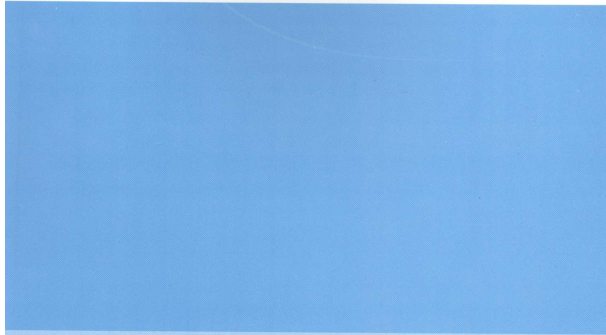
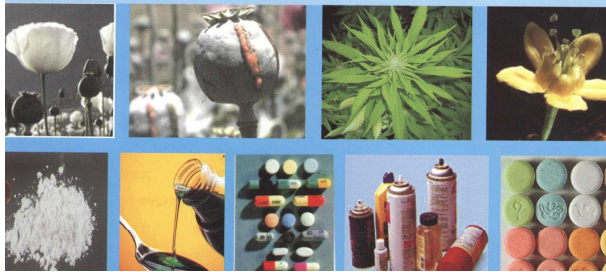




Narcotics Control Bureau
Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India



ANNUAL REPORT 2009



Annual Report 2009

Narcotics Control Bureau
Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India



O. P. S. Malik
Director General

I am pleased to present the Annual Report of the Narcotics Control Bureau for the year 2009. The report presents an overview of the drug situation in the country in the backdrop of the international drug scenario and the counter measures including coordination efforts to combat it.

The pattern of drug abuse in the country presents a continuum from the previous years, although abuse of pharmaceuticals and inhalants seems to be on the rise.

Trafficking trends of major drugs were by and large the same as in the previous years. However, a few new trends and modus-operandi were noticed during the year. The western borders of the country continue to be the major gateway for inflow of South West Asian heroin. The porous land borders of eastern India serve as an easy passage for outflow of heroin and cannabis from the country as indicated by the substantial seizures in this region. Indigenous production of low grade heroin is also a cause of concern. Involvement of foreigners, especially African nationals, in drug trafficking in India was noticed this year too. Seizures of cannabis originating from the North East and the states of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa have increased substantially. Smuggling of hashish into the country through the Indo-Nepal border persisted. The four cases of seizure of hashish on the coastline of the Kutch region of Gujarat indicate a new trend. The dismantling of clandestine laboratories not only indicates attempts to establish manufacturing bases for Amphetamine Type Stimulants in the country but also the need for better vigil to prevent diversion of precursor chemicals.

Another area of concern is the illicit poppy and cannabis cultivation in many states of the country. A proactive and coordinated approach by NCB has resulted in destruction

of such illicit crop cultivation. For the first time, satellite imaging of illicit opium crops has been conducted.

A special drive to nab absconders, who were wanted for many years, was initiated this year with reasonable success. Increased focus was also laid on developing database on drug operatives, networks and gangs.

Since drug law enforcement is a multi agency function in our country, coordination, especially between the Central and State enforcement agencies, is the key towards effective interdiction. The Bureau has taken several steps to enhance inter-agency cooperation. During the year, four Regional Conferences of all drug law enforcement agencies were held in Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. NCB also contributed to 'capacity building' of other enforcement agencies by conducting trainings and channelizing financial assistance to them.

The Bureau discharged its obligations under the various UN Conventions. Officers of the Bureau participated in various international meetings. The first DG level talks between Narcotics Control Bureau, India and Department of Narcotics Control, Bangladesh were held on 25th & 26th March, 2009 at New Delhi.

A Drug Museum was also established this year at the NCB Hqrs New Delhi.

The Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri P. Chidambaram visited the NCB Headquarters at New Delhi. His visionary and valuable guidance has provided a clear direction for the future road map of the organization. Accordingly, various initiatives to strengthen the capabilities of the Bureau have been undertaken. The continuous encouragement and support provided by Shri G. K. Pillai, Union Home Secretary has immensely benefited the Bureau.

I am sure that the organization would be able to meet the challenges ahead successfully and fulfill its mandate to the satisfaction of all stakeholders.



Honble Union Home Minister Shri P. Chidambaram visited NCB Hqs on September 29, 2009

Contents

	Page No.
1 The Year 2009 - At a glance	7
2 Consumption-Prevalence of drug abuse	9
3 Illicit Cultivation of Poppy & Cannabis	11
4 Trafficking Trends and Seizures of Major Drugs	14
i. Opium	16
ii. Heroin	18
iii. Cannabis	20
iv. Hashish	22
v. Cocaine	24
vi. Synthetic drugs & Clandestine Laboratories	25
vii. Precursor Chemicals	26
viii. Pharmaceutical Preparations	30
• Internet /Virtual Pharmacies	
• Ketamine	
ix. International drug traffickers	32
x. Common modus operandi & methods of concealment	33
5 Narco-Terrorism & Money Laundering	35
6 Drug Control in India	37
7 Investigation & Prosecution	40
8 National Coordination	44
9 Capacity Building	47
10 International Coordination	52
11 Demand Reduction	61
12 Organization	65
13 राज भाषा - हिन्दी	67
14 Annexures	68

ANNEXURES

	Page No.
1. National drug enforcement statistics	68
2. Drug seizures effected by various agencies	69
3. Important seizures of drugs at airports	70
4. Important seizures of drugs in courier parcels	71
5. Persons arrested & action taken	72
6. Foreign nationals arrested during 2009	73
7. Bilateral agreements/treaties signed by India with various countries	75
8. Returns submitted to INCB & UNODC	77
9. Notification S.O. 2941 (E)dated 18 th November 2009	78
10. Heads of Anti-Narcotics Task Force	79
11. Organisational chart of NCB	83
12. NCB Units in India	84
13. Address, Tel. Nos & Fax Nos. of NCB Offices	85
14. Creation & Mandate of NCB	88

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THE YEAR 2009 - AT A GLANCE

Cannabis, Opium and Heroin continued to be the major drugs consumed in the country. Abuse of cocaine, synthetic drugs, pharmaceutical drugs and inhalants was also noticed in some parts of the country.

Trafficking trends of major drugs were by and large the same as in the previous years. However, a few new trends and modus-operandi were also noticed during the year.

Heroin trafficking continued to be predominant in the border states like Punjab, Rajasthan & West Bengal. There were substantial seizures of heroin of South West Asian origin in Punjab, Rajasthan and Delhi. Significant seizures of heroin were also made in West Bengal near the Indo-Bangladesh Border.

Large quantities of cannabis sourced from North Eastern states were intercepted and seized in West Bengal. In fact, the seizures of cannabis in West Bengal saw a manifold increase compared to the previous years. There were also substantial seizures of cannabis in Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. The Indo-Nepal border remained an important gateway for entry of hashish into India. The four cases of seizure of hashish this year on the coastline of Kutch area of Gujarat indicate a new trend.

A large number of African nationals involved in drug trafficking were arrested this year. Two clandestine labs for manufacture of amphetamine type stimulants (ATS) busted in the current year indicate attempts by traffickers to establish manufacturing facilities for synthetic drugs by using locally available precursor chemicals. Seizures of Ketamine, though not a substance covered under the NDPS Act, were made at the international airports of Delhi, Chennai, Hyderabad and Kolkata while being smuggled to South East Asian countries. Instances of diversion of precursor chemicals especially acetic anhydride and ephedrine/pseudo-ephedrine for illicit use in the manufacture of heroin and amphetamine type stimulants (ATS) respectively were noticed. Movement of pharmaceutical preparations including cough syrups containing codeine to the neighbouring countries was noticed during the year.

Illicit poppy cultivation of approximately 5,532 acres was identified and destroyed in the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh through coordinated action by NCB and other agencies. Satellite images and field surveys were used to identify areas under illicit poppy cultivation. Similarly, sizeable areas under cannabis cultivation were also identified and destroyed in the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Tripura and Orissa.

The Bureau stepped up efforts to identify drug trafficking gangs and networks and financiers of drug trade in the country. In one of the significant operations, the Bureau arrested Naresh Jain, an Indian national based at Dubai for laundering of drug money across various countries including UAE, Italy, USA & UK.

International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit trafficking was observed on 26th June 2009 with great fervour and enthusiasm all over the country. Among the highlights of this year was the endorsement of the message against drug abuse by star cricketer Sachin Tendulkar.

In order to foster better coordination among various agencies involved in drug law enforcement, four Regional Coordination conferences were held for the North, West, South and Eastern Regions by the NCB at New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata respectively. All state and central agencies entrusted with drug law enforcement and administration participated in these conferences.

States were also provided financial assistance and training for enhancing their drug law enforcement capabilities. The Scheme of Assistance to States has been extended for a period of 5 years from 2009-10 to 2013-14 with an outlay of Rs 15 crores and now covers Union Territories also.

A Drug Museum has been established at the NCB Hqrs, New Delhi for the purpose of training and creating awareness.

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has proposed to conduct a fresh survey on drug abuse patterns in India through National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO). In this regard, a pilot survey is being undertaken in Amritsar, Mumbai & Imphal.

A Memorandum of Understanding on drug related issues was signed between India and Bhutan on 22nd December, 2009.

