotropic substance was South Africa.

On 16.07.2011, Officers of the Assam Rifles and the Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal seized 1,15,250 Mucoson Expectorant tablets, 1,69,480 Actifin tablets, 4,070 Actified plus tablets and 5,310 Actified tablets containing pseudo ephedrine. One person was arrested.

On 21.07.2011, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Guwahati searched residential premises at Islampur, Guwahati and seized 49,790 Coscold -T tablets and 3,47,000 Brokuf Plus tablets containing pseudo ephedrine. The drug was concealed in shoe and chappal packets inside plastic gunny bags and cartons. One person was arrested.

On 26.08.2011, Officers of the Assam Rifles and the Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal seized a consignment of 13,20,000 tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine. The destination of the seized consignment was suspected to be Myanmar. Two persons including one Myanmar national were arrested in the case.

On 15.09.2011, Officers of the Assam Rifles and the Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal intercepted a vehicle at Tegnoupal and seized 17,45,000 tablets containing pseudo ephedrine. Two persons were arrested.



On 11.11.2011, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Kolkata apprehended four persons at Kolkata and seized 24300 ampules of Pentazocine Lactate Injection, 62 bottles of Corex syrup, 7765 ampules of Buprenorphine injections and 10 ampules of Lupigesic injections. All the four persons were arrested.

On 05.12.2011, Officers of the 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 in the case. The suspected destination of the seized contraband was Myanmar.

On 11.12.2011, Officers of the Assam Rifles and the Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal seized 3,36,100 tablets containing pseudo ephedrine.

On 15.12.2011, Officers of the Assam Rifles and the Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal seized 1,68,000 tablets containing pseudo ephedrine.

1.7.1 Internet pharmacies

With the coming of age of Information Technology Internet has emerged as a powerful tool for marketing of goods & services. Marketing through Internet or e-marketing as it is generally called, is increasingly gaining popularity amongst the suppliers. The advantage 'e-marketing' has over conventional marketing is that it allows direct access to the consumer, thereby eliminating unnecessary links in the supply chain which results in substantial reduction of costs. Therefore, more and more providers of goods and services are trying to market their products through Internet. In "e-marketing" orders are solicited online from prospective customers through websites. In some cases the suppliers themselves host these websites. In other cases, these websites act as a sort of intermediary i.e. they collect orders from the prospective customers and then pass it on to the suppliers collecting their commission in the sales so effected in the process.

Internet Pharmacy is nothing but an extension of E-commerce in the pharmacy industry, whereby pharmaceutical products i.e. medicines are sold through Internet instead of conventional pharmacies. The modus operandi is similar to the one discussed above. There are a number of websites that offer entire range of medicines ranging from over the counter drugs to prescription drugs falling in the category of Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances to their prospective customers. Once these orders are received online these are downloaded and passed on to the suppliers, who might be based in a different country. The suppliers then source the drugs and execute the orders, usually through courier parcels and pass on the tracking number of the individual parcels to the website operators. Thereafter payments are made to the supplier by the



websites operator after deducting usual service charges. These are standard practices of E-commerce and are not unique to Internet pharmacy. Though e-commerce is legal, but Internet Pharmacies are illegal in the Indian context.

2011 was a remarkable year for NCB. During the year, Officers of NCB, Chennai busted an illegal internet pharmacy and seized 2597 tablets/capsules of psychotropic substances. In the follow up action, another consignment having 1,22,100 tablets/capsules and 42 parcels containing 2954 tablets/capsules of psychotropic substances were seized. Six persons comprising five Indians and one Russian were arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was UK & USA. Assets worth crores of rupees were also frozen in course of financial investigation.

Busting of illicit internet pharmacy

Case Study

Based on specific intelligence, on 21.09.2011, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai zonal unit effected seizure of speed post articles suspected to be psychotropic substances, in Chennai destined for U.S.A. and U.K. On follow up action, officers busted an illicit internet based pharmacy being operated from a residence in Villupuram by a person viz., Shankar @ Sekar (48 years), s/o Chidambaram, who was shipping these contraband to different international destinations. Search of the residence resulted in the recovery of equipments and seizure of 3 boxes and some undelivered speed posts suspected to contain psychotropic substances.

In the follow up action, the residence of one Russian national viz. Alexander Vyukhin @ Alex (48 years) near Auroville in Pondicherry was searched which resulted in the seizure of equipments and incriminating data pertaining to the said illicit internet pharmacy. Both, Shankar and Alex had been clandestinely despatching psychotropic substances to different international destinations, largely to the USA for nearly five years. Investigation revealed involvement of four pharmacies based at Madurai, Chennai and Villupuram who sold huge quantities of psychotropic substances to Shankar @ Sekar without mandatory documents.





2

CAPACITY BUILDING

2.1 Training

The complex task of combating drug trafficking involves dealing with violations of national law, international conventions and also all allied economic crimes like corruption, tax evasion, money laundering and crimes of violence, terrorism etc.

The need of the hour is to build a team of dedicated officers in the field of narcotics law enforcement who are well trained and equipped with updated knowledge and allied skills to effectively combat this menace. To achieve this objective, training programmes need to be conducted at all levels in order to enhance and hone the specialized skills required to improve performance and effectiveness of the personnel involved in drug law enforcement. Training also ensures greater understanding of drug law enforcement and helps in evolving uniform practices for effective counter measures. It also enhances quality of cooperation among various drug law enforcement agencies and brings about synergy in anti-drug measures. Sharing of experience during training adds tremendously to the individual and team capabilities and also increases levels of motivation.

NCB has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for organizing training programmes on Drug Law Enforcement for the Central/State agencies. These strategies include:

Participation of all stakeholders i.e. State Police (ANTF, CID & GRPF) , Custom, Central & State Excise, Forest Department, CAPFs/BGFs (BSF, SSB, CISF, ITBP, Assam Rifles), RPF, Indian Coast Guard, CBI, IB, DRI, Courier Agencies, State Drug Controllers etc in each training programme. This ensures interaction among different agencies during training programmes and increases the quality and speed of inter-agency cooperation.

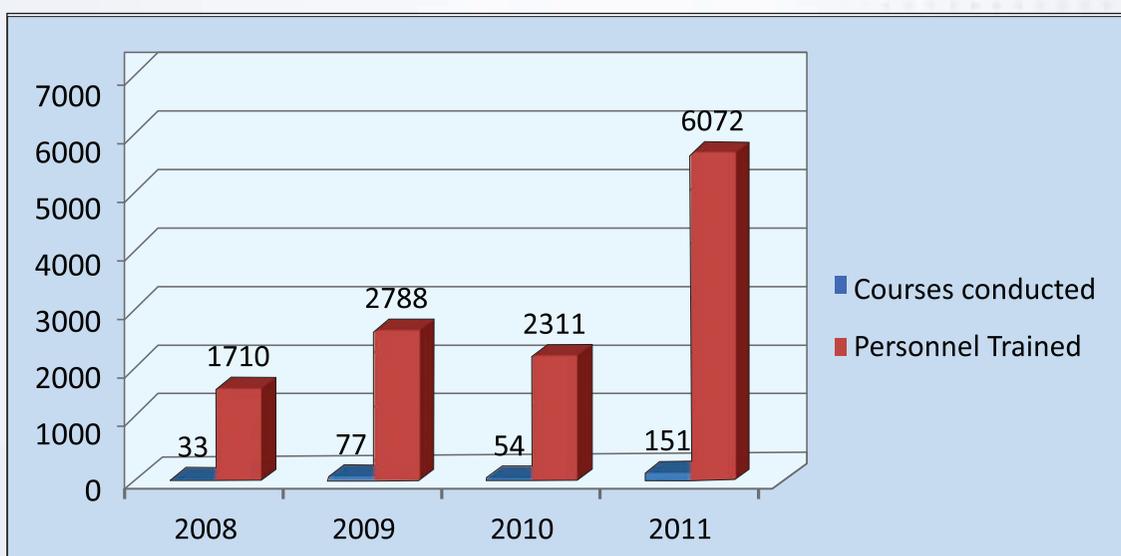
Emphasis on training for the officials of Border Security Force, Sashastra Seema Bal and Indian Coast Guard, as these agencies have been empowered under NDPS Act 1985. Railway Protection Force and Central Industrial Security Force are also included in the training programmes, as these organizations are providing security at locations which are vulnerable to drug trafficking i.e. along Railway Routes and Airports, respectively.



Training is made comprehensive by the inclusion of all important topics relating to drug law administration & enforcement including NDPS Act & Rules, Financial investigation, PITNDPS, Precursor Control (RCS Order 1993), Money Laundering, Composite seizures and other linkages, Modus Operandi, National Drug Scenario, Case studies, Court judgements, Identification and spot testing of narcotic drugs, Concealment methods, Rummaging of vessels/ships in the sea for drugs and applicability of Customs & other Acts etc. in the training curriculum.

