



वार्षिक रिपोर्ट 2015
Annual Report 2015



स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो, गृह मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
Narcotics Control Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India



CONTENTS

Page No.

Chapter 1

DRUG TRAFFICKING SCENARIO IN INDIA

1.1 Major trafficking trends and patterns	06
1.2 Narcotic Drugs.....	06
1.3 Narcotic Crops.....	19
1.4 Psychotropic Substances	21
1.5 Clandestine Laboratories/Factories	25
1.6 Precursor Chemicals	26
1.7 Pharmaceutical Drugs	31
1.8 Internet Pharmacy	33

Chapter 2

CAPACITY BUILDING

2.1 Training	35
2.2 Assistance to States	38
2.3 Drug Detection Kits.....	41

Chapter 3

COORDINATION

3.1 National Coordination	43
3.2 International Coordination	46

Chapter 4

DEMAND REDUCTION 56 |

Chapter 5

ORGANIZATION 60 |

Chapter 6

उल्लेखनीय प्रयास..... 62 |

Chapter 7

ANNEXURES 65 |

CHIEF PATRON

Sh. R.R. Bhatnagar
Director General

EDITORIAL BOARD

Dr. R.P. Singh
Dy. Director General

Sh. Madho Singh
Deputy Director

Sh. A. K. Tiwary
Superintendent

Creative Design / Sub-Editor

Sh. J. P. N. Mishra, TA
Publication Cell



DG's Message

This Annual Report covers all the trends in the field of drug abuse, prevention, drug law enforcement and coordination during the calendar year 2015. Narcotics Control Bureau, since its inception in 1986, is discharging its functions as the national nodal agency & acting as a repository and reference point for all data relating to the enforcement of drug laws in India. The Bureau assesses & analyzes the emerging trends & challenges in drug abuse and illicit trafficking for an effective prevention & enforcement regime within the country. Bureau is committed to sustained efforts for capacity building & training of agencies involved in enforcing the drug laws. The Bureau lays special emphasis on its mandate of coordination with both national and international organizations & creating synergy amongst all stakeholders.

Today the Bureau has its presence all over India through its 03 Regional Offices, 13 Zonal units and 12 Sub-Zonal units. Our regional offices and field units are closely involved with States/ Central agencies to strengthen their efforts in drug interdiction. NCB also co-ordinates with foreign countries and organizations like INCB and UNODC and is responsible for fulfilment of our country's international obligations on illicit drug trafficking. Presently 36 Bilateral Agreements/Memorandums of Understanding are existing with various countries.

Narcotics Control Bureau is focused on the target of a society free from drug abuse. The fight against drug trafficking and its abuse is a multi-agency function requiring the efforts of all stakeholders. During 2015, 1687 kgs of Opium, 1416 kgs of Heroin, 94,403 Kgs of Ganja, 3349 kgs of Hashish, 113 kgs of Cocaine, 827 kgs of Ephedrine/Pseudo-Ephedrine, etc were seized by various agencies. Illicit Opium poppy cultivation spread over 3461 acres & illicit cannabis cultivation spread over 818 acres were destroyed all over the country.



NCB for the first time interdicted two syndicates who were involved in drug trafficking through the use of sophisticated cyber tools using the 'Darknet' and 'Bitcoins'.

NCB participated in 32 international meetings to fulfill our country's international obligation with regard to illicit trafficking in drugs.

During the year 2015, NCB has carried out 921 awareness and educational programmes as part of drug demand reduction activities including 236 programmes in various schools/colleges throughout the country.

NCB also processes the proposals for sanctioning of the grants under Financial Assistance to states/UTs scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs. During the financial year 2014-15, Rs.2,28,69,419 was sanctioned for 05 states to improve their drug enforcement infrastructure.

In its efforts towards capacity building, NCB organizes short-duration training programmes and Computer Based Trainings on Drug Law Enforcement for field level officers of State and Central drug law enforcement agencies. During 2015, 388 Drug Law Enforcement training programmes were organized wherein a total of 14,255 personnel were trained. NCB also distributed 1600 Drug Detection (DD) kits to various State/ Central agencies for spot identification of seized drugs.

I am sure the Annual Report would prove to be both informative and useful. Any feedback or suggestions to improve the Annual Report are welcome.

Jai Hind


(R.R.Bhatnagar)

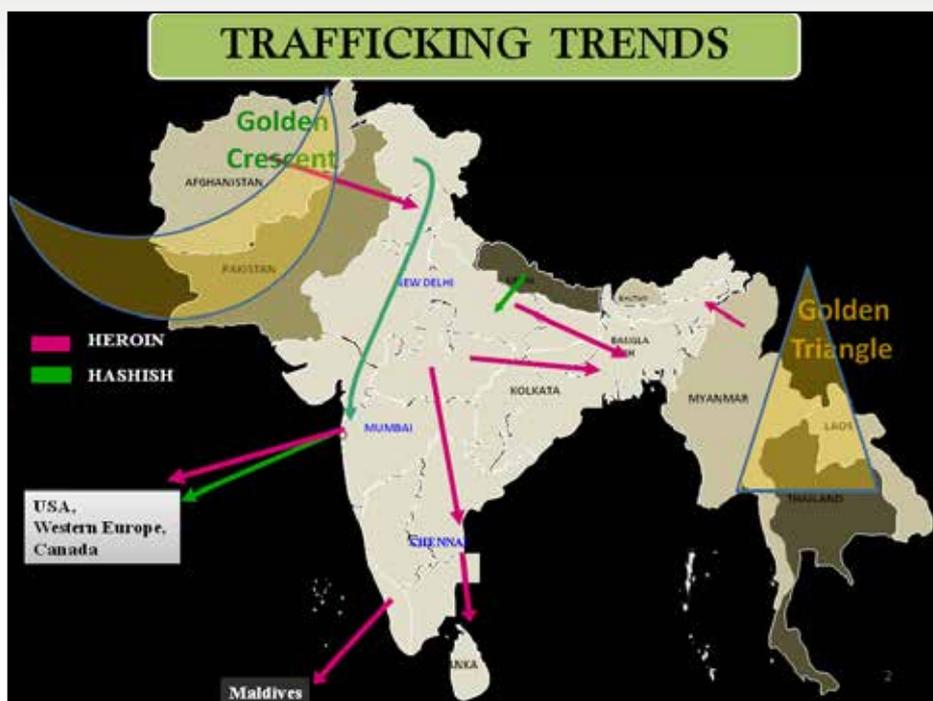


Chapter 1

Drug trafficking scenario in India

The drug trafficking scenario in India is largely attributed to various external and internal factors. One of the prime external factors happens to be India's close proximity to the major opium producing regions of South West and South East Asia known as the 'Golden Crescent' and the 'Golden Triangle', respectively. The geographical location of India as such, makes it vulnerable to transit, trafficking and consumption of Opium derivatives in various forms along the known trafficking routes. The major internal factors responsible are illicit cultivation of Poppy and the diversion from the licit Opium sources into illicit production in interior areas.

As far as Cannabis is concerned, it is a weed that largely grows unaided in large parts of the country. However, there have been reports indicative of the fact that it is also cultivated in the remote hilly terrains of some of our States. Cannabis products are one of the most widely abused substances in India. The drug scenario in the country is further complicated by the emerging threat of manufactured synthetic drugs and diversion of precursor chemicals on several occasions. Enforcement agencies have detected and dismantled many clandestine laboratories manufacturing synthetic drugs. The investigations have revealed foreign operatives collaborating with their Indian counterparts in many such cases. The recent trend indicates that the synthetic drugs are now replacing the natural and semi-synthetic drugs that have been abused over decades. Despite strict controls & monitoring put in place for certain pharmaceutical products, there is evidence indicating their diversion for abuse.



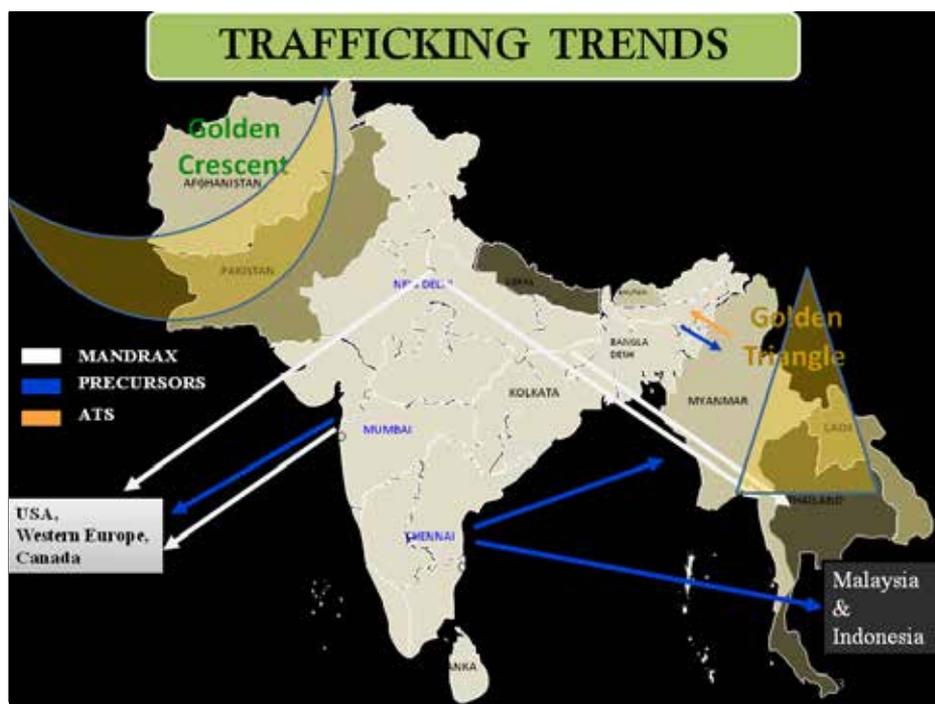
Enforcement agencies have detected and dismantled many clandestine laboratories manufacturing synthetic drugs. The investigations have revealed foreign operatives collaborating with their Indian counterparts in many such cases. The recent trend indicates that the synthetic drugs are now replacing the natural and semi-synthetic drugs that have been abused over decades. Despite strict controls & monitoring put in place for certain pharmaceutical products, there is evidence indicating their diversion for abuse.



1.1 Major trafficking trends and patterns in 2015

Major trends and patterns that have dominated the drug trafficking scenario in India during 2015, can be broadly summarized as follows:

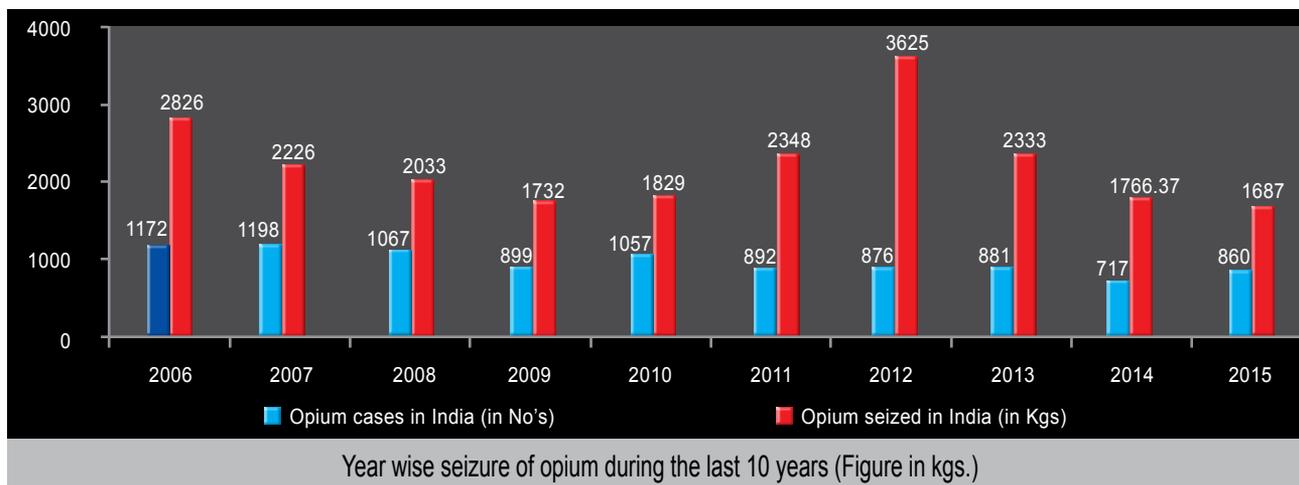
- Trafficking of Heroin from South West Asia to India and then from India to Sri Lanka, Maldives and other western countries.
- Trafficking of hashish and cannabis from Nepal to India.
- Suspected diversion of opium from licit cultivations and indigenous production of low quality Heroin.
- Illicit cultivation of opium poppy.
- Wild growth of cannabis.
- Diversion of precursor chemicals and other controlled substances.
- Diversion of pharmaceutical preparations and prescription drugs containing psychotropic and controlled 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.
- Trafficking of Ketamine, an anesthetic, from India to certain destinations in South East Asia.
- Emergence of new psychoactive substances like Mephedrone in the country.



1.2 Narcotic drugs

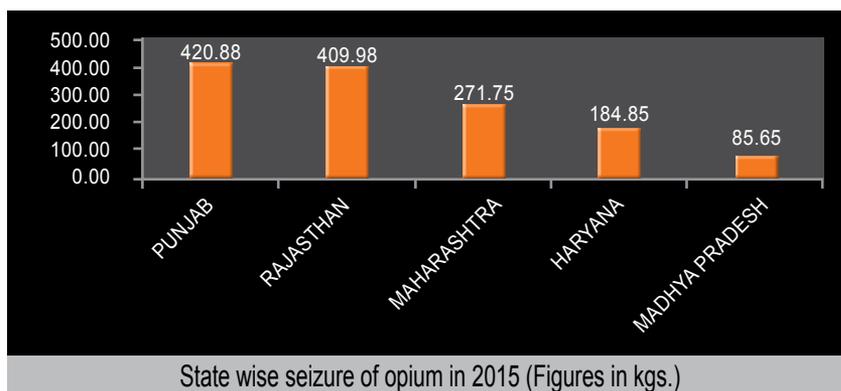
1.2.1 Opium

Opium seizures in 2015 were 1687 kgs. The comparative figures for the last 10 years are given below. While there has been an increasing trend in the number of reported opium seizures in comparison to previous years, the quantity of opium seized has decreased from 1766.37 kgs to 1687 kgs.



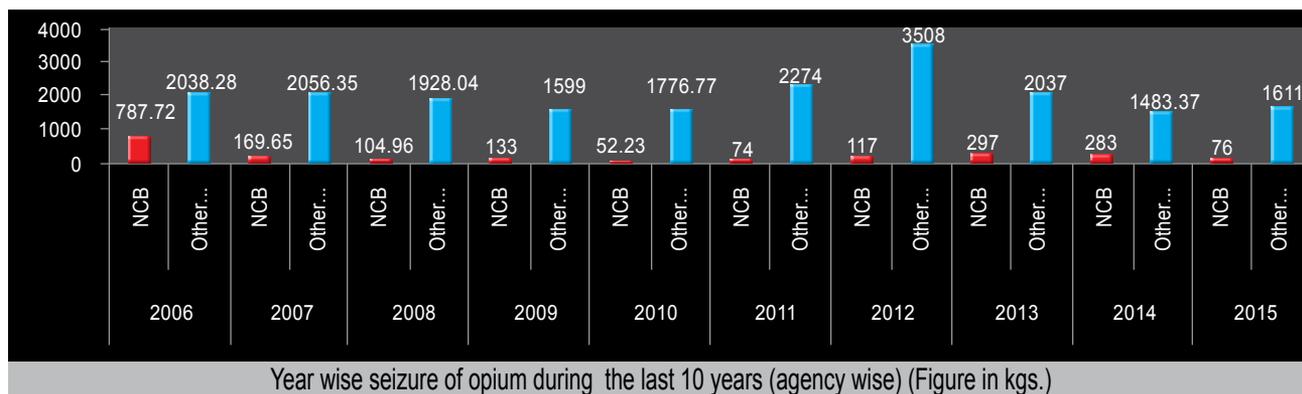
Significant seizures of Opium

- On 17.01.2015, officers of NCB, Indore Zonal Unit intercepted a vehicle at Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh and seized 5.850 kg of Opium. 01 person was arrested.
- On 18.01.2015, officers of Central Bureau of Narcotics, Neemuch intercepted a vehicle at Neemuch and seized 5.110 kg of Opium. The drug was concealed in a bag and kept under driver seat. 02 persons were arrested.
- On 25.02.2015, officers of NCB, Guwahati Zonal Unit seized 4.700 kg of Opium at Beltola, Guwahati. 01 person was arrested.
- On 26.03.2015, officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit intercepted a parcel at M/s DHL Express Pvt. Ltd., Rama Road, near Kirti Nagar Metro Station, Delhi and seized 1.600 kg of Opium. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Canada.
- On 05.05.2015, officers of NCB, Chandigarh Zonal Unit in association with STF, Haryana Police seized 36.150 kg of Opium along with Indian Currency of Rs.19,40,000/- at Sirsa. 02 persons were arrested.





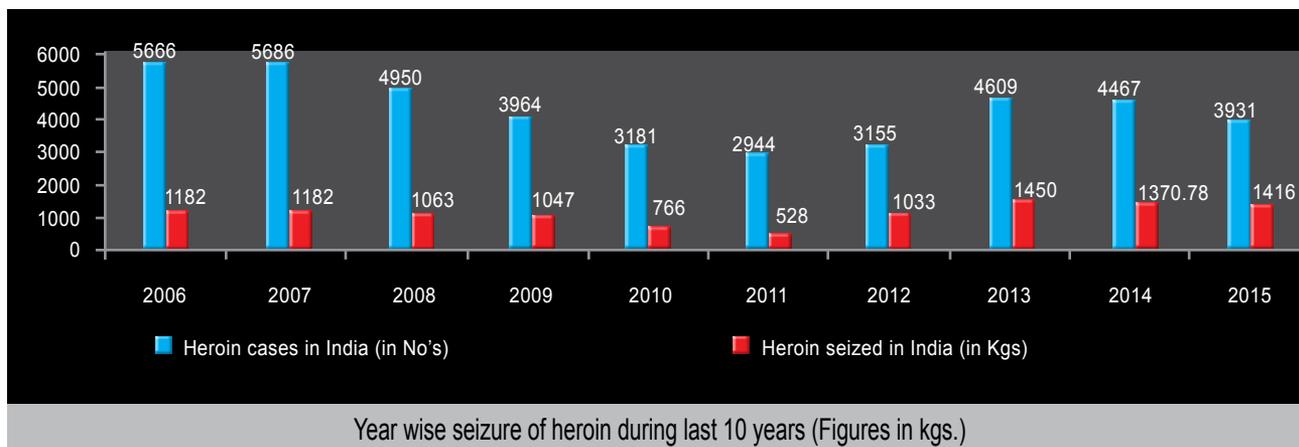
The chart shows the state-wise distribution of opium seizures. It clearly reveals that maximum opium seizures were reported in the state of Punjab.



- On 12.05.2015, officers of Central Bureau of Narcotics, P&I Cell, Ratlam seized 4.430 kg of Opium at Mandsaur. 02 persons were arrested.
- On 25.06.2015, officers of Central Bureau of Narcotics, Rajasthan intercepted a vehicle at Nagaur and seized 14.700 kg of Opium. The drug was concealed in secret chamber of vehicle. 01 person was arrested.
- On 22.07.2015, officers of NCB, Ranchi Sub Zone seized 5.200 kg of Opium at Ranchi. 01 person was arrested.
- On 24.09.2015, officers of NCB, Patna Zonal Unit seized 1.965 kg of Opium at Muzaffarpur Railway Station. 04 persons were arrested.
- On 06.10.2015, officers of NCB, Ranchi Sub Zone seized 3.000 kg of Opium at Kathal More, Ranchi. 01 person was arrested.
- On 23.10.2015, officers of NCB, Jodhpur Zonal Unit seized 3.700 kg of Opium at Dangiawas Bypass, Jodhpur. 01 person was arrested.
- On 18.11.2015, officers of NCB, Jodhpur Zonal Unit seized 2.000 kg of Opium at Nimbali Toll Plaza, Jodhpur-Pali Highway, Jodhpur. 01 person was arrested.
- On 10.12.2015, officers of Central Bureau of Narcotics, Jaipur seized 2.250 kg of Opium at Nagaur. 03 persons were arrested.

