



**वर्षा २०१०  
Annual Report - 2010**

**लोकसुखार्थं कुरुते  
सर्वसुखं  
सर्वसुखं  
NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU  
Ministry of Home Affairs  
Government of India**



**DG NCB Sh. OPS Malik presenting memento to H.E. Dr. Suryawati,  
Second Vice President of the INCB at NCB Hqrs on  
15th December, 2010**



## DG's Message

It gives me great pleasure to bring to you the Annual Report 2010 of the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB). The Annual Report analyses the trends and patterns of drug abuse and trafficking, depicts statistics of seizure of major drugs in the country and efforts made towards drug demand reduction. It also highlights the coordination efforts at national as well as international level to combat the problem of drug trafficking and the scourge of drug abuse. Besides, the report also states the measures taken for capacity-building and training of personnel of various drug law enforcement agencies and stakeholders.

The drug scenario in India followed patterns similar to the earlier years, with opium, heroin and cannabis herb and resin continuing to be the most trafficked and abused substances. While seizures of opiates, namely opium, morphine and heroin showed a decline, the seizures of cannabis resin, cocaine and amphetamine showed a marginal increase. The seizures of ephedrine have doubled. The western borders of the country continue to be the major gateway for inflow of heroin of South West Asian origin. Indigenous production of low-grade heroin is also a matter of concern. The states on the eastern borders of India reported significant seizures of cannabis. Smuggling of hashish into the country through the India-Nepal border persisted. The involvement of foreign nationals, especially nationals of western Africa, in drug trafficking continued during the year. In 2010, NCB had been at the forefront in busting labs producing illicit ephedrine in Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Production of illicit poppy and cannabis in some states of the country is a matter of concern. NCB, being the national nodal agency, interacted proactively with all the stakeholders for identification and timely destruction of illicit poppy cultivation. Satellite imagery of areas under illicit poppy cultivation was done in the ten identified States, which yielded good results in crop identification and its subsequent destruction.

On the organisational front, there was a remarkable increase in the resources of NCB in 2010. The Government sanctioned 252 additional posts which included three Regional Deputy Director Generals. These DDGs are to cover the Eastern, South-Western and



the Northern region with their offices in Kolkata, Mumbai and Delhi respectively. Besides, two zonal offices were created at Bengaluru and Patna. The direct recruitment of Intelligence Officers continued through Staff Selection Commission. This cadre is extremely essential as it is the cutting edge level, and is also the feeder cadre for senior promotional positions. There has been substantial augmentation of vehicles, arms & ammunition, state of the art communication and surveillance equipments, which will enhance the operational capability of the organisation.

The NCB continued to fulfill its international obligations and also extended assistance to the concerned authorities in foreign countries as well as international organisations. The International Narcotics Control Board Mission led by Her Excellency Dr. Sri Suryavati, Second Vice President of the INCB, visited the NCB headquarters on December 15, 2010. A high-level Indonesian delegation led by Mr. Indradi Thanos, Deputy Head for Law and Cooperation, National Narcotics Board (BNN) also visited NCB headquarters on December 20, 2010 and held detailed discussion on cooperation in drug-related matters.

At the national level, the NCB being the apex coordinating authority in drug related matters, took steps to enhance inter-agency cooperation and coordination. During the year, four regional coordination meetings were convened by NCB in Delhi, Shillong, Chennai and Mumbai. NCB continued to play the role of a catalyst in 'Capacity Building' of other enforcement agencies by conducting training of their personnel. During the year, NCB organised 54 training courses and trained 2311 personnel. In 2010, central assistance amounting to Rs. 2,18,10,575 was sanctioned to various States under the 'Assistance to States Scheme'.

As the National Nodal Authority, the NCB also acts as a repository and reference point for data, issues and bench-marks pertaining to drug law enforcement. The Bureau has made concerted efforts towards documentation of drug traffickers, analysis of drug trafficking patterns and modus operandi of trafficking.

I am confident that the organisation would successfully meet the future challenges through effective enforcement and coordination with all stakeholders in a synergic manner so as to achieve the organisational vision of a drug-free society. I once again express my deep gratitude to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Hon'ble Union Home Minister and Union Home Secretary for augmenting NCB with required resources. I earnestly assure them that all resources will be put to optimum utilization.

Jai Hind!

**( O P S Malik )**



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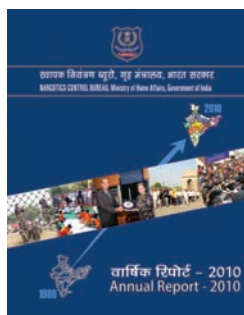
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## Cover & book Design by J.P.N. Mishra

(Left to Right)



- Newly recruited Intelligence Officers receiving Training at STC, Tekanpur, Gwalior (M.P.)
- Children participating in awareness programme against drug abuse on 26th June, 2010. DG Sh O.P.S. Malik is leading the team.
- DG NCB Sh. O.P.S. Malik presenting memento to H.E. Dr. Suryawati, Second Vice president of the INCB at NCB Hqrs, New Delhi on 15th December, 2010
- Awareness Run against Drug Abuse being flagged off by Shri O.P.S. Malik, Director General, NCB on 26th June, 2010.
- Awareness programme organised by Delhi Zonal Unit of NCB.



# 1

## YEAR AT A GLANCE - 2010

The year 2010 has been an important year in the history of the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB). The year witnessed a major strengthening of the organization, both structurally and in terms of induction of additional human resource. The organization is celebrating its Silver Jubilee. Since its humble beginning in 1986, the NCB has matured as an agency that is now better equipped to do justice to its vision of making India a drug-free society.

The illicit drug scenario in India is multi-faceted. The country is situated between the two major opium growing areas, namely the 'Golden Crescent' and the 'Golden Triangle', which account for almost 97 per cent of global illicit production of opium. This makes India a transit point for trafficking of heroin. It has, therefore, been the endeavour of the NCB to constantly assess and evaluate illicit drug trafficking trends both at the national and international level.

### Major trafficking trends and seizures

#### Opiates

An analysis of heroin seized over a period of time indicates that about 40 % of total seizure of heroin is of South West Asian (SWA) origin. 60% of this heroin enters India through the Indo-Pak border. Trafficking of heroin of South West Asian (SWA) origin in the country increased to 36 % of total seizures in 2010. Comparatively, in 2009, it was 21 %.

Patterns of trafficking of heroin in the border states, including Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal remained the same this year. Small quantities came from Myanmar into the North-East region of the country. While the Afghan origin heroin is also trafficked to destinations outside India, heroin from Myanmar is largely used for local consumption in the North-East. Some heroin is also produced in India, most of which is of low grade.

#### Cannabis

Cannabis grows wild over large tracts. It is also illicitly cultivated in some states. Cannabis herbs sourced from the North-Eastern region were intercepted and seized in West



Bengal, Meghalaya and Manipur. A feature of trafficking of *hashish* is that a substantial proportion of the seizures are sourced to Nepal.

### **Ketamine**

The misuse of Ketamine produced in India is a recent phenomena. Seizures of Ketamine increased considerably in 2010. Large consignments of Ketamine, almost three-times the volume of the earlier year, were seized at international airports as they were being smuggled to South East Asian countries.

### **Controlled Substances**

Diversion of Precursor chemicals, especially Ephedrine and Pseudo-ephedrine, used for illicit use in the manufacture of Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS) remained a major cause of concern. Pharmaceutical preparations, including cough syrups containing Codeine, continued to be trafficked to the neighbouring countries in 2010.

### **Dismantling illicit drug infrastructure**

In 2010, the Narcotics Control Bureau busted four clandestine laboratories which were illicitly manufacturing Ephedrine and Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS). These laboratories were being operated by the criminal groups using the infrastructure available in loss-making pharmaceutical firms. Significantly, these criminal groups utilised local support and foreign expertise for the manufacture of synthetic drugs.

### **Destruction of illicit cultivation**

Illicit poppy cultivation was identified and destroyed in parts of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Uttarakhand and Manipur.

Illicit cultivation of cannabis was identified and destroyed in parts of Orissa, Tripura, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Assam and Tamil Nadu.

### **Controlled Delivery**

As part of NCB's effort to coordinate with the international drug law enforcement agencies, a Controlled Delivery operation was carried out in cooperation with Afghanistan.

### **National Coordination**

National coordination is one of the key mandates of NCB. This becomes important in view of many Central and State enforcement agencies that have been empowered to



enforce the NDPS Act. Organizing Regional Coordination meetings is a key tool that is employed by NCB for this task.

In 2010, the Bureau organized four Regional Coordination meetings with State and Central law enforcement agencies and stakeholders, at Chandigarh, Shillong, Chennai and Mumbai. The Hon'ble Governor of Meghalaya addressed the coordination meeting in Shillong and appreciated the efforts of the NCB.

## Capacity Building

NCB is also engaged in capacity building of other law enforcement agencies and stakeholders. Towards this objective, the NCB continues to provide financial support to State Governments and Union Territories through a scheme of Central Assistance. The objective is to improve their enforcement and interdiction capabilities to reduce the supply of illicit drugs. Importantly, the Government of India has extended this scheme for a further period of five years - from 2009-10 to 2013-14 - with an estimated budget of Rs.15 crore.

## Drug Demand Reduction

As the National Nodal Agency, the NCB is tasked with coordinating the drug demand reduction effort as well. An important element of any drug control strategy is to assess the nature and extent of drug abuse in the country. The last national drug abuse survey was carried out in 2001. Since then, there has been a perceptible change in the drug environment which is to be understood for focussed drug prevention strategies. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has conducted pilot surveys to ascertain the prevalence of drug abuse patterns in Punjab, Manipur and Maharashtra through National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO). NCB has supported the venture by providing necessary inputs and logistics.

## Important visits of foreign delegations to NCB Headquarters

An INCB Mission headed by Her Excellency Dr. Sri Suryawati, Second Vice President of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), Vienna and Chairperson of the Board's Standing Committee on Estimates and Mr. Pavel Pachta, Deputy Secretary of the Board, Vienna, Austria, visited the NCB headquarters on December 15, 2010.

An Indonesian delegation led by Mr Indradi Thanos, Deputy Head for Law & Cooperation, National Narcotics Board (BNN), the Govt of Republic of Indonesia, visited India on December 20, 2010.



# 2

## DRUG TRAFFICKING SCENARIO IN INDIA IN 2010

India's drug trafficking scenario is determined by external and internal factors. The external factor largely flows from India's close proximity to the major opium producing regions of South West and South East Asia known as 'Golden Crescent' and 'Golden Triangle' respectively. Afghanistan is the largest illicit opium producing country in the world accounting for approximately 92 per cent of global production. This makes India prone to transit trafficking of heroin, and vulnerable for its consumption in various forms, particularly along the trafficking routes.

Cannabis is indigenous not only to India but also to the South Asian region. It grows wild in large tracts of the country, making it a drug of choice. In some areas it is also cultivated. The drug scenario is further complicated by the emerging threat from synthetic drugs. Attempts are made to set up manufacturing bases in the country by foreign operatives in collaboration with their Indian counterparts. Vigilance of the law enforcement agencies has neutralized many of these attempts but there is a need for continued alertness since synthetic drugs are replacing plant-based drugs in many regions of the world.

Abuse of pharmaceutical products like Diazepam, Lorazepam, Buprenorphine, etc are of greater concern. Despite strict legal controls over these products, there are evidences of diversion for abuse. There is, thus, a need for striking a balance between controls without stifling legitimate trade and use.

### 2.1 Major trafficking trends and patterns in 2010

The trends and patterns that dominated the drug trafficking scenario in India in 2010 can be broadly summarised as follows:

- Opium from illicit cultivation as well as diverted from licit cultivation feeds the indigenous production of low quality heroin which is trafficked within the country and to other nations like Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.
- Trafficking of heroin from South West Asia to India takes place through the India-Pakistan border for onward trafficking to Western Europe, USA and South Africa.



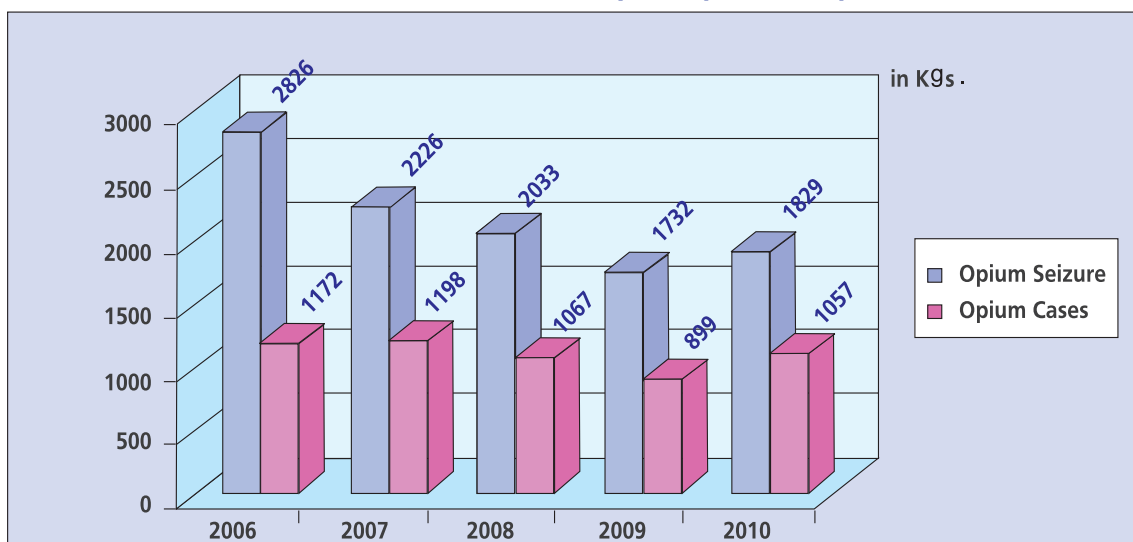
- Heroin trafficked from Myanmar to India is in small quantities and is mainly for local consumption in North- Eastern states.
- Trafficking of *hashish* from Nepal into India takes place through the porous India- Nepal border for onward trafficking to Western Europe, USA and South Africa.
- Foreign nationals from Israel, West Africa, Nepal, Myanmar, Afghanistan, Iran etc. have been found to be involved in trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.
- Establishment of illicit ephedrine and methamphetamine labs in India with collaboration of drug operators from Iran, Australia, the Netherlands and China is a noticeable feature.
- Diversion of precursor chemicals takes place from pharmaceutical industries for illicit manufacture of Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS). Diversion also takes place to facilitate manufacture of low grade heroin.
- Trafficking of pharmaceutical preparations and prescription drugs, containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, to the United States, the United Kingdom and neighbouring countries, especially Bangladesh and Nepal, was noticed.
- Courier and postal services are being increasingly used for trafficking of drugs.
- Trafficking of Ketamine from India, mainly to South East Asia continues to take place.