Providing 'resource persons' and training materials to other sister organizations like National Academy of Customs Excise & Narcotics (NACEN), CBI Academy, National Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science, BSF, SSB, National and State Police Academies, etc for specialized training in drug law enforcement.

In 2011, NCB organized 151 training courses. 6072 personnel working in different organizations of Central/State agencies were trained.



Training of personnel (from 2008-2011)

Computer Based Training Module

UNODC proposed the setting up of Computer Based Training (CBT) Modules for law enforcement agencies in South Asia as part of the work plan of project XSA J81 on "Strengthening Drug Law Enforcement capacities in South Asia. In India, the project is funded by GOI (Department of Revenue) and is being implemented since 2008 jointly with NACEN. UNODC has developed 110+ Hours CBT software based on international best practices and is now used in more than 62 countries in about 300 CBT centres across the world.



This programme will be utilized for updating the skills and knowledge on specific modules/topics on 'need basis'. The CBT Module has the following features:

- The modules cover all aspects of drug law enforcement including intelligence, investigation, precursor trafficking and anti money laundering
- It is possible to design a verity of courses ranging from few hours to a few days, weeks or months. The course content can thus be made specific to the target groups.
- The CBT ensures privacy during the learning process, where a learner can learn by committing mistakes.
- The interactive nature of the modules facilitate enhanced retention capacity of the learners
- This module has pre and post test scores/sessions which enables the administrator to assess the impact of learning process.

Training of Intelligence Officers of NCB

- 30 weeks basic training for the 3rd Batch of directly recruited Intelligence Officers was organized from 3rd January to 29th July, 2011, in collaboration with CBI Academy, STC CRPF, Neemuch and Intelligence Bureau Training School. The training curriculum includes Major & Minor Acts, NDPS Act, Drug administration and control strategies, intelligence/surveillance techniques, arms handling, vehicle driving and familiarization with working of Customs, Immigration, Central Bureau of Narcotics, Chief Controller of Factories etc.
- Induction course for 4th Batch of newly recruited Intelligence Officers commenced from 29th August, 2011.



Training of IOs at STC CRPF,
Neemuch



Valediction of 4th Batch of IOs at CBI Academy,
Ghaziabad



Training Programmes

- NCB provided resource persons to Vietnam to organize training programme for Police Officers of Vietnam in combating the menace of drug trafficking, providing assistance in intelligence, investigation & surveillance techniques, joint and controlled delivery operations targeting drug trafficking syndicates, modus operandi.
 - Batch-I from 28th -31st March, 2011 at Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
 - Batch-2 from 4th – 7th April 2011 at Hanoi, Vietnam
- NCB provided Resource Person 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 organized by ONCB Thailand at Bangkok, Thailand.
- NCB organized Regional training programme on Forensic Drug Analysis at New Delhi during November 14-18, 2011, in cooperation with Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP) and Central Revenues Control Laboratory (CRCL), New Delhi. This programme was for the member countries to enhance their capacity on drug analysis. The objective of the training was to:
 - a) Provide participants with comprehensive knowledge on drug purification and drug analysis.
 - b) Provide new techniques of drug analysis
 - c) Share information 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 above training programme.

2.2 Assistance to States

The Government of India has introduced a scheme, namely “Assistance to States”, with an objective to finance the State Governments so as to strengthen their enforcement capabilities for combating illicit trafficking in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

The Scheme was initially launched by the Ministry of Home Affairs during 2004-05, with an estimated budget of Rs 10 crore and the scheme was valid for a period of 5 years till March 2009. Considering the need for continuation of the central assistance to States, the scheme was further extended for a period of 5 years i.e from 2009-10 to 2013-14, with an enhanced budget of Rs 15 crore. The revised guidelines were issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in November 2009 which also extended the scope of the scheme to Union Territories, with an objective to control the inter-state and cross border drug trafficking.



The grant under the "Assistance to States & UTs" scheme is subject to establishment of following institutional mechanism:

- i) Formation of an Apex Level Committee under the Chief Secretary/Senior Secretary to draw up a strategy to combat both drug abuse & supply of drugs;
- ii) Setting up of an Anti Narcotics Task Force under an IG/DIG level officer;
- iii) Formulation of a 5-year Action Plan for the above purpose.

Under the scheme, financial assistance is given for the following equipments:

- i) Surveillance equipment;
- ii) Laboratory equipment;
- iii) Vehicle for patrolling/Surveillance;
- iv) Computers and their accessories;
- v) Fax machine & photocopiers;
- vi) Other equipments useful for enforcement.

All the 28 States and 5 Union Territories have set up the institutional above mechanisms. Financial assistance amounting to **Rs 15,50,25,599/-** has been provided to States & UTs since inception of the scheme in 2004-05. Central assistance amounting to Rs. **3,62,24,849/-** has been sanctioned to the 15 States & Union Territories under this scheme during the year 2011, details of which are given below:

S. No.	State	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	23,25,000
2	Assam	29,20,936
3	Chhattisgarh	44,44,000
4	Haryana	10,15,000
5	Himachal Pradesh	15,26,680
6	Jammu Kashmir	11,50,000
7	Kerala	41,70,994
8	Madhya Pradesh	28,00,710
9	Meghalaya	18,71,852
10	NCT Delhi	11,50,000
11	Orissa	7,59,500
12	Punjab	61,81,700
13	Sikkim	7,00,000
14	Tripura	36,13,477
15	UT Lakshadweep	15,95,000
	Total	3,62,24,849



The implementation of the scheme is monitored by NCB. The State Governments, who avail central assistance under the scheme, are required to furnish performance reports and utilization certificates to NCB Hqrs. Zonal Directors of NCB also visit the States to monitor utilization of the grants sanctioned under the scheme.

2.3 Drug Detection Kits

NCB procures and provides Drug Detection Kits to the Enforcement agencies across the country. Availability of a simple, correct and user friendly method for 'on the spot' testing of suspected materials even by non-technical officials is a key requirement for correct and effective enforcement.

The Drug Detection Kits are available in two packings i.e. Narcotics Drug Detection Kit and Precursor Chemical Detection Kits along with testing methods and flow charts. The following narcotics drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals can be identified 'on the spot', through these kits:

Narcotic Drugs: Opium, Morphine, Codeine, Heroin, Amphetamines, Mescaline, Marijuana, Hashish & Hashish Oil, Cocaine & Methaqualone.

Precursor Chemicals: Isosafrole, 3m4-Netgtykebeduixtoge btk-2-Propanone, Phenylacetic Acid, 1-Phenyl-2-Propanone, Piperonal, Safrole, Toluene, Piperidine, N-Acetylanthranilic Acid, Ergometrine, Ergotamine, Lysergic Acid, Ephedrine, Pseudoephedrine, Acetone, Methyl Ethyl Ketone

The details of DD Kits distributed by NCB during the last four years to various drug Law enforcement agencies are as under:

Year	Drug Detection Kits	Precursor Chemicals Kits (in numbers)
2008	1030	101
2009	1000	228
2010	500	150
2011	1000	250

Supply order for following quantities has further been placed on Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pune on 28th December 2011:

- 1155 Narcotics drug detection Kits;
- 315 Precursor Chemical Kits; and
- 40 Ketamine testing kit



3

COORDINATION

MANDATE OF NCB

The Narcotics Control Bureau is the national nodal agency for matters relating to drug law enforcement in India. NCB was created as a Central Authority for the purpose of exercising the powers and functions of the Central Government under the NDPS Act. NCB following its mandate co-ordinates the actions by various offices, State Governments and other authorities under the NDPS Act, Customs Act, 1962, Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and any other law for the time being in force in connection with the enforcement of the provisions of the principal Act. NCB also coordinates actions taken by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and other concerned Ministries, Departments or Organizations in respect of matters relating to drug abuse.

3.1 National Coordination

The Narcotics Control Bureau, being the central authority for matters relating to drug law enforcement in India, assesses the problems relating to drug trafficking in the country and in doing so, seeks the cooperation of the States and Union Territories. It also advises them suitably at various forums - both at the Centre and the State level.