CONSUMPTION-PREVALENCE OF DRUG ABUSE

According to the National Drug Abuse Survey sponsored by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment in association with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in 2001, alcohol, cannabis, opium and heroin are the major drugs of abuse. They continue to be the same even today.

The prevalence rates of abuse for males (12-60 yrs) for various drugs was:

	Current Prevalence (last one month)	Life time Prevalence
Cannabis	3.0%	4.1%
Opiates	0.7%	1.0%

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

Regional surveys conducted subsequently do indicate an increasing trend of Injecting Drug Use (IDU) especially in North Eastern States.



Injecting drug user

Abuse of synthetic drugs in metropolitan cities among the affluent sections of the population (rave parties etc) has also been noticed. States of Punjab and Manipur have noticed high prevalence of drug abuse. Many states have reported abuse of pharmaceutical preparations, mostly pain killers and anti-anxiety drugs. Some of the commonly abused prescription drugs are Diazepam, Alprazolam, Nitrazepam, Lorazepam, Proxyon, Buprenorphine and cough formulations containing codeine.

Of late, many inhalants are also being abused especially by street children. Common among them are glues like dendrite, nail polish removers, spray paints, correction fluid, petrol etc.



Abuse of inhalants

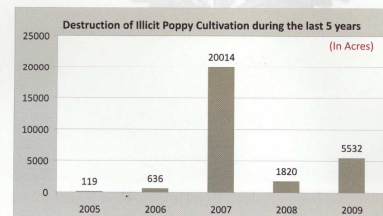
The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has proposed to conduct a fresh survey on drug abuse patterns in India through National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO). A pilot survey is being undertaken in three cities viz. Amritsar in Punjab, Imphal in Manipur and Mumbai in Maharashtra to standardize the methodology for the national level survey. NCB is also supporting the venture by providing necessary inputs.

ILLICIT CULTIVATION OF POPPY & CANNABIS

Cultivation of opium poppy is legally permissible in India only under license issued by the Central Government. Illicit cultivation of the poppy, however, has been noticed in several parts of the country, primarily for the production of poppy seeds, and also to a limited extent for poppy husk, opium and its conversion into low grade heroin. Such cultivation on a noticeable scale was reported from the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur.

The Narcotics Control Bureau coordinated the actions of the State and Central agencies for the identification and destruction of illicit poppy cultivation. Satellite images received from Advanced Data Processing Research Institute (ADRI), Secunderabad were provided to the concerned States to facilitate ground level verification, identification and destruction of such cultivation.

During the year 2009, NCB and various Central & State agencies destroyed 5,532 acres of illicit cultivation of opium poppy compared to 1,820 acres in 2008.



The State wise area of illicit poppy cultivation destroyed during the year 2009 is as under:

State	Area destroyed (In acres)
Jammu & Kashmir	3,027
Himachal Pradesh	754
Uttarakhand	4
Bihar	27
Jharkhand	353
West Bengal	740
Arunachal Pradesh	627
Total	5,532



Destruction of illicit poppy in West Bengal by NCB Kolkata and State Authorities

Destruction of Illicit Cannabis Cultivation

In India, Cannabis sativa (Ganja) is commonly found in many regions of the country. Besides being cultivated, it also grows wild. Cannabis cultivation is prevalent in the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Manipur, Tripura, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

In Himachal Pradesh, several remote areas, particularly Parvati Valley and Mallana, are known for illicit cultivation of cannabis with high tetra hydro cannabinol (THC) content for producing charas (hashish).

During the year 2009, illicit cannabis cultivation in about 10,948 acres was destroyed by various Central and State agencies as per details given below.

State	Destruction done in 2009 (In acres)
Jammu & Kashmir	10,000
Himachal Pradesh	159
West Bengal	411
Orissa	285
Tripura	77
Others	16
Total	10,948

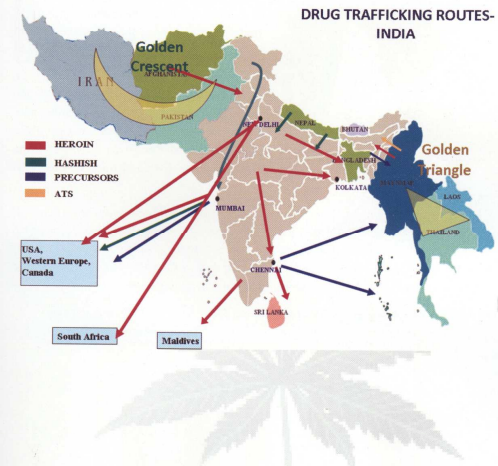
TRAFFICKING TRENDS AND SEIZURES OF MAJOR DRUGS

Major trafficking trends & patterns

The salient features of drug trafficking scenario in India can be summarized as follows:

- Illicit cultivation of opium and some diversion of opium from licit cultivation for indigenous production of low quality heroin and its trafficking within the country and to the neighbouring countries like Sri Lanka, Bangladesh & Maldives.
- Trafficking of heroin from South West Asia to India and for onward trafficking to Western Countries.
- Trafficking of heroin in small quantities from Myanmar to North Eastern states.
- Illicit cultivation of cannabis in various states for trafficking of ganja and for production of hashish (charas).
- Trafficking of hashish from Nepal into India for onward trafficking to Western countries.
- Trafficking of cocaine in small quantities into India by African nationals.
- Establishment of illicit Meth labs in active collaboration with drug operatives from China, Hongkong and Canada.
- Diversion of precursor chemicals for manufacture of heroin, ATS and methaqualone.
- Diversion of pharmaceutical preparations and prescription drugs containing psychotropic substances and their trafficking to USA and neighbouring countries especially Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan.
- Internet pharmacies and misuse of courier/ postal services.
- Involvement of foreign nationals in trafficking and distribution networks.
- Diversion of Ketamine for abuse in South East Asia.

DRUG TRAFFICKING ROUTES- INDIA



OPIUM

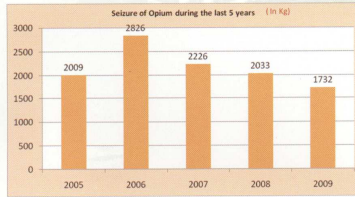


Opium poppy is cultivated legally in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh under license issued by the Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN), Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.

During the year 2008-09, licenses were issued to 44,821 cultivators. The licensed area under cultivation was 11,020 hectare out of which 8,853 hectare of land was harvested. The average potential yield of the crop was 57.50 Kg per hectare.

Instances of opium being extracted from illicit opium cultivation have been noticed. Besides, there have been some instances of diversion of opium from licit cultivation. The diverted opium is abused by opium addicts and partly converted into low grade heroin for trafficking and abuse within the country and also for trafficking to foreign destinations including neighbouring countries.

Opium seizures during the year 2008 & 2009 were 2,033 Kg & 1,732 Kg respectively.



Jodhpur Zonal Unit of NCB seized 118.60 Kg of opium at Ajmer on July 27, 2009. This was the largest seizure of opium during the year.

The Seizures of opium in various states in 2009 are as under:

State	Seizures (In Kg)
Punjab	671
Haryana	121
Rajasthan	363
Uttar Pradesh	54
Madhya Pradesh	112
West Bengal	189
Others	222
Total	1,732

There are no reports of opium crossing international borders either into or out of the country.

According to Afghanistan Opium Survey 2009 conducted by UNODC, opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan decreased by 22 % to 123,000 hectare in 2009 from 157,000 hectare in 2008. Despite the decrease in cultivation area for the last three years, opium production fell only by 10% to 6900 Mt as against 7700 Mt in 2008.

As per the INCB report 2009, opium poppy cultivation in Myanmar has increased by 11% to 31,700 hectare in 2009 from 28,500 hectare during the year 2008. Opium poppy cultivation in Lao PDR has also increased by 19 % to 1900 hectare in 2009 in comparison to 1600 hectare in 2008. Destruction of illicit cultivation has also increased by 13 % to 651 hectare in 2009.

HEROIN

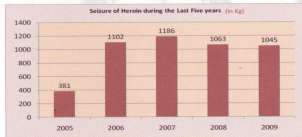


Trafficking of heroin into India needs to be viewed in the perspective of India's close proximity to the Golden Triangle and Golden Crescent. Heroin of South West Asian (SWA) origin is trafficked into India mainly from across the Indo-Pak border for onward trafficking to Western Countries. Heroin seizures in the states near Indo-Pak border namely Delhi, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Chandigarh, J & K was 656 kg (63 % of total heroin seizures in India). However, only 21 % of the total heroin seized could be established as that of SWA origin. This is due to the absence of signature markings on the packages seized in the interior areas away from international border and absence of any other known evidence of source/origin. Seizures of heroin of Myanmar origin, in small quantities, have been reported in the states bordering Myanmar. Seizures in the North Eastern India remained less than 1% of total seizures in India.

Indigenous heroin, apart from local consumption, is trafficked from India to its neighboring countries i.e. Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. India and Bangladesh have a porous border and the smuggling networks operating on both sides of the border are active. The source of this heroin is mainly from UP, MP, Rajasthan and West Bengal.

The Indo Sri Lankan sector has also been vulnerable to trafficking of indigenous heroin sourced from Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. The main operatives are based in Sri Lanka aided by Sri Lankan refugees settled in Tamil Nadu. However, for the last two years, substantial decline in heroin trafficking in this sector has been noticed due to increased law enforcement efforts in the coastal region.