## 2.2 Narcotic drugs

### 2.2.1 Opium

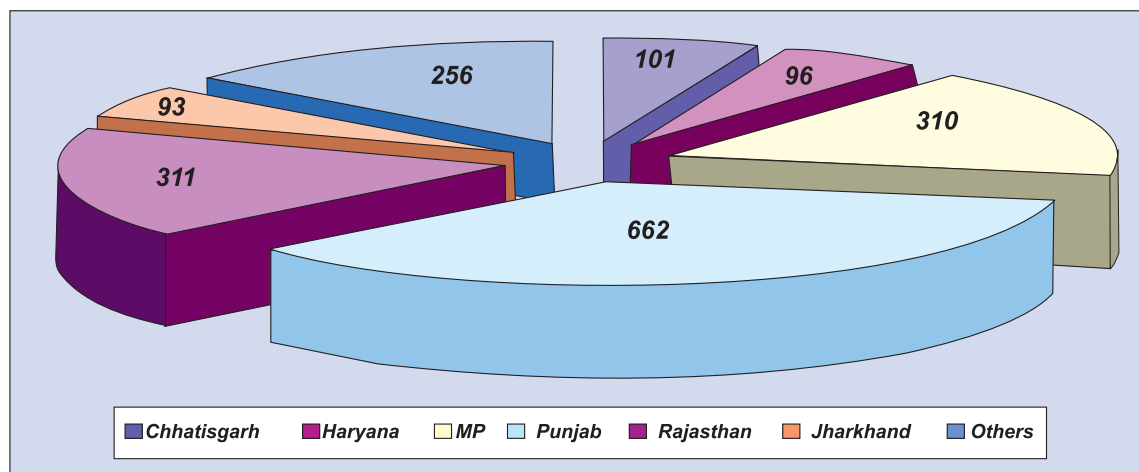
The volume of opium seizures in 2009 and 2010 were 1,732 kg and 1,829 kg respectively.

Trend of seizures of opium (2006 - 10)





State-wise seizures of opium in 2010 (in Kgs.)

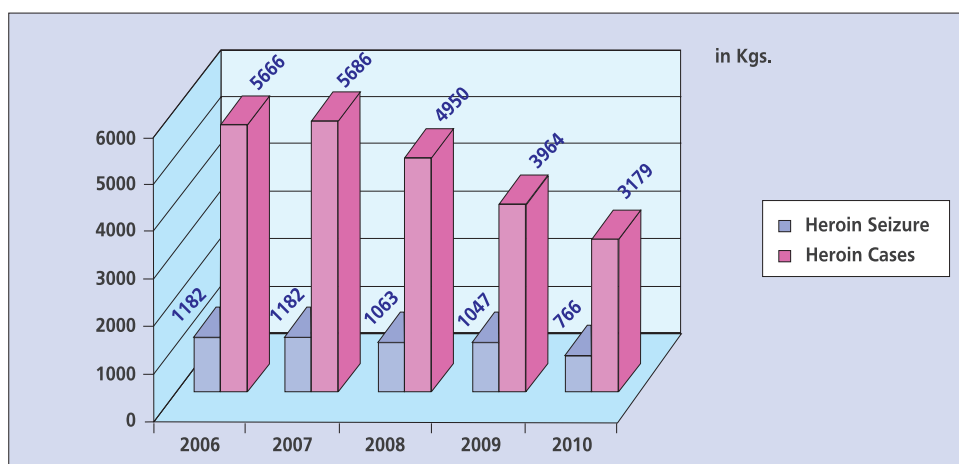


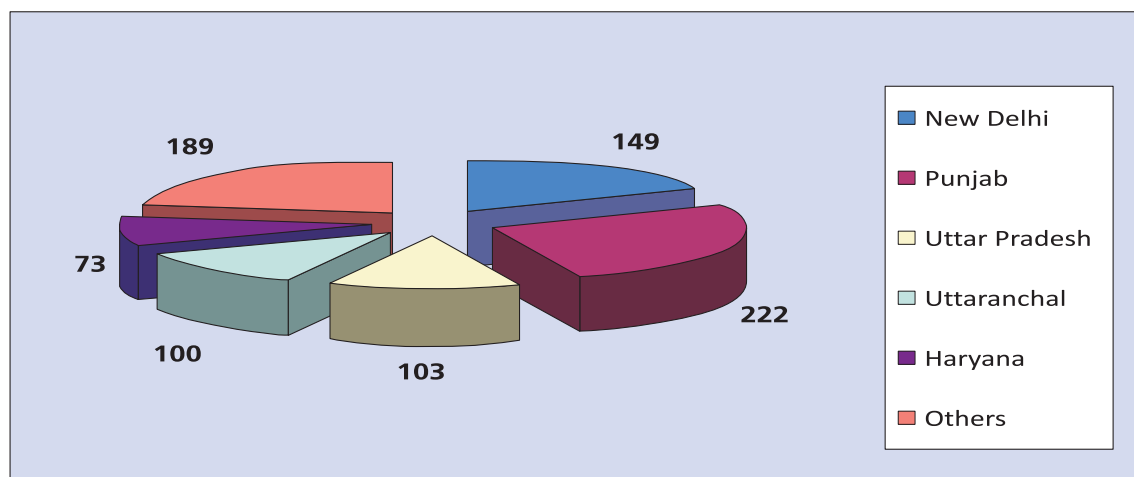
### 2.2.2 Heroin

Heroin is a highly addictive drug which is synthesized from opium. Raw opium is dried and purified to produce morphine which is then treated with Acetic Anhydride to make heroin. Depending upon its processing, heroin comes out in a variety of colours, ranging from white to dark grey. Heroin is also known as smack, brown sugar. The level of purity of heroin is indicative of the degree of sophistication in its processing. In India the seizures of heroin indicate its purity up to 40 per cent whereas the purity of Afghan variety is estimated much higher at nearly 90 per cent.

Heroin of South-West Asian origin is smuggled into India mainly through the India-Pakistan border. In 2010, seizures of such heroin were estimated to be 36 per cent of the total heroin seizures in India. The outward trafficking of heroin is mainly carried out by West African syndicates operating in India, using complex routes and transit stops. In the process, international airports in India are used by drug trafficking groups to move heroin outside the country. In 2010, a substantial decline in flow of heroin trafficked from coastal southern belt of India to Sri Lanka has been noticed. This trend needs to be closely monitored.

Trend of seizures of heroin (2006 - 10)



**State-wise seizures of heroin in 2010 (in Kgs.)****Significant seizures of Heroin**

20.02.2010: Officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Amritsar, intercepted a truck in the city and seized 20.050 kg. of heroin. The drug was contained in 20 packets and concealed in a long cloth placed behind the driver's seat of the vehicle. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.

25.02.2010: Officers of the Border Security Force, Ajnala, Amritsar, seized 15 kg of heroin and 22 gm of opium. The drug was concealed in 16 packets. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia. Seized drug was handed over to Narcotics Control Bureau, Chandigarh.

17.3.2010: Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Lucknow, seized 24.275 kg of heroin in front of Safdarjung Railway Station, Barabanki. The drug was concealed in plastic packets and kept in hand bags. Two persons were arrested.

17.3.2010: Officers of the 30<sup>th</sup> Bn. Border Security Force, Jalalabad, Ferozpur seized 26 Kg of Heroin, 3 packets of FICN, one pistol, 05 live rounds of ammunnition, 02 empty cartridges of AK-47, 02 empty cartridges of pistol, etc., near the international border. Seized drug was subsequently handed over to NCB Chandigarh. The suspected source of the said drug was South West Asia.

21.3.2010: Officers of the J&K Police apprehended two persons and seized 15.003 kg heroin from their possession.

16.11.2010: Officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, New Delhi, intercepted a car at Singhu Border in Delhi and seized 51.685 kg of heroin. The drug was contained in two HDPE bags kept in the rear of the said car. One Afghan national was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Afghanistan.



Seizure of 6 kg Heroin by Jodhpur Zonal Office of NCB

### 2.2.3 Cannabis herb (*Ganja*)

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

#### Trends

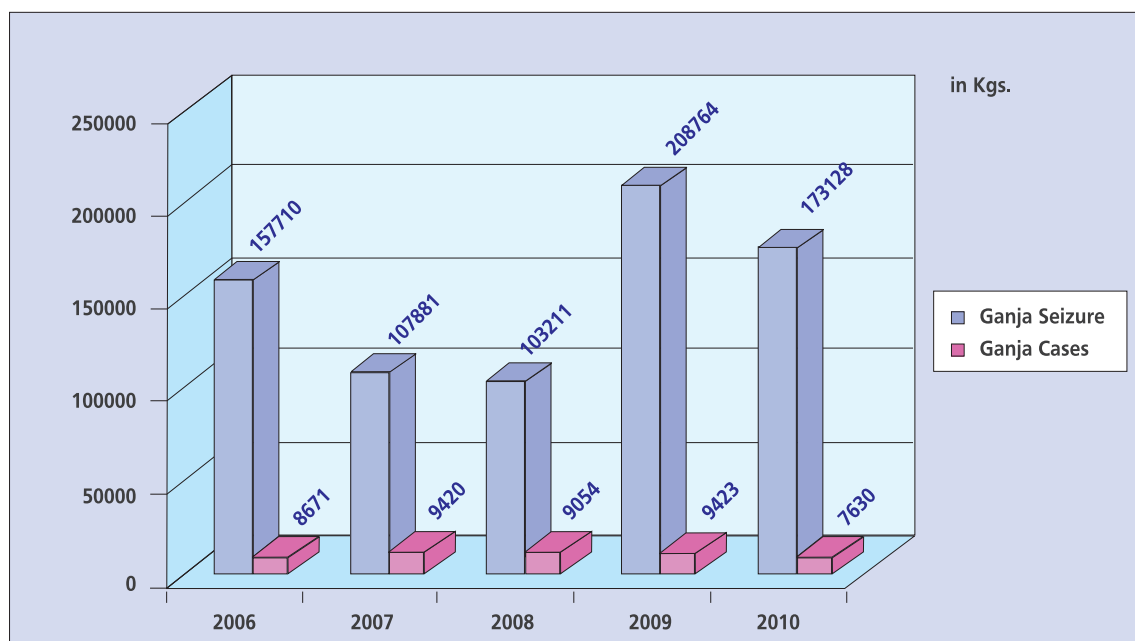
There are no estimates of the production of cannabis herb in India. However, in 2010, trends of trafficking of *ganja* across the country are by and large on the previous patterns. These include:

- Trafficking from the north-eastern part of India to eastern states is mainly by road.
- Regular trafficking in substantial quantities takes place across the India - Nepal border, Andhra-Orissa border, India - Myanmar border and in the states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.
- The main transit hubs for *ganja* are Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.
- Main modes of transport used for trafficking of *ganja* are trucks, oil tankers and other vehicles.
- The drug is often concealed in legitimate consignments.



The seizures in the region are of more than 100 tons every year. Compared to 2009, however, the year 2010 has witnessed a fall in the quantity of cannabis seizures.

### Trend of seizures of cannabis herb (2006-10)



### State-wise seizures of cannabis herb (*Ganja*) in 2010

STATE	SEIZURES (in kg)
Andhra Pradesh	8028
Assam	38591
Chhatisgarh	17334
Meghalaya	12951
Nagaland	21697
Uttar Pradesh	13878
West Bengal	12700
Maharashtra	10432
Orissa & Manipur	36839
<b>Total</b>	<b>172450</b>

### Significant seizures of cannabis herb (*ganja*)

12.02.2010: Officers of the Erode district, Tamil Nadu Police, seized 4000 kg of cannabis herb and 880.1 kg of dried cannabis herb. Eight persons were arrested.



14.02.2010: Officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Siliguri, Kolkata, intercepted a truck at Darjeeling and seized 4,023.08 kg of cannabis herb. The drug was kept under the bags of fresh ginger in the truck. One person was arrested.

22.03.2010: Officers of the anti-smuggling unit, Customs division, Imphal intercepted a vehicle on Guwahati–Thawai road and seized 3,276 kg of cannabis herb, packed and wrapped in 166 packets of compressed rectangular blocks.

09.05.2010: Officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Berhampore intercepted a truck at Khagra Railway level crossing, Murshidabad, and seized 3,429.3 kg of cannabis herb. Three persons were arrested.

19.05.2010: Officers of the Behrampore Customs Preventive Unit in a joint operation with Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Behrampore intercepted a truck at Khagra railway level crossing, Murshidabad, and seized 3,210.6 kg of cannabis herb. Two persons were arrested.

May 2010: Officers of the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), intercepted 3181.25 kg. of cannabis herb, 1.25 kg of heroin and 5 kg of opium in 21 cases in Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Twelve people were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug in most of these cases was Nepal.

16.07.2010: Officers of Madhya Pradesh Police seized 1850.900 kg of cannabis herb. Twelve persons were arrested.

27.08.2010: Officers of the Uttar Pradesh Police intercepted a truck at Darbha district and seized 2468 kg of cannabis herb. Three persons were arrested.

01.12.2010: Officers of the Assam Rifles and Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal seized 3,248 kg of cannabis herb near Tadubi in Senapati district, Manipur. The drug was concealed in 218 packets.