3.1.1 Forums at the Centre

a) Narcotics Coordination Committee of Secretaries:

The Ministry of Finance following the recommendation of the Cabinet Sub-Committee on Drug Abuse Control formed a Narcotics Committee of Secretaries to review incidence of drug abuse, control and counter measures, and drug problems in States and the functioning of de-addiction centres. The committee consists of the Secretaries of the Department of Revenue, MSJ&E, MH&FW, MHA with Director General, NCB as Convener.



b) Regional Coordination meetings:

NCB assesses the problems relating to trafficking and abuse of narcotic drugs prevailing in various states. It seeks their cooperation in taking steps to reduce the problem and advises them suitably during the Regional Coordination meetings inter alia on the latest trends of drug trafficking and techniques adopted by the traffickers. . Such meetings for regional coordination are held periodically under the chairmanship of DG, NCB. Discussions during these regional meetings lead to formulation of appropriate strategies for combating the drug menace. Following meetings were organized in the four regions of the country during 2011:

- a) Northern Regional Conference at New Delhi on 17th August, 2011
- b) Western Regional Conference at Mumbai 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, State Drug Controllers etc. participated in these conferences.

c) Multi Agency Centre (MAC)

The Intelligence Bureau conducts MAC meetings which are attended by Nodal Officers of various law enforcement agencies. The main purpose of this meeting is to exchange intelligence relating to terrorism, organized crime including drug trafficking and to assess the nexus between terrorism and narcotics. Similar meetings are organized at the State level Multi Agency Centre (SMAC) by Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau (SIB).

d) Lead Intelligence Agency (LIA)

The Border Guarding Agency deployed in the State/Region organize LIA meetings periodically to share intelligence and discuss issues relating to terror, smuggling, organized crime including drug trafficking and other security issues with State and Central enforcement agencies. The MHA has designated SSB (Nepal border), BSF (Pakistan, Bangladesh border), Assam Rifles (Myanmar border) and Coast Guard (Coastal States) as Lead Intelligence Agency for convening the LIA meetings.



e) Meeting of Nodal Officers on destruction of illicit cultivation

The meeting of the Nodal Officers of the States identified for ADRIN project for satellite imagery of suspect illicit opium cultivation was held at NCB Hqrs to discuss the action plan for the identification & destruction of illicit poppy cultivation during crop season 2011-12.

3.1.2 Forums at the State level

(a) State level Apex Coordination Committee

The Chief Secretary/Senior Secretary of State organizes this meeting for reviewing drug trafficking and its abuse in the State and for taking requisite measures. Representative from NCB also participates as a member of the committee, which is represented by all Government departments like Excise, Education, Youth, Welfare, and Health apart from the enforcement agencies.

(b) Anti Narcotic Task Force

This meeting is conducted by the designated officer i.e. Inspector General of Police, Anti Narcotic Task Force of the concerned State. Representatives from various state enforcement agencies, apart from NCB, participate in the meeting to exchange intelligence and draw an action plan to combat drug trafficking.

(c) Regional Economic Intelligence Council (REIC)

This meeting is convened by the Directorate General of Income Tax (Investigation) on monthly basis. The meeting deals with exchange of information regarding economic offences and organised crime including drug trafficking. The participants include State and Central Enforcement/Security agencies, Revenue departments, RBI and SEBI.

(d) State level Multi Agency Centre (SMAC) Meeting

The REIC meeting is convened alternately by the Directorate General of Income Tax (Investigation) and Customs and is held monthly. The meeting deals mainly with the exchange of information regarding economic offences and organized crime including drug trafficking. The participants include State and Central Enforcement/Security agencies, Revenue agencies, RBI and SEBI etc.

3.2 International Coordination

India is a signatory to all the International United Nations and South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Conventions:-

- i) 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic drugs, the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention,



- ii) 1971 UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances,
- iii) 1988 Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, and
- iv) 1993 SAARC Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

Multilateral Cooperation

Bilateral Agreements /MoUs

The Govt. of India has entered into Bilateral Agreement for mutual cooperation for reducing demand, and preventing illicit trafficking in narcotics drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals with 23 countries namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Lao PDR, Mauritius, Myanmar, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkey, UAE, United States of America (USA) and Zambia. The Govt. Of India has Memorandum of Understanding with 7 countries namely Bhutan, Indonesia, Iran, Oman, Pakistan, USA and Vietnam.

Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism

The Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism are led by MEA and the meetings are mainly concerned with counter terrorism, transnational crimes, drug offences etc. Joint Working Groups comprise officials from different departments in India and their counterparts in the other country. NCB represents India on matters related to drug offences.

India has Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism with 27 countries/ regional groups namely Egypt, Canada, Germany, U.K, U.S.A., France, European Union (Regional Group), China, Israel, Kazakhstan, Russia, Croatia, Uzbekistan, Thailand, Turkey, Singapore, Australia, Tajikistan, BIMSTEC (Regional Group), Mauritius, Indonesia, Myanmar, Poland, Japan, Cambodia, Pakistan, Italy.

Drug Liaison Officers

Constant interaction is also maintained with Drug Liaison Officers of foreign countries posted in the region for sharing intelligence, assistance in conducting of joint operations/ investigation & Controlled Deliveries and assistance in judicial proceedings.



Controlled Delivery:

Controlled delivery' is the technique of allowing illicit or suspect consignments of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, controlled substances or substances substituted for them to pass out of, or through or into the territory of India with the knowledge and under the supervision of an officer empowered in this behalf or duly authorized under section 50A with a view to identifying the persons involved in the commission of an offence under NDPS Act 1985. The Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau is empowered under Section 50A of the NDPS Act, 1985 to authorize "controlled delivery" of any contraband drugs to India or abroad.

India has been successfully carrying out "controlled delivery" and joint operations in co-operation with many countries including USA, UK, Hong Kong SAR, Thailand, China etc. to target international drug trafficking syndicates resulting in seizures of narcotics drugs, psychotropic substances, assets and arrests of key operatives.

Judicial Cooperation

Mutual Legal Assistance

The Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) is an agreement between two foreign countries for the purpose of gathering and exchanging information in an effort to enforce criminal laws. This assistance may take the form of examining and identifying people, places & things, custodial transfers and providing assistance for the immobilization of the instruments of criminal activity. Assistance may be denied by either country according to agreement details for political or security reasons or if the criminal offence in question is not equally punishable in both countries.

MLAT provides the framework to facilitate the widest measure of mutual assistance in:

- taking evidence or statements from persons;
- effecting service of judicial documents;
- executing searches and seizures;
- examining objects and sites;
- providing information and evidentiary items;
- providing originals or certified copies of the relevant documents and records including bank, financial, corporate, and business records;
- identifying or tracing proceeds, property, instrumentalities or other things for evidentiary purposes;



The specific form of Mutual Legal Assistance that can be given or obtained depends on the provisions of the treaty with the foreign government. India has signed MLAT with 30 countries namely Australia, Bahrain, Belarus, Bosnian & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Egypt, France, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Mauritius, Mexico, Myanmar, Mongolia, Russia, Singapore, Spain, South Africa, South Korea, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, UAE, UK, USA, and Vietnam.

Extradition

Extradition is the process of arresting a person resident in a country and wanted by enforcement officers of another country and after due process of law surrendering the person to the other country. It is governed by Extradition Act, 1962. Extradition treaties also specify the kinds of offences covered by them. India has extradition treaties with Bhutan, Canada, Hong Kong, Nepal, Russia, UAE, UK, USA, Belgium, Germany, Spain, Mongolia, Turkey, France, Tunisia, Uzbekistan, Netherlands and Switzerland. Such treaties with several other countries have been negotiated and signed but ratification is under consideration.

The Indian Extradition Act contains a special provision in terms of which extradition can be considered even in the absence of an extradition treaty if the offence for which extradition has been sought is included in any international convention to which both India and the other country seeking extradition are parties. India also has extradition arrangements on the basis of reciprocity with Sweden, Tanzania, Italy Portugal, Australia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Papua New Guinea, Fiji and Thailand.

Regional Cooperation with SAARC member countries

SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD)

The SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD) and SAARC Terrorist Offences Monitoring Desk (STOMD) was launched on 1st January 1992 at the Police Narcotics Bureau in Sri Lanka as a follow up of a decision taken in the SAARC Meeting of Representatives Law Enforcement Agencies held in Colombo from 25-27 March, 1991. The main objectives of SDOMD & STOMD are to:

- i) receive all relevant information from the member States.
- ii) disseminate such information to the member States,
- iii) transmit such information outside the region.
- iv) analyze drug trends in the SAARC region through the information received and advice the countries concern of the prevailing drug situation.



- v) creation a data bank in respect of all major drug offences in the SAARC region,
- vi) periodical analysis of seizures, trafficking trends, methods of concealment, modus operandi and activities of drug syndicates
- vii) sharing of information by the member States on the best practices in eradicating drug abuse, drug trafficking and money laundering.

Member countries are required to provide information through respective nodal agencies.

- a) Initial report form (IRF) within 24 Hrs
- b) Detail report form (DRF) within 30 days.

As per decision taken during the first meeting of SAARC Ministers of Interior/Home held at Dhaka in May 2006, all member states have nominated Focal Points. On behalf of Government of India, NCB has designated Deputy Director General (HQrs & Coordination) and Deputy Director (Operations) as SDOMD Focal Point.