1.2.2 Heroin

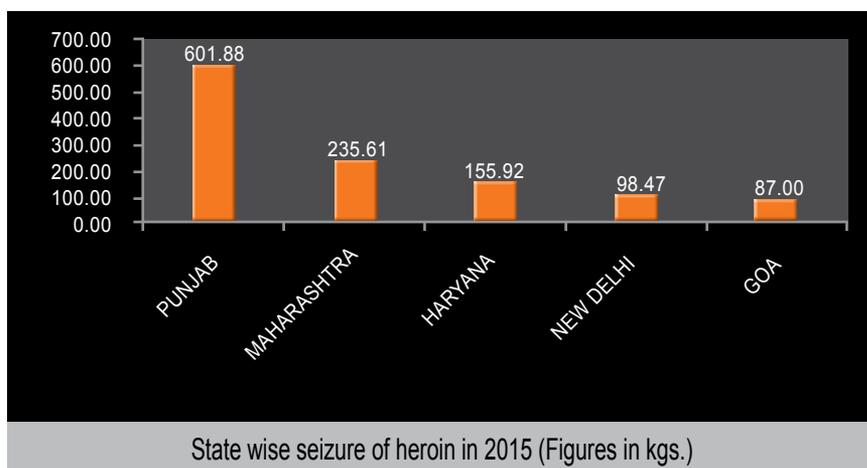
Heroin is a semi-synthetic drug which is derived from opium. It comes out in a variety of colours, ranging from white & ivory to dark grey. The South West Asian origin heroin that enters India through the Indo-Pak border has a higher level of purity in comparison to the locally produced variety. The purity decreases as it passes through a number of hands to the streets due to successive levels of adulteration. The Heroin seizures in India depicted a decreasing trend during the years of 2007 to 2011. However, during the subsequent years of 2012 to 2013, there is increasing trend of the seizures. In 2015, slight increasing trend in the quantity of Heroin seized in India has been noticed.



A state-wise break-up of seizure of heroin during the year 2015 is given in the bar-chart below. Punjab leads the states in the quantity of heroin seized, followed by Maharashtra.

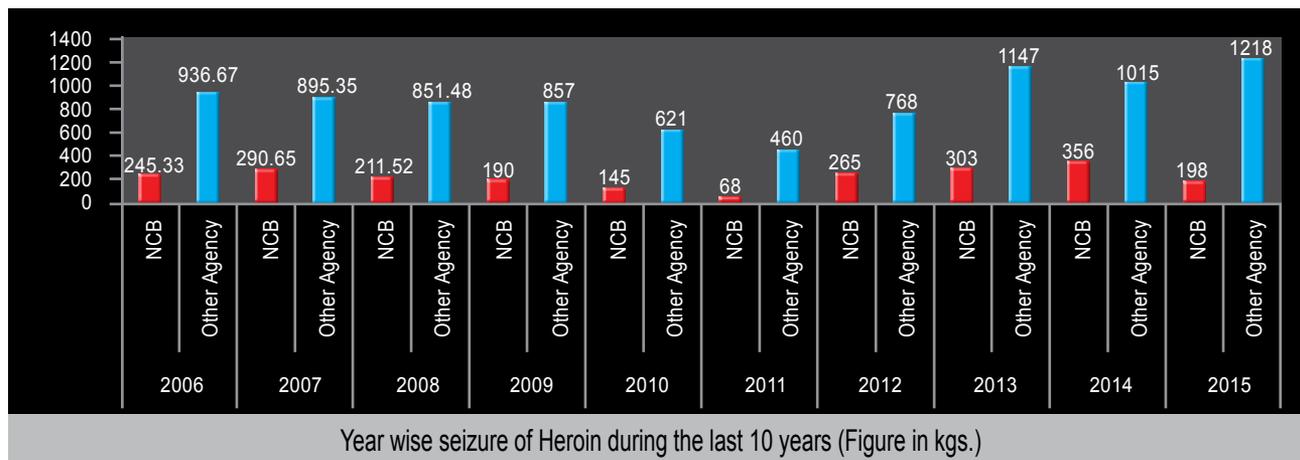
Significant seizures of Heroin

- On 03.01.2015, officers of the 191th Battalion, BSF, Khemkaran, Amritsar, Punjab seized 5.345 kg of Heroin along with 02 rounds of ammunition and 01 empty case. The drug was thrown over the fence on the Indo-Pak International Border into Indian side and the suspected source was South West Asia.
- On 11.01.2015, officers of the 50th Battalion, BSF Hqrs., Khasa, Amritsar, Punjab seized 6.910 kg of Heroin. The modus operandi of drug was thrown over the fence on the Indo-Pak International Border into Indian side and the suspected source of seized drug was South West Asia.
- On 13.01.2015, officers of Delhi Police apprehended two persons near Sarai Kale Khan Bus Stand, Delhi and seized 10.275 kg of Heroin from their possession.





- On 23.01.2015, officers of the 105th Bn., BSF, KMSWALA, Ferozpur, Punjab seized 13.070 kg of Heroin. The drug was thrown over the fencing on the Indo-Pak International Border into Indian side and the suspected source was South West Asia.
- On 25.01.2015, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Ludhiana intercepted a vehicle near Amritsar and seized 41.295 kg of Heroin. The drug was packed in 42 packets & concealed in a gunny bag. 01 person was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- On 03.03.2015, officers of the 105th Bn., BSF, KMSWALA, Ferozpur, Punjab seized 4.620 kg of Heroin. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- On 25.03.2015, officers of the 67th Bn., BSF, Ram Tirth, Punjab seized 6.000 kg of Heroin. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- On 14.04.2015, officers of the 87th Bn. BSF, Amarkot seized 20.015 kg of Heroin. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- On 05.05.2015, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, New Delhi seized 7.966 kg of Heroin at Sector 7, Dwarka, New Delhi. 01 Nigerian National was arrested.



Year wise seizure of Heroin during the last 10 years (Figure in kgs.)

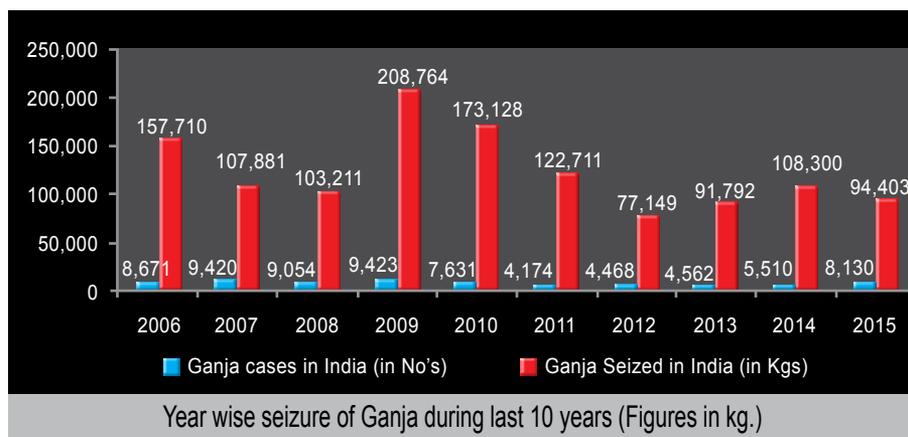
- On 30.08.2015, officers of NCB, Kolkata Zonal Unit seized 7.750 kg of Heroin at NSCBI Airport, Kolkata. The drug was concealed in hand bag & trolley bag. 02 persons were arrested.
- On 31.08.2015, officers of 191 Bn. BSF, Khemkaran, Ferozpur, Punjab seized 3.510 kg of Heroin. The suspected source of seized drug was South West Asia
- On 13.09.2015, officers of the 191 Bn. BSF, Khemkaran, Amritsar seized 13.755 kg of Heroin. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- On 17.10.2015, officers of 67 Bn., BSF, Ramtirath, Amritsar seized 13.960 kg of Heroin. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.



- On 26.10.2015, officers of 117 Bn., BSF, Jallalabad seized 21.861 kg of Heroin and 24 gram of Opium. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- On 04.12.2015, officers of 105 Bn. BSF, KMS Wala, Ferozpur, Punjab seized 3.000 kg of Heroin. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.

1.2.3 Cannabis (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, the subtending leaves and the stalks of mature pistils of the female plant. The resinous extract of the plant is known as hashish. As per World Drug Report 2015, Cannabis plant is grown everywhere in the world.



Trends

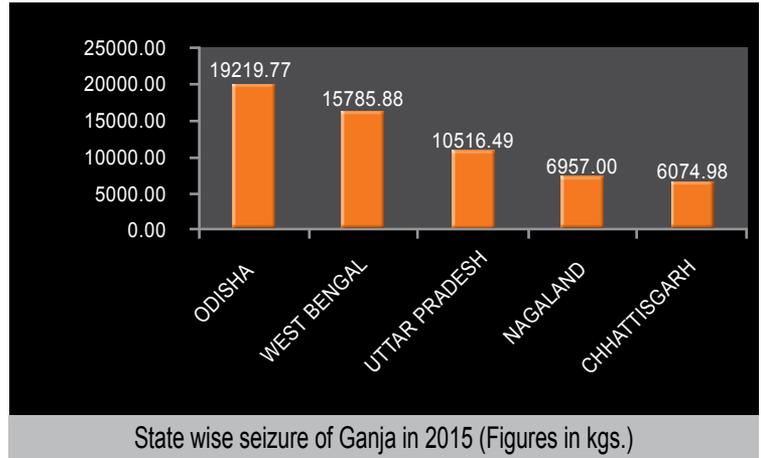
There are no estimates regarding the cultivation and production of cannabis in India. In 2015, the following trends were however noticed in the trafficking of ganja:

- Trafficking from the North-East India to eastern states is mainly by surface transport.
- Trafficking in substantial quantities takes place across India - Nepal border and in the states of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha.
- The main transit routes for ganja are through Assa, Odisha, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland and Chhattisgarh.
- The drug is often concealed in legitimate consignments.

The seizures of Ganja in the country are on an average of around 100 tons every year. During the year 2015, seizures of Ganja witnessed the downfall in comparison to that in the previous year. The statistics available for the last two years show that the seizures of Ganja have decreased by nearly 12.83% percent



as compared to that in the previous year. The graph above shows that Ganja seizures have mostly been reported in the states of Odisha, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland and Chhattisgarh.

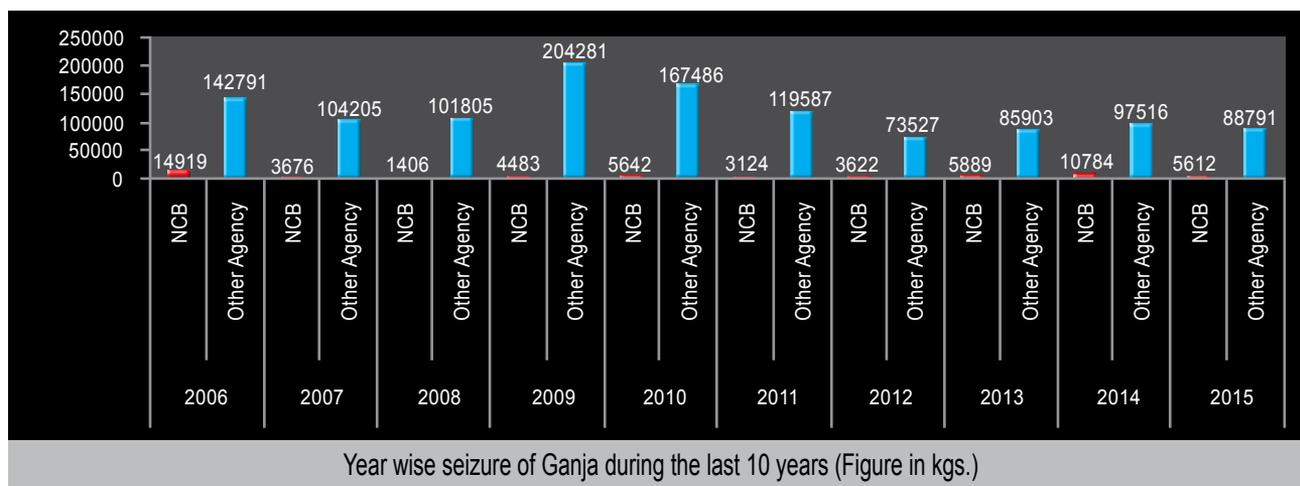


Significant seizures of Cannabis (ganja)

- On 28.01.2015, officers of Odisha Police seized 6015.970 kg of Ganja at village Karanpalli, Boudh district, Odisha. 02 persons were arrested.
- On 04.02.2015, officers of NCB, Kolkata Zonal Unit & officers of DDG (ER), Kolkata seized 44.000 kg of Ganja along with Indian Currency of Rs.2000/- from a residential house at VPO, Mollasimla, Nasibpur Gram Panchayat, P.S. Singur, Hooghly, West Bengal. 01 person was arrested.
- On 10.02.2015, officers of NCB, Guwahati Zonal Unit seized 116.94 kg of Ganja at Paschim Boragaon, Guwahati. 01 person was arrested.
- On 04.03.2015, officers of NCB, Jodhpur Zonal Unit intercepted a vehicle at Chandrabhaga Tol Naka, Jhalawar and seized 998.100 kg of Ganja. 02 persons were arrested.
- On 10.03.2015, Acting on the information provided by NCB, Ajmer Sub Zone the officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit intercepted 08 parcels at Thana Gazi Sub Post Office, District Alwar, Rajasthan and seized 63.900 kg of Ganja.
- On 15.05.2015, officers of Customs Preventive Division, Karimganj seized 1727.300 kg of Ganja at Trade Centre, Sutarkandi. 02 persons were arrested.
- On 16.05.2015, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Patna intercepted a vehicle at Patna and seized 289.400 kg of Ganja. 03 persons were arrested.



- On 04.06.2015, officers of NCB, Bhubaneswar Zonal Unit seized 1712 kg of Ganja at Berhampore, Ganjam, Odisha. The drug was concealed in multi colour nylon sacks & wrapped with blue polythene packs. 01 person was arrested.
- On 10.07.2015, officers of NCB, Kolkata Zonal Unit intercepted a vehicle at Madhyamgram Chowrasta, Kolkata and seized 158 kg of Ganja. 03 persons were arrested.



1.2.4 Hashish

Hashish or Charas is the resinous extract derived from the plant, cannabis sativa. Generally hashish is extracted from the plants by rubbing the flowering tops of the plant between the palms of the hand or on rubber sheets.





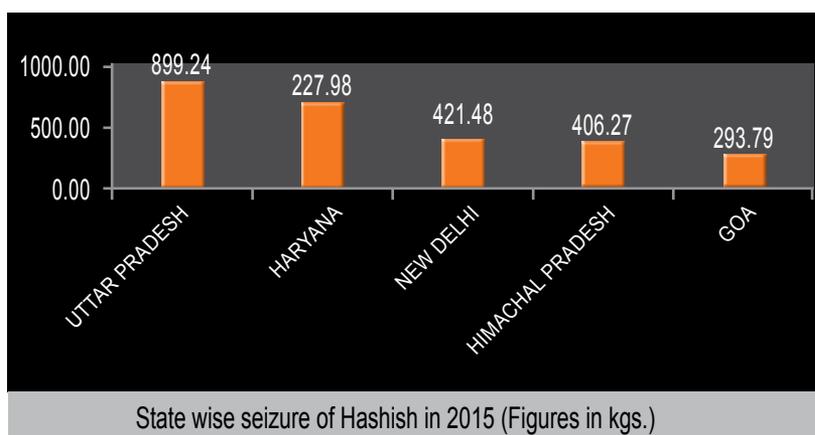
The Seizure of hashish in the country are on an average of around 3 tons every year. Other than domestic production, Nepal, with whom India shares a long porous border, is also a major source country of hashish. In 2015, hashish of Nepal origin was 21.95 % of the total seizures made in India. The seizures of hashish in 2015 have increased by nearly 46.8% from the previous year.

Significant seizures of Hashish/Charas

- On 03.01.2015, officers of Customs, Preventive & Intelligence Unit, Siliguri intercepted two parcels and seized 5.960 kg of Hashish at Darjeeling, West Bengal. The drug was concealed in the parcels of shoes. 01 Person was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal and destination was Netherland.
- On 08.01.2015, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Gorakhpur intercepted a vehicle at Gorakhpur Sonouli Road and seized 185 kg of Hashish. The drug was concealed inside a specially built cavity.
- On 29.01.2015, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Lucknow intercepted a vehicle at Lucknow and seized 58 kg of Hashish. The drug was concealed inside a specially built cavity. 02 persons were arrested.
- On 15.02.2015, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Lucknow intercepted a vehicle at Lucknow and seized 86.000 kg of Hashish. The drug was concealed in a special cavity made in diggy of vehicle. 01 persons was arrested.
- On 27.03.2015, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Muzaffarpur seized 50 kg of Hashish at Muzaffarpur. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal.
- On 31.03.2015, officers of NCB, Madurai Sub Zone seized 2.000 kg of Hashish at Virudhunagar District, Tamil Nadu. 01 person was arrested.
- On 15.04.2015, officers of NCB, Jammu Zonal Unit seized 6.522 kg of Hashish from a residential house at Channi Himmat, National Highway, Nagrota, Jammu. 02 persons were arrested.
- On 10.05.2015, officers of NCB, Ahmedabad Zonal Unit seized 3.004 kg of Hashish at Geeta Mandir, Ahmedabad. 01 person was arrested.
- On 23.05.2015, officers of NCB, Jammu Zonal Unit intercepted a vehicle at Ban Toll Plaza, Nagrota, Jammu and seized 13.648 kg of Hashish. 02 persons were arrested.
- On 12.06.2015, officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit intercepted a parcel at M/s Aramex Bijwasan, New Delhi and seized 7.500 kg of Hashish.

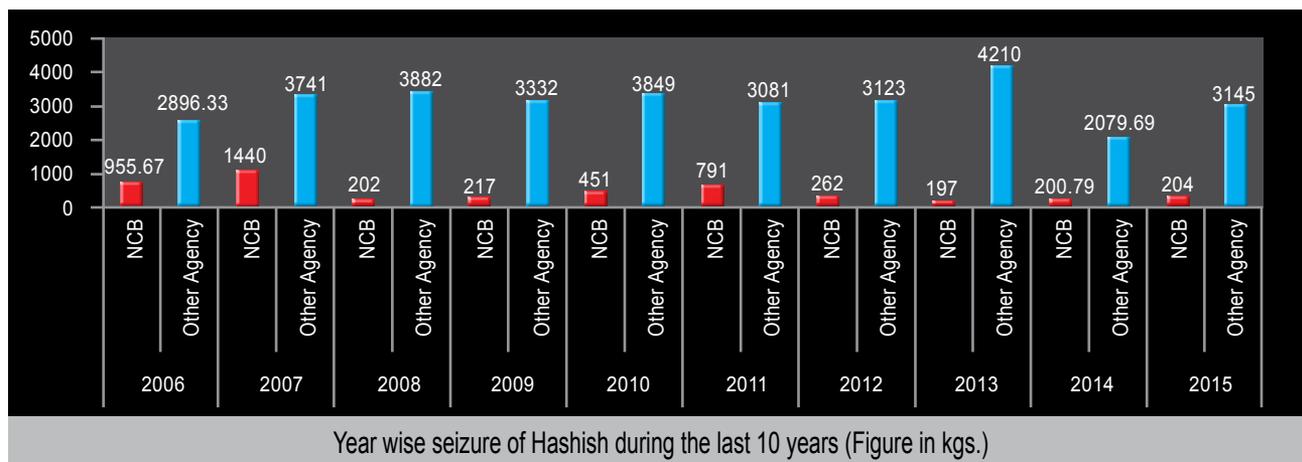


- On 17.06.2015, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Bihar seized 37.800 kg of Hashish at Muzaffarpur. 02 persons were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal.
- On 25.06.2015, officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit intercepted 02 parcels at M/s TNT Courier Service and seized 10.500 kg of Hashish. Further, in follow up 01 person was arrested from Gorakhpur. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Netherland & Croatia.
- On 26.07.2015, acting on information provided by NCB, Chandigarh Zonal Unit the officers of NCB, Mandi Sub Zone seized 19.980 kg of Hashish along with Indian Currency of Rs.3,70,000/- at Kullu. 06 persons were arrested.
- On 25.08.2015, officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit intercepted a parcel at M/s Aramex Courier, Bijwasan, New Delhi and seized 4.700 kg of Hashish. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Hong Kong.
- On 05.10.2015, officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit intercepted a courier parcel at M/s DHL Courier, New Delhi and seized 3.600 kg of Hashish. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Canada.
- On 06.10.2015, officers of NCB, Ahmedabad Zonal Unit intercepted a vehicle at Naroda, Ahmedabad and seized 5.995 kg of Hashish. 02 persons were arrested.
- On 08.11.2015, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Gorakhpur seized 19.000 kg of Hashish (unclaimed) at Goraphpur.
- On 11.12.2015, officers of NCB, Lucknow Zonal Unit seized 78.300 kg of Hashish at Bareilly. 02 persons were arrested.
- On 23.12.2015, officers of NCB, Lucknow Zonal Unit seized 4.600 kg of Hashish at PS Rupaidiha, Bahraich. 02 persons were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal.