#### 2.2.4 Hashish

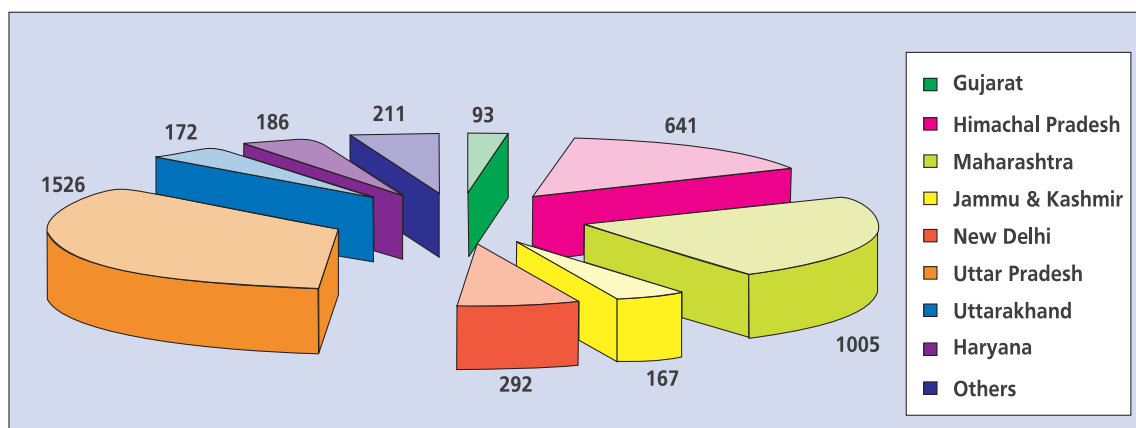
*Hashish* or *charas* is the cannabis resin derived from the plant *cannabis sativa*. Generally *hashish* is obtained from the plant by rubbing the flowering tops of the cannabis plant between the palms of the hand or on rubber sheets.

According to the findings of the UNODC *Afghanistan Cannabis Survey 2009*, the world's biggest producer of opium is also a major producer of cannabis. According to the UNODC, while other countries have even larger cannabis cultivation, the yield of the Afghan cannabis crop (145kg/ha of hashish, as compared to around 40 kg/ha in Morocco) makes Afghanistan the world's biggest producer of hashish, estimated at between 1,500 and 3,500 tonnes a year.



Seizure of *hashish* in India is approximately 4 tonnes per year. Other than domestic production, Nepal, with whom India shares a long porous border is also a major source country for *hashish*. Almost half of the *hashish* seizures are trafficked through India-Nepal border. In 2010, *hashish* of Nepal origin was 49 per cent of total seizures made in India.

### State-wise seizures of hashish in 2010 (in Kgs.)



### Significant seizures of hashish

09.02.2010: Officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Lucknow in a joint operation with Central Excise Commissionerate, Kanpur intercepted a gas tanker near Bhaunti, on the Kanpur – Agra National Highway and seized 102 kg of *charas*. The drug was kept in the front upside boxes and the empty space of the battery box behind the driver's seat of the vehicle. Two persons were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal.

20.02.2010: February 20, 2010, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Ahmedabad apprehended three persons at Kankaria Bus Stand, Ahmedabad and seized 25.028 kg of *charas* from their possession. The drug was kept in 13 packets in the form of Laddu. All the three persons were arrested.

22.02.2010: Officers of the Customs (P), Hajipur, Bihar seized 50 kg of unclaimed Nepali *charas*.

05.06.2010: Officers of the Delhi Police apprehended one person in the national capital and seized 35 kg of *charas* from his possession. He was arrested.

29.09.2010: Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai intercepted a truck at Thane and seized 61 kg of *hashish*. Three persons were arrested.

13.11.2010: Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai, intercepted a truck in Mumbai and seized 68 kg of *hashish*. The drug was packed in twenty six scotched



taped packets concealed in the specially-made cavities in the roof of the driver's cabin of the said truck. Four persons were arrested.



*Cavity made in the upper side of roof in the bottom of dickey: On 21 Jan'2010 NCB, Zonal Unit Indore seized 16 Kg Hashish of Kashmir origin wrapped in 08 brown plastic packets, each weighing 2 kgs, from the dickey of a Hyundai Ascent Car at Indore.*

### 2.2.5 Cocaine

Cocaine is widely used as a recreational drug that is prepared from coca leaves. It is found in South American countries, primarily Brazil, Colombia, Bolivia and Peru. Cocaine, originating in South America, is trafficked throughout the world. Although the drug is finding markets in the developing world, the primary markets are in North America and Europe. In India, it is mainly smuggled in small quantities by West African drug traffickers.

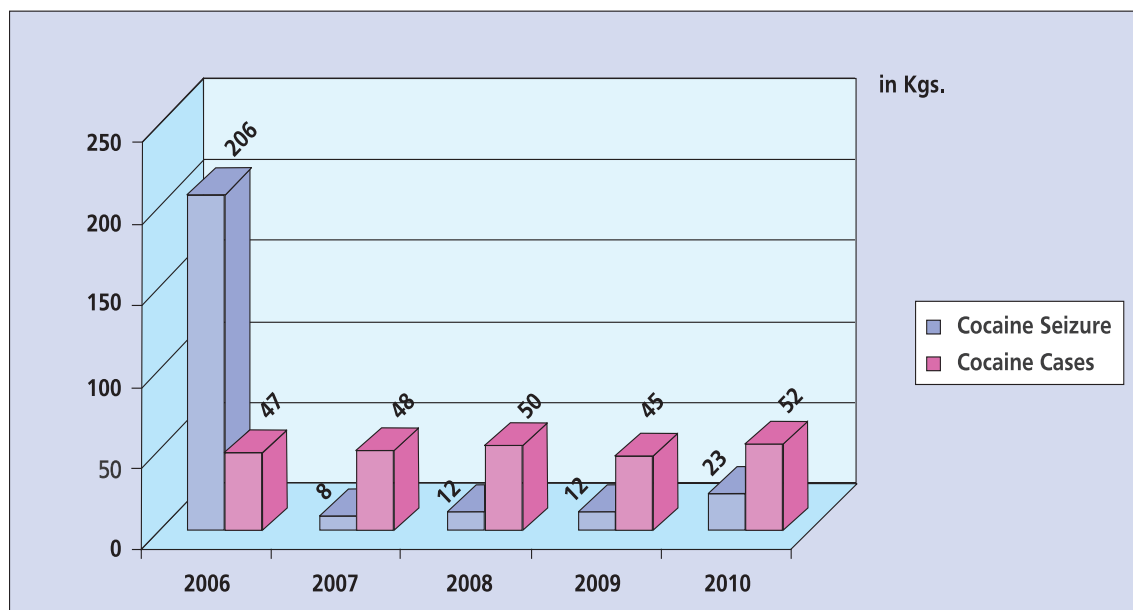
### Trends

Trafficking trends of cocaine have followed a similar pattern over the years. The pattern is characterized by low level seizures. The major trends are as follows:

- Cocaine abuse in India is more prevalent among the rich and affluent.
- Seizure of cocaine is generally in small quantities.
- The drug is concealed adopting several modus operandi such as in courier parcels.



### Trend of seizures of cocaine (2006-10)



### Significant seizures of cocaine

03.02.2010: Officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Ludhiana, seized 212 gms of cocaine packed in small polythene pouches wrapped with black colour adhesive tapes and concealed in the cavity of a hydraulic door spring. Two Nigerian nationals were arrested. The suspected drug was destined to Italy and the Netherlands.

27.02.2010: Officers of the Air Customs, Mumbai apprehended one Zambian national at CSI Airport, Mumbai and seized 5.420 kg of cocaine and 95 gms of heroin. The drug was concealed in an amplifier. She was arrested. The destination of the seized drug was Ethiopia.

03.03.2010: Officers of the Criminal Investigation Department, narcotic drug cell Bangalore apprehended three persons in Bangalore and seized 732 gms of cocaine from their possession.

24.04.2010: Officers of the Goa Police apprehended one Nigerian national in the State and seized 465 gm of cocaine and 45 gm of MDMA from his possession. He was arrested.

15.05.2010: Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, New Delhi apprehended one Philippines national at IGI Airport, New Delhi, and seized 1.78 kg of cocaine from her possession. She was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Peru. In the follow up action, one Nigerian national was also arrested.



## 2.3 Crop Cultivation (Opium Poppy, Cannabis)

### 2.3.1 Licit Opium Poppy Cultivation

India is the only country, authorised by the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961), to produce gum opium. Countries such as Australia, Austria, France, China, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey and Czech Republic also produce opium but through Concentrate of Poppy Straw (CPS) method.



*Opium poppy*

Licit cultivation of Opium Poppy takes place in selected tracts of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh under licence issued by the Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN), Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance. The entire production of opium is purchased by the Government to be used for pharmaceutical and research purposes.

During the crop year 2009-10, provisional statistics issued by CBN indicates that 60,787 cultivators were issued licences. The licenced area under cultivation was 23,425 hectares, out of which 12,237 hectares was harvested, with an average crop yield of 60.37 Kg/hectare.

### 2.3.2 Illicit Opium Poppy Cultivation

Afghanistan and Myanmar are the world's two largest illicit opium poppy growing areas. The total opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan was estimated by the *UNODC Opium*



*Survey 2010* at 123,000 hectares, which was about the same as in 2009. However, the estimated opium production was 48 per cent lower than in 2009. This was primarily because of a disease that spread across opium growing fields in the major growing areas of Helmand and Kandahar. Because of the low yield, the farm gate prices of dry opium at harvest time shot up to a level of US \$ 169 per kg, a 164 per cent increase over 2009. According to the survey, this increase was a market response to the drastic reduction of opium production.

### International Scenario

According to the *Afghanistan Opium Survey 2010*, conducted by UNODC, the illicit cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan in 2010 was at 123,000 hectares. However, in 2010, the spread of a disease affected the yield of opium poppy plants and the production decreased to 3,600 tonnes.

In Myanmar, illicit opium poppy cultivation increased from 27,700 hectare in 2007 to 28,500 hectare in 2008 and reached a total of 31,700 hectare in 2009.

Opium poppy cultivation in the Lao People's Democratic Republic increased to an estimated 1,900 hectare in 2009, up from 1,600 hectare in 2008 and 1,500 hectare in 2007.

Opium poppy cultivation continued on a small scale in Thailand, where approximately 211 hectare of opium poppy was cultivated in scattered areas.

As for India, illicit cultivation of opium poppy has been found in Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal, Bihar and Jharkhand.

### 2.3.3 Identification and destruction of illicit opium poppy

The extent of illicit cultivation of opium poppy cannot be exactly quantified but eradications undertaken by law enforcement agencies are indicative of the areas prone to such cultivation. The Government of India has undertaken the satellite imaging of such illicit cultivation and results from this enable a more focussed approach for eradicating the illicit crop.

The Narcotics Control Bureau continues to coordinate efforts of law enforcement agencies to identify such poppy fields and eradicate the crop. The coordination and enforcement efforts of the Narcotics Control Bureau resulted in identification and destruction of opium poppy spread over 7,630 acres in 2010 compared to 5,532 acres in 2009.



*Ground survey of opium poppy cultivation in progress*

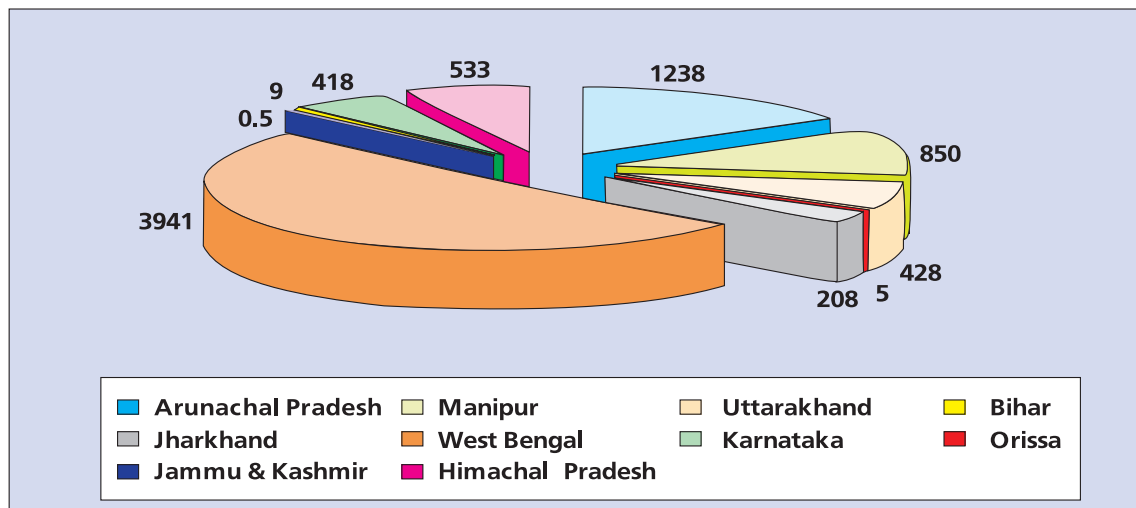
The identification of illicit poppy fields is based on the input from intelligence reports, earlier eradications of the crop, field survey and satellite imagery. In 2010, satellite images received from Advanced Data Processing Research Institute (ADRIN), Secunderabad, under the “Narcotics Crop Assessment Project” (NCAP), have once again helped the agencies in the identification and destruction of such cultivation. However, the satellite images are only indicative of probability that needs to be validated through ground verification.