BILATERAL COOPERATION

India and Bangladesh

In sequel to the Home Secretary level talks between India and Bangladesh held at Dhaka, during 18-20 January, 2011, the 2nd Director General level talks between DG, NCB India and DG, DNC Bangladesh were held at Dhaka, Bangladesh on 23-24, March, 2011. The Indian delegation was led by DG, NCB comprising of representatives from the MHA, DoR, Cabinet Secretariat (RAW), IB, BSF, Indian High Commission Dhaka and the Bangladesh delegation was led by DG, Department of Narcotics Control (DNC). The main objective of the meeting is to establish closer cooperation between drug law enforcement agencies of both the countries for sharing operational Intelligence regarding cross border drug trafficking.

India and Pakistan

The Director General level talks between DG, NCB India and DG, Anti Narcotic Force (ANF) Pakistan were held at Islamabad Pakistan during September 12-14, 2011. The Indian delegation was led by DG, Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) comprising of representatives from MHA, DoR, Cabinet Secretariat (RAW), BSF, Indian High Commission at Islamabad & NCB and the Pakistan delegation was led by Major General Syed Shakeel Hussian DG, ANF. The main objective of the meeting is to establish closer cooperation between drug law enforcement agencies of both the countries for sharing operational Intelligence



regarding cross border drug trafficking. 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 the MoU will provide an institutional mechanism for further promoting bilateral cooperation between the two countries.



DG level talks between DG, NCB India and DG, Anti Narcotic Force (ANF) Pakistan

Multi Lateral Platforms

Liaison on drug related matters is also maintained with several other countries at multi-lateral platforms like the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) and the Pentalateral Cooperation on Drug Control.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES/ MEETINGS

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 narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances. Officers of NCB attended the following International conference/seminars/training programmes abroad:

- Joint Working Group and Home Secretary level talks between India and Bangladesh at Dhaka during January 18- 20, 2011.
- The 16th Asia- Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC) was organized by National Police Agency (NPA), Japan during February 22 – 24, 2011 at Tokyo, Japan.



- 54th Session of Commission on Narcotics Drugs & Informal consultation on supply of and demand for raw opiates during March 21– 25, 2011 at Vienna.
- 9th SAARC Conference on Cooperation in Police matters and 4th meeting of Focal Points of the SAARC Drug Monitoring Desk (SDOMD) at Colombo, Sri Lanka during April 4-6, 2011.
- 28th International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC) at Cancun Mexico during April 5-7, 2011.
- 2nd Regional Training on Drug Law Enforcement Officers in Singapore during May 9 – 13, 2011.
- 21st Anti-Drug Liaison Officials' Meeting for International Cooperation (ADLOMICO) at Jeju, South Korea, during May 18-20, 2011
- 18th Sectoral Level meeting between India-Myanmar at Mandalay, Myanmar during July 13-14, 2011.
- Indo-Bangladesh Border Coordination Meeting between IGs BSF NB/SB /Malda Frontier and DDG Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) at Khulna, Bangladesh during July 18-21, 2011.
- Fourth Meeting of Interior/Home Ministers and Secretaries of SAARC member countries in Thimpu, Bhutan during July 22 - 23, 2011
- Quarterly Coordination Meeting between BSF and Pakistan Rangers at JCP Wagha (Pakistan side) on 26th July, 2011
- Meeting of Narcotics Drug related official of the SAARC member States, to share national experiences on best practices relating to counter narcotics, in Dhaka, Bangladesh during September 20-22, 2011.
- 2nd Meeting of Border Liaison Officers (BJOs) of India & Myanmar at Rahi, Myanmar on 18th Oct, 2011.
- 2nd Paris Pact Expert Working Group on precursors at New Delhi during November 14-15, 2011.
- 35th Meeting of Head of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Asia and the Pacific in Agra during November 22-25, 2011.
- 5th Meeting of the BIMSTEC Joint Working Group to combat terrorism and transnational crime in Kathmandu Nepal during November 24-25, 2011.
- 9th Paris Pact Policy Consultative Group Meeting at Vienna Austria during December 7-8, 2011.



16th Asia- Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC) was organized by National Police Agency (NPA), Japan during February 22-24, 2011 at Tokyo, Japan



9th SAARC Conference on Cooperation in Police matters and 4th meeting of Focal Points of the SAARC Drug Monitoring Desk (SDOMD) at Colombo, Sri Lanka



35th Meeting of Head of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Asia and the Pacific in Agra during November 22-25, 2011



Visit of Foreign Delegations to NCB Headquarters:

Delegations from the following countries visited NCB Headquarters, New Delhi to discuss issues relating to drug trafficking, capacity building, avenues of cooperation and other related subjects.

17th February, 2011: A delegation led by Mr Kinley Dorji, Executive Director, Narcotic Control Agency, for the Royal Government of Bhutan alongwith six members visited Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) HQs,. Interaction between the two agencies held to further strengthen the cooperation in the field of illicit trafficking in the narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, pursuant to the MoU on drug related issues signed between Royal Govt of Bhutan and Govt of India.

20th April, 2011: A delegation from Zambia led by Hon'ble Dr Peter Machungwa, MP (Committee Chairperson) alongwith 7 other distinguished Members of Zambian Parliamentary Committee on National Security and Foreign Affairs visited Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) HQs. The discussion were held to further strengthen the avenues of cooperation in the field of Counter measures against illicit trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals with special reference to legislation.

8th November, 2011: Ms. Monica Beg, Senior Advisor, HIV and AIDS, UNODC visited NCB Hqrs and discussed issues of programmatic importance like survey by Govt of India on drug abuse, spread of HIV and the social and economic costs of drug abuse.

17th November, 2011: 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 HQs and had an interaction with officers of NCB, to share the UNODC mandate role and expertise in the area of Organized Transnational Crime, to share experiences and to find common grounds for future partnership.

21st November 2011: A delegation led by Shri Kuntjoro Endropranto, Director of Natural Narcotics National Narcotic Board for the Republic of Indonesia along with 14 members visited NCB HQ. Discussions were held on the proposed cooperation between the BNN Indonesia & NCB India on drug related matter as well as progress on the proposed draft MOU between NCB India and BNN Indonesia on "Combating Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and its Precursors.



Delegates from UK with DDG (Operations)
Shri B B Mishra



Delegates from Indonesia with DDG (Hqrs. &
Coordination) Shri A K Jaiswal

INCB / UNODC Reporting

As a signatory to the various international conventions on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, India is under obligation to submit the required information to the United Nations office of Drugs Crime (UNODC) and International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) in the prescribed formats. This information assists in controlling the licit production and international trade of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. NCB is the nodal/central agency for implementation of the India's obligations under various international conventions.

International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)

To meet the international obligations under the 3 UN Conventions on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971 and United Nations Convention against Illicit traffic in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988, NCB submits seven reports in the prescribed formats to INCB Vienna namely, Form A, B, C, D, P, A/P and B/P. Form A & A/P relates to Import & Export of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, respectively, and the same are being submitted to INCB on quarterly basis. The other Forms i.e B, C, D & P is being submitted to INCB on annual basis. Inputs on the different Forms come from Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN), Chief Controller of Factories (CCF) and Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) & Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB).

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Every member country has to provide inputs in the Annual Report Questionnaire (ARQ) every year on the working of the international drug control treaties to UNODC. The ARQ has four parts as detailed below:

- Part-I Legislative and Institutional framework
- Part –II Comprehensive approach to drug demand & supply reduction
- Part –III Drug Abuse situation, Extent, pattern and trends of drug abuse
- Part-IV Illicit supply of drugs – Extent, pattern and trends in illicit drug cultivation, manufacture and trafficking

NCB furnishes the ARQ to UNODC which also becomes a part of the World Drug Report published every year.



4

DEMAND REDUCTION

India is located close to the major poppy growing areas of the world, with “Golden Crescent” on the Northwest and “Golden Triangle” on the North–East. India due to its geographical location is vulnerable to drug abuse particularly in poppy growing areas and along the transit/trafficking routes. The use of dependence-producing substances, in some form or the other, has been a universal phenomenon. The fast changing social milieu, among other factors, is mainly contributing to the proliferation of drug abuse, both of traditional and of new psychoactive substances. The introduction of synthetic drugs and intravenous drug use leading to HIV/AIDS in some parts of the country has added a new dimension to the problem, especially in some parts of the country. The vulnerability of the modern society acts as a catalyst in promoting the consumption and abuse of narcotic and psychotropic drugs. Reducing the demand for illicit drugs is a key element in the overall strategy for dealing with the drug problem. The measures for demand reduction include:

- i. Awareness building and educating people about deleterious effects of narcotic drugs;
- ii. Community-based intervention for identification, treatment, motivation, counselling and rehabilitation of drug addicts;
- iii. Training of volunteers/service providers and other stake holders for building of a committed and skilled cadre.