Heroin seizures during the year 2008 and 2009 were 1,063 Kg & 1,045 Kg respectively.



The biggest seizure of 58 Kg of heroin was made by Rajasthan Police in Barmer & Jaisalmer districts on September 17/20, 2009.

Some of the other significant seizures of heroin in the country are as under:

- 48.05 Kg of heroin at Bongaon, West Bengal on Jan 01, 2009 by NCB, Kolkata
- 38.95 Kg of heroin at Mumbai on Jan 17, 2009 by Mumbai Police
- 33.87 Kg of heroin at New Delhi on March 30, 2009 by DRI
- 26.63 Kg of heroin at New Delhi on June 03, 2009 by DRI
- 24.96 Kg of heroin at Gurdaspur, Punjab on August 18, 2009 by BSF/NCB, Chandigarh



Seizure of 48.05 Kg of Heroin by NCB, Kolkata at Bongaon on the Indo-Bangladesh border

The seizures of heroin in various states in 2009 are as under:

State	Seizures (In Kg)
Punjab	209
Rajasthan	137
Delhi	255
Uttar Pradesh	134
Maharashtra	103
West Bengal	100
Others	107
Total	1,045

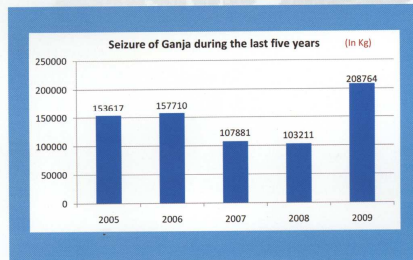
CANNABIS (Marijuana/Ganja)

Wild growth and illicit cultivation of cannabis has been reported in the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and North Eastern states.

Marijuana/Ganja is trafficked from North Eastern India especially from Manipur to Eastern parts of country mainly by road. Trafficking of ganja also takes place across the Indo-Nepal border in the states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The Andhra-Orissa-

Chhattisgarh border region is also an important source of ganja which is trafficked to adjoining areas. Transportation of ganja is mainly by trucks, oil tankers and other vehicles, concealed in the legitimate consignments.

In 2008, Marijuana/Ganja seizures were 1,03,211 Kg and in 2009 seizures aggregating to 2,08,764 Kg were reported. The seizures show a significant jump of 102% in comparison to last year.



The seizures of Ganja in various states in 2009 are as under:

State	Seizure (In Kg)
Uttar Pradesh	16,589
Madhya Pradesh	10,769
Chhattisgarh	25,389
Maharashtra	17,101
Andhra Pradesh	31,825
West Bengal	29,473
Orissa	5,725
Assam	21,328
Meghalaya	12,017
Nagaland	13,496
Manipur	7,210
Others	17,842
Total	2,08,764

The DRI seized 4,962 Kg Ganja at Ghoshpukur, Darjeeling, on October 14, 2009. This is the single largest seizure of the year.

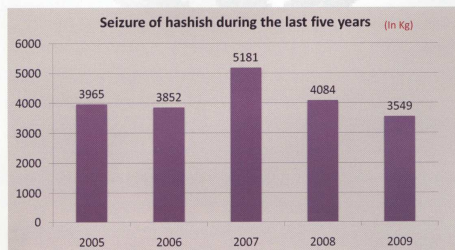
Other significant seizures of Ganja are as under:

- 2,611 Kg of Ganja at Jagdalpur, Chattisgarh on January 06, 2009 by NCB, Indore
- 3,709 Kg of Ganja at Gugulbari bye-pass road, West Bengal on March 24, 2009 by DRI, Kolkata
- 4,336 Kg of Ganja from a Tanker in Moregram, West Bengal seized by DRI, Kolkata on April 26, 2009
- 4,000 Kg Ganja at Nagaland on May 25, 2009 by Nagaland Police
- 4,468 Kg of Ganja by Local Customs Station, Raxaul at Champaran, Bihar from a Tanker lorry on Sept 09, 2009.

HASHISH/CHARAS

Wild growth and illicit cultivation of cannabis is the major source of hashish in the country. India shares a very long porous border with Nepal, which is also a major source country for hashish. Hashish trafficked through Indo-Nepal border constitutes a sizeable proportion of the seizures made during the current year. The four cases of hashish weighing 21 Kg effected on the coastline in Kutch district of Gujarat by NCB & Gujarat Police suggest a new trend in trafficking of hashish.

Hashish seizures during 2008 and 2009 were 4,084 Kg and 3,549 Kg respectively.



The seizures of hashish in various states in 2009 are as under:

State	Seizures (In Kg)
Jammu & Kashmir	199
Himachal Pradesh	702
Punjab	298
Haryana	200
Uttar Pradesh	907
Gujarat	160
Maharashtra	528
Others	555
Total	3,549

The largest seizure of hashish in the country during 2009 was 103.60 Kg at Bhopal made in a joint operation by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence & STF/ Anti-Narcotics Squad/ Madhya Pradesh Police on February 11, 2009.

The other important seizures are as under:

- 75 Kg of hashish at Mumbai on August 09, 2009 by Madhya Pradesh state police
- 90 Kg of hashish in Sabarkanta district, Gujarat on December 27-28, 2009 by Narcotics Control Bureau, Ahmedabad.



Hashish concealed in a roof top cavity of a truck seized by NCB, Ahmedabad on December 28, 2009

COCAINE

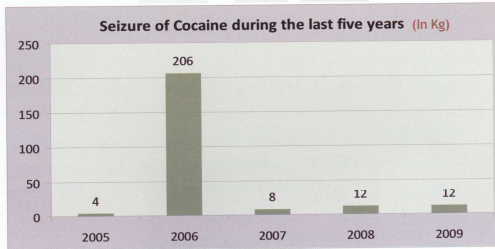


African groups are the main suppliers of cocaine in India. Cocaine is smuggled into the country mainly by Nigerian drug traffickers through human carriers by concealing in personal baggage and body cavities. Cocaine was also seized from parcels originating from Canada.

Cocaine, which is being consumed especially in rave parties, is witnessing increasing abuse in the metropolitan cities, major urban

centres and tourist hubs.

During the year 2009, 12 Kg of cocaine was seized in the country.



SYNTHETIC DRUGS & CLANDESTINE LABORATORIES

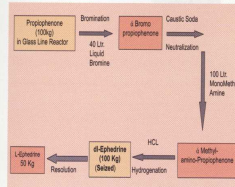


Abuse of synthetic drugs has been reported mainly from major urban centres and tourist places.

On August 31, 2009, officers of the NCB, Mumbai seized 1,980 Oxycodone tablets. Simultaneously, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai/ Hyderabad seized 16.26 Kg of Hydrocodone and 1,23,231 tablets of psychotropic substances like Alprazolam, Phentermine and Zolpidem.

Clandestine Laboratories

Flow Chart for illicit synthesis of Ephedrine from Propiophenone & MMA



Clandestine laboratories are used for manufacture of amphetamine type stimulants (ATS).

On June 8-9, 2009, officers of the NCB, Mumbai seized 25 Kg of Methamphetamine and arrested four persons. In the follow-up action, NCB Chandigarh Unit busted an illicit methamphetamine laboratory set up in Patiala, Punjab and seized 3.10 Kg methamphetamine along with laboratory equipment and other chemicals.

On November 26, 2009, a clandestine lab manufacturing Ephedrine illegally run by a pharmaceutical company at Nasik was busted by NCB, Mumbai. 82.55 Kg of Ephedrine was seized and three persons were arrested.

The unique modus operandi for preparation of ephedrine was synthesis of ephedrine from Propiophenone and Mono-Methyl Amine which are commonly available and are not controlled substances. Ephedrine so produced in the lab was to be used for the manufacture of methamphetamine. This type of laboratory has been busted for the first time in India.

Investigations in these cases point to an active role of drug operatives of Canada in setting up illicit labs in the country by exploiting the developed chemicals and pharmaceuticals sector in the country. Significantly, last year also a similar illicit lab involving drug operatives from Singapore & Mexico was busted.

PRECURSOR CHEMICALS

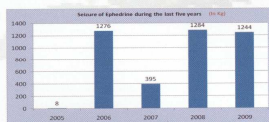


Precursor chemicals are those chemicals which are essential for the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The United Nations has declared 23 precursor chemicals as Controlled Substances. The Government of India has notified five precursor chemicals as Controlled Substances under section 9 (A) of the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 read with the Regulation of Controlled Substances Order, 1993. These are Acetic Anhydride, Ephedrine, Pseudo-ephedrine, N-Acetyl Anthranilic Acid and Anthranilic Acid. Acetic Anhydride is used for manufacture of heroin and methaqualone and ephedrine/pseudo-ephedrine is an active ingredient in manufacture of ATS. These chemicals are frequently diverted from licit channels of trade & commerce for manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Ephedrine/Pseudo-ephedrine

Ephedrine/Pseudo-ephedrine is used to manufacture amphetamine type stimulants (ATS). The overseas drug operatives consistently target India for sourcing ephedrine/ pseudoephedrine. Despite strict controls on the internal and external trade and use of these substances in the country, some cases of diversion have been detected.

Seizures of 1,244 Kg of ephedrine were reported from the states of Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.