*An illustration depicting the use of satellite imagery for identifying areas under illicit crops*



### State-wise destruction of illicit opium poppy in 2010 (in Acres)



### State-wise destruction of illicit poppy cultivation\* (2006-10) in Acres

STATES	Year						Average Per year
	2000-2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Arunachal Pradesh	2		2186	1107	627	1238	<b>1031.60</b>
Manipur	30		22			850	<b>174.40</b>
Uttarakhand	41	7	6	380	4	428	<b>165.00</b>
Bihar				7	27	5	<b>7.80</b>
Jharkhand			209	217	353	208	<b>197.40</b>
West Bengal	1	34	15615	27	740	3941	<b>4071.40</b>
Karnataka	83.5					0.5	<b>0.10</b>
Orissa						9	<b>1.80</b>
Jammu & Kashmir	1029	350	1470	0	3027	418	<b>1053.00</b>
Himachal Pradesh	370	245	506	82	754	533	<b>424.00</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1557</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>20014</b>	<b>1820</b>	<b>5532</b>	<b>7630.5</b>	<b>7126.50</b>

\*Provisional figures

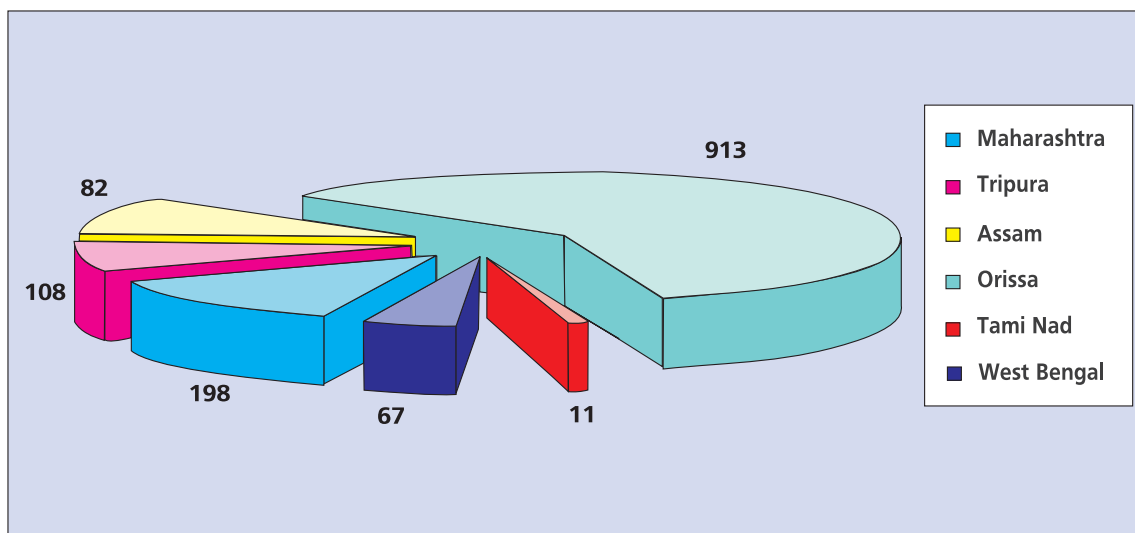


*NCB Officers identifying illicit crops in hilly and remote areas*

### 2.3.4 Identification and destruction of illicit cannabis cultivation

Under the NDPS Act, as also under the UN Drug Control Conventions, the cultivation of cannabis is illegal. One of the important countermeasures of NCB is to identify and destroy illicit cultivation of the plant. In 2010, illicit cannabis cultivation on 1,379 acres was detected and destroyed by various Central & State agencies.

#### State-wise destruction of illicit cannabis cultivation in Acres



## 2.4 Psychotropic substances

The UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, establishes the international control regime for such substances. The Convention responded to the diversification

and expansion of the spectrum of drugs of abuse and introduced controls over a number of synthetic drugs according to their abuse potential on the one hand and their therapeutic value on the other.

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 psychotropic substances like ATS, methamphetamine, methaqualone, alprazolam, diazepam, buprenorphine, etc

### 2.4.1 Synthetic drugs

The abuse of synthetic drugs is one of the emerging threats. Synthetic drugs, for example ATS, have become drugs of choice in South East Asia and in North America. In India, attempts have been made to set up clandestine manufacturing facilities, especially in Maharashtra and Gujarat. Narcotics Control Bureau has successfully thwarted these attempts.



*Synthetic drugs*

### Significant seizures of psychotropic substances

10.01.2010: Officers of Goa Police apprehended one Nepali national in the state and seized 34 capsules of MDMA (8.1 gm), 141.76 gm of charas and 3.82 gm of MDMA powder from his possession.

13.01.2010: Officers of Goa Police apprehended one person in the state and seized 90 ecstasy tablets weighing 34 gms, 26 gms of MDMA powder, 17 gms of cocaine, 6 ml liquid LSD and currency worth Rs 3,04,920 in different denominations, 4,920 US dollars, 350 pounds, 650 euros, 50 Australian dollars and 210 dirhams.

24.04.2010: Officers of the Goa Police apprehended one Nigerian national at Goa and seized 465 gms of cocaine and 45 gms of MDMA from his possession.



31.07.2010: Officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Chandigarh apprehended two persons including one Lesotho national, and seized 525 gm of hashish and 26 gm of MDMA from their possession.

### 2.4.2 Abuse of Ketamine

Instances of diversion of Ketamine from its legitimate channels of production have been observed. It is smuggled out of India for abuse. Ketamine, an anesthetic drug mainly used in veterinary surgery, has attained the notoriety as a club drug and its abuse has been reported from South-East Asia and Europe. It is also being used as an adulterant in the production of methamphetamines in South-East Asia.

Restrictions were placed on the export of Ketamine by issue of a Notification No. 67 (RE-2007)/2004-2009 dated December 27, 2007, by the Director General of Foreign Trade. As per the notification, export of Ketamine is allowed subject to obtaining "no objection certificate" from the Narcotics Commissioner of India.

### Trends

In 2010, the following trends have been observed:

- India continues to be a source country for trafficking of ketamine to South-East Asia
- Instances of ketamine trafficking to Canada, Spain and the United Kingdom were also noticed in 2010

### Seizures of Ketamine

Seizures of ketamine have been reported within the country as well as outside. These have been in fairly large quantities. In 2010, various law enforcement agencies have seized approximately 1,268 Kg of ketamine. A major seizure of 500 kg was reported by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence in Mumbai on August 5, 2010.

## 2.5 Clandestine laboratories

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

### Busting the illicit infrastructure

In 2010, one illicit methamphetamine laboratory was busted in Mumbai. Significantly, three laboratories producing ephedrine illicitly were busted in Maharashtra and Gujarat

by NCB. Seventeen people, including foreign operatives from Iran, Holland, Colombia, China and Australia, were arrested along with Indian nationals. During the course of investigation, methamphetamine, ephedrine, pseudo-ephedrine, powder of actified tablets and Lorfast –D tablets were seized.



*Seizure of 238 Kgs of Ephedrine at M/s. Mira Organics Pvt. Ltd, Panoli, Dist. Bharuch with apprehended accused.*

### **Modus operandi**

The manufacture of ATS involves setting up of clandestine laboratories at remote places often with the connivance of some foreign nationals. The next step is to either obtain ephedrine or pseudo-ephedrine by diverting it from legal channels or to extract the chemicals from pharmaceutical preparations containing them for production of drugs like methamphetamine with logistical support from locals.



*Illicit Ephedrine manufacturing facility at M/s. Mira Organics Pvt Ltd, Panoli, Gujarat*



## 2.6 Precursor Chemicals

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

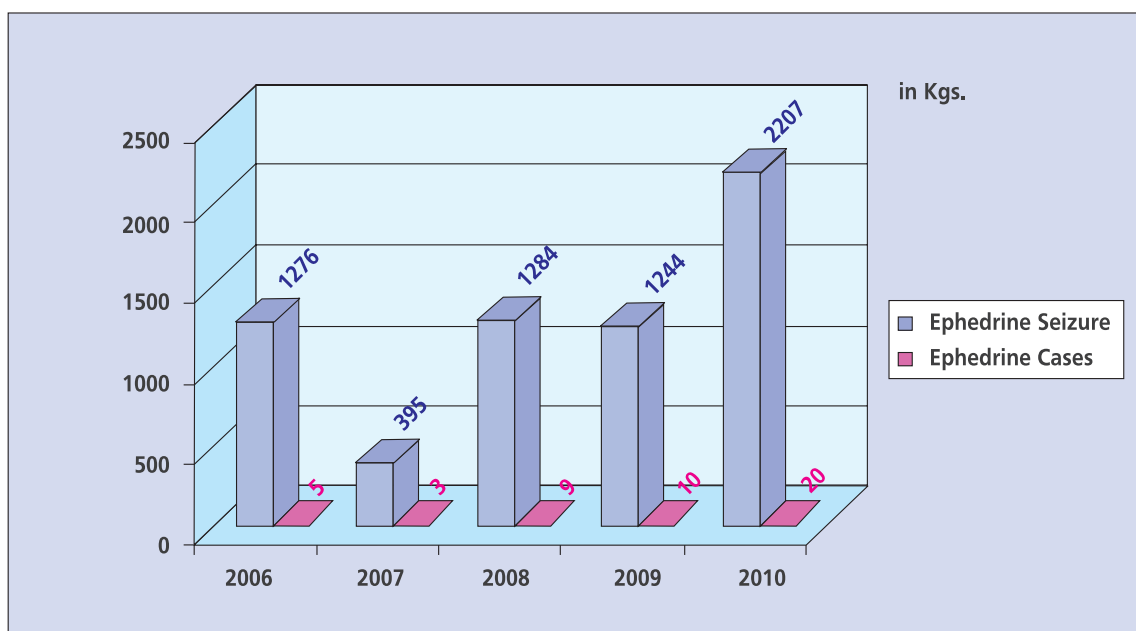
They are:

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

### 2.6.1 Ephedrine and pseudo-ephedrine

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

**Trend of seizures of ephedrine (2006-2010)**





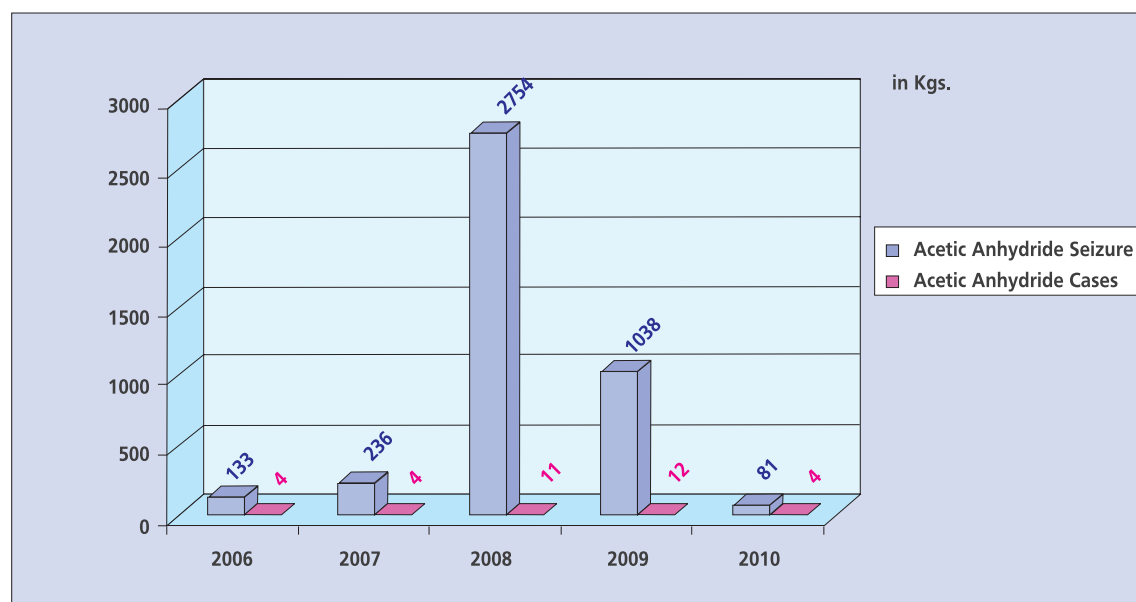
### 2.6.2 Acetic anhydride

India is one of the largest producers of acetic anhydride for legitimate use. It is widely used by the pharmaceutical and textile industry. It is also used for the illicit manufacture of heroin and methaqualone.

#### Significant seizure in 2010

On December 4, 2010, officers of the Central Bureau of Narcotics, Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh, intercepted a vehicle at Bardia Amra Tiraha, Nayi Abadi and seized 15 kg of opium and 54 kg of acetic anhydride. Five persons were arrested.

**Trend of seizures of Acetic Anhydride (2006-2010)**



### 2.7 Pharmaceutical drugs

The abuse of pharmaceutical drugs in India has assumed serious proportions in recent times. The problem seems to be serious in the north-east and north-west region. The pharmaceuticals that are abused are largely narcotic or psychotropic substances which 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 are less harmful than major drugs. This is a misconception since these can be addictive and have a debilitating effect on health.

Pharmaceutical preparations having narcotic / psychotropic substances are under the dual control of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act and the NDPS Act.



Other than abuse of pharmaceuticals in the country, these are also smuggled to neighbouring countries like Bangladesh. The most common pharmaceuticals that are smuggled include codeine-based cough syrups. Therefore, under the Customs Act, 1962, the Government of India has notified drug formulations containing codeine or its salts as specified goods for checking their trafficking along the India-Bangladesh border (50 km in width area) falling within the territories of West Bengal, Tripura, Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram.

In 2010, Border Security Force and Customs seized 3,40,394 bottles of codeine-based cough syrups on India-Bangladesh border. Law enforcement agencies have also seized sizeable quantities of spasmo-proxyvon, nitrazepam, actified tabs and buprenorphine.

### 2.7.1 Internet pharmacies

The Internet has become an essential part of the modern day life. In India the growth of internet users has been one of the fastest in the world. Unfortunately, the new technology also brings a series of novel problems, including the exploitation of the internet for criminal activities, like drug trafficking.

Internet pharmacies utilized for illicit drug trade exist in all regions and their products have been seized in many countries of the world. The problem is, thus, global and needs to be addressed globally through regional and international cooperation among law enforcement agencies.

India has a vast pharmaceutical industry with a competitive price advantage. Therefore, it has become one of the source countries for procuring drugs, particularly psychotropic substances.

The modus operandi for suspect internet pharmacies is standard and simple. Drug offered for sale include illicitly manufactured natural and synthetic drugs such as heroin or amphetamines and pharmaceutical preparations containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Most of these preparations should only be available on prescription and consumed under medical supervision. Internet pharmacies, however, illegally sell such drugs without the required prescription and without a client doctor interface. Anyone can access on-line such internet pharmacies, identify the drugs that they require and make payment through credit cards to receive the drugs through courier service.

# 3

## CAPACITY BUILDING

### 3.1 Training

The Narcotics Control Bureau was created as a Central Authority for the purpose of effectively preventing and combating abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and illicit traffic therein. Being the apex coordinating authority, NCB assists other agencies involved in drug law enforcement to enhance their capabilities in combating the menace of drugs. A large number of Central and State Government agencies have been empowered to enforce the NDPS Act throughout the country. As drug law enforcement is only a part of the overall mandate of these agencies, the officers of these agencies are required to undergo training and update their knowledge with a view to develop the specialised skills required in the field of drug control strategy.

NCB adopted a multi-pronged strategy for capacity building in the field of drug law enforcement. These strategies are:



*Training on drug law enforcement at Jammu*



*Workshop on drug law enforcement at Kota, Rajasthan*

- i) Organisation of a one-day, two-day, and three-day training programme at NCB headquarters, zonal offices and also at various state/centre training establishments. Training curriculum includes study of the NDPS Act & Rules, investigation techniques, financial investigation and regulations governing precursors control, etc.
- ii) NCB provides funds to training establishments of other agencies for conducting exclusive programmes on drug law enforcement.
- iii) NCB provides 'resource persons' and training materials to other agencies like National Academy of Custom Excise & Narcotics (NACEN), CBI Academy, National Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science, National & State Police Academies, etc., for specialized training in drug law enforcement.