The objective of the entire strategy is to empower the society and the community to deal with the problem of drug abuse. The NDPS Act 1985 provides for treatment of drug-dependent persons. Under Section 71 of the Act, the Govt may establish centres for identification, treatment, education, after-care rehabilitation and social integration of addicts and also for supply of narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances to them. The Act also permits non-government entities to set up drug treatment services. These non-government entities are required to maintain documentation regarding the inventory of drugs.

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is the nodal agency for implementing the drug demand reduction programmes in the country. The Ministry is operating more than 400 De-addiction cum-Rehabilitation centres and counselling centres in various parts of the country. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India oversees 120 National Drug Dependence Treatment Centres (NDDTC) at various locations.



A street-play to raise drug awareness amongst the public was organized at India Gate, New Delhi by NCB

Drug Abuse Statistics

According to National Drug Abuse Survey sponsored by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment in association with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in 2001, alcohol, cannabis, opium and heroin are the major drugs of abuse. The prevalence rates of abuse for males (12-60 yrs) for various drugs were:

Current Prevalence (last one month)	Life time Prevalence
Cannabis 3%	4.1%
Opiates 0.7%	1.0%

Many addicts are poly-drugs users. Drug abuse was equally prevalent in rural and urban population. However the sample in the 2001 National Household Survey consisted of male population only.

Regional surveys conducted subsequently do indicate an increasing trend of Injecting Drug Use (IDU) especially in North Eastern States. Abuse of synthetic drugs in Metropolitan cities among the affluent sections of the population (rave parties etc) has also been noticed. States of Punjab and Manipur have noticed high prevalence of drug abuse. Many states have reported abuse of Pharmaceutical preparations, mostly pain killers and anti-anxiety drugs. Some of the commonly abused prescription drugs are Diazepam, Alprazolam, Nitrazepam, Lorazepam, Proxylon, Buprenorphine and cough formulations containing codeine. Of late, many inhalants are also being abused especially by street children. Common among them are glues like dendrite, nail polish removers, spray paints, Iodex, correction fluid, petrol etc.

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has proposed to conduct a fresh survey on drug abuse patterns in India through National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO). A pilot survey was conducted during March-April, 2010 with an objective to test the efficacy of sampling design and survey instruments. This pilot survey was a good learning experience, but has some limitations. MSJ&E has now further decided that Pilot Survey needs to be followed up with an advance Pilot Survey, covering both rural and urban areas of three states viz Punjab, Maharashtra & Manipur. To coordinate, and monitor this advance survey, a Central Coordination Committee under the chairmanship of Special/Additional Secretary MSJ&E comprising members of MSJ&E, NDDTC, NISD, NACO, NCB and RRTCs of 3 states have been constituted to finalize the sampling design and survey methodology in association with NSSO in 3 states.



International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

The UN General Assembly in a Resolution passed in December, 1987, proclaimed 26th June of each year as the “International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking”. NCB is the nodal authority for coordination of actions of various Ministries, departments and States in respect of matters relating to Drugs. On June 26, 2011, NCB organized various events/programmes in liaison with NGOs, State Governments and various State Anti – Narcotics Task Forces, to sensitize the masses, especially students, regarding the evils of drug abuse.



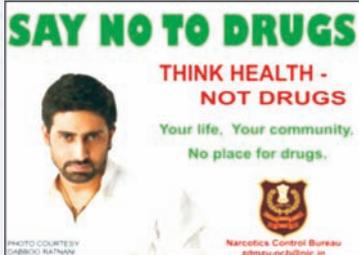
'Run against Drug Abuse' at India Gate



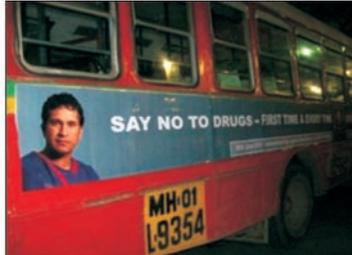
Nukkad Natak at Sector-17 market, Chandigarh



Human Chain at Marina Beach, Chennai



Actor Abhishek Bachchan and cricketer Sachin Tendulkar in the Sticker campaign by Mumbai Zonal Unit of NCB



Indian cricketer Irfan Pathan flagging off a rally in Ahmedabad



Prize distribution at a drawing competition organized by Jan Shikshan Sansthan in Chandigarh



Mobile Van propaganda in Chennai

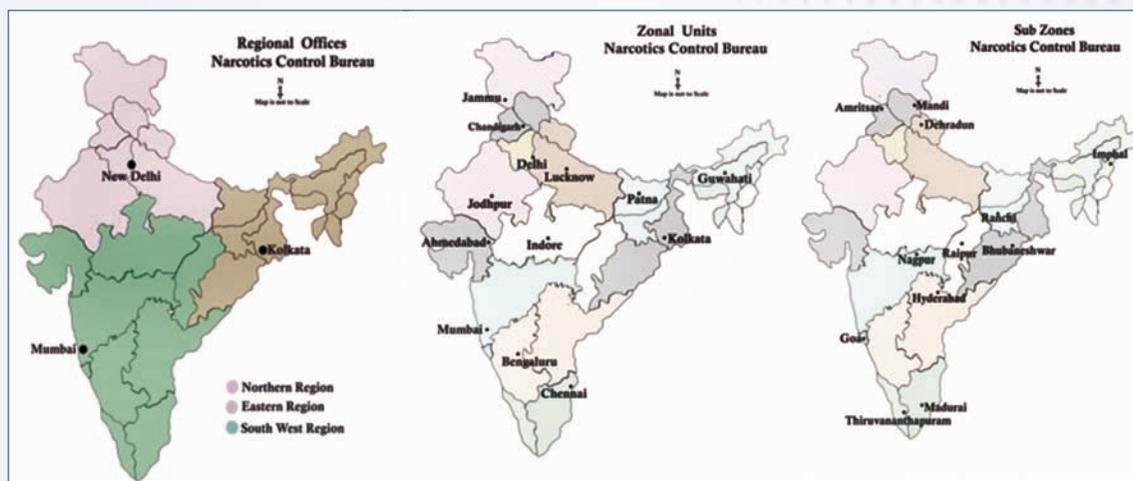


Cultural show in Jodhpur

5

ORGANISATION

Since its inception in 1986, the NCB has been discharging its charter well despite limited resources and capabilities. In the last two years, there has been a remarkable increase in resources, both manpower and material, due to the visionary guidance and encouragement provided by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister and Union Home Secretary and the support of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Finance. NCB now has a pan-India presence.



Maps showing present location of NCB offices

INAUGURATION OF JODHPUR ZONAL OFFICE



Jodhpur Zonal Unit was established in the year 1991 and since inception it was functioning from a rented building. In January, 2010 Rs.3.92 crore was sanctioned by the MHA for construction of office building. The construction started in May, 2010 by CPWD, Jodhpur and was completed in December 2011. The building was inaugurated on 08.12.2011 by DG, NCB.

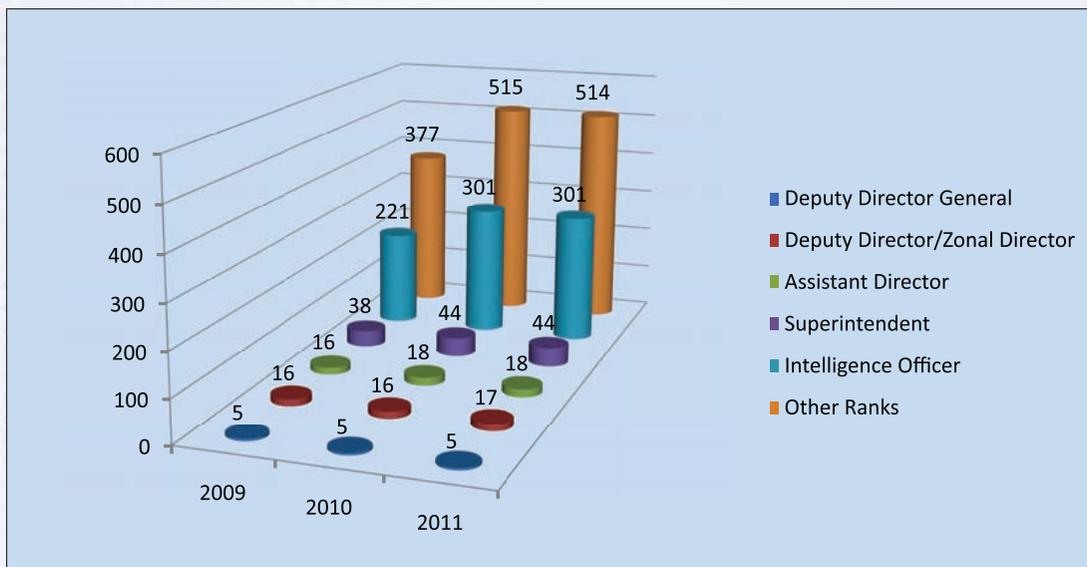


MANPOWER

i) Sanction of 225 additional posts received from MHA vide office order F.No. I/12020/109/2010-NCB dated 11.02.2011, for creation of 5 new Intelligence Cells at Bhubaneshwar, Dehradun, Strategic Study Cell, Training Cell and Legal Cell besides up gradation of NCB, Headquarters, Zonal Units Chennai, Kolkata, Indore & Guwahati and Intelligence Cell at Ajmer, Ranchi, Mandasaur & Precursor Cell at NCB (HQrs).

ii) A proposal for creation of 209 posts in the Phase III has been sent to the MHA.