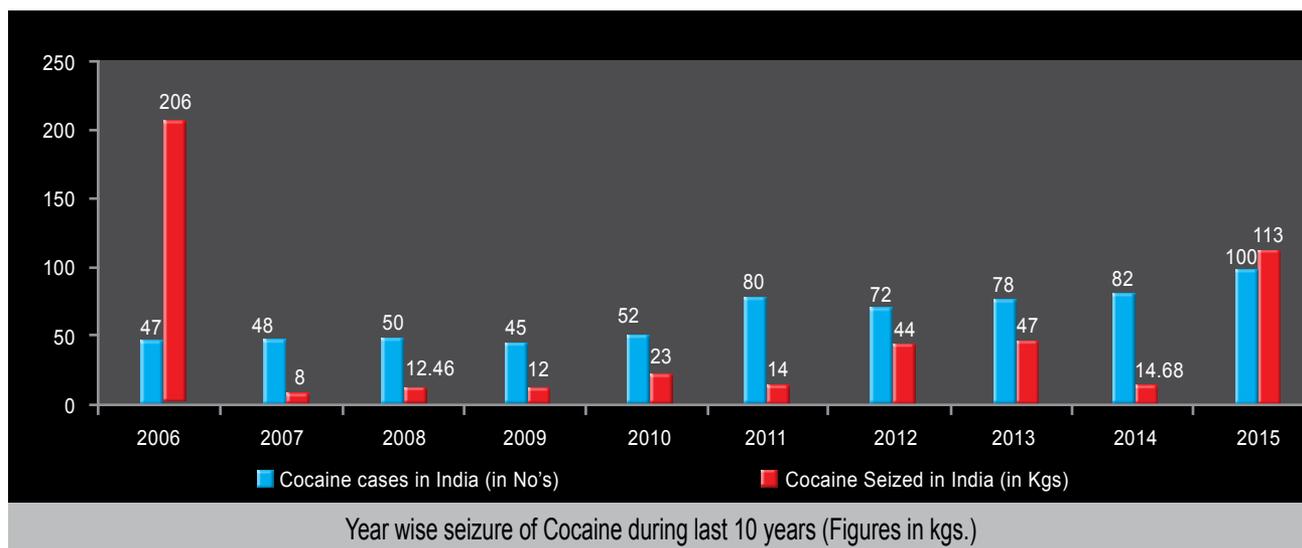


The state-wise seizure of Hashish above shows that the state of Uttar Pradesh has accounted for the maximum Hashish/Charas seizure during 2015.



1.2.5 Cocaine

Cocaine is a narcotic drug prepared from the leaves of the coca plant. It is widely used as a recreational drug all over the world. Cocaine abuse in India is however more prevalent among the rich and the influential. It primarily grows and is cultivated in the South American countries viz. Brazil, Colombia, Bolivia and Peru. From here 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, the drug is mainly smuggled in by West African drug traffickers.





Trends

Trafficking trends of cocaine have followed more or less a similar pattern over the years. This pattern is characterized by low level seizures and smuggling being done mostly by African nationals based in India. However instances of Cocaine being smuggled from Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil and South America have also come to notice. Most of the Cocaine seized has been found to be concealed in parcels along with common household articles like cosmetics, utensils, books and clothings. Trafficking of Cocaine in the liquid form is the newest trend that has come under the scanner of drug law enforcing agencies.

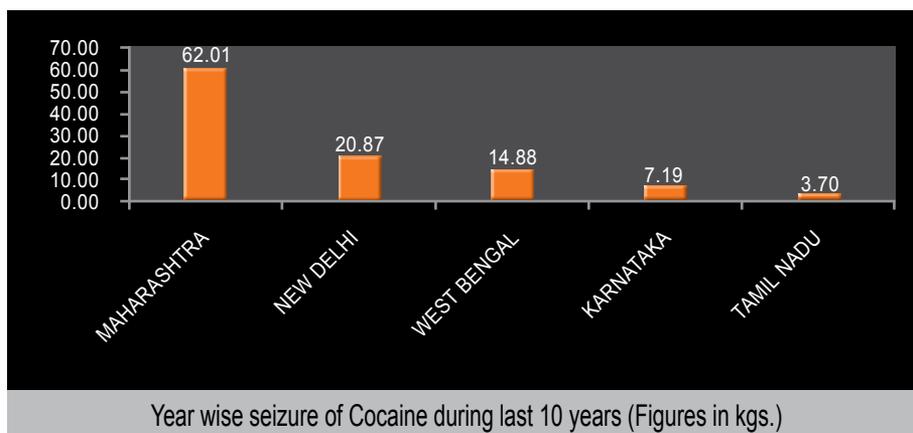
Whereas the number of cocaine cases in 2015 has increased to 100 from 82 in 2014, the quantity of cocaine seized has gone to 113 kgs in 2015 from 14.68 kgs in 2014 i.e 669.7% increase.

Significant seizures of Cocaine

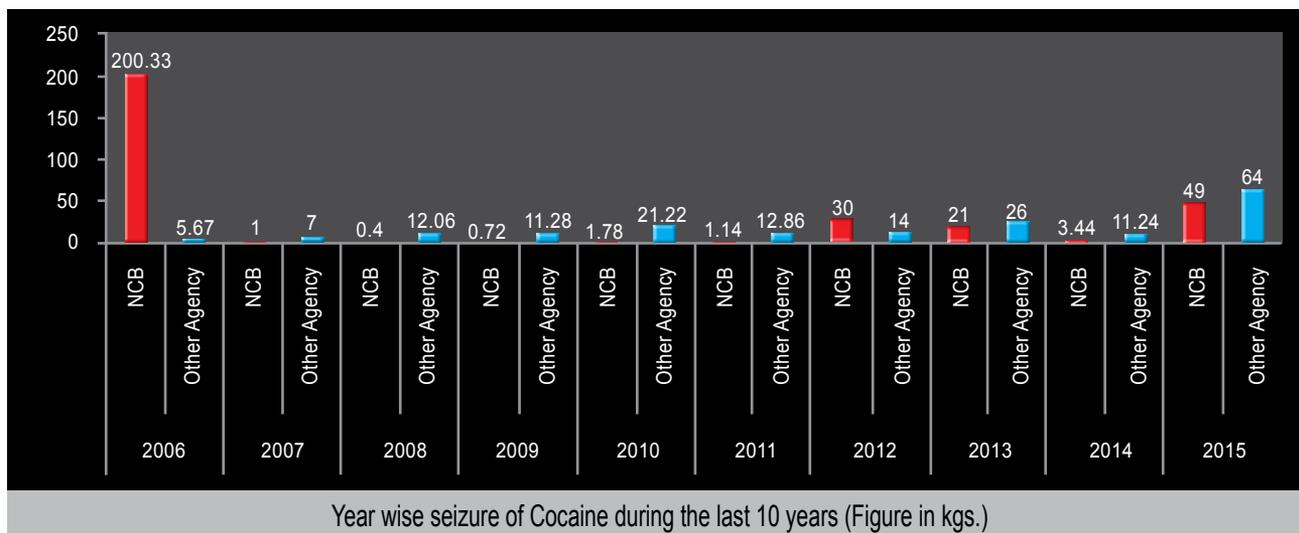
- On 24.03.2015, officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit in coordination with Customs, IGI Airport, New Delhi conducted a joint operation and seized 9.600 kg of Cocaine from the possession of 02 South African nationals. The drug was concealed in the false bottom and upper layers of their suitcases. Officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit also intercepted 01 Ghanian national at IGI Airport who was the suspected recipient of the drug. 02 South African & 01 Ghanian nationals were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Brazil.
- On 31.03.2015, officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 1.320 kg of Cocaine at IGI Airport, New Delhi. The drug was concealed inside the body of accused in the form of 65 small packets/pellets, each were wrapped in cellophane paper. 01 South African national was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Brazil.
- On 13.04.2015, officers of Delhi Police seized 1.295 kg of Cocaine at IGI, Airport, New Delhi. 01 Peruvian national was arrested. The drug was concealed inside the iron rod of trolley bag. The suspected source of the seized drug was Brazil.
- On 17.06.2015, acting on the information received from NCA, United Kingdom an International Controlled Delivery Operation was undertaken by the officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit resulting in the seizure of 500 gram of Cocaine at Mohan Garden Post Office, New Delhi from a parcel. Further, in follow up operation 300 gram of Cocaine was seized from the house of the accused. 01 Nigerian national was arrested.
- On 22.06.2015, officers of NCB, Chennai Zonal Unit seized 2.350 kg of Cocaine at Chennai International Airport. The suspected source of the seized drug was Colombia. 01 Colombian national was arrested.
- On 22.06.2015, officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 2.950 kg of Cocaine at IGI Airport, New Delhi. The contraband was concealed in four cylindrical shaped tin boxes. 01 South African national was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Brazil.



- On 18.08.2015, officers of NCB, Bengaluru Zonal Unit seized 3.347 kg of Cocaine at Kempegowda International Airport, Bengaluru. 01 Paraguay national was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Brazil.
- On 30.08.2015, officers of NCB, Hyderabad Sub Zone apprehended 01 South African lady at Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad and seized 793 gram of Cocaine. The drug was concealed in 51 small capsules of cylindrical shape and further concealed in her stomach and 01 big capsule of oval shape concealed in her vagina. 01 South African national was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Brazil.
- On 08.09.2015, officers of NCB, Kolkata Zonal Unit seized 3.750 kg of Cocaine at NSCBI Airport, Kolkata. The drug was concealed inside the cavity of suitcase. 01 South African national was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Brazil.
- On 20.10.2015, officers of NCB, Mumbai Zonal Unit seized 7.200 kg of Cocaine at Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai. 01 Brazilian national was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Brazil.
- On 29.10.2015, officers of 40 Bn., BSF, BOP Haridaspur, Petrapole seized 10.000 kg of Cocaine and handed it over to NCB's, Kolkata Zonal Unit for further investigation under NDPS Act. 01 person was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Bangladesh.
- On 08.12.2015, officers of NCB, Kolkata Zonal Unit seized 1.125 kg of Cocaine at NSCBI Airport, Kolkata. 01 Ukrainian national was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Brazil.
- On 16.12.2015, officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 2.050 kg of Cocaine at IGI Airport, New Delhi. 01 South African national was arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Nepal.



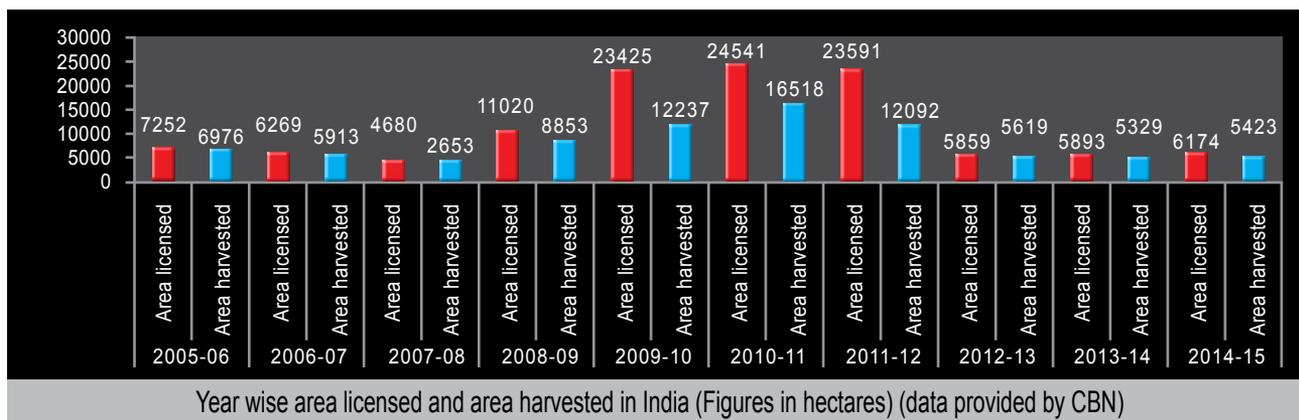
The state-wise seizure of Cocaine above shows that the state of Maharashtra has accounted for the maximum Cocaine seized during 2015.



1.3 Narcotic Crops

1.3.1 Licit Opium Poppy Cultivation

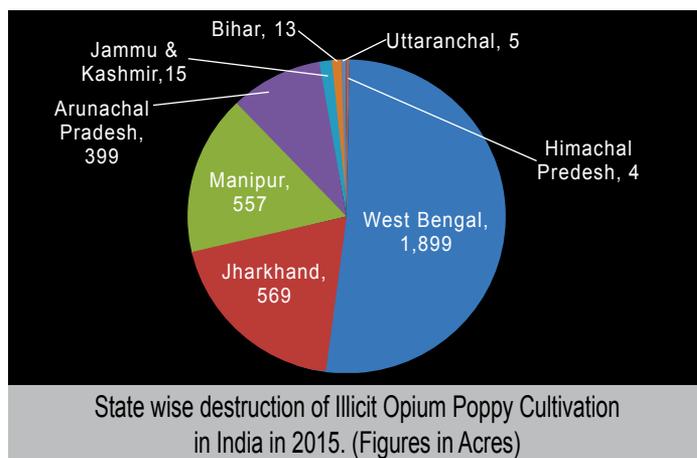
Licit Opium poppy cultivation takes place in a total of 16 districts distributed in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. For the crop year 2015-16, the districts of Mandsaur, Neemuch & Ratlam in Madhya Pradesh; Kota, Baran, Jhalawar, Chittorgarh, Pratapgarh, Udaipur & Bhilwara in Rajasthan and Barabanki, Lucknow, Faizabad, Shahjahanpur, Budaun & Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh have been notified as the tracts within which the licit Opium cultivation in the country is to be undertaken. 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 crop year 2015-16, 6983.020 or 6983 Hectares area was licensed by CBN for cultivatin of licit opium poppy but due to bad weather and diseases, 85% of poppy crop was reported damaged. It is estimated that, approximately only 20% of the area licensed i.e about 1050 hectares has been harvested as per CBN reporting.





1.3.2 Illicit Opium Poppy Cultivation

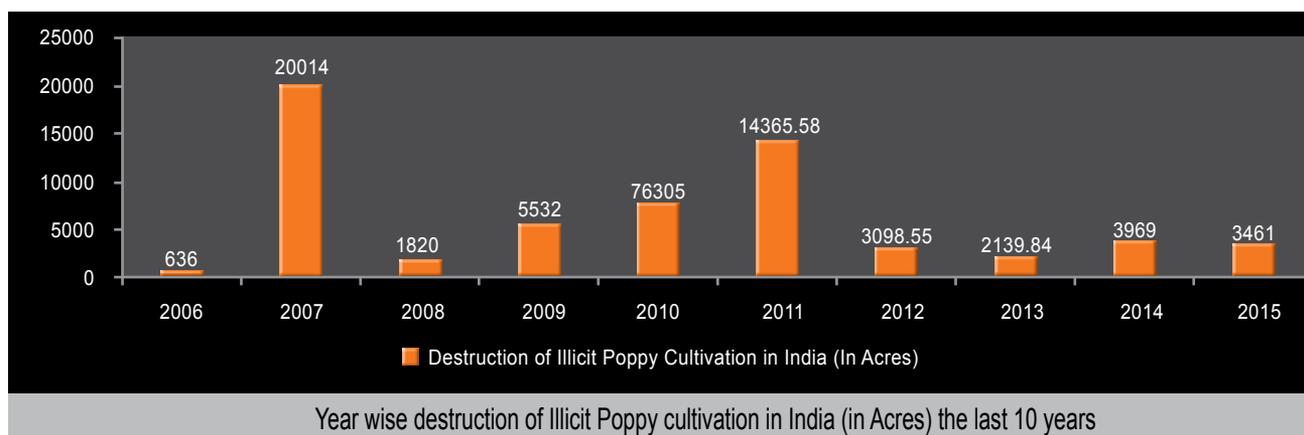
During 2015, illicit cultivation of opium poppy was found in the states of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Uttaranchal and Himachal Pradesh.



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 inputs from intelligence reports, earlier eradications of the crop, field surveys 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 have resulted in the identification and destruction of opium poppy spread over 3,461 acres in 2015 (compared to 3969 acres in 2014). The destruction of illicit cultivation of opium poppy prevents the probable production of heroin, which could have found its way into the illegal drug market.

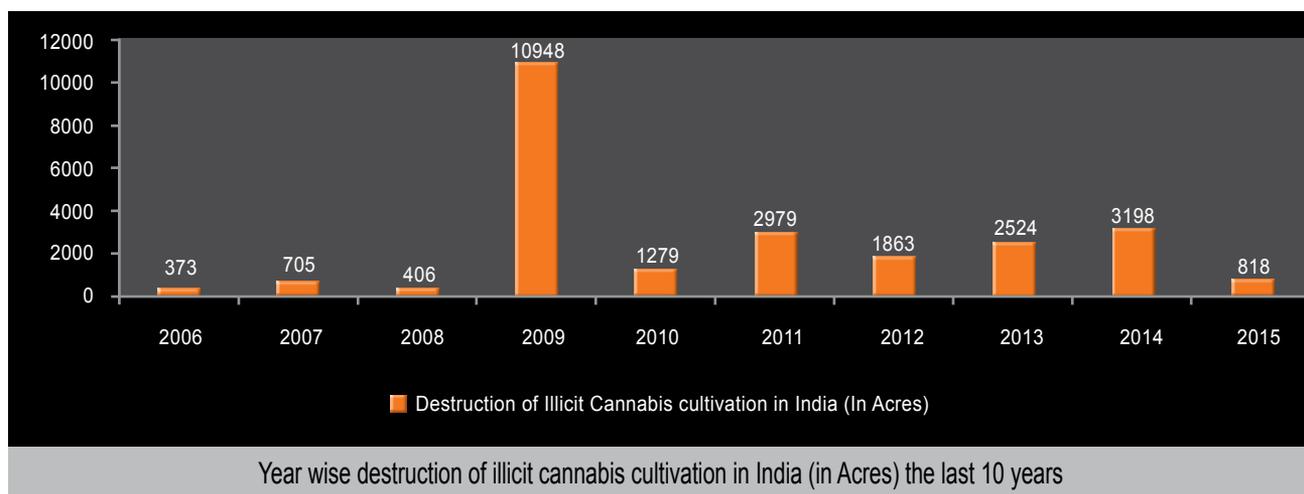
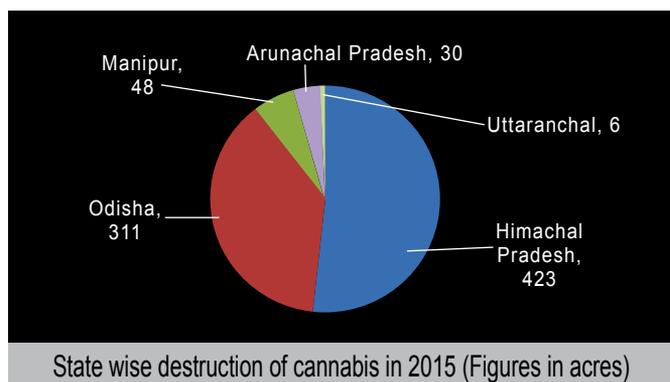
West Bengal has accounted for the maximum destruction of opium poppy in 2015. Other major states where opium poppy was destroyed are Jharkhand, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Uttaranchal and Himachal Pradesh.





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 undertaken by NCB is to identify and destroy illicit cultivation of the plant. In 2015, the area under illicit cannabis cultivation was detected to be around 818 acres, which was subsequently destroyed by various Central & State agencies.



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. **A new psycho-active substance referred as Mephedrone was newly included in the list of psychotropic substances, during the year 2015.**



1.4.1 Synthetic Drugs

The abuse of synthetic drugs is one of the fast emerging challenges for drug law enforcement agencies. Synthetic drugs like ATS have become the drug of choice in South East Asia and in North America. In India, several attempts have been made in the past to set up clandestine manufacturing facilities, especially in Maharashtra and Gujarat to produce ATS. Narcotics Control Bureau has however successfully thwarted these attempts. Further during 2015, a large number of tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine/ephedrine (precursor chemicals) were seized along the Indo-Myanmar borders, which were possibly being smuggled into Myanmar for extraction of ephedrine/pseudo-ephedrine salt for production of ATS.

Significant seizures of Psychotropic Substances

- On 29.01.2015, officers of NCB, Imphal Sub Zone seized 10,300 Nos. of Methamphetamine tablets at Imphal International Airport. 01 person was arrested.
- On 21.02.2015, officers of NCB, Chennai Zonal Unit seized 2.980 kg of Amphetamine at Central Railway Station, Chennai. 02 persons were arrested.
- On 13.03.2015, officers of NCB, Mumbai Zonal Unit intercepted a parcel at M/s Bombino Courier, Andheri (E), Mumbai and seized 5.890 kg of Amphetamine. The drug was concealed in packets of Basmati Rice. The suspected destination of the seized drug was United Kingdom.
- On 25.03.2015, officer of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Chennai seized 50 kg of Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS) at Padiayanallur, near Veeramakali temple, Chennai. 05 persons were arrested.
- On 25.04.2015, officers of NCB, Guwahati Zonal Unit seized 6800 tablets of Methamphetamine at ISBT, Guwahati, Assam. 02 persons were arrested. The drug was concealed in transparent polythene. The suspected source of the seized drug was Myanmar and destined for Bangladesh.
- On 25.04.2015, officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit intercepted a parcel at M/s DHL Express Pvt. Ltd., Kirti Nagar, New Delhi and seized 700 gram of Amphetamine. The drug was concealed inside the card board boxes. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Indonesia.
- On 17.06.2015, officers of NCB, Mumbai Zonal Unit intercepted a parcel at M/s DHL Express (India) Pvt Ltd, Andheri East, Mumbai and seized 200 gram of Amphetamine. The drug was concealed in sports items- in grip handles of skipping rope. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Australia.
- On 22.06.2015, officers of NCB, Hyderabad Sub Zone and Telangana Police conducted a joint operation at Rampally village, Keesara Mandal, Ranga Reddy, Telangana and seized 13.928 kg of

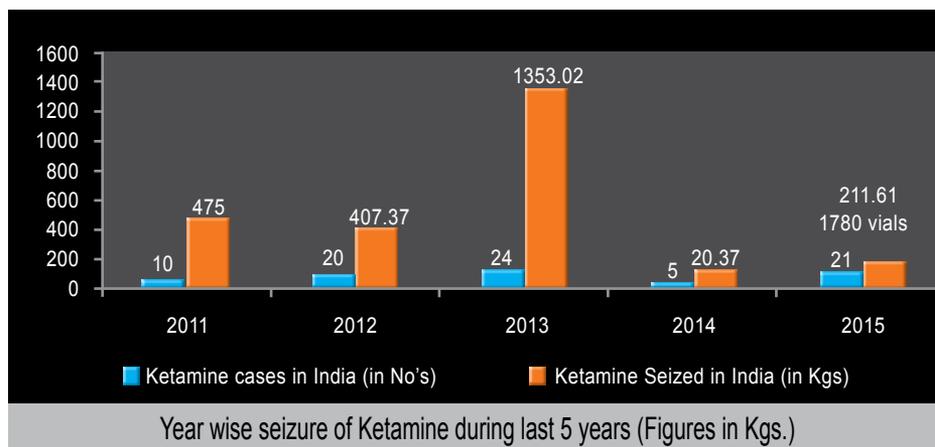


Methamphetamine and busted 01 illicit clandestine laboratory. 05 persons were arrested.