*DG, NCB addressing a conference on 'Drug Situation in NCR region' at NCB Headquarters, New Delhi*



*Valediction ceremony of 2<sup>nd</sup> batch of NCB Intelligence Officers at  
CBI Academy, Ghaziabad, U.P.*

In 2010, NCB organised 54 training courses. A total of 2,311 personnel working in different organisations of state police, central excise, border guarding forces, educational institutions and parcel/courier companies were trained.

In addition to above, NCB imparted basic training for its second batch of newly recruited Intelligence Officers in active association with the CBI Academy Ghaziabad, BSF Academy, Tekanpur, and Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi. The training programme included Major and Minor Acts, NDPS Act, Drug control strategies, intelligence/surveillance techniques, arms handling, vehicle driving, and familiarisation with the working of Customs and immigration departments.

A two-week orientation course was conducted for 22 Intelligence Officers who joined NCB on deputation from various Central Police Organizations (CPOs) at Regional Training Institute, NACEN, Kolkata, from July 5, 2010 to July 16, 2010.

A one-week refresher course was conducted for Intelligence Officers of NCB and Inspectors of Customs (Preventive) on narcotics detection and drug law enforcement, at New Customs House, New Delhi from December 6, 2010 to December 10, 2010.



*Newly recruited NCB Intelligence Officers undergoing training in field craft, weapon-handling and IT at CBI Academy (Ghaziabad) and BSF Academy (Tekanpur, Gwalior, M.P.)*

### 3.2 Assistance to States

According to a National Drug Abuse Survey sponsored by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment in association with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in 2001, the most common drugs of abuse are cannabis, opium and heroin. Even after a decade, these drugs remain the most commonly abused. The above survey of 2001 further brought out that many addicts are poly-drug users, and drug abuse was equally prevalent in rural and urban population. Regional surveys conducted subsequently also indicate an increasing trend of Injecting Drug Use (IDU) especially in North-eastern states. It is therefore, essential that the State Governments are aware of the drug-related problems in their states and address them in an effective manner before they assume serious proportions.

#### The Scheme

The Government of India has introduced a Scheme, 'Assistance to States', with an objective to finance the State Governments so as to strengthen their enforcement

capabilities for combating illicit trafficking in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. The scheme was launched by the Ministry of Home Affairs on October 24, 2004, with an estimated budget of Rs 10 crore and the scheme was valid for a period of five years till March 31, 2009. Under this scheme, financial assistance is given for augmenting the drug law enforcement capabilities of the States. Financial assistance is provided for purchase of surveillance equipment, laboratory equipment, vehicle, computer, their accessories and office equipment etc. The assistance is also given for purchase of equipment/machinery required for destruction of illicitly grown crops.

Considering the need for continuation of the Central Assistance Scheme and its objective, the Government of India has decided to extend this scheme further for a period of five years i.e. from 2009-10 to 2013-14, with an estimated budget of Rs 15 crore. The revised scheme referred to as 'Assistance to States and Union Territories' is operational from April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2014. The purpose of the scheme is to assist State Governments and Union Territories, in controlling the inter-state and cross-border drug trafficking.



*An awareness program by NCB in far flung area of the country*

### Eligibility

The financial assistance under the Scheme 'Assistance to States & Union Territories' is subject to establishment of following institutional mechanism:-



- i) Formation of an apex level committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary or a Senior Secretary to draw up a strategy to combat both drug abuse and supply of drugs.
- ii) Setting up of an Anti Narcotics Task Force under an IG/DIG level officer.
- iii) Formulation of a five-year Action Plan to address narcotics drug-related issues.

As of now, all the 28 States, NCT of Delhi and Union Territory of Lakshadweep have established the above mechanism. The remaining five Union Territories i.e. Andaman & Nicobar Island, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Chandigarh, Puducherry - have been advised by NCB to establish similar institutional mechanism to avail Central financial assistance.

Central assistance amounting to Rs 2,18,10,575 has been sanctioned to the States under the scheme in 2010. State-wise sanction of the amount is as given:-

S. No.	State	Amount sanctioned (in Rs.)
1.	Goa	25,74,160
2.	Manipur	19,71,500
3.	Gujarat	12,45,000
4.	Jharkhand	37,64,815
5.	Punjab	15,95,600
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	3,00,000
7.	Tamil Nadu	43,25,000
8.	Karnataka	19,91,500
9.	Maharashtra	25,63,000
10.	Mizoram	14,80,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,18,10,575 (Two crore eighteen lakhs ten thousand five hundred seventy five rupees)</b>

The implementation of the scheme is monitored by Director General, NCB. The State Governments and Union Territories, which avail central assistance under the scheme, are required to furnish performance reports and utilization certificates to NCB. The Zonal Directors of Narcotics Control Bureau monitor the utilization of the central assistance.



### 3.3 Drug Detection Kits

NCB procures and provides Drug Detection Kits to the enforcement agencies across the country free of cost. These kits are used for initial screening and identification of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals.

Five hundred standard size kits and 150 precursor chemicals kits were procured and distributed to various drug law enforcement agencies in 2010.



# 4

## COORDINATION

### 4.1 National Coordination

The Narcotics Control Bureau, being the national nodal authority for matters relating to the drug law enforcement in India, assesses the problems relating to drug trafficking in the country. In doing so, NCB 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.

#### 4.1.1 Forums at the Centre

##### a) Narcotics Coordination Committee of Secretaries:

The Ministry of Finance, as per the recommendations of the Cabinet Sub Committee on Drug Abuse Control, formed a Narcotics Committee of Secretaries to review the incidents of drug abuse, control and counter measures, drug problems in the States and the functioning of the de-addiction centres. The committee consists of the Secretaries of the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Home Affairs with DG, NCB, as the Convener.

##### b) Regional Coordination meetings:

The meetings for regional coordination are held periodically under the chairmanship of Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau. Discussions during above meetings lead to formulation of appropriate strategies for augmenting the drug law enforcement capabilities of the States and UTs. The summary of such meetings held in 2010 are given.

Region	Member States	Date of Meeting	Participation
Northern	Jammu&Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan	23.02.2010	State Police, CBN, DRI, BSF, SSB, CBI, State Excise
Eastern & North Eastern	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur, Sikkim, West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand & Orissa	22.05.2010	State Police, CBI, IB, Coast Guard, CPMFs, State Excise, State Drug Controllers.



Region	Member States	Date of Meeting	Participation
Southern	Tamilnadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh	23.12.2010	State Police, State Excise Forest Department, DRI, Excise Deptt., SAFEMA, CPMFs, Coast Guard, DGCEI, CBI, State Drug Controllers
Western	Maharashtra, Goa, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh	29.12.2010	State Police, Coast Guard, State Drug Controllers, BSF, RPF, DRI, SIB



*East Zone Regional Coordination Meeting, Shillong, Meghalaya*

### c) Multi Agency Centre (MAC) :

MAC meetings are conducted by the Intelligence Bureau and are attended by the nodal officers of various law enforcement agencies. The main purpose of this meeting is to exchange intelligence relating to terrorism, organised crime, including drug trafficking and narco-terrorism. NCB regularly participates in MAC meetings.



## COORDINATION



*South Zone Regional Coordination Meeting, Chennai, Tamil Nadu*



*West Zone Regional Coordination Meeting, Mumbai, Maharashtra*



#### **d) Lead Intelligence Agency (LIA) :**

This meeting is organised by the Central Border Guarding Forces, deployed in the State/Region. MHA has designated SSB (Nepal border), BSF (Pakistan, Bangladesh border), Assam Rifles (Myanmar border) and Coast Guard (Coastal States) as Lead Intelligence Agencies for convening the meeting to share intelligence and discuss issues relating to terrorism, smuggling, organized crime, including drug trafficking and other security-related issues. Participants of this meeting include State and Central enforcement agencies like State Police, State Excise, State Forest, IB, etc. NCB actively participates in this meeting.

#### **4.1.2 Forums at the State level:**

##### **(a) State level Apex Coordination Committee Meeting:**

This meeting is conducted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary or a Senior Secretary of State periodically to review drug abuse situation and trafficking problems in the States and take necessary measures. A representative of NCB is a member of the committee. This committee is represented by all State enforcement agencies and other important government departments like Excise, Education, Youth, Welfare, Health, etc.

##### **(b) Anti Narcotic Task Force Meeting :**

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

##### **(c) Regional Economic Intelligence Council (REIC) Meeting:**

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

##### **(d) State level Multi Agency Centre (SMAC) Meeting :**

This Meeting is organised on a regular basis by the Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau focussing on exchanging intelligence relating to terrorism, organised crime including drug trafficking and narco-terrorism. Members from all intelligence and security agencies of State and Central Government are represented in the meeting.



## COORDINATION



*Meeting of DDG, NCB with representatives of major courier companies at NCB Headquarters, New Delhi*



*DG, NCB addressing a conference of Zonal Directors at NCB Headquarters, New Delhi*



*DG, NCB chairing a conference on 'Drug Trafficking Scenario in NCR'  
at NCB Headquarters, New Delhi*

## Important Visits

Date of visit	
26 <sup>th</sup> April 2010	<b>An interaction session with Ex-DGs of Narcotics Control Bureau</b> was organized at NCB HQrs to discuss the emerging trends of drug trafficking, challenges, future vision and road map for NCB. Sh M M Bhatnagar, IC&CS, Sh Joginder Singh, IPS, Sh Gopal Achari, IPS, Sh M K Singh, IPS, Sh Swaraj Puri, IPS and Sh K C Verma, IPS attended the said interaction session.
22 <sup>nd</sup> July 2010	<b>Sh J H Rothuama, Hon'ble Minister of Excise &amp; Narcotics, Government of Mizoram</b> , visited NCB HQrs. He had discussion with DG, NCB and other NCB Officers regarding providing of additional Central assistance to the state of Mizoram to strengthen and reinforce their capabilities for combating illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances



## 4.2 International Coordination

The charter of the Narcotics Control Bureau includes implementation of the obligations under the various international conventions to which India is a signatory. NCB also renders assistance to the concerned authorities in foreign countries and concerned international organisations with a view to facilitating coordination and universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit traffic in narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances.

Drug trafficking and abuse has assumed global proportions. International co-operation is one of the most potent tools in this common fight. To achieve this objective, India has entered into agreements both bilateral and multilateral, MLATs and JVGs with various countries. It is also an active participant in various international forums both regional (SAARC, SDOMD) and inter-regional (CND, HONLEA, IDEC, ADEC, ADLOMICO) etc.

### Bilateral Agreements:

To enhance bilateral cooperation, NCB/Govt. of India has entered into bilateral agreements for mutual cooperation for reducing demand, and preventing illicit trafficking in narcotics drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals with **22 countries**, namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Laos PDR, Mauritius, Myanmar, Poland, Romania, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkey, UAE, USA and Zambia.

The agreements envisage assistance in exchanging information and to identify, suppress and prevent the criminal activities of International Drugs Syndicates engaged in the illicit traffic of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

### Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)

The NCB/Govt. of India has signed MoU on narcotic drugs-related matters with Bhutan, Indonesia, Iran, Oman, USA and Vietnam.

### Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs)

India has so far signed agreements on MLATs with **30** countries, namely Australia, Bahrain, Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Egypt, France, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Mauritius, Mexico, Myanmar, Mongolia, Russia, Singapore, Spain, South Africa, South Korea, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, UAE, UK, USA and Vietnam. These have been signed with the following objectives:

- 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

### Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism (JWG-CT)

India has Joint Working Groups on counter terrorism with 27 countries, namely Egypt, Canada, Germany, UK, USA, France, European Union (Regional Group), China, Israel, Kazakhstan, Russia, Croatia, Uzbekistan, Thailand, Turkey, Singapore, Australia, Tajikistan, BIMSTEC (Regional group), Mauritius, Indonesia, Myanmar, Poland, Japan, Cambodia, Pakistan and Italy.

JWG meetings are organised by Counter-Terrorism Cell (CTC), MEA. NCB represents India on matters related to drug offences in these JWG meetings.

### Drug Liaison Officers

Constant interaction between NCB and the Drug Liaison Officers of foreign countries namely UK, USA, France, Canada, Germany and Australia posted in the region is maintained for sharing intelligence, joint operations/ investigation and Controlled Deliveries.

### Regional Cooperation with South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) member countries :

India is signatory to the SAARC Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1993. NCB is the 'focal point' for all meetings held by SAARC secretariat on SDOMD (SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk). Such meetings are held regularly on an annual basis with an objective to analyse drug trafficking trends, methods of concealment, modus operandi, activities of drug syndicates, exchange of information on the best practices in eradicating drug abuse, drug trafficking and money laundering.

### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES/ MEETINGS :

The officers of NCB participated in the following international meetings/ conferences on drug related matters:

1. The 15<sup>th</sup> **Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC)** was organised by National Police Agency (NPA), Japan, **from February 2-5, 2010 at Tokyo** which covered the following:



- a) discussion and analysis of current drug situation in the Asia-Pacific region and sharing information on effective drug law enforcement measures
  - b) law enforcement against the drug trafficking and international cooperation
  - c) counter-measures against trans-national drug crime syndicates (West African, Asian)
2. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Govt of USA organised **Regional International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC) in Romania, from Feb 9-10, 2010**, to deliberate on:
  - a) Drug trafficking and Money Laundering
  - b) Diversion of essential and precursor chemicals
  - c) Develop regional and global initiatives on the command and control aspects of major international drug trafficking
3. The 53<sup>rd</sup> Session of **Commission on Narcotics Drugs (CND)** was held at **Vienna, Austria**, from March 8-12, 2010. DG NCB was on the panel for Asian Group on Thematic Debate on regional and inter-regional cooperation. DG, NCB made an intervention on "Synthesis of Ephedrine from Propriophenone and Mono-methylamine".