The significant seizures are:

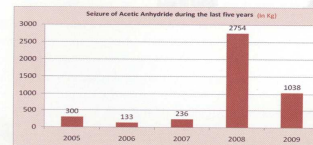
- 95 Kg of ephedrine by NCB, Mumbai on January 13, 2009
- 386 Kg of ephedrine by Customs, Shillong, on June, 21, 2009
- 97 Kg of ephedrine by DRI, Coimbatore at Thirupur on November 23, 2009

- 83 Kg of ephedrine by NCB, Mumbai at Nasik on November 26, 2009
- 403 Kg of ephedrine by DRI, Hyderabad at Hyderabad on December 20, 2009.

Acetic Anhydride

Acetic anhydride is used for converting opium into heroin and manufacture of methaqualone. The chemical is diverted in small quantities by the traffickers for manufacturing indigenous heroin (brown sugar).

Seizure of 1,038 Kg of acetic anhydride was reported from the states of Punjab, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.



The significant seizures of acetic anhydride are as under:

- 118 Kg of acetic anhydride by DRI, Amritsar on June 21, 2009
- 40 Litres of acetic anhydride by NCB, Kolkata at Chandpara, North 24 Paraganas, West Bengal on July 07, 2009
- 100 Kg of acetic anhydride by NCB, Lucknow/Kolkata at Asansol, West Bengal on July 18, 2009
- 70 Litres of acetic anhydride by NCB, Lucknow at Lucknow on October 09, 2009



Seizure of 40 Ltr of acetic anhydride by NCB Kolkata at Chandpara, W.B. on July 07, 2009

PRECURSOR CONTROL IN INDIA

Precursors are controlled under the following legal framework in India:

(a) NDPS (Regulation of Controlled Substances) Order, 1993:

Acetic anhydride, pseudo-ephedrine, ephedrine, anthranilic acid and N- acetyl anthranilic acid have been declared as Controlled Substances under the above order. All manufacturers, distributors, sellers, importers, exporters and consumers of these controlled substances are required to maintain records and file quarterly returns to the Narcotics Control Bureau.

(b) EXIM policy:

The EXIM policy (Export-Import policy) framed under the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 imposes restrictions on the import and export of some of the precursors chemicals used in manufacture of drugs. Export of eight precursor chemicals viz acetic anhydride, anthranilic acid, ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, methyl ethyl ketone, 1-phenyl-2-propanone, 3,4 methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone and potassium permanganate and import of seven precursors chemicals namely acetic anhydride, ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, ergometrine, ergotamine, methyl ergometrine maleate & piperonal are subject to a "No Objection Certificate" from the Narcotics Commissioner.

(c) Customs Act 1962:

Controls under Section 11: The goods specified under this section are subject to intensive checks in the specified areas by Customs officers.

Acetic anhydride has been notified as a specified substance under this section within an area of 100 km along the Indo-Myanmar border and 50 km along the Indo-Pak border by the Government of India. Broadly, the special measures under this section require all persons who own, possess or transport acetic anhydride to maintain records and notify the Customs officers of the details of quantities held and transported.

Ephedrine and pseudo-ephedrine have also been notified as specified substance, vide DOR, MOF notification No. 43/2009-Cus(AS) dated 22nd April, 2009, for the purpose of checking their illegal trafficking and facilitating the detection of these substances to be illegally trafficked within the area specified in the territories of Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh bordering Myanmar.

Voluntary Code of Conduct (VCC)

Indian pharmaceutical and chemical industry is one of the most developed industries in the world. The sheer volume and number of transactions pose a challenge to prevent their diversion for use in illicit manufacturing of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Therefore, the industry has a pivotal role as the first line of defence to supplement the efforts of law enforcement agencies and to stop the chemicals from falling into wrong hands.



Meeting with manufacturers/distributors of Controlled Substances at Ahmedabad, Gujarat

India's chemical trade and industry along with Narcotics Control Bureau took an initiative to evolve a voluntary code of conduct to check, detect and prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals.

VCC establishes a common system & methodology to be voluntarily followed by the manufacturers, traders, agents, distributors, dealers, exporters, captive consumers etc. to prevent diversion. The code includes such measures as proper maintenance of records of daily manufacture and dispatch, dispatch through reliable transporters, due diligence and Know Your Customer norms, delivery to the proper customer only, immediate reporting of pilferage to NCB, proper labeling and documentation and final reconciliation etc.

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

The trafficking and abuse of pharmaceutical preparations containing narcotic drug and psychotropic substances is on the rise. The low cost, high profit margin, easy availability and the perception that they are less harmful in comparison to hard drugs such as heroin and hashish are the main reasons for their abuse and increased trafficking.

The pharmaceutical preparations such as pain killers and anti-anxiety drugs namely Diazepam, Alprazolam, Nitrazepam, Lorazepam, Proxymon, Buprenorphine and cough formulations containing codeine are abused and trafficked. These preparations are also being trafficked

to the USA and to the neighbouring countries, mainly Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan.

Alprazolam and Diazepam are also being used as an adulterant/cutting agent in local heroin.

Under the Custom Act 1962, the Govt of India further notified Drug formulations containing Codeine or its salts as specified goods for the purpose of checking their illegal trafficking near India's land border with Bangladesh (50 Km in width area) falling within the territories of West Bengal, Tripura, Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram.

During 2009, Border Security Force seized 4,18,788 bottles of Phensedyl cough syrups at the Indo-Bangladesh border. Law enforcement agencies have also seized sizeable quantities of Nitrazepam tabs, Actified tablets, Buprenorphine and Spasmo-Proxymon injections.

On June 18, 2009, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Surat seized 2770 strips (27560 tabs) of Alprazolam at Surat.

On October 30, 2009, NCB Kolkata seized 1 kg of Alprazolam in Gopalanagar, Bongaon, Dist 24 Paraganas (North), West Bengal.

Internet/ Virtual Pharmacies

In contrast to a regular pharmacy, "Internet Pharmacy" is an extension of e-commerce in the pharmacy industry, whereby medicinal/ pharmaceutical preparations containing narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances are sold against orders placed on the internet. Orders are solicited online from prospective customers through website. Once these orders are received, they are downloaded and passed on to the suppliers, who may be based in different countries. The suppliers then source the drugs illegally and execute the orders

through courier parcels and pass on the tracking number of the individual parcels to the website operators. Payments are received online. Similar Virtual Pharmacies also operate through Call Centres etc.

Narcotics Control Bureau has been very actively targeting the illicit internet pharmacy in close coordination with Drug Enforcement Administration, USA and other foreign enforcement agencies and has busted several illicit online internet pharmacies resulting in seizure of pharmaceutical preparations containing narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances and arrest of several Indian and foreign nationals in India as well as abroad.

On August 31, 2009, officers of the NCB, Mumbai apprehended one person at Mumbai and seized 1980 nos. of Oxycodone tablets from his possession. Simultaneously, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai/ Hyderabad searched three different places in Secunderabad and Hyderabad and seized 16.26 Kg of Hydrocodone, 1,23,231 tablets of psychotropic substance, computer hardware and Indian currency amounting to Rs.10 Lakhs from a call centre based Virtual Pharmacy. Two persons were arrested. Investigations revealed that the destination of the prescription drugs was USA.

Ketamine

Ketamine is an anesthetic drug mainly used in veterinary surgery and has attained the notoriety as a club drug of abuse in South East Asia and Europe. It is also being used as an adulterant of Methamphetamine in South East Asia. Number of cases of its trafficking from India to South East Asia have been detected.

Though Ketamine is not reportedly abused in India, India has placed restrictions on its export by issue of a Notification No. 67 (RE-2007)/2004-2009 dated December 27, 2007 by 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.

During the year 2009, various law enforcement agencies have seized approximately 400 Kg of Ketamine. The major seizure of 300 Kg of Ketamine was reported by DRI, Chennai at Chennai Airport on November 03, 2009.

Other significant seizures are:

- 46.81 Kg of Ketamine at New Delhi IGI Airport by DRI on March 31, 2009.
- 15 kg of Ketamine at Air Cargo Complex, Chennai by DRI, Chennai on April 09, 2009.



INTERNATIONAL DRUG TRAFFICKERS

192 Foreigners, mainly African, Myanmar, Nepal and Afghan nationals were arrested in the year 2009. African drug traffickers constitute 36% of the total number of foreigners arrested on drug trafficking charges in 2009. This is keeping in line with the earlier trends that indicate the stronghold of this ethnic group, especially Nigerians (47 arrests), in tapping the Afghan origin heroin and its subsequent distribution and trafficking to various destinations in the world. The African traffickers are also found involved in trafficking of cocaine into India.

The preferred modus operandi used by the African drug traffickers for trafficking heroin is through human carriers by way of concealment in baggages and body cavities. Post/courier parcels were also used by the traffickers as there is anonymity, difficult back-tracking investigations and low operating costs. African drug traffickers have started using non-African female carriers from Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia for trafficking of heroin through circuitous air routes.

50 Myanmar nationals were arrested in 2009 mostly for trafficking of heroin in small quantities. This is the largest number of arrested foreign nationals belonging to a particular country.

Nepal nationals were mainly involved in trafficking of Hashish to tourist hubs in India such as Goa.

MODUS OPERANDI OF TRAFFICKING**By Air**

Trafficking of drugs in and out of India by air is a commonly used modus operandi, especially for heroin, hashish and cocaine. The drug is concealed in special cavities made in luggage, in camouflaged packing or on person. Swallowers are also noticed, particularly in trafficking of heroin/cocaine. The carriers are mostly foreign nationals (Drug Mules). 18 such cases were detected at Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai international airports.