- On 27.06.2015, officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 20.000 kg of Amphetamine at IGI Airport, Terminal-3, New Delhi. The drug was concealed inside polythene packets and wrapped with adhesive and carbon papers. 01 South African national was arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was South Africa.
- On 28.07.015, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Chennai seized 25.000 kg of Amphetamine at Chennai. 02 persons were arrested.
- On 12.12.2015, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Chennai seized 25.160 kg of Amphetamine, 28358 tablets of Zopalet, 18451 tablets & 2.500 kg (loose tablets) of Zolfresh at Chennai. 04 persons were arrested.
- On 21.12.2015, officers of NCB, Chennai Zonal Unit seized 5.150 kg of Methamphetamine at Koyambedu Bus Stand, Chennai. 04 Persons were arrested.

1.4.2 Ketamine

Ketamine is a medication used mainly for starting and maintaining anesthesia. Its other uses include sedation in intensive care, as a pain killer, as a treatment of Bronchospasm, as a treatment for complex regional pain syndrome and as an antidepressant. It induces a trance like state while providing pain relief, sedation, and memory loss. Heart function, breathing and airway reflexes generally remain functional. Over the recent past, Ketamine has attained the notoriety as a club drug and its abuse has been rampant in South-East Asia and Europe. As far as India is concerned, instances of diversion of Ketamine from its legitimate use has continued in the year 2015 as well. Because of its misuse and unauthorised diversion from legitimate sources, the Government of India had notified Ketamine in the list of psychotropic substances in 2011.





Trends

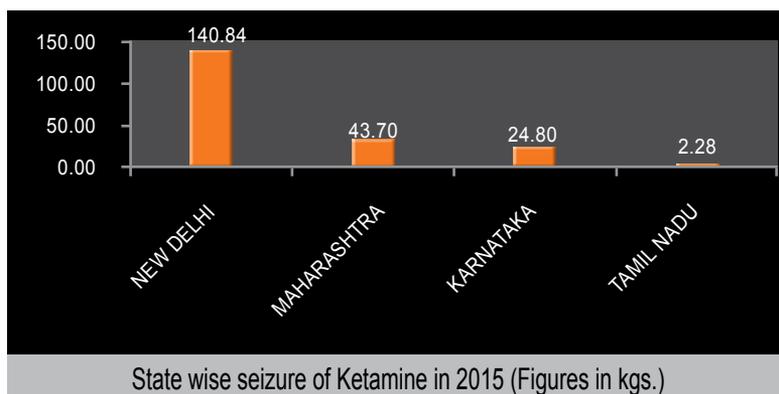
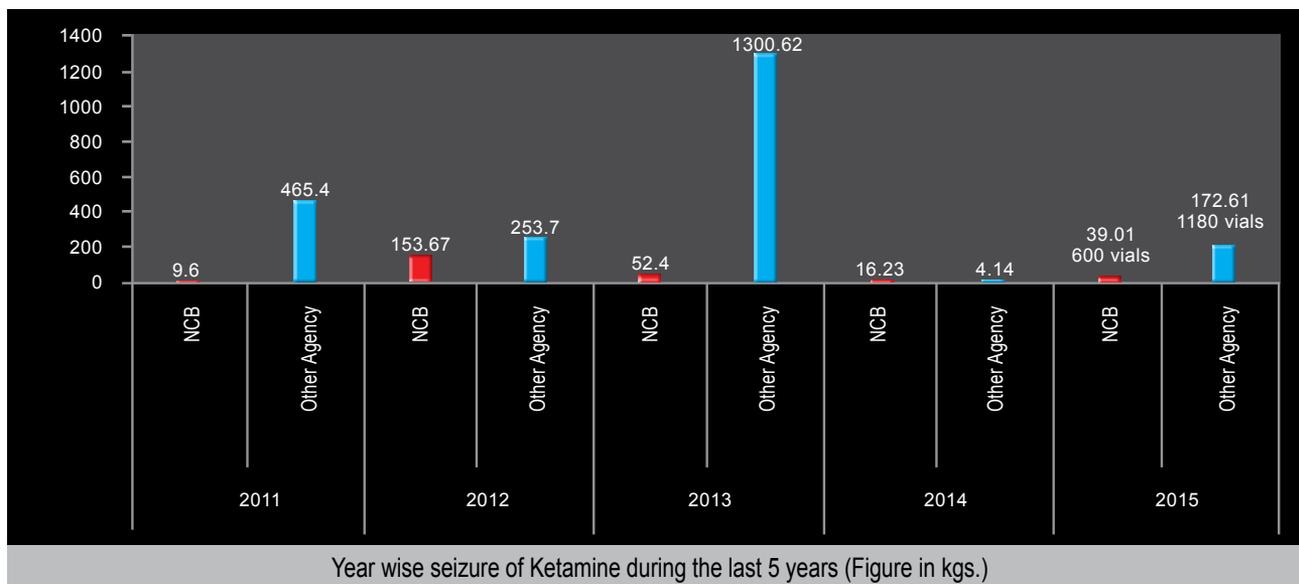
In 2015, the following trends have been observed:

- India continues to be a source country for trafficking of Ketamine to South-East Asia.
- Instances of Ketamine trafficking using courier parcels as the mode of trafficking, to South Africa and the United Kingdom have also been noticed.

In 2015, various law enforcement agencies have seized approximately 211.61 Kgs & 1780 vials of Ketamine showing a substantial increase over the seizures in the previous year, which was approximately 20.37 Kgs.

Significant seizures of Ketamine

- On 09.03.2015, officers of NCB, Mumbai Zonal Unit intercepted 03 parcels at M/s DHL Express Courier, Andheri (E), Mumbai and seized 9.800 kg of Ketamine. The drug was concealed in front & back cover of folders. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Zambia.
- On 13.04.2015, officers of NCB, Mumbai Zonal Unit intercepted a parcel at M/s DHL Express India Pvt Ltd, Andheri (E), Mumbai and seized 1.000 kg of Ketamine. The drug was concealed in side walls of carton. The suspected destination of the seized drug was South Africa.
- On 11.07.2015, officers of NCB, Bengaluru Zonal Unit seized 24.800 kg of Ketamine at Kempegowda International Airport, Bengaluru. In follow up operation 06 persons were arrested along with Indian Currency of Rs.2,10,830/-. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Malaysia.
- On 20.08.2015, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Chandigarh seized 75.370 kg of Ketamine Hydrochloride IP, 20 kg of Alprazolam and 6000 tablets of Pseudo Ephedrine (named Biocet) at Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh. 01 person was arrested.
- On 27.08.2015, officers of Customs, Air Cargo, Mumbai seized 31.910 kg of Ketamine at Mumbai. 07 persons including 02 Nigerian nationals were arrested. In this connection a seizure of 14.000 kg of Ephedrine was made by African Revenue Service at Johannesburg Airport.
- On 09.09.2015, officers of NCB, Chennai Zonal Unit seized 1.525 kg of Ketamine from a Guest House at Chennai. 03 persons were arrested.
- On 19.09.2015, officers of NCB, Mumbai Zonal Unit intercepted a parcel at M/s Kaunian Overseas, Colaba Market, Mumbai and seized 1.000 kg of Ketamine. The drug was concealed in 28 thread reels kept in cartoon parcels along with tailoring dress materials. The suspected destination of the seized drug was South Africa.
- On 23/24.12.2015, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence seized 64.245 kg of Ketamine along with 11.830 kg of Intermediary product at Alwar, Rajasthan. 01 person was arrested.



1.5 Clandestine Laboratories / Factories

As in earlier years, attempts to set up clandestine facilities to manufacture methamphetamine and other synthetic drugs have continued in 2015 as well. In most of these labs, the involvement of foreign operatives has been noticed which indicates that India is being used by international criminal networks for the illicit manufacture of Amphetamine Type Stimulants. There are reports that most of the methamphetamine manufactured in these clandestine laboratories in India is destined for the illicit markets in other countries.

Busting of 01 illicit Heroin Laboratory in Imphal (Feb. – 2015)

- On 12.02.2015, on specific information, officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal Sub Zone along with Field 'G' Team and 54Bn. BSF, Koirengei seized 44.000 kg of Crude Morphine, 300 gram powder



of Morphine and 01 kg Ammonium Chloride along with equipments of a laboratory at Thoubal Moijing Awang Leikai Area in Thoubal District of Manipur.

- The laboratory was functioning in makeshift hut.
- Equipments, chemicals and incriminating documents were recovered and seized and 01 person was arrested.

Busting of 01 illicit Meth. Laboratory in Telangana (June – 2015)

- On 22.06.2015, on specific information officers of Telangana Police and NCB, Hyderabad Sub Zone conducted joint operation and seized 13.928 kg of Methamphetamine along with equipment of a laboratory at Rampally village, Keesara Mandal, Ranga Reddy, Telangana.
- Equipment, chemicals and incriminating documents were recovered and seized and 05 person was arrested..

1.6 Precursor Chemicals

Precursor chemicals are 'dual-use' chemicals that have both legitimate & illegitimate uses. These are chemicals that can be used in the manufacture of illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The UN Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988, has identified **23 precursors** as the chemicals that need to be controlled. Subsequently, India has notified **5 precursor** chemicals as 'Controlled Substances'.

They are:

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

1.6.1 Ephedrine and Pseudo-Ephedrine

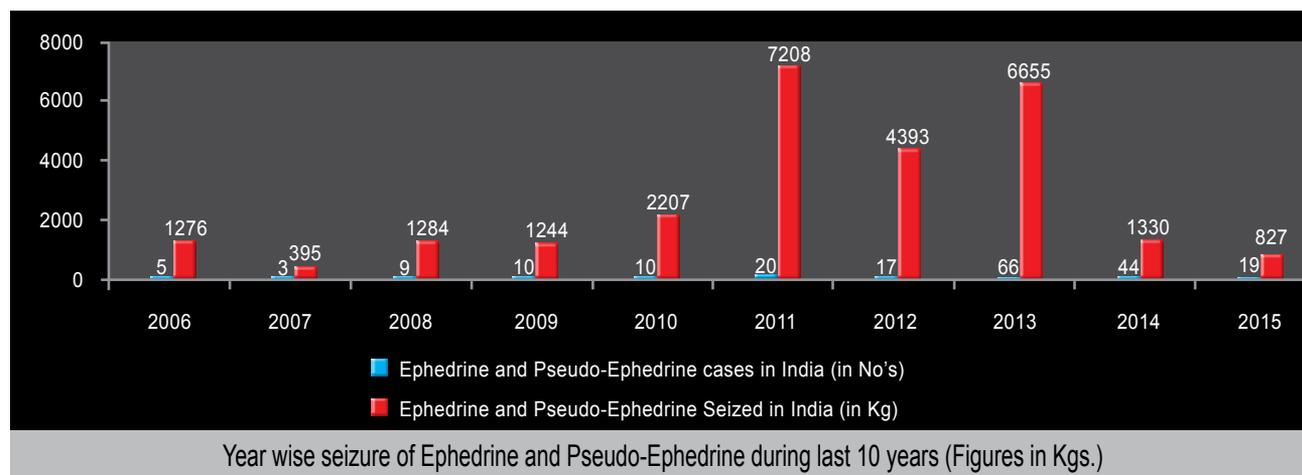
Ephedrine and Pseudo-Ephedrine are two such precursors that are widely used in the manufacture of medicines especially cough syrups. They are also essential ingredients for the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs like the Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS). India produces large quantities of these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



The recent trend over the years has witnessed a steep rise in the seizure of ephedrine and pseudo-ephedrine up to 2011 and then a consecutive decline in the years 2012. The seizures have been on the lower side during the year 2015 in comparison to that in 2014. Trafficking of pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine/pseudo-ephedrine have however continued this year as well. Decline in seizures can be attributed to Notification No. - GS.R. 191(E) - 26th March, 2013 regarding Regulation of Controlled Substances (RCS) order 2013, which has made it mandatory to obtain Unique Registration Number under clause 4(1) of the notification.

The clause 4(1) of Regulation of controlled substances order 2013 states that NCB may issue Unique Registration Number (URN) in Form A after proper verification of documents of applicant to manufacture, distribute, sell, purchase, possess, store, or consume any controlled substance included in Schedule-A.

All these URN holders are supposed to submit the quarterly returns to the Zonal Director in prescribed format. The zones may also verify time to time to ensure the authenticity of returns submitted by the applicant.

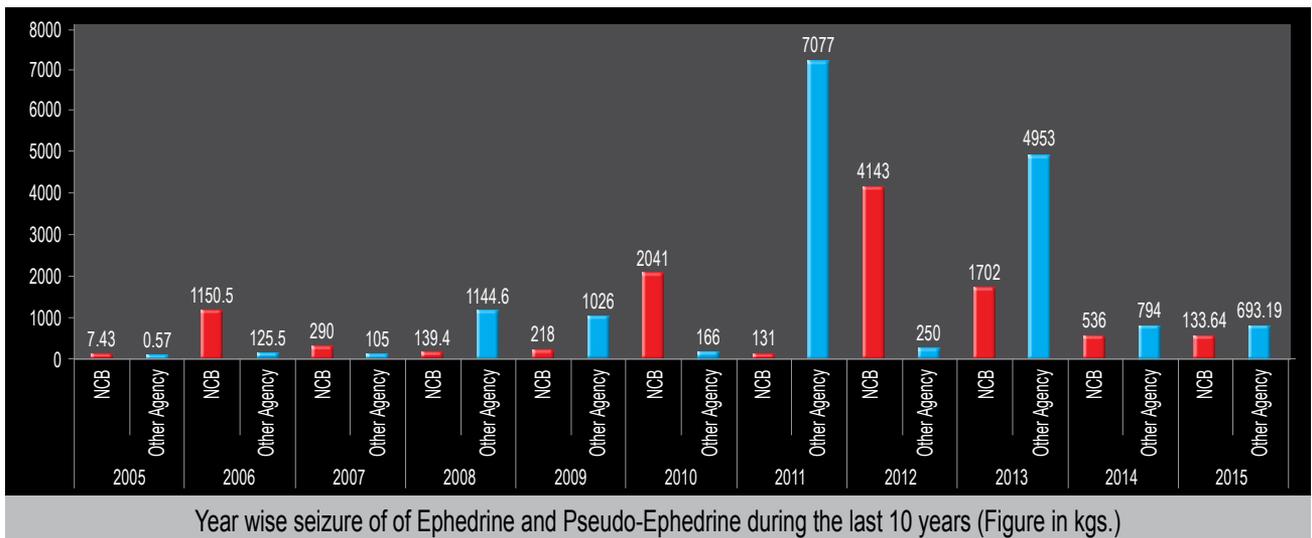
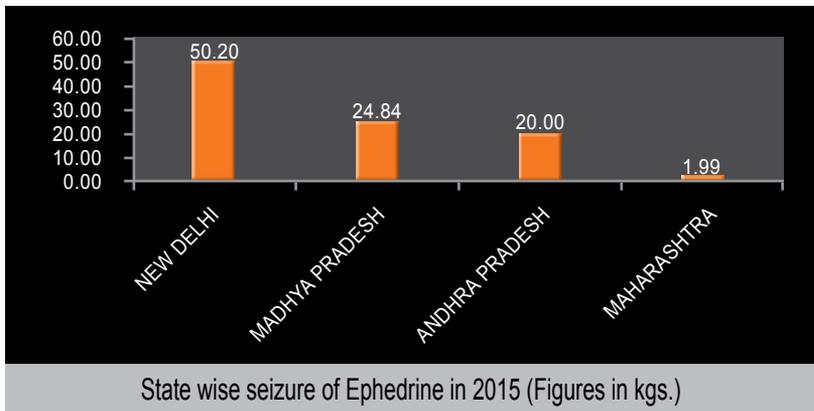


Significant Seizures of Ephedrine

- On 21.01.2015, officers of NCB, Hyderabad Sub Zone seized 20.000 kg of Ephedrine at Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad. 01 South African national was arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Doha.
- 05.02.2015, officers of Customs, Air Intelligence Unit, Mumbai intercepted 01 Malawi National at CSI Airport, Mumbai and seized 9.900 kg of Ephedrine. She was arrested. The drug was concealed in helmets having marking as “Kamachi” and kept in checked-in-baggage. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Addis Ababa.



- On 24.02.2015, acting on information received from NCB, Bengaluru Zonal Unit the officers of NCB, Indore Zonal Unit seized 24.840 kg of Ephedrine at Itarsi Railway Station. 02 persons were arrested.
- On 30.05.2015, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Gujarat intercepted a vehicle at Surat and seized 3.557 kg of Ephedrine. 03 persons were arrested.
- On 19.07.2015, officers of Air Customs, Cochin International Airport seized 14.580 kg of Ephedrine at Cochin International Airport. 01 South African national was arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was South Africa.



Significant Seizures of Pseudo-Ephedrine

- On 09.02.2015, NCB, Bengaluru Zonal Unit in the presence of the Drug Disposal Committee disposed off 12.212 kg of Pseudo Ephedrine HCl (expired) at M/s Micro Labs Ltd, Bengaluru.



- On 16.03.2015, officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 25.000 kg of Pseudo Ephedrine at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi. 02 South African nationals were arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was South Africa.
- On 10.04.2015, officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 12.000 kg of Pseudo Ephedrine at IGI Airport, Terminal-3, New Delhi. 01 Zimbabwean national was arrested. Further in follow up operation 1.000 kg of Pseudo Ephedrine was also seized during search of his residence. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Johannesburg.
- On 15.04.2015, officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 12.000 kg of Pseudo Ephedrine from IGI Airport, Terminal-3, New Delhi. 01 Zimbabwean national was arrested. The drug was concealed in brown colour packets and further concealed in false cavities in the upper & lower walls of the suitcase. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Johannesburg.
- On 20.04.2015, officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 16.800 kg of Pseudo Ephedrine and 1.910 kg of Heroin at IGI Airport, Terminal-3, New Delhi. 01 South African national was arrested. The drug was concealed in ladies slippers. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Johannesburg.
- On 23.04.2015, officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 22.000 kg of Pseudo Ephedrine at IGI Airport, Terminal-3, New Delhi. 01 South African national was arrested. The drug was concealed in brown colour packets wrapped in clothes & further kept in suitcase. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Johannesburg.
- On 06.08.2015, officers of Special Narcotics, Mizoram Police seized 39.666 kg of Pseudo Ephedrine at Aizawl. 01 person was arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Myanmar.
- On 19.08.2015 & 20.08.2015, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, New Delhi seized 350 kg of Pseudo Ephedrine at Delhi, Kala Amb, Dehradun and Vadodara. 04 persons were arrested.
- On 29.09.2015, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Delhi seized 21.005 kg of Pseudo Ephedrine at IGI Airport, New Delhi. 01 Zimbabwe national was arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Johannesburg.



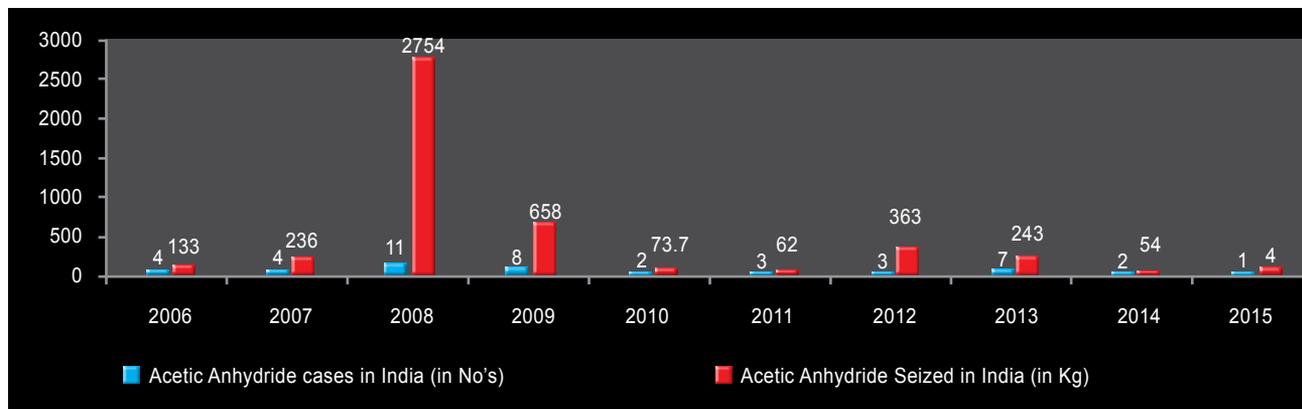
State wise seizure of Pseudo Ephedrine in 2015 (Figures in kgs.)