*DG NCB attending the CND session at Vienna, Austria*



4. International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), Vienna organized **Informal Consultation - Reporting on Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances on 11<sup>th</sup> March, 2010, at Vienna, Austria**. The following was the agenda:
  - Statistical reports on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
  - Estimates of requirements for narcotic drugs and assessment of annual medical and scientific requirements for psychotropic substances
5. Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP), Colombo, Sri Lanka, in collaboration with Central Narcotics Bureau (CNB) Singapore organised **Regional Training on Drug Law Enforcement Officers in Singapore from May 17-21, 2010 to:**
  - impart training on drug law enforcement, legislation, precursor control, anti-money laundering and financial investigation.
  - introduce 'good drug-law enforcement & rehabilitation models' of Singapore on a holistic and integrated approach encompassing preventive drug education, rigorous enforcement, treatment, rehabilitation and aftercare.
  - share information and discuss the methods to strengthen cooperation in the fight against illicit drug in the region.
6. The first Coordination Committee meeting between India and Royal Government of Bhutan (RGoB) was held in **Thimphu from June 1-3, 2010**. This was pursuant to the MOU on Drug Demand Reduction and Prevention of Illicit trafficking in Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic substances and Precursor Chemicals.
7. Third SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD) and Eighth 'SAARC Conference on cooperation in police matters' was held at **Islamabad on June 23-24, 2010, to:**
  - analyse seizures, trafficking trends, methods of concealment, modus operandi and activities of drug syndicates
  - exchange information on the best practices in eradicating drug abuse, drug trafficking and money laundering.
8. UNODC organised the **Paris Pact Initiative- Expert Round Table on Central Asia** meeting at the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC) **in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on July 14-15, 2010, to review:**
  - Situation on opium trafficking through Central Asia with a view to identifying knowledge gaps
  - Areas of further development and action with particular emphasis on cross border cooperation



- Identification of ways of strengthening judicial cooperation in the region.
9. Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, Government of USA, in conjunction with DEA Special Operation Division, organised **Intelligence Integration Management and Collaboration (IIMC) programme** in two phases .The first phase was held in New York, USA from August 9-14, 2010 and the second phase in Kabul, Afghanistan, from August 15-17,2010. This was to assist NCB in the acquisition and analysis of information relating to a specific 'area of concentration' (AOC) concerning the development of source intelligence collection, management and analysis to support complex intercept planning.
  10. The Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), Thailand with support of the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme, organised the **7<sup>th</sup> International Training Course on Precursor Chemical Control for Asian Narcotics Law Enforcement Officers from August 16-22, 2010, in Bangkok** to provide knowledge on precursor chemical control, including investigation techniques and methods to conduct the precursor chemical operations to Asian narcotics law enforcement officers.
  11. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), based on the Paris Pact Initiatives, organised '**Expert Round Table on Afghanistan and neighbouring Countries' from October 7-8, 2010, at Vienna, Austria**, with an aim to:
    - develop a 'New Afghan National Drug Control Strategy', taking stock of Afghanistan's counter narcotics strategy in relation to its neighbouring borders.
    - enhance border management cooperation among Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan- Green Paper – Triangular Initiative.
    - review border management activities among Central Asian and Caspian Sea states – Violet Paper – The Caspian Sea and Turkmen Border Initiative.
    - update on the Paris Pact operation targeting the smuggling of precursor chemicals in and around Afghanistan – Red paper- targeting Precursors.
    - assess the drug abuse situation in Afghanistan and neighbouring countries and to identify common challenges and priority actions- Indigo Paper– Preventive and treating opiates addiction and HIV/AIDS epidemics.
  12. The **20<sup>th</sup> Annual Anti-Drug Liaison Officials Meeting for International Cooperation (ADLOMICO)**, was held at **Seoul, South Korea, from October 4-6, 2010** to:
    - share experiences and facilitate exchange of information on drug crimes
    - establish personal contacts amongst drug law enforcement agencies



- enhance cooperation at the international level in preventing drug syndicates from exploiting and operational loopholes across different nations
  - focus on trafficking of drugs, new trends in the region, money laundering, advance drug profiling technologies, investigation techniques, sharing of best practices and enforcement strategies.
13. The **India- Pakistan bi-annual meeting** between the officers of Pakistan Rangers and Border Security Force (BSF) along with representatives of their respective departments including Narcotics Control Bureau was held at Lahore, Pakistan from October 26-30, 2010.
14. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), organised the 45<sup>th</sup> Session of the **Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and related matters in Middle East from November 8-12, 2010, at Damascus, Syria**, to focus on:
- the ongoing threat from illicit opium production and trafficking in Afghanistan.
  - the challenges of effective border management.
  - controlling precursor chemicals, addressing the growing challenge of unregulated alternatives, and trafficking in, production and consumption of amphetamine-type stimulants in the near and Middle East.
15. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), based on the Paris Pact Initiatives, organised the **Expert Working Group on Precursors at Paris, France, on November 8-9, 2010**, to focus on:
- Trafficking in acetic anhydride and other chemicals used in manufacture of heroin, towards Afghanistan
  - International initiatives to counter diversion & smuggling of chemicals to Afghanistan
  - implementation of current control measures in international trade in precursor-
  - Improvement of the use of PEN System
  - addressing the problem of diversion from domestic distribution channels
  - Marking of technical and operational aspects of precursor
16. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), based on the Paris Pact Initiatives, organised **Paris Pact Policy Consultative Group Meeting** at Vienna, Austria on November 22-23, 2010, to deliberate on recommendations made by the following:



- Expert Round Table on Central Asia held in Almaty, in July 2010
  - Expert Round Table on Afghanistan and neighbouring countries, held in Vienna in October 2010
  - Expert Working Group on Precursors held in Paris in November 2010
  - Current status of operational priorities related to Afghanistan and neighbouring countries and the third phase of the Paris Pact.
17. The Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP), Colombo, in collaboration with Turkish International Academy against Drug & Organised Crimes (TADOC), organised the **Regional Training for Drug Law Enforcement Trainers in Ankara, Turkey from November 22 to December 3, 2010, with an aim to:**
- equip the participants with knowledge, skill and attitudes.
  - enable the participants to design and deliver effective and efficient learning sessions.
18. The **6<sup>th</sup> Indo-Russia Joint Working Group Meeting** on counter-terrorism was held at Moscow on November 23, 2010. A wide range of topics including trafficking of narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances and its implication for security were discussed.
19. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) organised **Thirty-fourth (34<sup>th</sup>) Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA)**, Asia and the Pacific at Bangkok, Thailand from November 30 to December 3, 2010. The following wide ranging policy and operational issues were discussed:
- Major regional drug trafficking trends and counter measures.
  - Plan of Action on international cooperation towards an integrated and balanced strategy to counter the World Drug Problem.
  - Illicit drug trafficking - emerging trend across the region and measures to counter the manufacture of ATS in the region
20. Regional **International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC)** was held at Tashkent, Uzbekistan from November 30 to December 1, 2010. This meeting was organised by the DEA, US Department of Justice. The main objective of the regional IDEC was to bring together high-level drug law enforcement officials of various countries for institutionalising cooperation and reinforcing the commitments to fight drug trafficking on an international level.



21. The Republic of Indonesia organised a Workshop on **Formulation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) on the Safe Disposal of Evidence Related to Narcotics, Precursors and other chemicals** at Jakarta, Indonesia from December 8-10, 2010.

#### Visit of Foreign Delegations To NCB Headquarters:

Delegations from the following countries visited NCB Headquarters, New Delhi to discuss issues relating to drug trafficking, avenues of cooperation etc.

Date of visit	Foreign Delegation
30 <sup>th</sup> March 2010	Mr YU Wai-lengu, Thomas, Chief Inspector, Narcotics Bureau of Hong Kong with a three member delegation to discuss anti-narcotics strategy, enforcement action between the two countries on drug related issues and international cooperation including signing of Bilateral Agreement.
20 <sup>th</sup> July 2010	H.E. Dr Lachlan Strahan, Acting High Commissioner, Embassy of Australia at New Delhi and <b>Mr Tony Negus, Commissioner, Australian Federal Police (AFP)</b> , to discuss measures relating to drug trafficking, sharing of best practices on supply and demand reduction, and to enhance bilateral cooperation between AFP and NCB .
15 <sup>th</sup> Dec, 2010	<b>INCB Mission</b> comprising of Dr Sri Suryawati, Second Vice President of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and Chairperson of the Board's Standing Committee on Estimates and Mr Pavel Pachta, Deputy Secretary of the Board, Vienna, Austria visited the NCB Hqrs., New Delhi. The visit included  a) Interaction with senior officers of NCB, and  b) Training session to discuss the compilation of INCB reports/returns for the officials of NCB as well as officers of different feeder agencies connected with preparation of INCB reports.



**20<sup>th</sup> Dec, 2010**

A delegation led by Mr Indradi Thanos, Deputy Head for Law & Cooperation, National Narcotics Board (BNN), for the **Govt of Republic of Indonesia** along with seven members visited NCB Hqrs., New Delhi. The discussions were held on the proposed cooperation between the BNN Indonesia and NCB India, on drug related matters as well as to finalize the draft MoU on 'Combating illicit trafficking in narcotics drugs, psychotropic substances and its precursor'.

Apart from the officers of NCB, representatives from Ministries of Home, Law & Justice and External Affairs also participated in the discussion.



*Hong Kong delegation at NCB Headquarters, New Delhi*



*DG NCB with Mr Indradi Thanos, Deputy Head for Law & Cooperation, National Narcotics Board (BNN), for the Govt of Republic of Indonesia at NCB Headquarters, New Delhi*



# 5

## DEMAND REDUCTION

### Observance of June 26, 2010 as 'International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking'

The UN General Assembly in a Resolution passed in December 1987, proclaimed June 26 of each year as the "International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking". In pursuance of this declaration, this day is observed all over the world to raise public awareness against the menace of drugs.

The theme/campaign of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) for 2010 is **"Think health – not drugs"**. It aims to inform the public, particularly young people about the harmful effects that drugs under international control can have on their health.

NCB is the nodal authority for coordination of actions of various Ministries, departments and States in respect of matters relating to Drugs. NCB in order to sensitize the masses especially students, regarding the evils of drug abuse, organized various demand-reduction activities in liaison with NGOs and State Governments, as also in association with various State Anti – Narcotics Task Forces, on June 26, 2010. These are summarised below:-

- Messages from Hon'ble President, Prime Minister, Union Home Secretary and Director General, NCB, were published in the leading national/local dailies in English, Hindi and vernacular languages on June 26, 2010.
- Pamphlets, posters, Stickers, T-Shirts and Caps with NCB logo, declaring ill effects of drug abuse were distributed by NCB.
- Drug Awareness messages and programmes were telecast/broadcast on FM and TV channels. Messages on drugs awareness were flashed on screens displayed at Airports/ Railway Stations, Cinema Halls and through SMS on mobile phones.
- 'Run against Drug Abuse' was organized by NCB in coordination with Health Fitness Society at India Gate, New Delhi.



*DG, NCB flagging off the Run against Drug Abuse at India Gate, New Delhi on 26 June 2010*

- In Tripura, June 26, 2010 was observed by the active participation of State police with special emphasis on youth.
- In Mizoram, a seminar on '**Abuse of Drugs and Illicit Trafficking**' was held on June 26, 2010. It was convened by the Commissioner of Excise & Narcotics. Vice President of Central Young Mizo Association, a Medical professional and a Chief Executive Officer of Social Defense and Rehabilitation Board participated. This event was telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Aizawl on June 26, 2010.
- In Delhi, Publicity / Mass awareness was spread through electronic / print media as mentioned below.
  - (i) The posters and banners were displayed at various places and pamphlets were distributed among the public for spreading awareness against the menace of drug abuse in the society.
  - (ii) Drug Museum was set up at India Gate and Mavalankar House, New Delhi, displaying various samples of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals.
  - (iii) Street plays were organized at Connaught Place, Delhi University, India Gate, slum areas of R K Puram and Nawada, Uttam Nagar.



*DG, NCB with team of officers at India Gate, New Delhi on 26 June, 2010*

- (iv) Essay, painting and slogan writing competitions, pledge taking ceremonies were organized in schools and colleges.
- The Madhya Pradesh Police gave presentations in schools/colleges. Painting competition for school children, exhibitions, counseling / medical check-up camps, puppet shows, conferences, street plays, audio-visual show, public meetings, rallies and display of posters and banners were organised. The week long event witnessed participation by the NGOs, MLAs, Municipal Corporation's representatives, social organisations, prominent citizens, doctors, school children and the general public at large in the districts of Madhya Pradesh.
  - In Karnataka, awareness programmes on the ill-effects of drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking were organized by Karnataka Police for the students in the various schools and colleges in the Hassan district.
  - The **Mizoram** Excise & Narcotics burnt the disposed-off drugs on June 26, 2010 in a Drug Destruction Function. The event was attended by Ministers, MLAs, Secretaries, Officers, NGOs leaders among other invitees.
  - A foot rally was organized on June 27, 2010 by the Rehabilitation and Detoxification Centre, Nimtar, **Sikkim**, with the support and participation of Police. Street plays

against drug abuse and illicit trafficking were organised at Gangtok, Namchi, Gyalshing and Mangan Bazaars covering all the four districts of Sikkim .

- A documentary film against drug abuse and illicit trafficking was screened for general public in the **Andaman & Nicobar Island**, under the jurisdiction of all police stations. This was done with the objective of educating and sensitizing the general public. Public meetings were held by police officers at various places to educate the general public such as slum dwellers, truck drivers and auto rickshaw drivers about the menace of drug addiction and HIV.
- In **Jammu & Kashmir**, a cycle race was organised from Police Golf Course to Nishat Garden in which about 40 students participated. The participants were provided T-Shirts and Caps carrying printed messages against the drug abuse.
- (i) Symposium/Debate Competition/Public Awareness Camp was organised in the auditorium of Kashmir Govt. Polytechnic, which was attended by about 500 students and dignitaries of administration, judiciary, medical science and eminent social workers, experts etc. Students spoke on the topic "Drug Abuse and its Eradication". The best speakers in the debate were given prizes.
- (ii) Field clinic / medical counselling camp was organised in Government Polytechnic College, Gogibagh, Srinagar to provide free counselling/ medical advice and instant treatment/referrals to drug addicts. Information about medical aspect of drug addiction/de-addiction and available rehabilitation protocols was imparted.