Drug Mules/Carriers

Drug Mules/Carriers is a term used for persons who carry drugs on their person. 2009 witnessed arrest of number of such persons in the country. The African operatives use persons of other nationalities, mainly, women to carry drugs for them to avoid detection. These carriers then take a circuitous route to reach different destinations in Asian and Western countries.



Heroin concealed in CD parcels

Swallowers

Drug trafficking by way of swallowing latex coated drug capsules is increasingly being used worldwide for trafficking both cocaine and heroin. The beginners are able to swallow 30 to 40 capsules and professionals are able to swallow up to 90 to 100 capsules containing up to one kilogram of drug in their bodies.

During the year 2009, Air Intelligence Unit of Customs, Mumbai, apprehended one South African female at CSI, Airport Mumbai and seized 585 gm of cocaine concealed in 58 capsules swallowed by her.

Through Post Parcels / Couriers

Drug trafficking by way of concealment in Post parcels and Courier parcels is also a preferred modus operandi as the cost of transportation is minimal and risk of interdiction is less. The addresses of the consignee and consignor are always fictitious, making back tracking investigations difficult. African operatives use this modus operandi on a large scale in India. 80 cases of drug consignments were seized in courier parcels in 2009. The drugs trafficked was mostly heroin and hashish.

Sensitization of courier services by NCB has led to great awareness among the courier agencies leading to number of important seizures.

By Land and Sea

Road and Rail are commonly used as means for transporting drugs to various parts of the country. Drugs are often concealed in specially made cavities in the vehicles. They are also concealed in legitimate cargo consignments carried by commercial transport. Misdeclaration of the goods is commonly used to avoid detection by the authorities.

In the border areas, drug consignments are often thrown across the fence during night and collected subsequently by the receivers.

Intelligence reports indicate that possibility of trafficking of drugs through sea routes cannot be ruled out.

NARCO-TERRORISM & MONEY LAUNDERING

Narco-terrorism is a term coined in 1983 by the former President of Peru Fernando Belaúnde Terry while describing terrorist-type attacks against his nation's anti-narcotics police. Drug Enforcement Administration of the US Department of Justice states that 'narco-terrorism may be characterized by the participation of groups or associated individuals in taxing, providing security for, or otherwise aiding or abetting drug trafficking endeavours in an effort to further, or fund, terrorist activities'.

The term connotes a nexus between drug trafficking organizations and terrorists/insurgents for generating funds to procure arms, ammunitions, explosives and to meet other expenses for terrorist and subversive activities against the established government. These organizations may be involved in cultivation, production, transportation and distribution of drugs. They may also be involved in laundering the proceeds of drug trafficking through Hawala and other informal channels of money transfer.

Illicit poppy and cannabis cultivation has been reported in the remote and far flung areas of Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Orissa and Manipur. Some of these areas are infested with left wing extremism (LWE) and insurgency. Though no specific cases have been reported indicating direct involvement of these groups in illicit cultivation, the possibility of such groups benefitting from the proceeds of illicit cultivation cannot be ruled out.

Indian border guarding forces and the law enforcement agencies particularly on the Western borders have made composite seizures of drugs and arms & ammunitions which point towards a probable nexus between drug traffickers and anti-national elements. Such cases need special attention by all enforcement agencies.

Important Composite Seizures during 2009

S.No.	Date of seizure	Place	Seizing Agency	Drug seized	Arms & Ammunition
1	29.01.2009	Punjab	BSF	Heroin 13 kg	7 pistols, 14 magazines
2	28.02.2009	Rajasthan	BSF	Hashish 7.25 kg	1 revolver
3	04.03.2009	Punjab	BSF	Heroin 8 kg	1 Chinese pistol & one 0.12 bore gun
4	20.07.2009	Rajasthan	BSF	Hashish 10 kg	2 pistols
5	15/16.08.2009	Punjab	BSF	Heroin 1.91kg	4 pistols, 17 rounds
6	08.09.2009	Rajasthan	Police	Heroin 58 kg	12 pistols and 14.50 Kg of RDX

Money laundering is the practice of engaging in financial transactions to conceal the identity, source and destination of illegally acquired money. Through money laundering, the launderer transforms the monetary proceeds derived from criminal activity into funds with an apparently legal source. Money laundering related to drug trafficking and terrorism are a cause of great global concern.

In one of the significant operations conducted during the year 2009, the NCB arrested Naresh Jain, an Indian born International Hawala operator based at Dubai, on charges of drug money laundering across various countries including USA, UK, Italy, UAE and India.

DRUG CONTROL IN INDIA

India's national policy on Drug Control is based on the Directive Principles of State Policy contained in Article 47 of the Indian Constitution which directs that the "State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption, except for medicinal purposes, of intoxicating drugs injurious to health".

The Government's policy on the subject is also guided by the international conventions on the subject. India is a signatory to:

- 1961 Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs as amended by the 1972 Protocol
- Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971
- United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.

The statutory policy framework in the matter is contained in the following Central Acts, viz.

- a) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1985
- b) The Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988
- c) Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940
- d) Customs Act 1962
- e) Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992 and
- f) The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

Narcotics Control Bureau is the Central Authority constituted under section 4(3) of the NDPS Act, 1985 and is the National Nodal Agency in drug related matters. The Department of Revenue (MoF), acts as the administrator of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. A number of other ministries, departments and organizations of the Central and the State governments are involved in combating the drug menace.

On the Supply reduction front, enforcement of the provisions of the NDPS Act, 1985 is done by various enforcement agencies like Narcotics Control Bureau, Central Bureau of Narcotics, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Customs and Central Excise, Central Bureau of Investigation, State Police, State Excise etc. The major responsibility for controlling street level peddling and trafficking lies with the State enforcement agencies, especially the Police. The primary responsibility of controlling the transit traffic along the land borders lies with Border Guarding Forces like the BSF, SSB, Assam Rifles and anti-smuggling formations of the Customs. At the sea ports & airport terminals, Customs is the principal drug law enforcement agency and on the high seas, the responsibility is discharged jointly by the Customs and the Coast Guard.

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, as the focal point for Drug Demand Reduction activities in the country, has been implementing various programmes for prevention of drug abuse. The Ministry is assisting 361 NGOs in maintaining 376 De-addiction cum Rehabilitation Centres and 68 Counseling and Awareness Centres all over the country. Apart from this, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare also runs 120 National Drug Dependence Treatment Centres at various locations. National Aids Control Organisation (NACO) implements "Harm Reduction" programmes like Oral Substitution Therapy, Needle Exchange Programme etc to prevent HIV among the injecting drug users (IDUs).

The Central Bureau of Narcotics headed by Narcotics Commissioner of India supervises the control over licit cultivation of poppy. They are also the Competent Authority to control and oversee import and export of narcotic drugs & psychotropic substances and Controlled Substances. They administer the PEN (Pre Export Notification) regime for this purpose. They are also authorized to allocate state wise quotas to pharmaceutical manufacturers dealing with formulations containing narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and Controlled Substances.

The State Drug Controllers are responsible for (i) issuing licenses for drug manufacturing and sales establishments, (ii) approval of drug formulations and (iii) monitoring of quality of Drugs & Cosmetics, manufactured by respective state units and those marketed in the state under the Drugs & Cosmetic Act.

Alternative Development

The United Nations General Assembly special session on the world drug problem (UNGASS) in June, 1998, defined alternative development as "...a process to prevent and eliminate the illicit cultivation of plants containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances through specifically designed rural development measures in the context of sustained national economic growth and sustainable development efforts in countries taken action against drugs, recognizing the particular socio cultural characteristics of the target communities and groups, within the framework of a comprehensive and permanent solution to the problem of illicit drugs".

The following are the three important components of UNODC's alternative development programmes:

- i. Community participation
- ii. Institution building
- iii. Constant monitoring and evaluation

Alternative development is a method of weaning away farmers who have been traditionally cultivating opium poppy/cannabis illegally and providing them with alternative livelihood means.

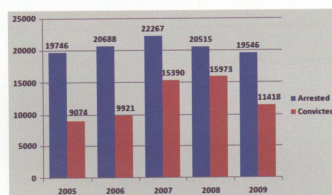
At present, in India, there is no policy for alternative development programmes. However, Government of India has mentioned alternative development as one of the components in the Draft National Policy on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, which is being framed by DoR, Ministry of Finance.

Alternative development programmes requires huge infusion of funds as the entire subsistence of the local population depends on the illicit crops. It also involves changing the life style of the population and takes fairly long time. The schemes to generate legal income for the villagers have to be tailored to the specific situations and needs of the local population.

INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION

A total of 18,200 cases of drug offence were registered during the year in which 19,546 persons including 192 foreign nationals were arrested. Myanmar nationals were the largest segment of foreigners arrested, followed by Nigerians and Nepalese. During the year 11,418 persons were convicted.

Persons arrested and convicted during the last five years



Important Arrests

NCB launched a special drive to apprehend the major operatives and absconding drug offenders.