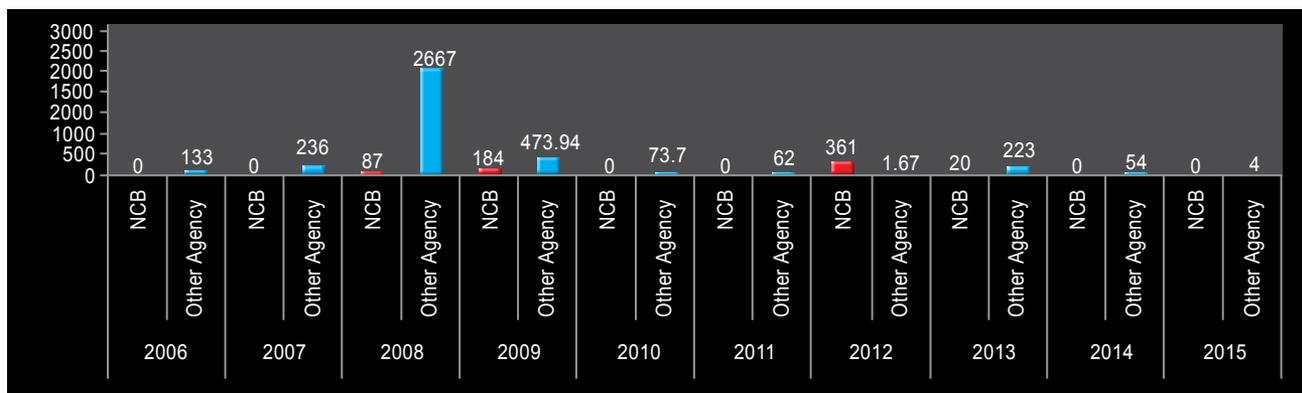


1.6.2 Acetic Anhydride

India is one of the largest producers of acetic anhydride for legitimate usage. It is widely used by the pharmaceutical and textile industries in India. However, it is also used for the illicit manufacture of heroin.



Year wise seizure of Acetic Anhydride during last 10 years (Figures in Kgs.)



Year wise seizure of of Acetic Anhydride during the last 10 years (Figure in kgs.)



State wise seizure of Acetic Anhydride in 2015 (Figures in Kgs.)





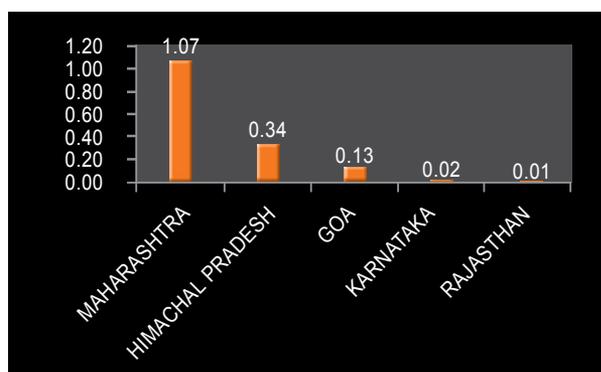
1.7 Pharmaceutical Drugs

The abuse of pharmaceutical drugs in India has assumed serious proportions in recent times. The problem seems to be more serious in the North-east and North-west region of the country. The pharmaceutical 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. However, this is a misconception, since these can be addictive and also 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 India.

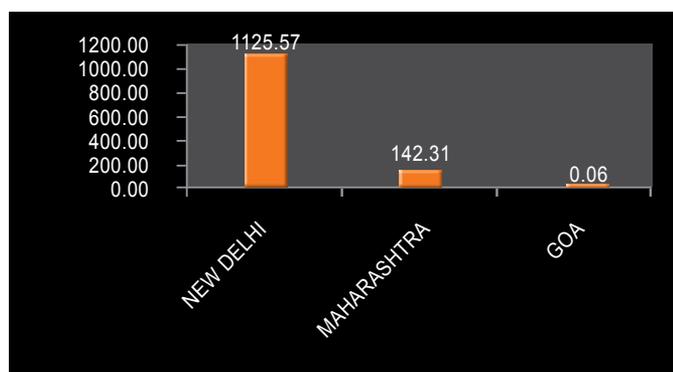
Law enforcement agencies have also seized sizeable quantities of Alprazolam tablets, Zolpidem Tramadol tablets, Stidonafil tablets etc.

Significant Seizures of Pharmaceutical Drugs (Tablets)

- On 28.01.2015, officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit, intercepted a passenger named Parvez Alam S/o Salim R/o Vill-Sirsalikalam, Distt-Saharanpur, UP at IGI, Airport, New Delhi and seized 225 Bottles of Codeine Cough Syrup of 100 ml each from his baggage. The codeine bottles were bound to UAE. The passenger was arrested.
- On 31.01.2015 & 01.02.2015, officers of NCB, Ahmedabad Zonal Unit seized 272.522 kg of Alprazolam tablets, 417 gram of Methylphenidate powder, 14310 tablets of Zolpidem, 22.100 kg of Tramadol powder, 340 gram of Tramadol tablets, 1.640 kg of Stidonafil tablets and 2.360 kg of Tapentadole tablets at the premises of M/s Provizer Pharma & Swastik Herbal Care, Surat, Gujarat and busted an Internet Pharmacy. 04 persons were arrested. In follow up operation 01 associate was also arrested on 03.02.2015. The suspected destination of the seized drug was USA & Europe.



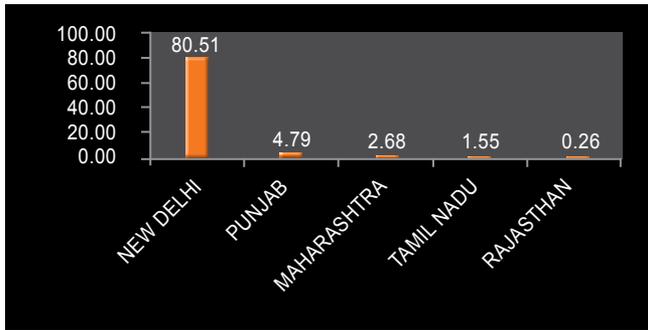
State wise seizure of MDMA 2015 (Figures in kgs.)



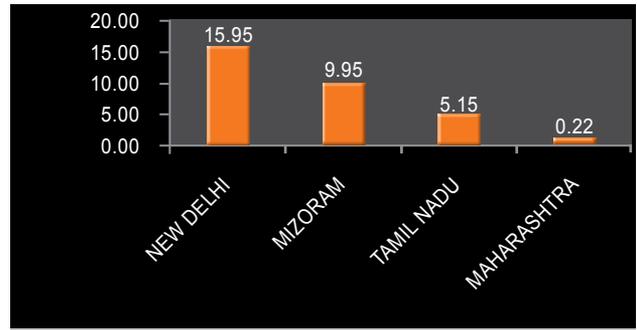
State wise seizure of Mephedrone 2015 (Figures in kgs.)



- On 21.02.2015, officers of NCB, Ahmedabad Zonal Unit seized 21.020 kg of Alprazolam Tablets, 100 Tablets of Modafinil, 2.010 kg of White Powder, 25 bottles of Cough Syrup, 125 gram of Blue color tablets and 1.785 kg of White tablets in follow up operation conducted in connection with the seizure affected on 31.01.2015. The suspected destination of the seized drug was USA & Europe.



State wise seizure of Methaqualone (Mandrax) 2015 (Figures in kgs.)



State wise seizure of Methamphetamine 2015 (Figures in kgs.)

- On 26-27.02.2015 & 02.03.2015, officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 5000 tablets of Zolpidem, 85695 tablets of psychotropic substance, 2.600 kg of Mephedrone, 500 gram of Ephedrine tablets, 120 tablets of Restonite and 60 tablets of Tranax-1 at 03 different locations at New Delhi. 04 persons were arrested.



- On 24.03.2015, officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit apprehended an Afghan national at IGI, Airport, New Delhi and seized 68 strips (10 tablets in each strip) of Zolpedam tablets from his possession. He was arrested. The drug was concealed in a bag. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Afghanistan.

- On 25.04.2015, officers of NCB, Guwahati Zonal Unit seized 6800 tablets of Methamphetamine at ISBT, Guwahati, Assam. 02 persons were arrested. The drug was concealed in transparent polythene. The suspected source of the seized drug was Myanmar and destined to Bangladesh.

- On 20.05.2015 & 21.05.2015, officers of NCB, Ahmedabad Zonal Unit intercepted 24 parcels at Post Office, Ahmedabad and seized 5260 tablets of Zolpidem, 48300 tablets & 6.250 kg (loose tablets) of Alprazolam, 4180 tablets & injections of Diazepam, 6470 tablets of Lorazepam, 6110 tablets of Clonazepam, 25 injections of Ketamine Hydrochloride, 1100 tablets of Acetaminophen & Codeine Phosphate, 270 tablets of Oxycodone & Acetamine, 330 tablets of Hydrocodone Ditartrate & Acetaminophen and 770 tablets of Zopiclone. 03 persons were arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was USA & Europe.



- On 04.06.2015, officers of NCB, Ahmedabad Zonal Unit intercepted some parcels at Shahibaug Post office Ahmedbada and seized 5050 tablets of Zolpidem, 3470 tablets of Alprazolam, 1350 tablets of Diazepam, 990 tablets of Lorazepam, 925 tablets of Clonazepam, 847 tablets of White colour, 180 tablets of Tramadole, 570 tablets of Acetaminophen & Codein Phosphate and 30 tablets of Phentramine. 03 persons were arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was USA & Europe.
- On 03.11.2015, officers of NCB, Kolkata Zonal Unit seized 10000 tablets of Nitrosun-10 containing Nitrazepam at Helabattala, Barasat. 01 person was arrested. Further, in follow up operation conducted on 04.11.2015, NCB seized 100 bottles of Rancof Cough Syrup and 25 bottles of Corex Cough Syrup at Hakimpur, North 24 Parganas.
- On 12.12.2015, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Chennai seized 25.160 kg of Amphetamine, 28358 tablets of Zopalet, 18451 tablets & 2.500 kg (loose tablets) of Zolfresh at Chennai. 04 persons were arrested.



1.8 Internet Pharmacy

The emergence of illegal websites established in the USA, Europe etc. offering unregulated trade in a range of prescription medicines over the internet has taken firm root in India as a supplier.

These online pharmacies transmit orders from paying customers to agents in India, who then procure the medicines from either legitimate or illegitimate sources before dispatching them to customers by mail and courier.

The sheer volume of international post makes it impossible to screen every parcel and hence a vast majority of illegal consignments passes by undetected by the authorities.

Internet pharmacies are usually highly vulnerable and keep the identity of organizers tightly veiled. In India, nevertheless, the NCB either on its own or in coordination with the outside agencies has been making atleast one bust every year over the years.



1. Illicit internet pharmacy, Surat, Gujarat, January-February 2015

- On 31.01.2015 & 01.02.2015, acting on specific intelligence, officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Ahmedabad Zonal Unit intercepted 03 courier parcels at Surat, Gujarat and seized 272.522 kg of Alprazolam tablets, 417 gram of Methylphenidate powder, 14310 Nos. of Zolpidem tablets, 22.100 kg of Tramadol powder, 0.340 kg of Tramadol tablets, 1.640 kg of Stidonafil tablets and 2.360 kg of Tapentadole tablets at the premises of M/s Provizer Pharma & Swastik Herbal Care, Surat, Gujarat.



- Further on 21.02.2015 in follow up operation, NCB, Ahmedabad Zonal Unit seized 21.020 kg of Alprazolam Tablets, 100 Tablets of Modafinil, 2.010 kg of White Powder, 25 bottles of Cough Syrup, 125 gram of Blue color tablets and 1.785 kg of White tablets.
- A total of 293.542 kg of Alprazolam tablets, 417 gram powder of Methylphenidate, 14310 tablets of Zolpidem, 22.100 kg powder of Tramadol, 0.340 kg of Tramadol tablets, 1.640 kg of Stidonafil tablets, 2.360 kg of Tapentadole tablets, 100 tablets of Modafinil, 2.010 kg of White powder, 25 bottles of Cough Syrup, 125 gram of Blue color tablets and 1.785 kg of White tablets were seized and 05 persons were arrested.





Chapter 2 Capacity Building

2.1 Training

Narcotics Control Bureau is the nodal agency for all drug related issues in India. The task of combating drug trafficking is both complex and sophisticated because of its linkages with other crimes like corruption, tax evasion, human trafficking, money laundering and crimes of violence viz. terrorism. In a well planned strategy to ensure more teeth, spread and effectiveness of the law, the NDPS Act, 1985 empowers officers from Central and State Government agencies as diverse as Customs, Central Excise, DRI, Border Guarding Forces, Narcotics Department, Police, Revenue, Forests, Drug Control, State Excise etc, to carry out drug law enforcement measures.

Field experiences very often show that the officers of the agencies whose primary functions do not include drug law enforcement, are not well oriented and conversant with the laws, procedures and processes to be followed. This lack of awareness and appreciation many times results in a poor investigation, improper and insufficient documentation and non compliance of statutory provisions which ultimately lead to failure of the prosecution case thereby undermining the very objectives of drug law enforcement.

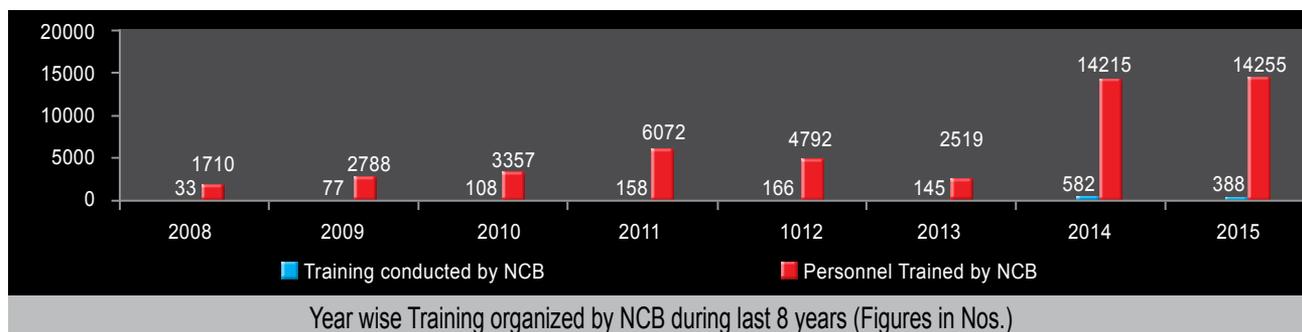
The need of the hour is therefore to build a team of dedicated officers in the field of drug law enforcement who are well trained and equipped with updated knowledge and allied skills to effectively combat this menace. To achieve this objective, training programmes need to be conducted at all levels in order to enhance and hone the specialized skills required to improve performance and effectiveness of the personnel involved in drug law enforcement in India.



Sh D.N Pangotra, SPP, Jammu Zonal Unit while delivering a lecture on Features of NDPS Act 1985 to J&K Police Personal at Reasi, J&K.



Training organized by Jodhpur Zone



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 experiences during training adds substantially to the individual and team capabilities besides increasing the levels of motivation.

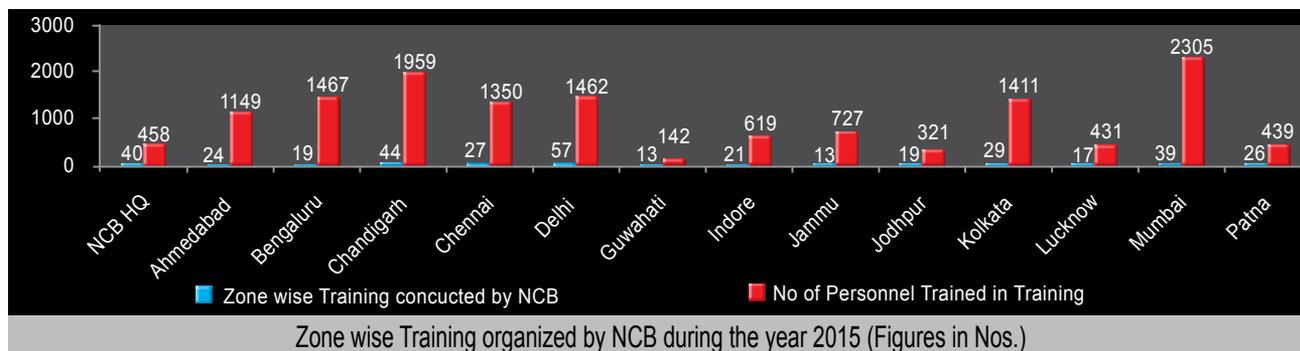
Objectives of Training

The course schedules are designed so as to accomplish the following objectives:

- Inculcate a systematic approach based on law and statutory procedures to be adopted in search and seizure of Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.
- Increase levels of knowledge on drug law enforcement.
- Enhancement of professional skills in detecting/investigating drug offence cases.
- Enhancement of skill in intelligence collection and analysis.
- Identification of the drug trafficking trends and patterns and the dynamics of drug trafficking etc.
- Understanding, planning and executing “controlled deliveries”.
- Better understanding of drugs, precursors and clandestine labs.
- Knowledge of various interdiction techniques.

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

- i) Participation of all stakeholders i.e. State Police (ANTF, CID & GRPF) , Custom, Central & State Excise, Forest Department, 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 through exchange of information and putting into use the best practices.
- ii) Emphasizing on the training for the officials of Border Security Force, Sashastra Seema Bal and Indian Coast Guard, as these agencies have been empowered under the NDPS Act 1985. Railway Protection Force and Central Industrial Security Force are also included in the training programmes. These organizations are entrusted with providing security at locations which are pretty vulnerable to drug trafficking viz. the Railway Routes, the Airports and the International borders.
- iii) 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.



- iv) 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.
- v) Dr. R.P. Singh, IPS DDG(NR) NCB was invited to deliver lectures during training programmes for senior level officers at SVP NPA Hyderabad, NEPA Shillong, NACEN Faridabad and BSF Training School New Delhi.

In 2015, NCB organized **388** training courses whereby **14255** personnel working in different organizations of Central/ State agencies were trained.

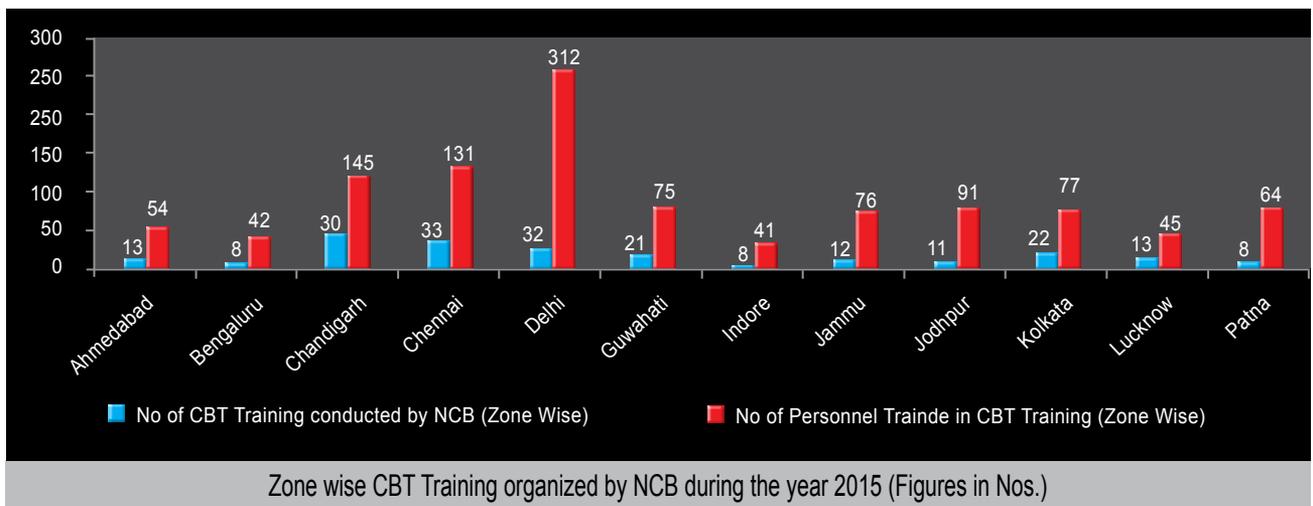
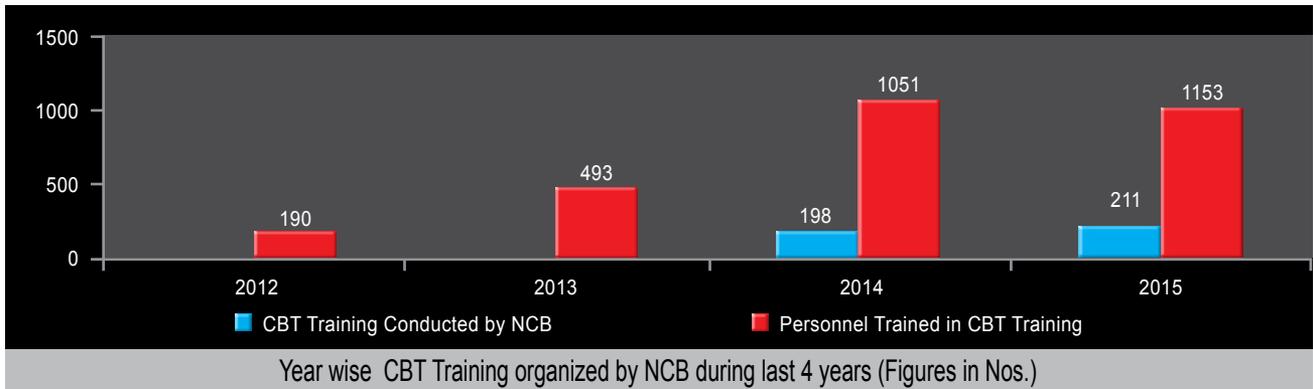
Computer Based Training (CBT)

NCB has been organising Computer Based Training (CBT) provide by the UNODC in capacity building for combating illicit trafficking of Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, based on International best practices at NCB, CBT Centers located at NCB Hqrs, New Delhi and NCB Zonal Units at Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Bengaluru, Chandigarh, Indore, Guwahati, Jodhpur, Lucknow, Jammu, Patna and Ahmedabad. The CBT covers the following major modules:



1. Drug identification and drug testing
2. Interdiction techniques for land control
3. Interdiction techniques at Airports
4. Interdiction techniques at Seaports
5. Performing car, container, persons and aircraft searches
6. Human Trafficking
7. Interdiction to Precursors and Clandestine Laboratories
8. Understanding, planning and executing control deliveries
9. Money laundering
10. Introduction to risk management at land control, Airport and Seaport
11. Intelligence collection and analysis.