*Street play to demonstrate ill-effects of drugs in New Delhi*



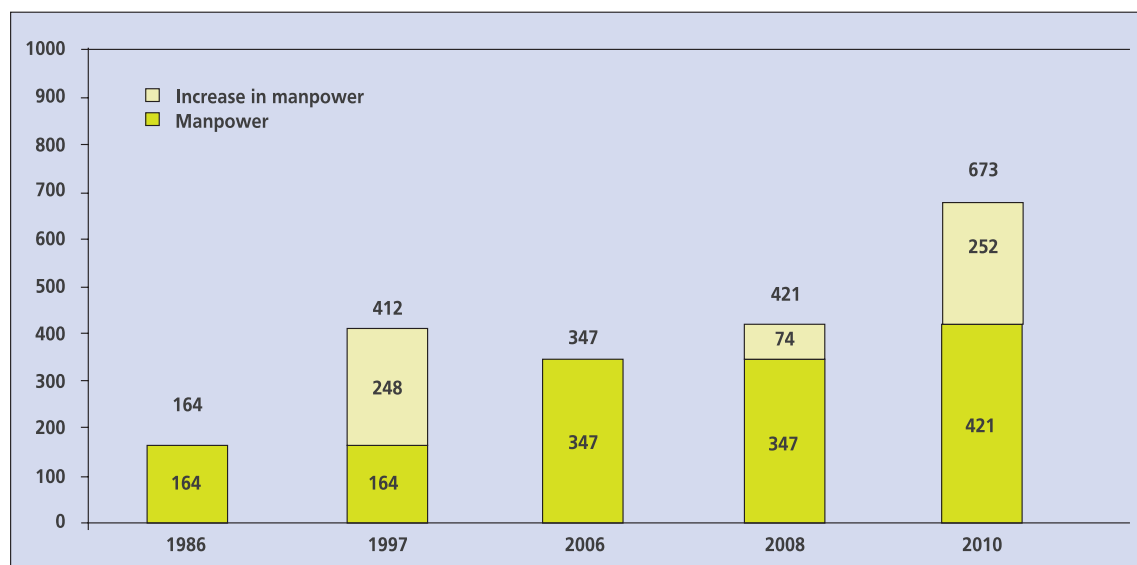
*Awareness programs held throughout the country to observe 'International Day against Drug Abuse & Illicit Trafficking, 26 June, 2010'*

- (iii) Senior officers from the Crime Branch participated in a Panel discussion on drug trafficking which was telecast on Doordarshan, Srinagar on 26<sup>th</sup> June'2010.
- Case properties falling under the NDPS Act lying in the Malkhana at Shimla, **Himachal Pradesh** were publicly disposed off as per the procedure with wide media publicity.
  - Padyataras, rallies, cycle rallies were organised in metro cities and other States in association with NGOs, particularly in the high risk areas of drug abuse.
  - In **Mumbai**, star cricketer **Sachin Tendulkar** endorsed the awareness programme, which included display of banners and posters at prominent public places like hospitals, bus stands, colleges and government buildings.
  - In **Kolkata**, mobile vans carrying anti-drug abuse messages were arranged at various drug-affected areas in collaboration with NGOs.
  - Human Chains associating school and college children chanting slogans on evil of drug abuse, and spot exhibitions were organised at **Ahmedabad**. Open house discussions were also organized by the doctors of government hospitals at various places in **Ahmedabad**.

# 6

## ORGANISATION

Since its inception in 1986, the NCB has been discharging its charter quite well despite limited resources and capabilities. However, 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 the Union Home Secretary and support of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Finance. These include sanction of 252 additional posts on 29.03.2010, establishment of 3 Regional offices of Deputy Directors General (new structure) at Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai, creation of 2 Zonal offices at Bangalore and Patna, and upgradation of Delhi, Mumbai zones as well as NCB Headquarters. This has been done with the objective of enhancing the capability of NCB. The 252 new posts include 3 posts of Deputy Director General, 2 posts of deputy Director/Zonal Director, 6 posts of Assistant Director, 9 posts of Superintendent, 81 posts of Intelligence Officer besides various other posts. Out of 252 new posts, 161 posts have been filled up by 31.12.2010.



*Manpower growth*

### Promotion

During the year 2010, 32 personnel of NCB were promoted to various ranks. 2 Intelligence officers were promoted to the rank of Superintendent, 1 Steno Gd. II was promoted to Private Secretary, 9 UDCs were promoted to Assistant, 4 LDCs were promoted to UDCs, 1 Havaldar was promoted to LDC and 15 sepoy were promoted to Havaldars.



### Recruitment

During the year 2010, 76 Intelligence Officers were recruited through Staff Selection Commission and 8 Staff Car drivers were recruited from Group D staff.

### Appointment on compassionate ground

1 LDC was appointed on compassionate ground during 2010.

### Deputation

2 Dy. Directors General, 15 Superintendents, 37 Intelligence Officers, 1 Steno Grade II, 5 Staff Car Drivers and 56 sepoy were taken on deputation from various departments.

### Contract Basis

26 Drivers from Army Placement Agency/Directorate General, Resettlement were taken on contract basis.

### Recruitment Rules

24 revised RRs were sent to the MHA for approval. 7 (seven) RRs of DD, AD, Superintendent, Surveillance Assistant, UDC, Havaladar & Sepoy have been notified in the Gazette of India during the year 2010.

### Transfer / Posting

Following transfers / postings were made:

S. No	Name of the post	Number of persons transferred/ posted
1.	Zonal Director	1
2.	Superintendent	7
3.	Intelligence Officer	14
4.	Steno. Grade II	1
5.	UDC	1
6.	Driver	2
7.	Sepoy	2

### New Officers who joined NCB

- Shri A.K. Jaiswal, IRS (1982) as Deputy Director General (HQ) on 1.11.2010
- Shri B.B. Mishra, IPS (Assam:1983) as Deputy Director General (Ops) on 1.11.2010



## MACP cases

The following MACP cases were sanctioned during the year 2010.

S.No	Designation	No. of cases sanctioned	Date of order
1.	Assistant	2	08.12.2010
2.	Steno. III	1	08.12.2010
3.	T.A.	1	08.12.2010
4.	LDC	9	08.12.2010
5.	Sepoy	28	30.04.2010

## LOGISTICS

### Mobility

15 four-wheelers and 11 two-wheelers were sanctioned to NCB at a cost of approx. Rs. 86.36 lacs during the year 2010. 7 four-wheelers were condemned as non-functional by various zonal units of NCB during the year

### Arms and Ammunition

22 SFS Carbine 9 mm, 65 Glock-17 pistols and 4062 rounds of cartridge 9 mm Ball were received from MHA at a cost of approximate Rs. 20 lacs.

### Surveillance Equipments

A comprehensive proposal for restructuring and strengthening of NCB was submitted to MHA during the last year to augment the capabilities of NCB. This year NCB received 57 GPS, 45 Binoculars prismatic, 25 Night vision devices, 193 cell phones, 30 digital cameras, and 13 digital video cameras at a cost of approximate Rs. 1.27 crore.

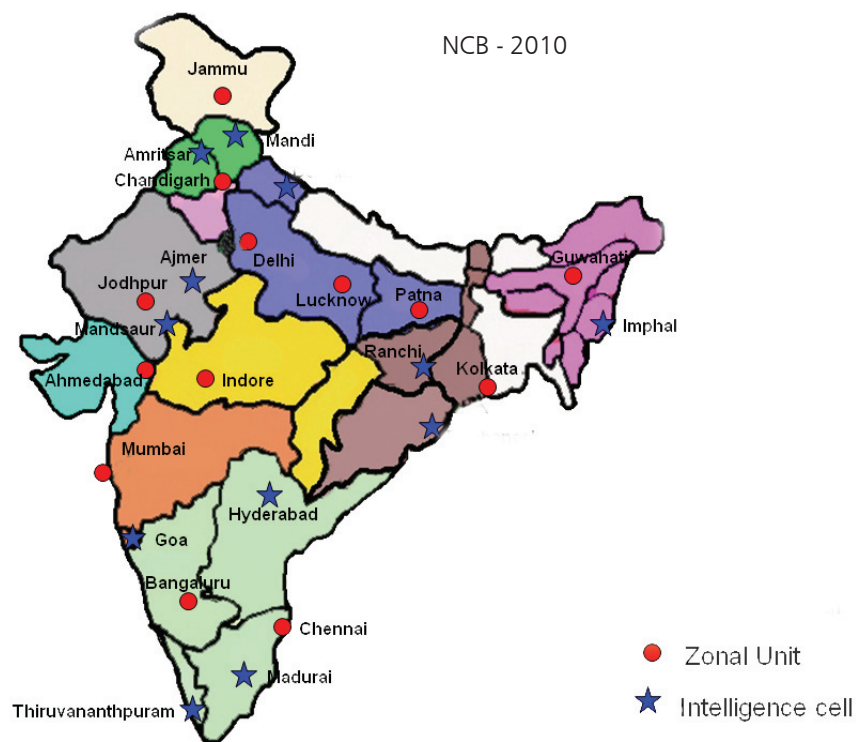
## MOVING AHEAD

2 Zonal Units at Patna & Bangalore and 2 Intelligence Cells at Madurai & Mandi besides one Enforcement Unit at NCB Headquarters were put into operation during the year 2010.

Foundations of new campuses were laid at Chennai and Kolkata. Work is under progress at Jodhpur. Land is being acquired for new campuses at Jammu and Lucknow. These initiatives taken would go a long way in strengthening the infrastructural base of NCB, both in terms of office complex and residential accommodation for its employees.



## ORGANISATION



*Map showing location of NCB offices in 2010*



*DG, NCB laying the foundation stone of campus at Chennai*



*DG, NCB inaugurating Bangalore Zonal office*



*Proposed building of Jodhpur Zonal Office under construction*



# 7

## राजभाषा हिन्दी

### स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो में राजभाषा हिन्दी का प्रगामी प्रयोग

राजभाषा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा राजभाषा हिन्दी के प्रयोग एवं प्रगति के संबंध में समय-समय पर जारी निर्देशों का अनुपालन मुख्यालय एवं इसके क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में सुनिश्चित करने हेतु स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में हिन्दी अनुभाग स्थापित है जिसमें सहायक निदेशक (राजभाषा) के साथ ही एक वरिष्ठ हिन्दी अनुवादक पदस्थापित है तथा कनिष्ठ अनुवादक का एक पद मई, 2010 से रिक्त है। निवर्तमान सहायक निदेशक (रा.भा.) 31 मार्च, 2010 को सेवानिवृत्त हो गए। तदनंतर वर्तमान सहायक निदेशक (रा.भा.) ने पदभार संभाला है।

### राजभाषा नीति का कार्यान्वयन

#### संदेश तैयार करना

26 जून को स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो द्वारा मनाए गए **नशीले पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग और अवैध व्यापार के विरुद्ध अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दिवस** के अवसर पर महामहिम राष्ट्रपति, प्रधानमंत्री, गृह मंत्री, गृह सचिव एवं महानिदेशक महोदय के संदेशों को समाचार-पत्रों आदि में छपवा कर जन-जन तक पहुंचाने हेतु हिन्दी भाषा में तैयार किया गया।

महानिदेशक महोदय की ओर से राजभाषा हिन्दी के प्रचार-प्रसार हेतु एक **संदेश** कैलेण्डर पर छपववा कर मुख्यालय एवं इसके सभी क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में वितरित किया गया।

स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो द्वारा 17 मार्च, 2011 को इसकी **स्थापना की रजत जयंती** के उपलक्ष्य में आयोजित समारोह तथा नारकंट्रोल नामक त्रैमासिक गृह-पत्रिका के प्रथम संस्करण की हिन्दी विषय-सामग्री हेतु अपेक्षित सहयोग दिया।

#### अनुवाद कार्य

राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) के अन्तर्गत जारी किए जाने वाले सभी कागजातों का भी अग्रता के आधार पर अनुवाद कार्य सम्पन्न किया गया। इसके साथ ही आनुशासनिक मामलों विभिन्न



पदों के भर्ती नियमों के संशोधन सम्बन्धी कागजातों, भर्ती नियमों व आर टी आई मामलों में भी समयबद्ध अनुवाद कार्य किया गया।

मुख्यालय और उनके सभी जोनल यूनिटों से राजभाषा प्रयोग से संबंधित तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्ट मंगवाई गई, उनकी समीक्षा की गई तथा समेकित रिपोर्ट गृह मंत्रालय के माध्यम से राजभाषा विभाग को भेजी गई।

### हिन्दी कार्यशाला का आयोजन

रिपोर्टाधीन अवधि के दौरान एक हिन्दी कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया जिसमें राजभाषा हिन्दी के स्वरूप व प्रयोग तथा राजभाषा नीति संबंधी जानकारी दो सूत्रों में उपलब्ध कराई गई। इस कार्यशाला में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से हिन्दी के मनीषी प्रोफेसर डॉ. पी.सी. टंडन को व्याख्यान देने के लिए आमंत्रित किया गया। इस कार्यशाला में स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो मुख्यालय एवं दिल्ली क्षेत्रीय एकक में पदस्थापित सभी अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों ने सोत्साह भाग लिया। महानिदेशक महोदय ने प्रोफेसर टंडन को स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो का स्मृति चिह्न भेंट कर आयोजन की गरिमा बढ़ाई।

### हिन्दी पखवाड़े का आयोजन

ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में 14 से 29 सितम्बर, 2010 तक हिन्दी पखवाड़े का आयोजन किया गया। 14 सितम्बर को “हिन्दी दिवस” के अवसर पर महानिदेशक महोदय ने हिन्दी पखवाड़े का औपचारिक शुभारंभ किया तथा ब्यूरो के सभी अधिकारियों व कर्मचारियों को संबोधित किया। साथ ही, उन्होंने राजभाषा हिन्दी के प्रयोग हेतु उत्प्रेरित करने के लिए अपनी अपील का लोकार्पण भी किया। बड़े सामान्य ज्ञान प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन करने के साथ-साथ चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए श्रुतलेखन प्रतियोगिता तथा हिन्दीतर भाषा-भाषियों के लिए अलग से हिन्दी निबंध, टिप्पण तथा प्रारूप लेखन, हिन्दी अनुवाद प्रतियोगिताओं का भी आयोजन किया गया। इस प्रतियोगिताओं में भारी संख्या में अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों ने भाग लिया। ब्यूरो के कुछ क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में भी इस दौरान इसी प्रकार की गतिविधियों का संचालन किया गया।

### अनुभागों का निरीक्षण

हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग का जायजा लेने की दृष्टि से ब्यूरो मुख्यालय के 2 अनुभागों का निरीक्षण किया गया।