In the year 2009, 26 long absconding drug offenders including key drug kingpins were arrested. The prominent arrestees are given below:

S.No.	Name	Arresting agency	Date of Arrest	Type of Drug
1	Bishu Adhikari	NCB Kolkata	01.01.2009	Heroin
2	Ibrahim Khan	NCB Chennai	17.02.2009	Heroin
3	Ram Lal Gujjar	NCB Jodhpur & Rajasthan Police	12.05.2009	Heroin
4	Pakhi Mia	Assam Police	21.06.2009	Ganja
5	Naresh Jain	NCB Delhi	06.12.2009	Drug Money laundering (International Operative)

Financial Investigation

The Government of India has taken steps to implement the recommendations of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotics Drugs & Psychotropic Substances. A new Chapter V-A was added to the NDPS Act in May, 1989 in order to provide for the tracing, identification, seizure and forfeiture of properties derived from drug trafficking. In October 2001, the NDPS Act was further amended empowering law enforcement agencies to initiate investigation into the assets of drug traffickers as soon as he/she is arrested or a warrant or authorisation for his/her arrest is issued under the NDPS Act. This marks a significant improvement over the earlier provisions where financial investigation was authorized only after conviction. At the same time prohibition has also been imposed on certain activities relating to property derived from offences (Section 8A of NDPS Act 1985).

As per the notification dated 6th March 2009, the Prevention of Money Laundering (Amendment) Act 2009, No. 21 of 2009, Sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 & 21 of the NDPS Act 1985 have been declared as predicate offences under PML Act 2002.

A Central Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND) has also been set up in the country which is the central national agency for receiving, processing, analyzing and disseminating information relating to suspect financial transactions. FIU-IND is also responsible for coordinating and strengthening efforts of national and international intelligence, investigation and enforcement

agencies in pursuing the global efforts against money laundering and terrorist financing related crimes. FIU-IND is an independent body reporting to the Economic Intelligence Council headed by the Finance Minister.

FIU-IND is entrusted with the function of securing compliance by various entities, especially banks, to their obligations under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA). Director, FIU-IND has the power to levy penalty on the Reporting Entities for non compliance of the provisions of the PMLA.

During the year 2009, property worth Rs. 2.7 cr. were frozen and property worth Rs. 5.5 cr. were forfeited.

Disposal of Drugs

During the year 2009, pre-trial and post-trial disposal of various drugs carried out by NCB and various law enforcement agencies is as under:

Name of the Drug	Qty in Kg
Heroin	556
Ganja	20,682
Hashish	214
Opium	1,031

Rewards

Reward is a cash incentive given to persons offering information about drug trafficking and also to enforcement officers seizing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The Narcotics Control Bureau is the designated agency for processing and sanctioning reward proposal pertaining to seizures of narcotics and psychotropic substances effected by the enforcement agencies in the country. The State governments and other enforcement agencies have constituted State Reward Committee which grant rewards up to Rs 10,000/ per officer, per case, in accordance with the instructions laid down in the Reward Scheme. The State Governments claim reimbursement from the Narcotics Control Bureau.

In cases where the rewards to individuals/informers exceed Rs 10,000 per case, such proposals are sanctioned by the Central Reward Committee consisting of DG NCB, DDG NCB and Narcotics Commissioner of India/representative of DRI.

During the financial year 2009-10, the Bureau has sanctioned rewards to the tune of Rs. 14, 93,235 to 493 officers of various drug law enforcement agencies (BSF- Rs.1,56,000, MP

Police- Rs. 3,26,930, Gujarat police- Rs. 78,500, NCB and others Rs.9,31,805) including Informers.

Substance wise quantum of maximum rewards admissible

Substance	Rate of maximum reward (per kg)	Prescribed Purity
Heroin and its salts	Rs. 20,000	90% or more of Diacetyl Morphine
Morphine base and its salts	Rs. 8,000	90% or more of Anhydrous Morphine
Cocaine and its salts	Rs. 40,000	90% or more of Anhydrous Cocaine
Hashish	Rs. 400	with THC content of 4% or more
Hashish Oil	Rs. 2000	with THC content of 20% or more
Opium	Rs. 220	Standard opium of 9.5% Morphine strength
Ganja	Rs. 80	Positive test for Ganja
Mandrax	Rs. 500	Positive test for Methaqualone

The reward shall be reduced pro-rata if the purity is less than stipulated.

Important Notifications

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Michael Raj Vs Union of India had decided that the punishment for the offences under the NDPS Act 1985 shall be based on the purity (percentage of active ingredient) of the drug seized and not on the total quantity of the drug. Following this judgement, many courts enlarged the accused on bail and passed reduced sentences.

Keeping in view the ramifications of the judgement, the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, vide S. O. 2941 (E) dated 18th November 2009 issued an amendment in the notification S.O.1055 (E) specifying that the entire quantity of seizure shall be taken for determining small and commercial quantities as per table 5 of the above notification. The original notification is reproduced ad verbatim in Annexure 9.

NATIONAL COORDINATION

The Narcotics Control Bureau is the national nodal agency for matters relating to the drug law enforcement in India. NCB was created as the Central Authority for the purpose of exercising the powers and functions of the Central Government under the NDPS Act. As per the mandate, NCB co-ordinates actions by various agencies of Central and State Governments with regard to drug law enforcement in the country and also in respect of matters relating to drug abuse.

Coordination Forums:

a) Narcotics Coordination Committee of Secretaries:

The Ministry of Finance, as per the recommendation of the Cabinet Sub Committee on Drug Abuse Control, formed a Narcotics Committee of Secretaries to review the incidence of drug abuse, control and counter measures, drug problems in the States and the functioning of the de-addiction centers. 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 periodically conducted by the NCB. During 2009, such meetings were held under the chairmanship of Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau in 4 regions of the country as under:-

Region	Member States/UTs	Date of Meeting	Agencies participated
West	Maharashtra, Goa, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh	25.05.2009	State Police, State Excise, Forest,
North	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Chandigarh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand & Rajasthan	09.09.2009	Drug Controllers, CBN, Competent Authority, Customs,
South	Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh & Puducherry	13.11.2009	DRI, ED, CBI, IB, Border Guarding Forces, RPF, Coast Guard, etc.
East	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur, Sikkim, West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa & Andaman & Nicobar	25.11.2009	

In-depth discussions during above meeting lead to formulation of appropriate strategies for combating the drug menace.

c) Multi Agency Centre (MAC):

MAC meetings are conducted by the Intelligence Bureau and are attended by Nodal Officers of various law enforcement agencies. The main purpose of this meeting is to exchange intelligence relating to terrorism, organized crime including drug trafficking and narco-terrorism. Similar meetings are organized in the States (State level Multi Agency Centre (SMAC) by Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau (SIB) regularly.

d) Regional Economic Intelligence Council (REIC):

The REIC meetings are convened by the Chief Commissioner of Customs and Central Excise/Income Tax and deal mainly with exchange of information regarding economic offences and organized crime having economic ramifications including drug trafficking. The participants include State and Central Enforcement/Security agencies, Revenue agencies, RBI and SEBI etc.

e) Lead Intelligence Agency (LIA) :

This meeting is organized by the border guarding agency 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 Agency for convening the meeting to share intelligence and discuss issues relating to terror, smuggling, organized crime including drug trafficking and other security issues. Participants for this meeting include State and Central enforcement/Intelligence agencies.

f) Meeting of Nodal Officers on destruction of illicit cultivation:

The meeting of the Nodal Officers of the 10 States (Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Orissa, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, and Karnataka) prone to illicit opium poppy cultivation was held on March 9, 2009 at NCB Hqs for assessment of illicit poppy cultivation situation by the respective Nodal Officers of the affected states. Subsequently, in another meeting held on September 8, 2009 at NCB Hqs, the Action Plan for identification & destruction of illicit poppy cultivation for the crop season 2009-10 was finalised and issued.



Meeting of Nodal officers on identification & destruction of illicit cultivation at NCB HQ

State Level Meetings:

a) State level Apex Committee Meeting:

This meeting is conducted by the Chief Secretary/Senior Secretary of State periodically for reviewing drug abuse and trafficking problems in the State and for evolving appropriate counter measures. The jurisdictional Zonal Director of NCB is a member of this Apex Committee which has representation from all important Govt. departments like Excise, Education, Youth, Welfare, Health and the concerned enforcement agencies.

b) Anti Narcotic Task Force Meeting :

This meeting is conducted on a quarterly basis by the Head of the 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 action plan for effective enforcement.

CAPACITY BUILDING

The Narcotics Control Bureau assists the other drug law enforcement agencies in enhancing their capabilities in combating the menace of drug. Assistance is provided by way of financial support for procurement of equipments and vehicles, skill up-gradation through training and supply of investigative tools like drug detection kits.

NATIONAL FUND FOR CONTROL OF DRUG ABUSE (NFCDA):

Constituted under Section 7 A of the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985, this fund has been created for meeting the expenditure incurred in connection with the measures taken for-

- Combating illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or controlled substances
- controlling the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
- identifying, treating and rehabilitating addicts
- preventing drug abuse
- educating public against drug abuse; and
- supplying drugs to addicts where such supply is a medical necessity.