5 days training on CBT modules for the aforesaid purposes on the basis of working structure and procedures of various central and state law enforcement agencies are continuously being conducted at above CBT centres.



2.2 Assistance to States

A Scheme to finance State Governments to strengthen their enforcement capabilities for combating illicit Traffic in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances was launched by the Union Ministry of Home Affairs on October 24th, 2004 at an estimated cost of Rs.10.00 Crore. The Scheme was valid for period of 5 years i.e till 31.3.2009. Considering the need for continuation of the Central Assistance Scheme and its objectives, the Government of India decided to extend the Scheme for a further period of 5 years i.e from 2009-10 to 2013-14 with an estimated budget of Rs.15 crore. The Government of India has further extended this Scheme on 04.12.2014 for a period of 3 years i.e from 2014-15 to 2016-17 with an estimated budget of Rs.15 Crore.

Under the scheme, financial assistance is given to the states for the following procurements:

- Surveillance equipment;
- 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 except the state of Telangana and 05 Union Territories except the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar and Chandigarh have set up the above institutional mechanisms. Financial assistance amounting to Rs.20,71,47977 has been provided to the States & the UTs since the inception of the scheme in 2004-05.

Central assistance amounting to Rs.2,28,69,419 has been sanctioned to the following States under this scheme during the year 2014-15.

AMOUNT RELEASED UNDER “ASSISTANCE TO STATES & UTs”

SN	State/UT	2004-05	2005-06	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	--	27,60,000	8,22,000	12,00,000 2,50,000	8,00,000	--	21,11,026				79,43,026
2	Assam	--	--	--	--	--	29,20,936					29,20,936
3	Arunachal Pradesh	--	--	--	--	--	23,25,000					23,25,000
4	Bihar	--	--	--	11,86,550	--	--		22,53,081			34,39,631
5	Chhattisgarh	--	--	--	--	--	44,44,000		6,68,580			51,12,580
6	Delhi	--	--	--	--	--	11,50,000					11,50,000
7	Goa	11,66,000	15,05,000	4,00,000	--	3,74,160	22,00,000					56,45,160
8	Gujarat	--	--	--	--	12,45,000	--		3,06,050			15,51,050
9	Haryana	--	12,00,000	--	8,06,500	--	10,15,000			4,28,100		34,49,600
10	Himachal Pradesh	7,00,490	10,38,588	--	4,45,000 12,55,000	4,80,000	15,26,680				22,84,000	77,29,758
11	J & K	--	29,06,000	--	14,88,000	18,48,000 3,00,000	11,50,000	22,94,736				99,86,736
12	Jharkhand	---	--	--	--	13,74,315	23,90,500	34,22,349				71,87,164



वार्षिक रिपोर्ट 2015

SN	State/UT	2004-05	2005-06	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
13	Karnataka	--	--	16,67,000	--	--	19,91,500	21,59,806				58,18,306
14	Kerala	--	--	19,00,800	--	--	41,70,994		33,55,507			94,27,301
15	Madhya Pradesh	32,65,000	20,24,000	4,92,200	11,57,000	21,10,000	--	28,00,710	1,33,349			1,19,82,259
16	Maharashtra	--	13,88,000	11,60,000	--	--	25,63,000		11,21,031			62,32,031
17	Meghalaya	--	--	17,28,000	--	--	18,71,852					35,99,852
18	Mizoram	5,90,000	24,36,500	13,00,000	10,80,000	--	14,80,000	22,68,475	30,51,689	29,73,200	83,10,000	2,34,89,864
19	Manipur	--	--	--	--	19,21,500	50,000	12,80,179				32,51,679
20	Nagaland	6,14,000	29,55,000	--	13,05,000	12,16,425	--		23,07,450	35,99,980	59,17,312	1,79,15,167
21	Odisha	--	--	--	6,97,455	--	7,59,500		16,34,994			30,91,949
22	Punjab	--	--	--	--	15,95,600	44,42,500	17,39,200				77,77,300
23	Rajasthan	10,94,000	16,33,000	22,92,400	10,65,000	9,85,000	--	--	22,44,233	--	--	93,13,633
24	Sikkim	--	17,30,000	--	2,99,000 2,00,000	--	7,00,000	--	1,50,000	--	23,25,007	54,04,007
25	Tamil Nadu	--	18,46,000	--	--	--	43,25,000	17,46,679	--	--	40,33,100	1,19,50,779
26	Tripura	--	26,57,000	--	--	--	--	36,13,477	--	--	--	62,70,477
27	Uttar Pradesh	10,39,000	1,60,000	2,20,000	8,33,000	--	--	--	--	22,80,000	--	45,32,000
28	Uttarakhand	15,31,000	24,32,090	3,34,000	9,80,000	--	--	21,05,162	--	--	--	73,82,252
29	West Bengal	--	--	24,70,000	--	--	--	25,88,085	--	--	--	50,58,085
1	Lakshadweep	--	--	--	--	--	15,95,000	--	--	--	--	15,95,000
2	Puducherry	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,12,940	--	--	--	10,12,940
	Total Rs.	99,99,49090	2,86,71,178	1,47,86,400	63,19,000 79,28,505 1,42,47,505	74,39,425 68,10,575 1,42,50,000	1,50,00,000 1,72,75,462 1,07,96,000 4,30,71,462	81,53,387 2,18,46,177 2,91,42,824	1,72,25,964	92,81,280	2,28,69,419	20,35,45,522



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 the NCB Hqrs.

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 an effective enforcement.

Drug Detection Kits are of three types i.e. Narcotic Drugs Detection Kit, Precursor Chemicals Detection Kit and Ketamine Detection Kit. 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, 3, 4-methelenedioxyphenyl-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.

Ketamine: Ketamine.



Modified Standard Narcotic Drugs Detection Kit



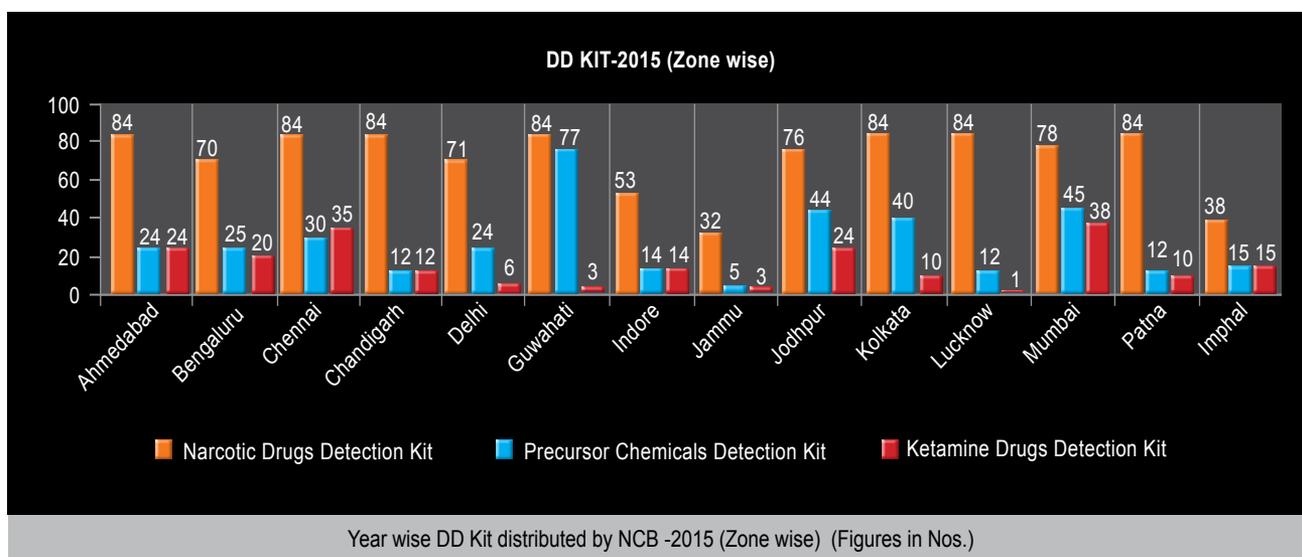
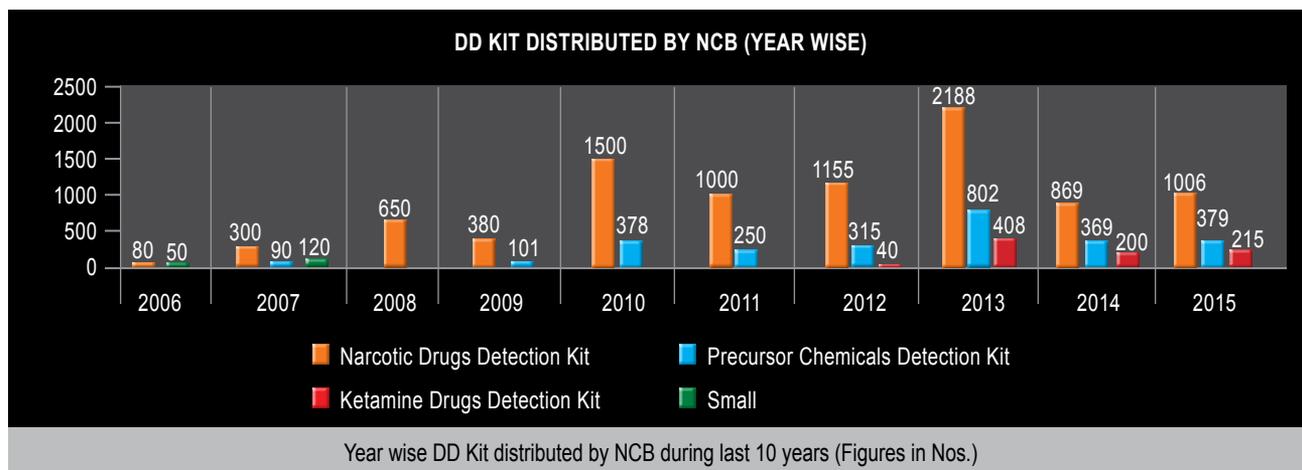
Modified Standard Precursor Chemicals Detection Kit



Modified Standard Ketamine Drugs Detection Kit



The details of DD Kits (in numbers) distributed by NCB during the last ten years to various drug Law enforcement agencies and neighbouring countries are as under:



Distribution of Drug Detection Kits to other countries:

Sl. No.	Name of country	Year 2011			Year 2012			Year 2013			Year 2016			Total
		Std size	Precursor	Ketamine Kit	Std size	Precursor	Ketamine Kit	Std size	Precursor	Ketamine Kit	Std	Precursor	Ketamine Kit	
1.	Myanmar	44	-	-	18	02	01	38	07	03	-	-	-	113
2.	Bhutan	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	03	02	70



Chapter 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, the 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 & Organizations, in respect of matters relating to the drug scenario in India.

3.1 National Coordination

The Narcotics Control Bureau, being the national nodal 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, besides the drug problems in the 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 the Director General, NCB as the 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 in a particular region of the country. The major issues discussed during the meeting are:-



- Consumption pattern
- Production/Use
- Drug trafficking scenario
- Control and counter measures
- Narco-terrorism
- Any other topical issue

For the year 2015, 04 Regional Coordination Meetings were held at Guwahati, New Delhi, Goa and Bengaluru for Eastern, Northern, Western & Southern regions on 07.01.2015, 16.01.2015, 06.02.2015 and 04.02.2015 respectively. Regional Coordination Meeting for Northern Region was held on 16th January 2015 at NCB Hqrs., New Delhi. The meeting was chaired by Sh. Rajiv Mehta, DG, NCB.



Regional Coordination Meeting of Northern Region held on 16th January 2015 at Narcotics Control Bureau Headquarters, R.K. Puram, New Delhi

Dr. Rajender Pal Singh, Deputy Director General (NR) highlighted the objectives behind the Regional Coordination dealing with the drug problem in a very professional manner.

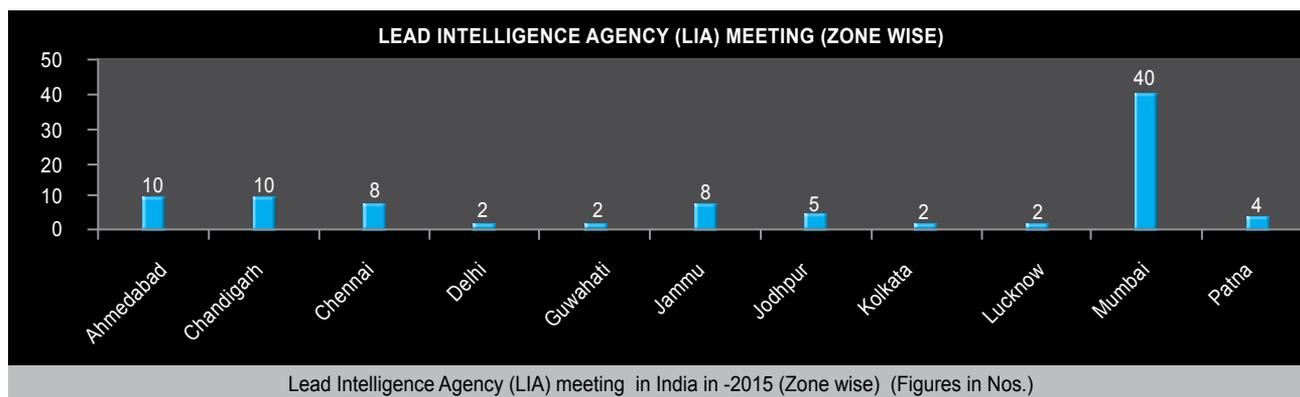
C. Multi Agency Centre (MAC):

The Intelligence Bureau regularly 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 crimes including drug trafficking & to assess the nexus between terrorism and drugs.

3.1.2 Forums at Regional Level

A. Lead Intelligence Agency (LIA)

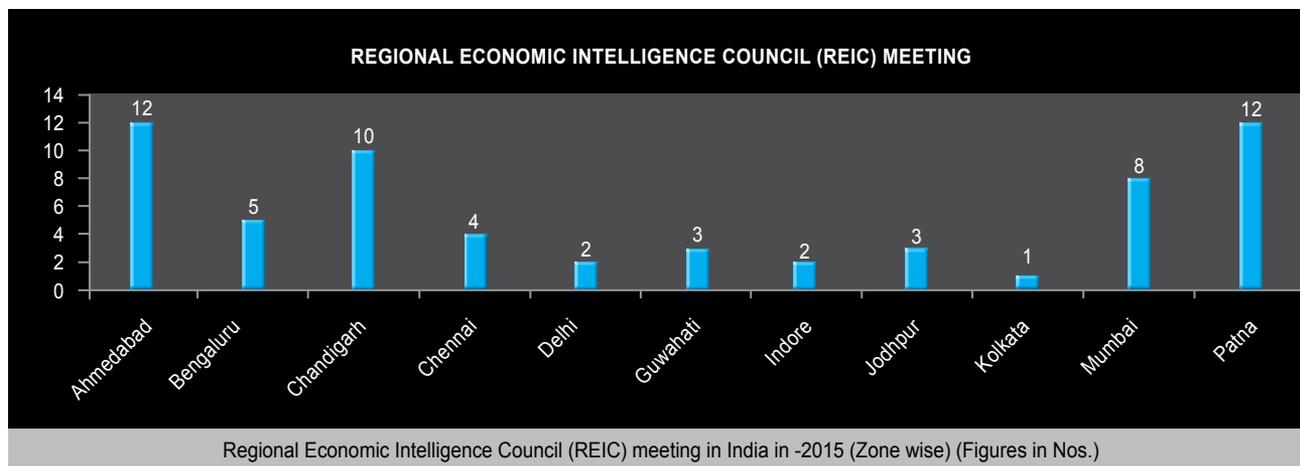
The Border Guarding Agency deployed in the State/Region organizes LIA meetings periodically to share intelligence and discuss issues relating to terror, smuggling, organized crimes including drug trafficking and other security issues with various State and Central enforcement agencies. The MHA has designated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





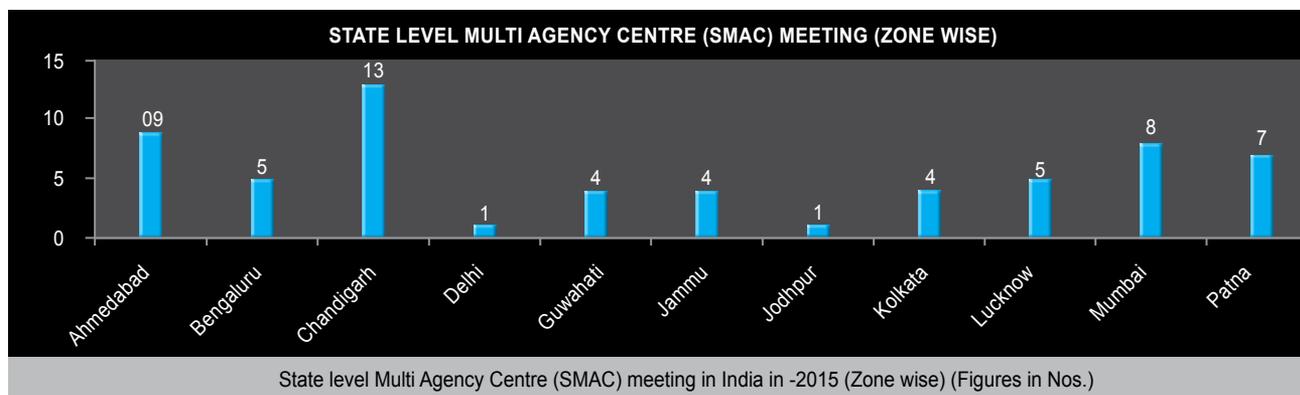
B. Regional Economic Intelligence Council (REIC):

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



C. State level Multi Agency Centre (SMAC) Meeting:

The Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau (SIB) conducts SMAC meetings which are attended by Nodal Officers of various law enforcement agencies of the country. The main purpose of this meeting is to exchange intelligence relating to terrorism and organized crime like drug trafficking besides assessing the nexus between terrorism and drugs in the state. There were six such SMAC meetings held during 2015 at different states in India



3.1.3 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. A representative from NCB also participates as a member of the committee.



The meeting is attended by all Government departments like state Excise, Education, Youth, Welfare, Forest and Health apart from the Drug Law Enforcing Agencies.

B. Anti Narcotic Task Force:

This meeting is conducted by the designated officer viz. ADG/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.

3.2 International Coordination

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

- 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic drugs, the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention,
- 1971 UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances,
- 1988 Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances , and
- 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 in reducing demand, and preventing illicit trafficking in narcotics drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals with countries like Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Laos PDR, Mauritius, Myanmar, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Srilanka, Tajikistan, Turkey, UAE, United States of America (USA) and Zambia. Besides these, the Govt. of India has a Memorandum of Understanding with countries namely Bhutan, Indonesia, Iran, Maldives, Oman, Pakistan, USA, Vietnam, Singapore & Australia. During the year 2015 MOU on drug related issues was signed between India and Singapore.

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 and drug offences. Joint Working Groups comprise of officials from different departments of India and their counterparts in the other countries. NCB represents India on matters related to drug offences.

India has Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism with 31 countries/regional groups namely Bangladesh, Cambodia, 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, Oman, Italy, Netherlands and Tanzania.