## Annexure -1

### NATIONAL DRUG ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS

#### Narcotics Drugs

		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>1. SEIZURE OF VARIOUS DRUGS IN KG. WITH NO. OF CASES</b>						
Opium	<b>Seizure</b>	2,826	2,226	2,033	1,732	1,829
	<b>Cases</b>	1,172	1,198	1,067	899	1,057
Morphine	<b>Seizure</b>	36	43	73	42	25
	<b>Cases</b>	190	198	260	351	196
Heroin	<b>Seizure</b>	1,182	1,186	1,063	1,047	766
	<b>Cases</b>	5,666	5,686	4,950	3,964	3,179
Ganja	<b>Seizure</b>	157,710	107,881	103,211	208,764	173,128
	<b>Cases</b>	8,671	9,420	9,054	9,423	7,630
Hashish	<b>Seizure</b>	3,852	5,181	4,084	3,495	4,300
	<b>Cases</b>	2,259	2,710	3,370	3,495	3,061
Cocaine	<b>Seizure</b>	206	8	12	12	23
	<b>Cases</b>	47	48	50	45	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>18005</b>	<b>19260</b>	<b>18751</b>	<b>18177</b>	<b>15175</b>
<b>PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCE</b>						
Methaqualone	<b>Seizure</b>	4,521	1	2,382	5	20
	<b>Cases</b>	7	1	18	1	1
Amphetamine	<b>Seizure</b>	0	0	20	41	47
	<b>Cases</b>	0	0	9	2	6
L.S.D. (Sq. Paper)	<b>Seizure</b>	0	2,077	0	0	0
	<b>Cases</b>	0	3	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>PRECURSOR CHEMICALS</b>						
Ephedrine	<b>Seizure</b>	1,276	395	1,284	1,244	2,207
	<b>Cases</b>	5	3	9	10	20
Acetic Anhydride	<b>Seizure</b>	133	236	2,754	1,038	81
	<b>Cases</b>	4	4	11	12	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>

**Annexure -2****DRUG SEIZURES EFFECTED BY VARIOUS AGENICES IN 2010**

Agency	Opium	Heroin	Cocaine	Ganja	Hashish	Acetic Anhydride	Ephedrine/ Pseudo Ephedrine
NCB	52	145	2	5642	451	0	2041
DRI	0	138	0	12297	695	0	101
Customs & Central Excise	7	4	8	13690	5	0	55
CBN	82	0	0	0	0	74	0
CBI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Police	1670	476	13	132761	3142	7	10
State Excise	1	2	0	8059	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1812</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>172449</b>	<b>4293</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>2207</b>



## Annexure – 3

## IMPORTANT SEIZURES OF DRUGS AT AIRPORT IN 2010

Drug	Quantity (In Kg)	Date of Seizure	Airport	Nationality of person arrested
Ketamine	254.000	25.01.2010	Bangalore	-
Cocaine	5.420	27.02.1010	Mumbai	Zambian
Heroin	5.923	13.04.2010	New Delhi	Indian
Heroin	0.234	24.04.2010	Mumbai	Indian
Cocaine	0.675	01.05.2010	Mumbai	Nigerian
Hashish	7.000	02.05.2010	New Delhi	Singapore
Heroin	5.160	08.05.2010	New Delhi	Mali
Ketamine	14.785	12.05.2010	Chennai	Indian
Cocaine	1.780	15.05.2010	New Delhi	Philippines
Cocaine	0.240	12.06.2010	Chennai	Indian
Ketamine	14.566	23.06.2010	Chennai	3 Indian
Ephedrine	3.960	18.09.2010	Trichy	Indian
Ephedrine	0.975	23.09.2010	Chennai	Indian
Ephedrine	2.900	10.10.2010	Chennai	Indian
Heroin	5.800	20.10.2010	Amritsar	Canadian
Alprazolam	1,51,200 tab.	13.11.2010	Kolkata	-
Pseudo Ephedrine	1,84,500 tab.	24.11.2010	Imphal	-
Heroin	0.968	25.11.2010	Mumbai	Mozambique
Ephedrine	27.500	06.12.2010	Chennai	4 Malaysian, 1 Indian
Ephedrine	5.340	30.12.2010	Trichy	3 Indian

**Annexure-4****IMPORTANT SEIZURES OF DRUGS IN COURIER PARCELS IN 2010**

S.No.	Date	Seizing Agency	Drugs (In kg.)	Destination	Method of concealment
1.	04.01.2010	DRI, Hyderabad	Heroin 0.507	Spain	Writing pad
2.	04.01.2010	DRI, Hyderabad	Heroin 0.360	Canada	Inner walls of the carton box
3.	23.01.2010	DRI, New Delhi	Heroin 0.310	Italy	Hydraulic Floor Sprig
4.	13.02.2010	NCB, New Delhi	Heroin 0.100	South Africa	Photo Frame
5.	03.06.2010	NCB, New Delhi	Heroin 0.090	South Africa	Plastic water tap
6.	03.06.2010	Customs, Bangalore	Heroin 0.150	South Africa	Marker pen
7.	30.07.2010	NCB, New Delhi	Heroin 0.100	China	Wooden bangle box
8.	09.08.2010	NCB, Kolkata	Heroin 0.600	United States	Thread reels
9.	23.09.2010	NCB, Mumbai	Heroin 0.200	USA	Jari Bobbins
10.	29.09.2010	NCB, Kolkata	Mescaline/ cocaine/ Methaqualone 0.225	USA	Lipsticks
11.	28.10.2010	NCB, Delhi	Heroin 0.410	Netherlands	Wooden hangers



## Annexure -5

PERSON ARRESTED AND ACTION TAKEN					
YEAR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Nos of person arrested including Foreigners	20,688	22,267	20,515	20,102	20,082
Nos. of Foreigner arrested	232	181	199	192	225
PROSECUTION					
Nos of persons prosecuted	19,582	23,764	24,931	19,377	19,642
Nos of persons convicted	9,921	15,390	15,973	11,418	9,770
Nos of persons acquitted	4,565	7,916	6,242	4,725	4,726
ACTION TAKEN UNDER PITNDPS (NDPS) ACT, 1988					
Nos of detention order issued under PITNDPS Act, 1985	4	2	0	0	0
Nos detained	4	0	0	0	0
FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY					
Value of property Forfeited (Rs.)	153,159	0	984,000	55,150,000	0
Nos of cases	1	0	1	3	0
Value of property Frozen (Rs.)	20,288,556	71,439,344	26,233,464	27,320,830	2,531,980
Nos of cases	12	17	8	17	2

**Annexure-6****DETAILS OF FOREIGN NATIONALS ARRESTED DURING 2010**

S. No.	Nationality	Persons Arrested
1.	AFGHANISTAN	7
2.	AUSTRIA	1
3.	BAHRAIN	1
4.	CANADA	2
5.	COLOMBIA	1
6.	GHANA	1
7.	GERMANY	2
8.	HOLLAND/NETHERLAND	2
9.	IRAN	8
10.	ISRAEL	6
11.	ITALY	3
12.	JAPAN	2
13.	KENYA	4
14.	LESOTHO	1
15.	MALI	1
16.	MALAYSIA	4
17.	MOZAMBIQUE	1
18.	MYANMAR	44
19.	NEPAL	45
20.	NETHERLAND	1
21.	NIGERIA	43
22.	NORWAY	1
23.	PAKISTAN	1
24.	PHILIPPINES	1
25.	RUSSIA	3
26.	SINGAPORE	2
27.	SRI LANKA	4
28.	SWEDAN	1
29.	TANZANIA	2
30.	UNITED KINGDOM	5
31.	USA	2
32.	ZAMBIA	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>203</b>



## Annexure 7

**BILATERAL AGREEMENTS/TREATIES SIGNED BY INDIA WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES\_**

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



Sl No.	Name of the country	Bilateral Agreement on Narcotics Drugs	Joint Working Group	MLAT	Extradition
28	Korea South			✓	✓
29	Kuwait	✓		✓	
30	Kyrgyzstan				
31	Loas PDR	✓			
32	Mauritius	✓	✓	✓	✓
33	Mexico			✓	✓
34	Mangolia			✓	✓
35	Myanmar	✓	✓	✓	
36	Nepal				✓
37	Netherland				✓
38	Oman	MOU	✓		
39	Pakistan	MOU (Initialled)			
40	Philippines				✓
41	Portugal				✓
42	Poland	✓	✓		✓
43	Romania	✓			
44	Russia	✓	✓	✓	✓
45	Singapore		✓	✓	✓
46	Spain			✓	✓
47	South Africa			✓	✓
48	Switzerland			✓	✓
49	Tajikistan	✓	✓	✓	
50	Thailand		✓	✓	
51	Turkey	✓	✓	✓	✓
52	Ukraine			✓	✓
53	UAE	✓		✓	✓
54	Uzbekistan		✓	✓	✓
55	United Kingdom		✓	✓	✓
56	USA	✓ MoU	✓	✓	✓
57	Vietnam	MoU		✓	
58	Zambia	✓			



## Annexure 8

## INCB MANDATORY REPORTS/RETURNS

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



S. No.	Forms /Subject	Forms Basis	Contents of the INCB Prescribed Forms and Feeder Agencies.	Due Date
3.	<b>Form B</b> - Annual Estimates of Requirements of <b>narcotics drugs</b> , Manufacture of Synthetic drugs, opium production and cultivation of the opium poppy for the purposes other than opium production.  <b>(Estimates for the year 2011, submitted in 2010).</b>	<b>1961 Convention</b> In reference to the Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs, 1961, Article 1, 12 and 19, annual estimates of requirements of narcotics drugs, manufacture of synthetic drugs and Opium Production are being submitted to INCB	This form B is divided into 5 parts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Part I: Background information and statement of the method</li> <li>• Part II : Annual estimates of requirements of narcotics drugs</li> <li>• Part III : Annual estimates of the manufacture of synthetic drugs</li> <li>• Part IV : Annual estimates of opium production</li> <li>• Part V: Annual estimates of the cultivation of the opium poppy for purposes other than opium production.</li> <li>• Part V is not applicable to India and the estimates/ requirements of narcotic drugs on the remaining parts are provided by:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MoH &amp;FW (Part-I)</li> <li>• CBN (Part-II, III &amp; IV)</li> <li>• CCF( Part II).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	30th June
4.	<b>Form B/P</b> Annual Assessment of requirement of <b>Psychotropic Substances</b>	<b>1971 Convention</b> Pursuant to the Economic and social Council resolutions 1981/7, 1991/44, 1993/38 and 1996/30, information on assessments for psychotropic substances	The Form is divided in three parts  Assessments of requirements for substances in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Schedule II</li> <li>• Schedule III</li> <li>• Schedule IV</li> </ul> This information is provided by Drug Controller General of India (DCGI)	Once in three year. (last report submitted in 2008)



S. No.	Forms /Subject	Forms Basis	Contents of the INCB Prescribed Forms and Feeder Agencies.	Due Date
		to be used in the country reflecting the total medical and scientific requirements for one year (inclusive of quantities to be manufactures domestically and not restricted to import, quantities for export or re-export, quantities needed for industrial purpose to manufacture other substances.		
5.	<b>Form C</b> Annual Statistics of production, manufacture consumption, stocks and seizures of <b>Narcotics drugs.</b>  <b>(Statistics of year 2009 submitted in 2010)</b>	<b>1961 Convention</b> In reference to the Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs, 1961, Article 1,2,13,20 and 27,	The statistical data as per the following five parts are being submitted to INCB on annual basis. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Part I : Statistic data on manufacture, consumption, utilization and stocks of narcotics drugs</li> <li>• Part II : Statistical data on the manufacture of narcotics drugs</li> <li>• Part III : Statistical data on the licit cultivation of the opium poppy and the licit production of cannabis, coca leaf and opium</li> <li>• Part IV : Statistical data on seizures of narcotics drugs</li> </ul>	30th June



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



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

**Annexure-9****COMPREHENSIVE ACTION PLAN FOR IDENTIFICATION & DESTRUCTION OF  
ILLICIT CROPS**

Item	Action Points	Agencies involved	Action taken	Remarks
Identification	Appointment of Nodal Officer	State Government	Done	
	Constitution of a Joint Working Group	MHA, NCB	Under consideration by MHA	
	Drawing of Action Plan for identification and destruction of illicit cultivation	NCB	Done	
	Constitution of State level composite team for identification and destruction of illicit crop	State Government	Done	
	Constitution of Distt level composite team for identification and destruction of illicit crop.	State Government	Done	
	Survey of suspected areas/ potential places of illicit cultivation and submission of report to NCB HQ and NCB Zonal Unit	State	Done	
	Submission of field data to ADRIN	NCB	Done	
	Drawing satellite images on the basis of data provided by State and send to NCB	ADRIN	In progress	
	Forwarding of Satellite images to the States	NCB		



## ANNEXURE -9

Item	Action Points	Agencies involved	Action taken	Remarks
	Ground verification of area mapped by ADRIN in satellite images	State, NCB ZDs		
Destruction	Destruction of illicit crop	State, NCB, CBN		
	Registration of cases under NDPS Act	State, NCB, CBN		
Reporting	After ground verification, submission of report to NCB duly indicated the geographical coordinates to NCB HQ and NCB Zonal Unit	State Nodal Officer		
	Forwarding of ground verification report to ADRIN	NCB		
	Fine tune of satellite images with reference to ground verification report	ADRIN, CEIB, DoR	In progress	
	Report regarding actual destruction indicating the area/district etc to NCB HQ and NCB Zonal Unit	State		
Finance	Release of funds to NCB Zonal Directors from the Grant from NFCDA for destruction operations conducted in respective affected States	NCB	Released	Utilization certificate awaited
	Creation of separate Budget head for destruction of illicit crop	NCB	Proposal submitted to MHA with budget allocation of Rs.30 lakh for the F/year 2011-12.	



Item	Action Points	Agencies involved	Action taken	Remarks
Awareness	Request NCERT to including a chapter on Awareness & ill effects of drugs in Course curriculum	NCB	Request sent	
	Awareness amongst local bodies at village level.	State Nodal Officers		
Alternative means of livelihood.	'Pilot project' on alternative development programme.	MHA	Concept paper on 'pilot project' drawn by Prof.MS Swaminathan Foundation Trust, Chennai sent to MHA for consideration.	
	Alternative development programme by States	State, NCB	Union Home Secretary and DG, NCB have already requested the Chief Secretaries of the State.	