The 3rd meeting of the Governing Body of NFCDA was held on February 12, 2009, wherein the following proposals were agreed to/approved in principle:

- Rs 25 lakh to NCB for satellite-imagery of illicit cultivation of opium poppy to be done by ADRIN, Secunderabad

- ii. Rs 20 lakh to NCB for media and awareness campaign through Public Service Advertisements (PSA) and documentary films
- iii. Up-gradation of the existing Drug De-addiction Centre at TT Ranganathan Clinical Research Foundation, Chennai.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES:

The Government of India has introduced a scheme, namely "Assistance to States", wherein financial assistance is given for augmenting the drug law enforcement capabilities of the states agencies. Assistance is provided for purchase of surveillance equipments, laboratory equipments, vehicles, computers and their accessories, office equipments, etc. The assistance is also given for purchase of equipments/machinery required for destruction of illicit narcotic crops. The scheme was initially sanctioned for a period of 5 years till March 31, 2009.

The Government of India has extended this scheme for a further period of 5 years i.e. from 2009-10 to 2013-14 with an enhanced budget of Rs. 15 crores. Union Territories have also become eligible for assistance under the scheme.

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

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

So far, 26 states have set up the above mechanism. These include Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttrakhand & West Bengal.

The States of Arunachal Pradesh and Chattisgarh as well as all the seven Union Territories have been advised to set up similar institutional mechanism to avail central assistance. Efforts are being made to provide similar assistance to the Border Guarding Forces also.

Assistance amounting to Rs. 1,53,67,930/- has been sanctioned to the States under this scheme during the year 2009, details of which are given as under:-

S.No.	State	Amount sanctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10,50,000
2.	Bihar	11,86,550
3.	Himachal Pradesh	17,35,000
4.	Haryana	8,06,500
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	33,36,000
6.	Madhya Pradesh	21,10,000
7.	Nagaland	12,16,425
8.	Orissa	6,97,455
9.	Rajasthan	20,50,000
10.	Sikkim	2,00,000
11.	Uttrakhand	9,80,000
Total		1,53,67,930

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

TRAINING:

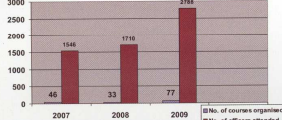
A large number of Central and State Government agencies have been empowered to enforce the NDPS Act in India. As drug law enforcement is only a part of the overall mandate of these agencies, their officers are required to be continually trained to update knowledge and to develop the specialised skills required for drug control. In this regard the Bureau:

- i. Organizes 1 day & 2 days training programmes in NCB headquarters, zonal offices and at various State/Central training establishments. The training curriculum includes the NDPS Act & Rules, collection & development of intelligence, investigation techniques, financial investigation, precursor control, money laundering etc.

- ii. Provides funds to training establishments of other agencies for conducting exclusive programmes on drug law enforcement.
- iii. Provides resource persons to other agencies like National Academy of Customs, Excise & Narcotics (NACEN), CBI Academy, National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, National & State Police Academies etc for specialized training in drug law enforcement.
- iv. Provides training material for conducting such courses.

Trainings conducted by NCB during 2009:

In all, 77 training courses were organized and 2788 personnel working in different organizations of State Police, Central Excise, BSF etc. were trained during 2009 as against 46 Courses & 1546 personnel in 2007 and 33 Courses & 1710 personnel in 2008.



NCB also organized a course on "Precursor Chemicals/Drug related Offences" for Inspectors, SSPs and legal officers of CBI and State police on 21st and 22nd January 2009 at CBI Academy, Ghaziabad.



Training of BSF officers at Siliguri, West Bengal

Training and Orientation course for Newly Recruited Intelligence Officers and Officers who joined NCB on deputation

Basic training and orientation course on various aspects of drug law enforcement was organized for the newly recruited Intelligence Officers of NCB both in house and through training academies of CBI, NACEN, BSF and IB. A three week orientation and training course was also conducted for 26 officers who joined NCB on deputation during the year 2009.

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 & precursor chemicals.

1000 Standard size kits and 228 Precursor chemicals kits were procured and distributed to various drug law enforcement agencies during the year 2009.



Drug Detection Kit

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION

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

1. CONTROLLED DELIVERY OPERATION

Controlled Delivery is an investigative tool used by the enforcement agencies to identify and neutralize drug trafficking networks and syndicates across the world. As per section 50 A of the NDPS Act, the Director General, NCB is the Competent Authority to allow Controlled Delivery operations within and outside the country. During the year 2009, one controlled delivery operation was undertaken with the help of DEA, USA.

2. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

a) Bilateral Agreements

NCB/Govt. of India has entered into Bilateral Agreement for mutual cooperation for reducing demand, and preventing illicit trafficking in narcotics drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals with 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.

b) Memoranda of Understanding

NCB/Govt. of India also has signed Memorandum of Understanding on Narcotics Drugs related matters with Bhutan, Indonesia, Iran, Oman and USA. Further, MoU with Pakistan has also been initiated on 26th November 2008.

c) Mutual Legal Assistance

Agreements on Mutual Legal Assistance have been signed with the following 22 countries (Bahrain, Belarus, Canada, France, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Mauritius, Mongolia, Russia, Singapore, Spain, South Africa, South Korea, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, UAE, UK, and USA) with objectives of:

- 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

d) Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism

India has established Joint Working Groups (JWG) 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 organized by Counter Terrorism Cell (CTC), MEA. Drug offences are usually one of the issues covered in JWGs and NCB represents India on matters related to drug offences.

e) Drug Liaison Officers

Constant interaction is also maintained with Drug Liaison Officers of foreign countries viz USA, UK, France, Canada and Germany posted in the region for sharing intelligence, joint operations/ investigation & Controlled Deliveries.

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

India is a signatory to the SAARC Convention on Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic substances, 1993. Under the SAARC convention, meetings are held among the SAARC

Interior/Home Ministers and the SAARC Interior/Home Secretaries and members of SAARC Conference on cooperation in Police matters. The 1st and 2nd meetings were held in Oct' 2007 & April 2008. No meeting was held during the year 2009.

SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD):

SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD) was launched on 1st January 1992 at the Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB) in Colombo, Sri Lanka to create a data bank in respect of all major drug offences in the SAARC region, with periodical analysis of seizures, trafficking trends, methods of concealment, modus operandi and activities of drug syndicates which could help the member countries improve their drug interdiction capabilities.

Each country has nominated an officer as focal point on SDOMD who meet on regular basis.

g) Indo-Bangladesh cooperation

India and Bangladesh have signed a bilateral agreement on cooperation in matters relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in 2006. Home Secretary level talks between India and Bangladesh were held at New Delhi from Nov 29th- Dec 2nd, 2009. DG level talks between the apex Drug Law Enforcement agencies of both the countries were organized at New Delhi in March 2009. India also interacts with Bangladesh in DG level talks between DG BSF & DG BDR on Border Co-ordination where drug trafficking issues are also discussed.

h) Indo-Myanmar cooperation

India and Myanmar have signed a bilateral agreement on cooperation in matters relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in 1993. India and Myanmar hold national level, sectoral and cross-border meetings to assess drug situation and specific problems relating to trafficking.

i) Multilateral Platforms

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

3. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES/MEETINGS:

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

a) Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) established the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) in 1946 as a central policy making body of the United Nations in drug related matters. The Commission is empowered to consider all matters pertaining to demand and supply reduction, including the scheduling of substances to be brought under international control.

The 52nd Session of CND was held at Vienna, Austria from 10th-14th March 2009. The CND delegation was led by Secretary Revenue accompanied by representatives from DoR, MHA, MSJ&E, NCB and CBN as members.

b) Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA)

The HONLEA Asia and the Pacific, an apex forum for drug related issues, was established to:

- i. Identify salient policy and enforcement issues in the region
- ii. Establish working groups to analyze the issues & give recommendations
- iii. Bring their reports and recommendations to the attention of the CND.

This meeting is organized by UNODC. The 32nd Meeting was held at Bangkok, Thailand, from February 10th-13th, 2009.

c) Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC)

The ADEC is organized by National Police Agency (NPA), Japan with the objectives of:

- i. promoting exchange of information on drug related matters including trends.
- ii. working jointly on establishing a regional network in drug control among various law enforcement agencies.

The 14th ADEC meeting was held at Tokyo Japan, from February 17th-20th, 2009.

d) Regional International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC)

Regional IDEC is organized by Drug Enforcement Administration, (DEA), USA. IDEC concentrates in the following areas:

- i. Drug trafficking,

- ii. Money Laundering and
- iii. Diversion of essential and precursor chemicals.
- iv. Regional and global initiatives for control of international drug trafficking.

The Regional IDEC was held at St Petersburg, Russia, from March 30th-April 2nd, 2009.

e) International Workshop for the Suppression of West African Drug Trafficking Syndicate

This international workshop is the result of the latest 14th ADEC meeting held in Japan in February, 2009 that reaffirmed the concern of the threat of the West African drug trafficking syndicate in the region.

This workshop was held at Bangkok, Thailand from April 9th-10th, 2009.

f) Operation TARCET Afghanistan

This meeting is organized by UNODC Regional Office for Central Asia and the Country Office in Afghanistan. Operation TARCET focuses on identifying and intercepting consignments of precursor chemicals being smuggled into Afghanistan for use in the illicit manufacture of heroin.

The Operation TARCET Afghanistan anti-narcotics policy level planning session was held at Tashkent, Uzbekistan from May 12th-13th, 2009.

g) Indo-US & Indo-Canada Joint Working Group meetings

The INDO-US and Indo-Canada JWG meetings on counter terrorism were held at Washington, USA and Ottawa, Canada on 17th June 2009 and 19th June 2009 respectively.

h) CPDAP Drug Focal Points Desk officers Meeting

The first Colombo Plan Focal Point Desk Officer meeting was held to improve the administrative and technical operation of all CP Programmes.