Drug Liaison Officers:

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

Controlled Delivery:

Controlled delivery is a technique of allowing illicit or suspected 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 the offence under NDPS Act 1985. The Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau is the one 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 the 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 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 the 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 39 countries namely Australia, Azerbaijan, Baharin, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Ezypt, France, Hongkong, Iran, Indonesia, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maritius, Mexico, Mangolia, Myanmar, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Sultanate of Oman, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrain, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Vietnam.

Extradition:

Extradition is the process of arresting a person residing in a country who's wanted by the law enforcement of another country, after due process of law whereby the person is surrendered to the other country. This act is governed by the Extradition Act of 1962. Extradition treaties also specify the kinds of offences covered by them. India has extradition treaties with Australia, Kuwait, Spain, Bahrain, Malaysia, Switzerland, Bangladesh, Mauritius, Tajikistan, Belarus, Mexico, Tunisia, Belgium, Mongolia, Turkey, Bhutan, Nepal (Old Treaty), Ukraine, Bulgaria, Netherlands, UAE, Canada, Oman, United Kingdom, Egypt, Poland, USA, France, Portugal, Uzbekistan, Germany, Russia, Vietnam, Hong Kong, Saudi Arabia, Korea (ROK), South Africa. Such treaties with several other countries have been negotiated and signed but their 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, 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.

The member countries are required to provide information through respective nodal agencies. A Seizure Input Form is sent on a monthly basis.

BILATERAL COOPERATION

India and Singapore

A Memorandum of understanding between the Narcotics Control Bureau Govt. of the Republic of India and the Central Narcotics Bureau of the republic of Singapore on cooperation to combat illicit Trafficking in Narcotics drugs, Psychotropic Substances and their precursors was signed on 24th Nov 2015 to facilitate and enhance cooperation to combat Illicit trafficking of Narcotics drugs, Psychotropic Substances and their precursors as defined by the principles in the single Convention on Narcotics Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol ,the Convention of Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United nations Convention against illicit traffic in the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic substances of 1988.

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:

Organized by UNODC:

Commission of Narcotic Drugs (CND): The CND meets annually when it considers and adopts a range of decisions and resolutions. Intersessional meetings of the CND are regularly convened to provide policy guidance to UNODC. Towards the end of each year, the CND meets at a reconvened session to consider budgetary and administrative matters as the governing body of the United Nations drug programme

- Shri Ranjan Kumar Sahoo, Deputy Director General (Eastern Region), NCB, participated in the 58th Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) at Vienna on 13-17 March, 2015.



Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and ICC Pacific (HONLEA):

Meeting is an apex forum for regional drug related issues, which is held under the aegis of UNODC annually. It is the most important platform for deliberations among drug enforcement professionals and a wide range of policy and operational issues are discussed.

- Shri Ashok Prasad, Secretary (Internal Security) and Director General, NCB, attended 39th HONLEA at Bangkok, Thailand on 19-22 Oct, 2015.

Sub-Commission on illicit Drug traffic and related matters in the near and middle East: The Sub-commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East is a subsidiary body of the CND. The purpose of the meetings is to coordinate activities to counteract illicit drug trafficking and to monitor new trends within the regions

- Shri Madho Singh, Deputy Director (P&C), NCB participated in the 50th Session of Sub-Commission on illicit Drug traffic and related matters in the near and middle East at Abu Dhabi, UAE, on 8-12 November, 2015.

Regional Meetings:

ASEAN Regional Forum: The Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established on 8th August 1967 in Bangkok by the five original member countries viz Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. In the last 90s Brunei Darussalam, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Cambodia have also joined the ASEAN group.

- Shri Kaustubh Sharma, Zonal Director, NCB Chandigarh attended 13th ASEAN Regional Forum Inter Sessional Meeting on Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime held at Nanning, China on 14-15 May, 2015.



Group Photographs of 13th ASEAN Regional Forum Meeting held at China on 14-15 May, 2015, Shri Kaustubh Sharma, Zonal Director, NCB Chandigarh attended the meeting.



Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP): Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme is the only regional intergovernmental programme exclusively aimed at capacity building for drug demand reduction in the Asia and Pacific Region.

The 1st Sub-Regional Meeting of the Drug Focal Points of South Asian Countries

The first Sub Regional Drug Focal point Meeting (SR-DFPM) of the Colombo Plan for the South Asian countries of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka and observers from Myanmar, USA and UNODC ROSA was held at Hotel Ashok, New Delhi from 09th to 11th September, 2015. The meeting brought together 57 representatives from the South Asian government agencies that handle matters on drug abuse prevention, treatment, and control. Countries on observer status, namely United States and Myanmar, also participated in the event. The meeting was hosted by the Narcotics Control Bureau, MHA, GOI in collaboration with the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP).



The first Sub Regional Drug Focal point Meeting (SR-DFPM) of the Colombo Plan was organised at New Delhi w.e.f. 09th to 11th September, 2015

The three-day meeting was held with the prime objectives of (a) reviewing the progress of the drug demand and supply reduction activities in the region, taking note of the various factors that have affected progress; (b) reviewing the progress and challenges of the country-wise action plans proposed in the previous DFP meeting; (c) discussing the issues related to the reduction of drug demand and supply in the region; (d) considering the tasks lying ahead in the region, the priorities and the best use of available resources; and (e) facilitating and exchanging views on technical cooperation programmes with a view to achieving maximum



efficiency and effectiveness. The meeting was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister of India, Sri Rajnath Singh in the presence of Minister of State for Home, the Secretary General of the Colombo Plan, Secretary (MSJE), Director General of NCB, Joint Secretary to the Government of India and over 250 representatives from various Ministries, international delegates and youth representatives. The youth declaration developed during the recently-concluded Indian Youth Forum on Drug Abuse Prevention was shared during the inaugural ceremony and was followed by a leading of the youth assembly's pledge by the chief guest. The meeting comprised of presentations by the member countries that shared updates on the Colombo Plan initiatives in each nation, some expert presentations on supply and demand reduction, a few round table discussions, field visits and finally the recommendations. The meeting concluded with the prime recommendation of increasing the cooperation and collaboration between the member countries both on bilateral and multilateral level for enhancing the reduction of supply and demand in the region.



Group Photographs of first Sub Regional Drug Focal point Meeting (SR-DFPM) of the Colombo Plan organised at New Delhi w.e.f. 09th to 11th September, 2015

SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk, (SAARC SDOMD): The SDOMD is operational at the premise of the Terrorist Investigation Department, Colombo. SDOMD shall collect, disseminate information of drugs, seizure of drugs and precursors, help to identify the suspects related to Drug offences, analyse drug trends and co-ordinate to probe drug trafficking between member countries.

- Shri Praveen Kumar, Assistant Director(Ops), NCB attended the Focal Point meeting of SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk, (SAARC SDOMD) at Colombo, Sri Lanka on 10-11 September, 2015.

Bilateral Meetings

4th Director General Level Talks Between DNC, Bangladesh and NCB, India held in Dhaka on 22nd & 23rd March, 2015.

The 4th Director General level talks between DNC, Bangladesh and NCB, India held in Dhaka on 22nd & 23rd March 2015 in a warm and cordial atmosphere. The Bangladesh delegation comprising 15 members from relevant Ministries and law enforcement agencies was led by Mr. Md. Bazlur Rahman, the Director General



of the Department of Narcotics Control (DNC), Bangladesh while the 10 member Indian delegation was led by Mr. B. B. Mishra, the Director General-in-charge of Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), India.



4th DG Level Talks between NCB, India and DNC, Bangladesh

Both the sides acknowledged the menace of drugs in their border states and its devastating consequences in both the countries. Both were ready for proper mechanisms in place wherever required to stop the trafficking in narcotic drugs and to check the illicit use of precursor chemicals. It was agreed from both sides that there should be more exchange of intelligence and surveillance on the routes and smuggling points at the border including dossiers of specific drug smugglers. It was also stressed upon that Law enforcement officials of both the sides at the border should have frequent mutual communication and joint visits to these areas. The contact details of the nodal officials at the field level on both sides were agreed upon to be shared later on. It was also agreed that both sides should take appropriate measures for public awareness, motivation and community mobilization against illicit trafficking of drugs in both the countries. Both the sides further agreed that more efforts should be made for eradication of illicit cultivation of opium poppy and cannabis along the border areas in both the nations. Both the sides underscored the need for an enhanced cooperation in capacity building and mutual sharing of information on best practices for the reduction of demand, supply and harmful effects of drug abuse. Appreciating Indian side for having organized several training programmes/courses, the Bangladesh side requested for more such training programmes/courses for drug law enforcement personnel at various training institutions of India for their capacity building which was readily agreed to by Indian side. The talks ended upon the agreement that the 5th Director General level talks between DNC Bangladesh and NCB India would be held in India at a mutually convenient date and time.



Other international meetings:

BRICS Anti-Drugs Working Group: Anti-Drugs BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) Working Group is established for elaboration effective methods to solve global drug problem and for organizing interaction and coordination of the activity of BRICS Members States competent authorities in law enforcement, social, financial and economics areas, including alternative development.

Shri Vijay Kumar, Deputy Director General (South West Region), NCB Mumbai attended the 2nd Ministerial Anti-Drug Meeting at Moscow, Russia on 23rd April 2015.



Shri Vijay Kumar, DDG (SWR) attended "The 2nd Ministerial Anti-Drug Meeting" at Moscow, Russia on 23.04.2015.



The Group photograph of RTG Meeting of CN-CBM under the Heart of Asia-Istanbul Process for regional cooperation on Afghanistan" at Baku, Azerbaijan organized on 29.04.2015, Sh. Rohit Sharma, ZD, Delhi in the front row first from right.

Apart from the above, 14 NCB officers participated in various international conference/meetings on Drug related issues during the year 2015 to prevent drug trafficking.

Visit of Foreign Delegations to NCB Headquarters:

During 2015, delegations from a few countries visited NCB Headquarters, New Delhi to discuss issues relating to drug trafficking, capacity building, avenues of cooperation and other related subjects.



Director General-in-charge Shri B.B Mishra given memento to Mr. Adrian Whelan Senior Vice President Head Of Global Customs And Security At NCB Hq On 18-3-2015.



Shri Ashok Prasad, Secretary (IS) and Shri Kinley Dorji, Secretary-General, Colombo Plan participated in the meeting at MHA on 10th Feb.2015

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 an annual basis. Inputs on the different Forms come from Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN), the Chief Controller of Factories (CCF) and the Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) besides the 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 becomes a part of the World Drug Report published every year.



Chapter 4 Demand Reduction

India is located close to the major poppy growing areas of the world, with “Golden Crescent” on the North-West 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 adopted by the Bureau 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 the 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 besides 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. Targeted at Demand reduction and also with the intent of creating awareness among people about the ill effects of drug abuse, the NCB zonal units have been conducting awareness programs during the year 2015. During the year 2015, NCB has carried out 921 awareness and educational programmes as part of drug demand reduction activities including 236 programmes in various schools/colleges throughout the country.



International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking



The International day against Drug Abuse and Illicit trafficking organised at India Gate on 26th June 2015.



A Rally organised by Guwahati Zonal unit on 26th June 2015.



A Rally organized by Kolkata zonal Unit on 26th June 2015.



A workshop organized by Patna Zonal unit on 26th June 2015.



A Rally organised by Bengaluru Zonal unit on 26th June 2015.



A rally was organized by Lucknow Zonal Unit on 26th June 2015.



Delhi Zonal Unit conducted an awareness program on at Sarvodaya Bal Vidyalaya, Sec-8 Rohini School, Delhi on 8th January 2015



A Rally organised by Jammu Zonal unit on 26th June 2015.



A Function organised by Chennai Zonal unit on 26th June 2015.



A Rally organised by Chennai Zonal unit on 26th June 2015.



"Healthy campus" campaign initiated by NCB Zonal Unit Ahmadabad

Participation of Narcotics Control Bureau in India International Trade Fair, 2015



Narcotics Control Bureau participated in India International Trade Fair, 2015

In its endeavour to spread drug awareness among the youth, Narcotics Control Bureau participated in India International Trade Fair organized by India Trade Promotion Organization, held from 14th November to 27th November, 2015 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.

The participation of Narcotics Control Bureau was highly appreciated by both the organizers as well as the visitors. The display of banners showing the different types of drugs and their harmful effects on the human body was very useful and informative to all especially to the young crowd. A Drug Museum was also displayed on this occasion to get people aware about common drugs available in the society.



NCB Officer explaining the modus operandi of drugs to the visitors.



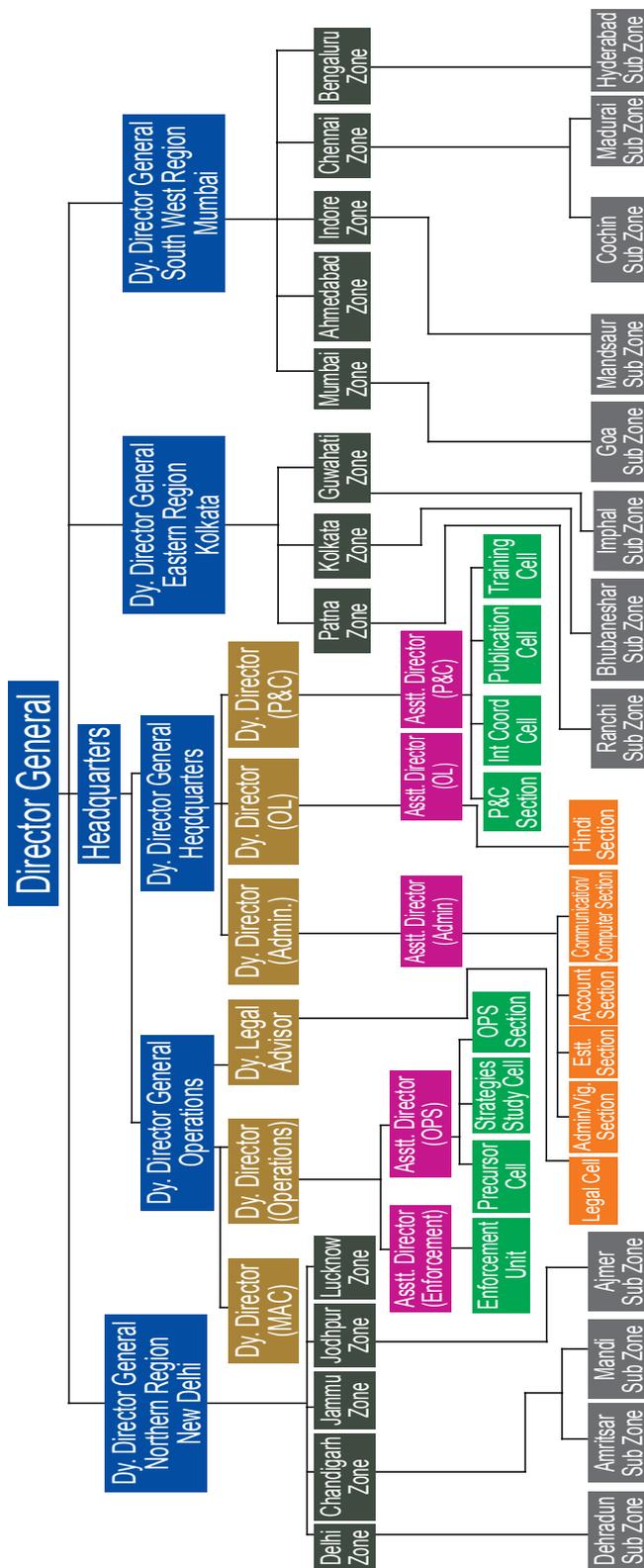
Chapter 5 Organisation

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 besides the support of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Finance. NCB now has a pan-India presence.





ORGANISATION CHART





उल्लेखनीय प्रयास

- संघ की राजभाषा नीति के संबंध में राजभाषा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी निर्देशों का ब्यूरो मुख्यालय एवं इसके सभी क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में अनुपालन-कार्य किया जा रहा है। स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो मुख्यालय, उप महानिदेशक के कार्यालयों, क्षेत्रीय व उप क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के सभी अधिकारियों व कर्मचारियों द्वारा इस संगठन में राजभाषा के प्रयोग को बढ़ाने के निम्नांकित सार्थक प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

सहायक संदर्भ साहित्य का संकलन: 'कार्यालय दिग्दर्शिका' का विमोचन (ड्रग सम्बन्धी शब्दावली एवं अन्य सामग्री)

- हिन्दी अनुभाग द्वारा ब्यूरो मुख्यालय के अधिकारियों व कर्मचारियों के सहयोग से संकलित की गई 'कार्यालय दिग्दर्शिका' का विमोचन करवाया गया। इस पुस्तिका में कार्यालयी प्रयोग हेतु ड्रग्स संबंधी शब्द संग्रह, वाक्यांश, मानक प्रपत्र, विभिन्न आदेश, राजभाषा नियम आदि का संकलन किया गया ताकि कार्यालयी कार्य में हिन्दी में कार्य करने के लिए आ रही समस्याओं का समाधान किया जा सके।

राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की तिमाही बैठकें

- ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में विभागाध्यक्ष की अध्यक्षता में गठित विभागीय राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की सभी चार तिमाही बैठकों का आयोजन किया गया। इस प्रक्रिया के अच्छे परिणाम दृष्टिगोचर हुए हैं।
- प्रथम तिमाही बैठक में उपस्थित क्षेत्रीय कार्यान्वयन कार्यालय के प्रतिनिधि श्री नरेन्द्र मेहरा, सहायक निदेशक ने कार्यालय द्वारा प्रत्येक पत्र के नीचे दिए जा रहे स्लोगन की सराहना की।
- ब्यूरो के सभी अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में भी विभागीय राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति का गठन करवाने तथा बैठकों के नियमित आयोजन संबंधी प्रक्रिया की सतत निगरानी के परिणामस्वरूप कई क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति का गठन करने के उपरांत उक्त समिति की बैठकें आयोजित की गईं।

प्रोत्साहन योजनाएं

ड्रग्स (स्वापक) संबंधी विषयों पर मौलिक पुस्तक लेखन पुरस्कार योजना

- हिंदी में ड्रग्स (स्वापक) संबंधी विषयों पर मौलिक पुस्तकें लिखने को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो मुख्यालय द्वारा स्वापक संबंधी मौलिक पुस्तक-लेखन पुरस्कार योजना तैयार की गई है जिसे वर्ष 2014 से लागू किया गया है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत क्रमशः प्रथम पुरस्कार – रु. 50,000/-; द्वितीय पुरस्कार – रु.40,000/-; तृतीय पुरस्कार – रु.25,000/- व चतुर्थ पुरस्कार-रु.15,000/- का रखा गया है। उल्लिखित योजना में भारत का कोई भी नागरिक भाग ले सकता है।

मूल रूप से हिन्दी में टिप्पण आलेखन हेतु नकद पुरस्कार योजना

- राजभाषा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय की ब्यूरो मुख्यालय और सभी अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में लागू उक्त पुरस्कार प्रोत्साहन योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 2014-15 के लिए ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में कुल 13 तथा दिल्ली क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय में कुल 15 पुरस्कार प्रदान किए गए।

अधिकारियों द्वारा हिंदी में डिक्टेशन देने हेतु प्रोत्साहन योजना

- ब्यूरो मुख्यालय तथा सभी अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में लागू उक्त प्रोत्साहन योजना के अंतर्गत श्री आर.पी. सिंह, उप महानिदेशक (उ.) को रु.2000/- का पुरस्कार प्रदान किया गया।



अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ हिंदी में टंकण करने हेतु प्रोत्साहन योजना

- राजभाषा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय की उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत उप महानिदेशक (उत्तर) के कार्यालय से दो कार्मिकों तथा ब्यूरो मुख्यालय से 21 कार्मिकों को प्रोत्साहन भत्ता दिया जा रहा है।

ब्यूरो मुख्यालय के अन्तर्गत सभी कार्यालयों के लिए पुरस्कार योजना

- वर्षभर हिंदी में किए गए कार्य के मूल्यांकन के आधार पर ब्यूरो के अनुभागों तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के लिए पृथक्-पृथक् वर्ग बनाकर विभिन्न पुरस्कार प्रदान किए गए।



प्रथम पुरस्कार: उप महानिदेशक उत्तर कार्यालय प्रथम पुरस्कार: दिल्ली क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय द्वितीय पुरस्कार: चण्डीगढ़ क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय

नारकंट्रोल-गृह पत्रिका में प्रकाशित रचनाओं के लिए पारिश्रमिक

- ब्यूरो की गृह-पत्रिका नारकंट्रोल में ब्यूरो के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों द्वारा हिंदी में रचनाओं के अधिकाधिक योगदान के उद्देश्य से ब्यूरो में लागू की गई एक नकद प्रोत्साहन राशि योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित रचनाओं को पारिश्रमिक प्रदान किया गया।

हिंदी पुस्तकों की खरीद

- ब्यूरो मुख्यालय के हिंदी पुस्तकों की खरीद के निर्धारित 50% का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने हेतु 19 पुस्तकें खरीद कर पुस्तकालय में रखवायी गयीं।