The chart below illustrates the growth of manpower in NCB over the last 3 years.



*Figures given represent the sanctioned manpower.

iii) Recruitment

S.No	Post	Number of officials recruited	Remarks
1.	Intelligence Officer	11	Through SSC
2.	Staff Car Drivers (OG)	06	From erstwhile Group 'D' staff

iv) Promotions

S.No	From	To	No. of persons promoted
	Intelligence Officer	Superintendent	8
	Steno. Gd.II	Private Secretary	2
	UDC	Assistant	4
	Sepoy	Havaldar	12
		Total	26

**v) Deputation**

S.No	Post	Number of officials taken
1.	Deputy Director General	3
2.	Deputy Director	4
3.	Intelligence officers	14
4.	Assistant	1
5.	UDC	1
6.	Data Entry Operator	2
7.	Surveillance Assistant	1
8.	Technical Assistant	3
9.	Staff Car Driver (OG)	6
10.	Havaldar	2
11.	Sepoys	27
	Total	64

- vi) SSC was requested to fill up 100 posts of Intelligence Officers vide letter dated 11.02.2011. Written Examination was conducted by SSC on 28.08.2011. Results have been declared and their PET/Medical Tests were conducted from 23rd & 24th November, 2011. Further process of induction is going on.
- vii) As per existing RRs of Lower Division Clerks, 70% of total posts will be filled up by DR through SSC. Indent was submitted to SSC on 24.05.2010. Results have been declared by SSC. Dossiers of 6 candidates have been received.
- viii) SSC was requested to fill up 40 posts of Surveillance Assistant. A screening test was held on 16.10.2011. Interview for candidates have been fixed w.e.f. 11.02.2012 to 18.02.2012 at various SSC Regional offices.
- ix) SSC was requested to fill up 87 posts of Sepoys. Accordingly, advertisement was published region-wise in the Employment News. The process of recruitment is on.

Recruitment Rules

Rrs for the posts of Assistant Director (Comn.), Intelligence Officer & Multi Tasking Staff have been notified in the Gazette of India during the period.

Officers who joined NCB

- i) Shri Vijay Kumar, IPS (TN: 87) as Deputy Director General (SWR) on 14.03.2011.
- ii) Shri Ranjan Kumar Sahoo, IRS (CCE: 1986) as Deputy Director General (ER) on 14.03.2011.
- iii) Shri Ashok Juneja, IPS (CH: 89) as Deputy Director General (NR) on 07.03.2011.



6

जक्त हकक फगुह

Loki d fu; æ. k C; jks ea jkt Hk'kk fgah ds c<rs pj. k

राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी निर्देशों का ब्यूरो मुख्यालय तथा इसके क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने का कार्य लगातार जारी रहता है। स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो के सभी अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों के प्रयास से इस संगठन में राजभाषा हिंदी का लगातार प्रयोग बढ़ रहा है। इसका संक्षिप्त नीचे प्रस्तुत है:-

jkt Hk'kk dk; Zb; u l fefr frelgh cBda

मुख्यालय में कार्यालयाध्यक्ष की अध्यक्षता में गठित राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की 4 बैठकों का आयोजन किया गया तथा जिसके अच्छे परिणाम सामने आए हैं। बैठकों के कार्यवृत्त संबंधित अधिकारियों/अनुभागों को अनुवर्ती कारवाई हेतु भेजे गए। बैठकों के कार्यवृत्त गृह मंत्रालय तथा क्षेत्रीय कार्यान्वयन कार्यालय, राजभाषा विभाग, दिल्ली को भी भेजे गए।

frelgh ixfr fj i WZdh l eh'kk

मुख्यालय और उनके सभी जोनल यूनिटों से राजभाषा प्रयोग से संबंधित तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्ट मंगवाई गई, **mudh l eh'kk dh xbZ** तथा समेकित रिपोर्ट गृह मंत्रालय के माध्यम से राजभाषा विभाग को भेजी गई। गृह मंत्रालय तथा क्षेत्रीय कार्यान्वयन कार्यालय, राजभाषा विभाग, दिल्ली से प्राप्त **l eh'kk ij vuqrlZdkjZkbZdj mlgafji WZHk h x; hA**

i WZdh l eh'kk dk; Z

d- fgUhh i [lokM&dk vk; kt u%

ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में 14 से 28 सितम्बर 2011 के दौरान हिन्दी पखवाड़े का आयोजन किया गया। बड़े पैमाने पर आयोजित इस पखवाड़े में निबंध लेखन, टिप्पण तथा प्रारूप लेखन, हिन्दी टंकण, हिन्दी प्रश्नोत्तरी प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन करने के साथ-साथ हिन्दीतर भाषा-भाषियों के लिए अलग से हिन्दी निबंध प्रतियोगिताओं को भी आयोजन किया गया। इन प्रतियोगिताओं में बड़ी संख्या में अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों ने भाग लेकर नकद पुरस्कार प्राप्त किए। ब्यूरो के कुछ क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में भी इस दौरान इसी प्रकार की गतिविधियों का संचालन किया गया।

[k i WZdh l eh'kk ; kt uk a

मूल रूप से हिन्दी में कार्य करने के लिए ब्यूरो में हिन्दी टिप्पण-आलेखन प्रोत्साहन योजना लागू है। इसके साथ ही अधिकारियों द्वारा हिन्दी में डिक्शन देने के लिए प्रोत्साहन योजना भी लागू है।



jk Hk'WbZfujk'k k

वर्ष के दौरान राजभाषा अनुभाग द्वारा ब्यूरो के सभी अनुभागों का राजभाषा के प्रयोग सम्बन्धी निरीक्षण किया गया।

fglhh dk Zkkyk dk vk kt u

स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो में पदस्थापित सभी कर्मचारियों एवं अधिकारियों के लिए वर्ष में दो हिंदी कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें राजभाषा अधिनियम तथा राजभाषा नियम तथा राजभाषा नीति संबंधी जानकारी उपलब्ध कराई गयी।

f}Hk'lh dE; Wj Q oLFk

ब्यूरो मुख्यालय के सभी कम्प्यूटरों में द्विभाषी कार्य करने की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जा चुकी है।

xg if=dk ukjdWky dksf}Hk'lh : i nsuk

गृह पत्रिका नारकंट्रोल के नए अंक में हिंदी में प्राप्त सामग्री को प्रकाशित भी किया गया है तथा आगामी अंको के लिए भी लेख आदि आमंत्रित हैं।

fganh Vkbfi x o vk kfyfi if'k'k k

गत वर्ष 2 कर्मचारियों को हिंदी टाइपिंग में प्रशिक्षित किया गया तथा अब 1 आशुलिपिक व 2 कर्मचारियों को क्रमशः हिंदी आशुलिपि व हिंदी टाइपिंग प्रशिक्षण दिलवाया जा रहा है।



ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में 14 से 28 सितम्बर 2011 के दौरान हिन्दी पखवाड़े का आयोजन किया गया



NATIONAL DRUG ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS

		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
SEIZURE OF VARIOUS DRUGS IN KG. WITH NO. OF CASES						
Opium	Seizure	2,226	2,033	1,732	1,829	2348
	Cases	1,198	1,067	899	1,057	892
Morphine	Seizure	43	73	42	25	53
	Cases	198	260	351	196	147
Heroin	Seizure	1,186	1,063	1,047	766	528
	Cases	5,686	4,950	3,964	3,179	2944
Ganja	Seizure	107,881	103,211	208,764	173,128	122,711
	Cases	9,420	9,054	9,423	7,630	4174
Hashish	Seizure	5,181	4,084	3,495	4,300	3872
	Cases	2,710	3,370	3,495	3,061	2263
Cocaine	Seizure	8	12	12	23	14
	Cases	48	50	45	52	80
Total	Cases	19260	18751	18177	15175	
PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES						
Methaqualone	Seizure	1	2,382	5	20	72
	Cases	1	18	1	1	5
Amphetamine	Seizure	0	20	41	47	473
	Cases	0	9	2	6	3
L.S.D. (Sq. Paper)	Seizure	2,077	0	0	0	0
	Cases	3	0	0	0	0
Total	Cases	4	27	3	7	
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES						
Ephedrine	Seizure	395	1,284	1,244	2,207	7208
	Cases	3	9	10	20	20
Acetic Anhydride	Seizure	236	2,754	1,038	81	0
	Cases	4	11	12	4	0
Total	Cases	7	20	22	24	20

**Annexure-2****DRUG SEIZURES EFFECTED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES (in kgs.)**

Agency	Opium	Morphine	Heroin	Ganja	Hashish	Cocaine	Ephedrine	Acetic Anhydride	Amphetamine
NCB	74	01	69	3,124	791	1	132	0	4
DRI	10	0	182	38762	748	0	5798	0	469
CBN	66	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Customs and Central Excise	27	20	7	1,338	0	5	0	0	0
State Police	2169	32	268	78065	2333	8	1279	0	0
State Excise	2	0	1	1,422	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2348	53	528	122,711	3872	14	7209	0	473

Annexure – 3**IMPORTANT SEIZURES OF DRUGS AT AIRPORT**

Drug	Quantity (in Kg)	Date of Seizure	Airport	Nationality of person Arrested
Heroin	0.185	23.3.11	New Delhi	Canada
Ketamine	6.500	18.4.11	Bangalore	India
Morphine	5.954	27.6.11	Mumbai	Zambia
Heroin	10.000	7.7.11	New Delhi	Afghanistan
Morphine	9.880	19.8.11	Mumbai	South Africa
Ephedrine	6.025	29.9.11	Chennai	India
Other Psychotropic	6.398	13.11.11	Chennai	India, Sri Lanka
Cocaine	5.130	13.12.11	Mumbai	Uganda

**Annexure – 4****IMPORTANT SEIZURES OF DRUGS IN COURIER PARCELS**

S.No.	Date	Seizing Agency	Drugs (in Kg)	Destination	Concealment
1.	3.1.11	NCB, Delhi	0.045 Cocaine	Australia	Parcel
2.	17.1.11	DRI, Hyderabad	0.307 Cocaine	Australia	Parcel
3.	20.1.11	Customs, Delhi	0.780 Heroin	Canada	Gasket Kit
4.	1.2.11	DRI, Delhi	24.900 Ketamine	Malaysia	Sarees
5.	16.2.11	NCB, Delhi	5.000 Hashish	Israel	Handicraft Items
6.	19.2.11	Customs, Delhi	1.040 Hashish	Bulgaria	Books
7.	17.3.11	NCB, Chennai	5.010 Ephedrine	Malaysia	Parcel Goods
8.	21.3.11	NCB, Delhi	2.400 Amphetamine/ ATS	Malaysia	Inner Layer of Bags
9.	1.4.11	NCB, Chennai	4.000 Ephedrine	Malaysia	Wedding Cards
10.	6.4.11	NCB, Ahmedabad	1.960 Amphetamine/ ATS	Malaysia	Courier Parcel
11.	1.6.11	NCB, Kolkata	4.550 Ganja	-	Parcel
12.	8.6.11	NCB, Guwahati	168000 Tablets containing Pseudoephedrine	-	Courier Parcel
13	8.6.11	NCB, Delhi	2.850+ 0.180 Heroin	USA	Signal Lights
14.	8.6.11	NCB, Delhi	3.030 Heroin	USA	Parcel



S.No.	Date	Seizing Agency	Drugs (in Kg)	Destination	Concealment
15.	15.6.11	Customs, Delhi	0.790 Ketamine	UK	Talcum Powder Cans
16.	8.9.11	NCB, Delhi	1.038 Heroin 0.660 Ganja 2.685 Hashish 0.055 Cocaine	South Africa China Russia Canada Philippines Poland USA	Letters
17.	14.10.11	Customs, Delhi	1.300 Ketamine	Spain	Cloth Pouches
18.	14.10.11	Customs, Delhi	1.290 Ketamine	Spain	Cloth Pouches
19.	22.10.11	DRI, Delhi	9.540 Hashish 0.160 Heroin 70.000 Ketamine 27000 Alprax tabs 4.580 Codeine 24.950 Other Psychotropic substances 11.190 Zolpidem Along with One Pistol and 3 live rounds	USA UK Canada	Food Articles
20.	12.10.11	NCB, Delhi	1.640 Heroin	Indonesia	Photo Frame
21.	23.11.11	NCB, Mumbai	8.000 Opium	Canada	Cartons
22.	4.12.11	DRI, Ahmedabad	37.458 Methamphetamine	UK	Wrappers of Food Articles



Annexure -5

PERSON ARRESTED AND ACTION TAKEN

YEAR	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Persons arrested including Foreigners	22,267	20,515	20,102	20,082	18,638
Foreigners arrested	181	199	192	225	236
PROSECUTION					
Persons sent up for prosecution	23,764	24,931	19,377	19,642	21,123
DISPOSAL OF CASES					
Persons convicted	15,390	15,973	11,418	9,770	8,563
Persons acquitted	7,916	6,242	4,725	4,726	4,495
ACTION TAKEN UNDER PITNDPS (NDPS) ACT, 1988					
No. of detention orders issued under PITNDPS Act, 1985	2	0	0	0	5
Nos. of persons detained	0	0	0	0	5
FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY					
Value of property Frozen (Rs.)	71,439,344	26,233,464	27,320,830	2,531,980	2,65,13,886
Nos of cases	17	8	17	2	4
Value of property forfeited (Rs.)	0	984,000	55,150,000	0	0
Nos of cases	0	1	3	0	0



Annexure-6

FOREIGNERS ARRESTED IN 2011

S.No.	Country	Number
1	AFGHANISTAN	4
2	BANGLADESH	1
3	CANADA	1
4	CAMEROON	1
5	FRANCE	3
6	GERMANY	2
7	GHANA	1
8	ISRAEL	2
9	ITALY	4
10	KOREA	1
11	MALDIVES	2
12	MYANMAR	40
13	NEPAL	100
14	NIGERIA	48
15	RUSSIA	4
16	SRI LANKA	4
17	SOUTH AFRICA	3
18	TANZANIA	6
19	UGANDA	3
20	UNITED KINGDOM	4
21	USA	1
22	ZAMBIA	1
	TOTAL	236

**Agreements/Treaties**

SI No.	Name of the Country/Group	Agreement on Narcotic Drugs	Joint Working Group	MLAT	Extradition
1	Afghanistan	✓			
2	Australia		✓	✓	
3	Bahrain			✓	✓
4	Bangladesh	✓			
5	Belarus			✓	✓
6	Belgium				✓
7	Bhutan	MoU			✓
8	Bulgaria	✓		✓	✓
9	Brazil				✓
10	Bosnia & Herzegovina			✓	
11	BIMSTEC		✓		
12	Cambodia	✓	✓		
13	Canada		✓	✓	✓
14	China	✓	✓		✓
15	Croatia	✓	✓		✓
16	Cyprus	✓			
17	Egypt	✓	✓	✓	
18	European Union		✓		
19	France		✓	✓	
20	Germany		✓		
21	Hong Kong				
22	Indonesia	MoU	✓		
23	Israel	✓	✓		
24	Italy	✓	✓	✓	
25	Iran	MoU			
26	Japan		✓		
27	Kazakhstan			✓	
28	South Korea			✓	✓



SI No.	Name of the Country/Group	Agreement on Narcotic Drugs	Joint Working Group	MLAT	Extradition
29	Kuwait	✓		✓	
30	Kyrgyzstan				
31	Lao PDR	✓			
32	Mauritius	✓	✓	✓	✓
33	Mexico			✓	✓
34	Mongolia			✓	✓
35	Myanmar	✓	✓	✓	
36	Nepal				✓
37	Netherland				✓
38	Oman	MoU	✓		
39	Pakistan	MoU			
40	Philippines				✓
41	Portugal				✓
42	Poland	✓			✓
43	Qatar	✓			
44	Romania	✓			
45	Russia	✓		✓	✓
46	Singapore			✓	
47	Spain			✓	✓
48	South Africa			✓	✓
49	Switzerland			✓	✓
50	Tajikistan	✓		✓	
51	Thailand			✓	
52	Turkey	✓		✓	✓
53	Ukraine			✓	✓
54	UAE	✓		✓	✓
55	Uzbekistan			✓	✓
56	United Kingdom			✓	✓
57	USA	✓ MoU	✓	✓	✓
58	Vietnam	MoU			
59	Zambia	✓			



INCB Mandatory Reports/Returns

S.No.	Forms /Subject	Forms Basis	Contents of the INCB Prescribed Forms and Feeder Agencies.	Due Date
1.	Form A – Quarterly Statistics of import & export of Narcotics Drugs .	1961 Convention In reference to the Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs, 1961, Article 1,2,13, 20 and 25, Statistical data on imports and exports are being submitted to INCB on quarterly basis.	Requisite data i.e. physical transfer of narcotic drugs from one country to another (Import/Export), are submitted in: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Part I : Imports• Part II : Exports Data is provided by Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN).	30th April/ 31st July/ 31st Oct. / 31st Jan
2.	Form A/P – Quarterly Statistics of import & export of psychotropic substances listed in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention	1971 Convention Pursuant to the Convention on Psychotropic substances of 1971, statistical data on Import and Export on substances in Schedule – II are being submitted to INCB on quarterly basis.	The information received from CBN. Requisite data i.e. physical transfer of psychotropic substances from one country to another (Import/Export), are submitted in: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Part I : Imports• Part II : Exports• Part III : Other statistical information that the competent authorities consider useful Data is provided by Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN).	30th April/ 31st July / 31st Oct. / 31st Jan.