द्विभाषी कंप्यूटर व्यवस्था

- ब्यूरो मुख्यालय के सभी कंप्यूटरों में यद्यपि द्विभाषी कार्य करने हेतु सुविधा उपलब्ध है तथापि मुख्यालय के कतिपय कंप्यूटरों में यूनिकोड सॉफ्टवेयर भी लोड करवाए गए ताकि हिंदी में ऑन-लाइन कार्य भी संपादित किया जा सके।

हिंदी पखवाड़ा

- ब्यूरो मुख्यालय व सभी अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में 14 से 28 सितंबर, 2015 के दौरान हिंदी पखवाड़ा मनाया गया। इसमें माननीय गृह मंत्री जी के हिंदी संदेश के वाचन के साथ ही महानिदेशक महोदय द्वारा एक अपील जारी की गई जिसमें ब्यूरो मुख्यालय एवं सभी क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों आदि के अधिकारियों व कर्मचारियों को इस दौरान अपना समस्त सरकारी काम-काज हिंदी में करने का निदेश दिया गया। बड़े पैमाने पर आयोजित इस पखवाड़े में हिंदी की अनेक प्रतियोगिताएं आयोजित कर कुल 61 पुरस्कार वितरित किए गए। मुख्यालय द्वारा सभी अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों से हिंदी पखवाड़ा आयोजन की रिपोर्ट भी मंगवाई गई।

ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में हिन्दी कार्यशालाएं

- ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में हिन्दी कार्यशालाओं का नियमित आयोजन किया गया। सभी प्रतिभागियों से हिन्दी कार्यशालाओं में फीड बैक प्रपत्र भरवाया जा रहा है।



संसदीय राजभाषा समिति द्वारा ब्यूरो मुख्यालय का राजभाषायी निरीक्षण

- स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो मुख्यालय का पहली बार संसदीय राजभाषा समिति द्वारा मुख्यालय में राजभाषा कार्य की जांच हेतु 20 अगस्त, 2015 को मौखिक साक्ष्य रखा गया। ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में राजभाषा कार्य में हुई प्रगति के कारण किसी प्रकार की आलोचना का सामना नहीं करना पड़ा।

हिंदी टंकण व आशुलिपि/भाषा प्रशिक्षण

कर्मचारियों को क्रमिक रूप से उक्त प्रशिक्षण दिलाया जा रहा है।

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में नोडल अधिकारी की नियुक्ति

- केंद्रीय सरकार के राजभाषा संबंधी नियमों एवं आदेशों का यथासमय व समुचित अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए ब्यूरो मुख्यालय द्वारा सभी अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को हिंदी नोडल अधिकारी नामित करने को कहा गया।

नगर राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति

- 26 अगस्त 2015 को तथा पुनः 30 सितम्बर 2015 को आयोजित नगर राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की बैठकों में उच्च अधिकारियों ने भाग लिया। नराकास के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न कार्यालयों द्वारा आयोजित विभिन्न हिंदी प्रतियोगिताओं में स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो का प्रतिनिधित्व किया गया।

ड्रग संबंधी अनुवाद कार्य का निष्पादन

- “ड्रग विधि प्रवर्तन-क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों की हस्तपुस्तिका” नामक पुस्तिका हिंदी में तैयार की गयी।
- 26 जून को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा घोषित नशीले पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग और अवैध व्यापार के विरुद्ध अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दिवस के अवसर पर महामहिम राष्ट्रपति एवं प्रधानमंत्री महोदय का संदेश हिंदी में तैयार किया गया। इसी अवसर पर “ड्रग्स-चुनने से पहले सोचें” विषय पर सामग्री टी.वी./मीडिया एवं समाचार-पत्रों में देने/प्रकाशित करने हेतु हिंदी में तैयार की गई।
- ड्रग्स संबंधी कंट्री रिपोर्ट, ड्रग्स सिनेरियो यानि परिदृश्य संबंधी गृह मंत्रालय को भेजने हेतु एक पावर प्वाइंट प्रस्तुति आदि का अनुवाद, वेटिंग, टंकण तथा मिलान कार्य सम्पन्न किया गया।
- कोलंबो प्लान ड्रग सलाहकार कार्यक्रम हेतु माननीय गृहमंत्री जी का अभिभाषण तथा अन्य सामग्री हिंदी में तैयार की गयी।
- “नारकोटिक्स – एक सिंहावलोकन” नामक प्रस्तुति का हिंदी रूपांतर तैयार किया गया।
- अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आतंकवाद और ड्रग के अवैध व्यापार पर रोक लगाने संबंधी भारत व श्रीलंका सरकारों के मध्य करार का हिंदी पाठ तैयार किया गया।
- अपेक्षानुसार निम्नलिखित हिन्दी पाठों का अंग्रेजी रूपांतर भी उपलब्ध कराया गया:—
 - (क) पंजाब में ड्रग समस्या संबंधी राज्य सभा प्रश्न की सामग्री।
 - (ख) एनसीबी बनाम प्रमोद कुमार जायसवाल व अन्य एनडीपीएस न्यायिक मामला।
 - (ग) मुंबई आंचलिक कार्यालय हेतु एस.डी.ओ.एम.डी.।
- नियंत्रक और महालेखापरीक्षक की वर्ष 2014 की रिपोर्ट में ‘स्वापक पदार्थों का प्रबंधन’ एवं ‘जब्त और सपमहरित पदार्थों के निपटान’ आदि के बारे में पैरा-वार टिप्पणियों का उत्तर हिंदी में तैयार किया गया।
- एम.एम.आर. (राष्ट्रीय ड्रग प्रवर्तन आंकड़े) रिपोर्ट हिन्दी में तैयार की गई।



ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE - 1 NATIONAL DRUG ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS

DRUGS	SEIZURE/ CASES	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
SEIZURE OF VARIOUS DRUGS IN KG. WITH NO. OF CASES								
Opium	Seizure	1,732	1,829	2,348	3,625	2,333	1,766	1,687
	Cases	899	1,057	892	876	881	717	860
Morphine	Seizure	42	25	53	263	7	25	61
	Cases	351	196	147	140	99	136	92
Heroin	Seizure	1,047	766	528	1,033	1,450	1,371	1,416
	Cases	3,964	3,181	2,944	3,155	4,609	4,467	3,931
Ganja	Seizure	208,764	173,128	122,711	77,149	91,792	108,300	94,403
	Cases	9,423	7,631	4,174	4,468	4,592	5,510	8,130
Hashish	Seizure	3,549	4,300	3,872	3,385	4,407	2,280	3,349
	Cases	3,495	3,061	2,263	2,031	2,430	2,247	2,295
Cocaine	Seizure	12	23	14	44	47	15	113
	Cases	45	52	80	72	78	82	100
Methaqualone	Seizure	5	20	72	216	3,205	54	89
	Cases	1	1	5	14	30	12	22
Ephedrine	Seizure	1,244	2,207	7,208	4,393	6,655	1,330	827
	Cases	10	20	20	17	66	44	19
Acetic Anhydride	Seizure	658	74	62	363	243	54	4
	Cases	8	2	3	3	7	2	1
Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS)	Seizure	38	20	474	40	85	196	166
	Cases	3	8	4	15	23	42	21



ANNEXURE - 2 STATE-WISE SEIZURES OF VARIOUS DRUGS IN 2015

STATE	ACETIC ANHYDRIDE	AMPHE TAMINE	COC AINE	EPHE DRINE	GANJA	HASHISH	HEROIN	METH AMPHE TAMINE	METH AQUALONE (MANDRAX)	MORP HINE	OPIUM	PSEUDO PHEDRINE
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	Qty	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Cases	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANDHRA PRADESH	Qty	0.00	0.79	20.00	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Cases	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Qty	0.00	0.00	0.00	894.24	0.00	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.78	0.00
	Cases	0	0	0	19	0	41	0	0	0	29	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	36	0	66	0	0	0	59	0
ASSAM	Qty	0.00	0.00	0.00	1085.33	0.00	7.38	0.00	0.00	6.44	21.27	0.00
	Cases	0	0	0	36	0	34	0	0	4	8	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	56	0	56	0	0	6	12	0
BIHAR	Qty	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.37	0.00	1.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.97	0.00
	Cases	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
CHANDIGARH	Qty	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.40	10.76	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.10	0.00
	Cases	0	0	0	46	26	85	0	0	0	7	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	46	27	82	0	0	0	10	0
CHHATTISGARH	Qty	0.00	0.00	0.00	6074.98	0.00	2.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.21	0.00
	Cases	0	0	0	356	0	25	0	0	0	1	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	457	0	28	0	0	0	1	0
DADAR & NAGAR	Qty	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Cases	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GOA	Qty	0.00	0.07	0.24	107.12	293.79	87.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Cases	0	2	9	10	14	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	2	10	16	16	1	0	0	0	0	0
GUJARAT	Qty	0.00	0.00	0.00	1867.42	13.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.75	0.00
	Cases	0	0	0	42	5	0	0	0	0	3	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



STATE	ACETIC ANHYDRIDE	AMPHE TAMINE	COC AINE	EPHE DRINE	GANJA	HASHISH	HEROIN	METH AMPHE TAMINE	METH AQUALONE (MANDRAX)	MORPHINE	OPIUM	PSEUDOEPHEDRINE
	Arrests	0	0	0	44	8	0	0	0	0	4	0
HARYANA	Qty	0.00	0.23	0.00	473.11	727.98	155.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	184.85	0.00
	Cases	0	0	0	245	267	199	0	0	0	130	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	281	283	243	0	0	0	139	0
HIMMACHAL PRADESH	Qty	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.84	406.27	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.12	0.00
	Cases	0	2	0	1	576	57	0	0	0	11	0
	Arrests	0	2	0	1	704	63	0	0	0	18	0
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Qty	0.00	1.44	0.00	114.03	155.45	72.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.11	0.00
	Cases	0	2	0	19	119	40	0	0	0	1	0
	Arrests	0	3	0	27	168	68	0	0	0	1	0
JHARKHAND	Qty	0.00	0.00	0.00	1203.53	0.00	3.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.60	0.00
	Cases	0	0	0	62	0	7	0	0	0	13	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	91	0	14	0	0	0	15	0
KARNATAKA	Qty	0.00	7.19	0.00	2472.75	15.19	3.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.55	0.00
	Cases	0	8	0	273	4	6	0	0	0	6	0
	Arrests	0	10	0	491	7	19	0	0	0	11	0
KERALA	Qty	0.00	0.01	0.00	810.55	96.80	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
	Cases	0	1	0	3839	7	22	0	0	0	1	0
	Arrests	0	1	0	4564	10	28	0	0	0	1	0
MADHAYA PRADESH	Qty	0.00	0.00	24.84	5373.94	5.21	8.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.65	0.00
	Cases	0	0	1	312	5	129	0	0	0	26	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	436	7	168	0	0	0	41	0
MAHARASHTRA	Qty	0.00	62.01	1.99	4147.08	31.78	235.61	0.22	2.68	0.00	271.75	0.00
	Cases	0	37	1	265	34	45	3	11	0	3	0
	Arrests	0	47	1	428	38	54	4	12	0	3	0
MANIPUR	Qty	0.00	0.01	0.00	4745.23	0.00	4.18	0.00	0.00	46.20	39.10	0.00
	Cases	0	1	0	21	0	32	0	0	2	11	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	34	0	39	0	0	2	18	0
MEGHALAYA	Qty	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Cases	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
MIZORAM	Qty	0.00	5.00	0.00	525.42	0.00	5.59	9.95	0.00	0.00	0.35	266.00
	Cases	0	1	0	43	0	276	3	0	0	1	6
	Arrests	0	4	0	53	0	361	7	0	0	1	9



STATE		ACETIC ANHYDRIDE	AMPHE TAMINE	COC AINE	EPHE DRINE	GANJA	HASHISH	HEROIN	METH AMPHE TAMINE	METH AQUALONE (MANDRAX)	MORP HINE	OPIUM	PSEUDOEPHEDRINE
NAGALAND	Qty	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6957.00	0.00	4.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.50	0.00
	Cases	0	0	0	0	32	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
NEW DELHI	Arrests	0	0	0	0	47	0	3	0	0	0	6	0
	Qty	0.00	120.87	20.87	50.20	5389.87	421.48	98.47	15.95	80.01	0.00	50.21	463.80
	Cases	0	5	23	4	82	26	176	3	6	0	5	6
	Arrests	0	14	28	3	106	25	182	6	3	0	5	11
ODISHA	Qty	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19219.77	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Cases	0	0	0	0	297	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	510	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Qty	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	881.60	78.66	601.88	0.00	4.79	0.00	420.88	0.00
PUNJAB	Cases	0	0	0	0	108	77	1839	0	1	0	403	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	113	89	2376	0	0	0	533	0
RAJASTHAN	Qty	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	5066.25	35.56	45.39	0.00	0.26	0.00	409.98	0.00
	Cases	0	0	2	0	152	30	200	0	3	0	155	0
	Arrests	0	0	2	0	176	38	208	0	3	0	183	0
	Qty	0.00	2.98	3.70	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	5.15	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
TAMIL NADU	Cases	0	1	6	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	2	6	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0
TRIPURA	Qty	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	460.70	53.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Cases	0	0	0	0	11	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Qty	3.50	0.00	1.65	0.00	10516.49	899.24	20.34	0.00	0.00	7.26	15.32	0.00
UTTAR PRADESH	Cases	1	0	6	0	1091	866	488	0	0	84	21	0
	Arrests	2	0	6	0	1144	871	494	0	0	86	21	0
UTTARANCHAL	Qty	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	113.89	90.74	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.90	0.00
	Cases	0	0	0	0	12	228	83	0	0	0	8	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	12	234	86	0	0	0	11	0
	Qty	0.00	0.00	14.88	0.00	15785.88	12.93	50.79	0.00	0.00	0.75	34.79	0.00
WEST BENGAL	Cases	0	0	3	0	740	6	138	0	0	2	12	0
	Arrests	0	0	3	0	1094	9	175	0	0	1	19	0
Total	Qty	3.50	135.02	113.15	97.03	94,403.03	3,349	1,416.01	31.27	89.78	60.65	1,686.74	729.80
	Cases	1	12	100	7	8129	2295	3931	9	22	92	860	12
	Arrests	2	23	119	5	10309	2539	4821	21	18	95	1116	20

**ANNEXURE-3 DRUG SEIZURES EFFECTED BY VARIOUS AGENICES IN 2015**

Agency	Opium	Morphine	Heroin	Ganja	Hashish	Cocaine	Ephedrine	Acetic Anhydride	ATS
NCB	76	51	198	5,612	204	49	134	0	35
DRI	0	0	55	1,562	302	0	375	0	116
CBN	17	0	2	100	0	0	0	0	0
Customs and Central Excise	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
State Police	1,594	10	1,156	86,760.03	2,841	64	316	4	15
State Excise	0	0	4	368	2	0	0	0	0

ANNEXURE-4 AIRPORT SEIZURES IN 2015

Seizure Date	Airport	Arrested Person	Name of Drug	Kgs	Grams	Milligrams	Pcs
02.01.2015	KOLKATA		PROXYVON	69	0	0	0
21.01.2015	HYDERABAD	01 NIGERIAN	EPHEDRINE	20	0	0	0
28.01.2015	DELHI	01 INDIAN	PHENSIDYL	0	0	0	225
29.01.2015	MANIPUR	01 INDIAN	METHAMPHETAMINE	0	0	0	10300
05.02.2015	MUMBAI,	01 MALAWI	EPHEDRINE	9	900	0	0
06.02.2015	THIRUVANANTHA PURAM	01 INDIAN	HEROIN	1	0	60	0
03.03.2015	DELHI	01 SOUTH AFRICA	COCAINE	1	320	0	0
15.03.2015	TRIPURA	-	PHENSIDYL	0	0	65000	0
16.03.2015	DELHI	02 SOUTH AFRICA	PSEUDO EPHEDRINE	25	0	0	0
24.03.2015	DELHI	01 GHANA & 02 SOUTH AFRICA	COCAINE	9	600	0	0
24.03.2015	DELHI	01 AFGHANISTAN	ZOLPIDEM	0	0	0	680
30.03.2015	DELHI	-	HEROIN	0	377	0	0
30.03.2015	DELHI	-	GANJA	0	190	0	0
10.04.2015	DELHI	01 ZIMBABWE	PSEUDO EPHEDRINE	13	0	0	0
13.04.2015	DELHI	01 PERU	COCAINE	1	295	0	0
15.04.2015	DELHI	01 ZIMBABWE	PSEUDO EPHEDRINE	12	0	0	0
20.04.2015	DELHI	01 SOUTH AFRICA	PSEUDO EPHEDRINE	16	800	0	0
			HEROIN	1	910	0	0
23.04.2015	DELHI	01 SOUTH AFRICA	PSEUDO EPHEDRINE	22	0	0	0
03.05.2015	KOLKATA	01 INDIAN	HASHISH	5	600	0	0
18.05.2015	MUMBAI	01 ZIMBABWE	METHAQUALONE	12	913	0	0
08.06.2015	Bengaluru	01 PHILIPPINES	COCAINE	0	54	0	0
17.06.2015	MUMBAI	01 TANZANIA	METHAQUALONE	74	0	0	0
19.06.2015	KERALA	01 INDIAN	CANNABIS PLANT	4	110	0	0
22.06.2015	CHENNAI	01 COLOMBIA	COCAINE	2	350	0	0
22.06.2015	DELHI	01 SOUTH AFRICA	COCAINE	2	950	0	0
27.06.2015	DELHI	01 SOUTH AFRICA	AMPHETAMINE	20	0	0	0
02.07.2015	DELHI	01 ZAMBIA	METHAQUALONE	21	500	0	0
10.07.2015	DELHI	02 TANZANIA	METHAQUALONE	25	0	0	0
19.07.2015	KERALA	01 SOUTH AFRICA	EPHEDRINE	14	580	0	0



वार्षिक रिपोर्ट 2015

24.07.2015	Bengaluru	06 INDIAN	KETAMINE	24	800	0	0
31.07.2015	DELHI	-	HEROIN	1	520	0	0
10.08.2015	DELHI	-	HEROIN	0	495	0	0
13.08.2015	Bengaluru	01 INDIAN	OPIUM	0	250	0	0
18.08.2015	Bengaluru	01 PARAGUAY	COCAINE	3	347	0	0
20.08.2015	CHENNAI	-	METHAQUALONE	24	495	0	0
27.08.2015	MUMBAI	04 INDIAN	EPHEDRINE	14	0	0	0
		02 NIGERIA	KETAMINE	31	910	0	0
30.08.2015	KOLKATA	02 INDIAN	HEROIN	7	750	0	0
30.08.2015	HYDERABAD	01 SOUTH AFRICA	COCAINE	0	793	0	0
01.09.2015	MUMBAI	01 Brazil	COCAINE	0	480	0	0
08.09.2015	KOLKATA	01 SOUTH AFRICA	COCAINE	3	750	0	0
29.09.2015	DELHI	01 ZIMBABWE	PSEUDO EPHEDRINE	21	5	0	0
20.10.2015	MUMBAI	01 Brazil	COCAINE	7	200	0	0
22.10.2015	CHENNAI	01 INDIAN	METHAQUALONE	4	915	0	0
27.10.2015	KOLKATA	INDIAN	HASHISH	4	250	0	0
28.10.2015	DELHI	-	3,4-METHYLENEDIOXYPHENYL-	51	327	0	0
31.10.2015	DELHI	01 ITALY, 01 SLOVENIA	HASHISH	0	720	0	0
09.11.2015	DELHI	01 INDIAN	COUGH SYRUP	0	0	0	170
16.11.2015	CHENNAI	01 SOUTH AFRICA	COCAINE	0	990	0	0
08.12.2015	KOLKATA	01 UKRINE	COCAINE	1	125	0	0
15.12.2015	DELHI	-	HEROIN	0	375	0	0
16.12.2015	DELHI	01 SOUTH AFRICA	COCAINE	2	50	0	0
24.12.2015	DELHI	01 NIGERIAN	COCAINE	0	200	0	0

ANNEXURE-5 FOREIGN NATIONALS ARRESTED DURING 2014

S.NO.	NATIONALITY	PERSONS ARRESTED	S.NO.	NATIONALITY	PERSONS ARRESTED
1.	AFGHANISTAN	3	16.	NIGERIA	81
2.	BAHARIN	1	17.	PAKISTAN	9
3.	BRAZIL	2	18.	PARAGUAY	1
4.	BHUTAN	1	19.	PERU	1
5.	BRUNDIAN	1	20.	PHILIPPINES	1
6.	COLOMBIA	1	21.	SOLVENIAN	1
7.	GAMBIA	1	22.	SPAIN	1
8.	GHANA	2	23.	SRI LANKA	1
9.	IVORY COST	1	24.	SOUTH AFRICA	16
10.	IRAN	1	25.	SUDAN	2
11.	ITALY	2	26.	TANZANIA	3
12.	KOREIA	2	27.	UKRAIN	1
13.	MALAWI	1	28.	ZAMBIA	1
14.	MYANMAR	20	29.	ZIMBABWE	5
15.	NEPAL	58		TOTAL	221

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India
West Block-1, Wing 5, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066

Phone No. 011-26181553, Fax No. 011-26185240

Website: www.narcoticsindia.nic.in

E-mail: narcoticsbureau@nic.in

Facebook: [narcoticscontrolbureauindia](https://www.facebook.com/narcoticscontrolbureauindia)