S.No.	Forms /Subject	Forms Basis	Contents of the INCB Prescribed Forms and Feeder Agencies.	Due Date
3.	<p>Form B -</p> <p>Annual Estimates of Requirements of narcotics drugs, Manufacture of Synthetic drugs, opium production and cultivation of the opium poppy for the purposes other than opium production.</p> <p>(Estimates for the year 2011, submitted in 2010)</p>	<p><u>1961 Convention</u></p> <p>In reference to the Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs, 1961, Article 1, 12 and 19, annual estimates of requirements of narcotics drugs, manufacture of synthetic drugs and Opium Production are being submitted to INCB</p>	<p>This form B is divided into 5 parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Part I : Background information and statement of the method• Part II : Annual estimates of requirements of narcotics drugs• Part III : Annual estimates of the manufacture of synthetic drugs• Part IV : Annual estimates of opium production• Part V: Annual estimates of the cultivation of the opium poppy for purposes other than opium production. <p>Part V is not applicable to India and the estimates/requirements of narcotic drugs on the remaining parts are provided by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• MoH &FW (Part-I)• CBN (Part-II, III & IV)• CCF(Part II).	30th June



S.No.	Forms /Subject	Forms Basis	Contents of the INCB Prescribed Forms and Feeder Agencies.	Due Date
4.	<p><u>Form B/P</u></p> <p>Annual Assessment of requirement of Psychotropic Substances.</p>	<p><u>1971 Convention</u></p> <p>Pursuant to the Economic and social Council resolutions 1981/7, 1991/44, 1993/38 and 1996/30, information on assessments for psychotropic substances to be used in the country reflecting the total medical and scientific requirements for one year (inclusive of quantities to be manufactures domestically and not restricted to import, quantities for export or re-export, quantities needed for industrial purpose to manufacture other substances.</p>	<p>The Form is divided in three parts</p> <p>Assessments of requirements for substances in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schedule II • Schedule III • Schedule IV <p>This information is provided by Drug Controller General of India (DCGI)</p>	<p>Once in three year.</p> <p>(last report submitted in 2008)</p>
5.	<p><u>Form C</u></p> <p>Annual Statistics of production, manufacture consumption, stocks and seizures of Narcotics drugs.</p> <p>(Statistics of year 2009 submitted in 2010)</p>	<p><u>1961 Convention</u></p> <p>In reference to the Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs, 1961, Article 1,2,13,20 and 27,</p>	<p>The statistical data as per the following five parts are being submitted to INCB on annual basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part I : Statistic data on manufacture, consumption, utilization and stocks of narcotics drugs • Part II : Statistical data on the manufacture of narcotics drugs • Part III : Statistical data on the licit cultivation of the opium poppy and the licit production of cannabis, coca leaf and opium 	<p>30th June</p>



S.No.	Forms /Subject	Forms Basis	Contents of the INCB Prescribed Forms and Feeder Agencies.	Due Date
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part IV : Statistical data on seizures of narcotics drugs • Part V : Statistical data on seizure of Pharmaceutical preparations. <p>These statistical data are provided by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBN(Part-I, II & III), • CCF(Part-I &II) & • Ops Branch, NCB(Part-IV &V). 	
6	<p><u>Form P</u></p> <p>Annual Statistical data regarding production, manufacture, consumption, stocks of psychotropic substances</p> <p>(Statistics of year 2009 will be submitted in 2010)</p>	<p><u>1971 Convention</u></p> <p>Pursuant to the Convention on psychotropic substances of 1971 Article 1,2,3,12,and 16, statistical data's are being submitted to INCB on annual basis</p>	<p>This form is divided into three parts namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part –I : Statistical data on the manufacture, utilization, stock, imports and exports of substances in Schedule I, II, III & IV of the 1971 Convention and their salts • Part –II : Trade details: statistical data on import and exports of substances in Schedule I, II, III and IV of the 1971 Convention • Part-III : Statistical data on the use of substances in schedule I, II, III & IV of the 1971 Convention for the manufacture of other psychotropic substances. 	30th June



S.No.	Forms /Subject	Forms Basis	Contents of the INCB Prescribed Forms and Feeder Agencies.	Due Date
			<p>These statistical data's are provided by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBN – Part I & II (Import & Export data of psychotropic substances) • DCGI – Part- I, II & III (Manufacture, utilization & Stocks) 	
7.	<p>Form D</p> <p>Annual information on substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (PRECURSORS)</p>	<p>1988 Convention</p> <p>In reference to United Nations convention against Illicit traffic in Narcotics Drugs and psychotropic substances of 1988, Article 12, statistical data being submitted to INCB on annual basis</p>	<p>The Form is divided into Two parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part-I <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Seizure of substances in table I & II, substances not included in table I & II, identified as having been used in illicit manufacture, ii) Methods of diversion and illicit manufacture, iii) Information on stopped shipments • Part-II- information on licit trade in & use of substances listed in table I & II of the 1998 convention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) licit trade b) licit uses and needs c) licit trade in & use of, substances listed in table II of the 1988 convention <p>These statistical data provided by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBN (Part-1 (i, ii, iii) & Part-II (a, b & c) • NCB Ops Branch ((Part- 1 (i, ii) • DGFT (Part –II (a). 	30th June



Annexure -9

Annual Report Questionnaire

<p>ARQ</p> <p>To be submitted to UNODC and data provided as per ARQ source for publication of World Drug Report.</p>	<p>ARQ divided into three parts:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part-I: Legal and administrative aspects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws & regulation, • Administrative measures for drug control, • Manufacturers of basic substances, • Competent National Authorities (Narcotics drugs & psychotropic substances, Extradition, Mutual Legal Assistance, Illicit traffic by sea), • National Drug Control Entity. • Part-I also consists of following three forms namely, Form -I (Manufacture of narcotics drugs or their salts), Form-2 (Manufacture of psychotropic substances or their salts) and Form 3 (Manufacture of substances listed in Table-I of the UN Convention against illicit traffic in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic substances i.e Precursors) • Part-II: Drug Abuse Situation, Extent, Pattern and Trends <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of drug abuse among the general population, • Prevalence of drug abuse among the school(youth) population, • Injecting drug abuse, • Severe drug abuse • New developments in prevalence and patterns of drug abuse • Drug-related morbidity • Drug-related mortality • Drug treatment • Data collection capacity • Part-III: Illicit supply & traffic in Drug, Extent, Pattern and Trends of illicit drug cultivation, manufacture and trafficking. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trafficking • Prices and purity levels • Arrest statistics • Illicit cultivation and production • Illicit manufacture • Diversion from licit channels <p>The statistical data are being collected from:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>i) Central Bureau of Narcotics</td> <td>Part I & III</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii) Chief Controller of Factories</td> <td>Part I</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iii) Ministry of Finance, DOR</td> <td>Part I</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iv) CPV Division of MEA</td> <td>Part I</td> </tr> <tr> <td>v) Drug Controller General of India</td> <td>Part I</td> </tr> <tr> <td>vi) MSJ&E</td> <td>Part II</td> </tr> <tr> <td>vii) MoH & FW</td> <td>Part II</td> </tr> <tr> <td>viii) Ops Branch, NCB</td> <td>Part III</td> </tr> </table>	i) Central Bureau of Narcotics	Part I & III	ii) Chief Controller of Factories	Part I	iii) Ministry of Finance, DOR	Part I	iv) CPV Division of MEA	Part I	v) Drug Controller General of India	Part I	vi) MSJ&E	Part II	vii) MoH & FW	Part II	viii) Ops Branch, NCB	Part III	<p>Date of submission to UNODC: 30th June</p>
i) Central Bureau of Narcotics	Part I & III																	
ii) Chief Controller of Factories	Part I																	
iii) Ministry of Finance, DOR	Part I																	
iv) CPV Division of MEA	Part I																	
v) Drug Controller General of India	Part I																	
vi) MSJ&E	Part II																	
vii) MoH & FW	Part II																	
viii) Ops Branch, NCB	Part III																	

THINK HEALTH - NOT DRUGS



NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

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