The first meeting was held at Colombo, Sri Lanka from August 12th-13th, 2009.

i) Anti-Drug Liaison Officials' Meeting for International Cooperation

The ADLOMICO is organized by South Korea. The ADLOMICO meeting covers trends of:

- i. new type of drugs & ATS, trafficking of cultivated narcotics (cannabis, opium, coca etc.), development of techniques of drug signature and analysis (including profiling),

precursor chemical control, advanced investigative methods (controlled delivery, money laundering, etc. and drug trafficking on internet)

- ii. exchange of information on drug crimes and to establish personal contacts amongst drug law enforcement agencies.

The 19th ADLOMICO meeting was held at Busan, South Korea from Sept 16th-18th, 2009.

j) Case Strategy Meeting regarding investigation into the New Delhi, based Nigerian Drug Traffickers operating from India, organized by DEA, US Deptt of Justice

This meeting was mainly focused on the activities and modus operandi of Nigerian drug traffickers operating from India and having links in other countries.

This meeting was held at Jakarta, Indonesia, from August 11th -12th, 2009.

k) ASEAN Senior Officials on Drugs Matters (ASOD) & Indian consultation

The objectives of the consultation are to:

- i. exchange views on illicit drug trafficking situation in the region
- ii. combat flow of Ketamine in the region

The 2nd meeting was held on Oct 1st, 2009 at Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

l) 44th Sub-Commission on Narcotics Drugs

The objectives of the Sub-commission are to:

- i. serve as a consultative body that would provide the Commission with regional perspective on dealing with illicit drug activities in the Near and Middle east
- ii. facilitate cooperation and coordination in regional activities directed against illicit drug trafficking.

The 44th session was held at Vienna, Austria from Nov 16th-19th, 2009.

m) 2nd CPDAP National Drug Focal Points Meeting

The 2nd meeting of National Drug Focal Points was organized by CPDAP, Colombo to bring together the heads of Drug Focal Points of the Colombo Plan member countries in the Asia-Pacific region to:

- i. review the progress of CPDAP initiatives since 1st CPDAP National Focal points Meeting in 2008

- ii. Identify and discuss new trends in drug abuse, drug production and trafficking and associated issues
- iii. re-assess the human resources and other needs of member countries
- iv. assist member countries to formulate effective anti-drug policies & strategies
- v. promote continuous critical support for the CPDAP programmes.

The 2nd CPDAP National Drug Focal Points meeting was held at Jakarta, Indonesia from December 2nd-4th, 2009.

4. VISIT OF FOREIGN DELEGATIONS TO NCB HQRS

The following foreign delegations visited India to discuss drug related issues:-

- i. The delegation from Bangladesh visited Delhi for the 1st DG level talks between Narcotics Control Bureau, India and the Department of Narcotics Control, Bangladesh which was held on 25th & 26th March, 2009 in New Delhi.



DG level talks between NCB India and DNC Bangladesh

- ii. The delegation from Hong Kong Special Administration Region led by Mr Ambrose S K Lee, Secretary for Security visited NCB Headquarters on 14th September, 2009 and interacted with senior NCB Officers.



Delegation from Hong Kong Special Administration Region led by Mr Ambrose S K Lee, Secretary for Security

5. INCB / UNODC REPORTING

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

6. INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD (INCB)

To meet the international obligations under the three UN Conventions, NCB submits seven reports in the prescribed formats to INCB Vienna (Annexure-8).

It has been seen that the information required for preparing these reports was not being received from concerned agencies in time. To streamline the system of reporting to INCB,

NCB in coordination with the agencies like CBN, CCF, DCGI has institutionalized a mechanism of nodal officers for compiling and reconciling the figures and data before sending to INCB. NCB has also organized workshops for State Drug Controllers to familiarize and sensitize them in this regard.

DoR reviewed the system for reporting to INCB and proposed that rather than depending upon the State Drug Controllers, there should be a Central Authority which will directly interact with Pharmaceutical companies, allocate quota of various narcotics drugs, get information directly on estimates and consumption from manufacturing units, so that information could be sent to INCB intime. At present CBN has been entrusted with the said responsibility.

7. UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF DRUGS CRIME (UNODC)

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

- i. Part -I: Legal and administrative aspects of the working of the treaties
- ii. Part - II: Drug abuse situation, extent, pattern and trends of drug abuse
- iii. Part-III: Illicit supply & traffic in drug, extent, pattern and trends of illicit drug cultivation, manufacture and trafficking.

The NCB furnishes the ARQ to UNODC which forms the basis of the World Drug Report published every year.

DEMAND REDUCTION

Reducing the demand for illicit drugs is a key element in the overall strategy for dealing with the drug problem. The measures for demand reduction include:

- i. Awareness building and educating people about ill effects of drug abuse through various propaganda campaigns
- ii. Community based intervention for motivation and counselling, identification, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts
- iii. Training of volunteers/service providers and other stakeholders for building of a committed and skilled cadre.

The NDPS Act 1985, provides for treatment of drug dependent persons. Under Section 71 of the Act, the Govt. may establish centres for identification, treatment, education, after-care rehabilitation and social integration of addicts and also for supply of narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances to them. The Act also permits non-government entities to set up drug treatment services.

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is the nodal agency for implementing the drug demand reduction programmes in the country. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment assists 361 NGOs for maintaining 376 De-Addiction-cum-Rehabilitation Centres and 68 Counseling and Awareness centres all over the country. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, oversees 120 National Drug Dependence Treatment Centres (NDDTC) at various locations.

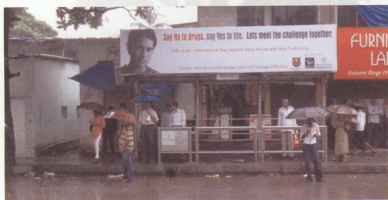
AWARENESS

International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking-26th June

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

On the occasion of 26th June 2009, NCB HQs and its Zonal Units have organized various activities as below:

- i. Messages from the Hon'ble President of India, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and other dignitaries were published in leading national/local dailies in English, Hindi and vernacular languages on the occasion of 26th June, 2009
- ii. A month long Essay Competition for schools in coordination with Indian Express and UNODC
- iii. Broadcast/Telecast of Drug Awareness messages and programmes on all TV channels and SMSs on mobiles
- iv. Rally/Padyatras and awareness programmes in abuse prone areas like slums
- v. Painting and slogan writing competition, pledge taking ceremonies in schools etc



Banner with awareness message endorsed by star cricketer Sachin Tendulkar at Goregaon, Mumbai

- vi. Display of banners and posters at all prominent public places like railway stations, cinema halls, shopping malls, hospitals, bus stands, important colleges & government offices. Display of banners with awareness message endorsed by star cricketer Sachin Tendulkar at various prominent places all over Mumbai city
- vii. 'Run against Drug Abuse' organised in coordination with Health Fitness Society at Rajghat, New Delhi
- viii. Street play shows by NGO "Butterflies" in coordination with UNODC.

In addition, Chief Secretaries & Directors General of Police of States/UTs, Chiefs of CPOs were requested to organise various activities against menace of drug abuse in a befitting manner.



Run against Drug Abuse organized at New Delhi on June 26, 2009

Workshop for sensitizing Enforcement Officers on "Drug Abuse".

A workshop for sensitizing NCB officers and staff on the problem of drug abuse was organized at NCB Headquarters on September 29th, 2009. Dr. Rajat Ray, Dr. Anju Dhawan & Dr. Atul Ambekar, experts from National Drug Dependence Centre, AIIMS, New Delhi enlightened the officers on topical issues like 'Drug abuse scenario in India', 'Drug abuse, treatment & rehabilitation', and 'Post addiction symptoms, withdrawal & socio-economic effects of drug abuse' respectively.



Dr. Rajat Ray addressing NCB officers and staff on September 29, 2009

ORGANIZATION**(A) MANPOWER****1. Appointments****a) Direct Recruitment**

Recruitment Rules of Intelligence Officers was amended after the review done by the Home Secretary which enabled recruitment through Staff Selection Commission (SSC). SSC was requested to conduct a special examination for 50 Intelligence Officers who will be inducted in NCB in 2010.

b) Deputation

The following Group-I officers joined NCB during 2009 on deputation:-

- Shri B. Hazra, Assistant Director (Policy & Coordination) at Hqrs
- Shri U.K. Misra, Assistant Director (Administration) at Hqrs.
- Shri V S Shahasane, Assistant Director, Imphal Regional Unit holding additional charge of Asst. Director (Intelligence & Investigation) at Hqrs.
- Shri P.K. Ghosh, Assistant Director (Guwahati Zone).
- 16 Superintendents and 25 Intelligence Officers joined at different locations on deputation basis.

c) Promotion

4 Assistants were promoted to the rank of Intelligence Officers, 1 Stenographer Grade-II to Private Secretary, 6 LDCs to UDCs and 2 Steno Grade-III to Steno Grade-II.

d) Repatriation

The following officers were repatriated to their parent departments after completion of their tenure in the NCB:

- Shri C L Mahar, Deputy Director (Administration)
- Shri Sandeep Mittal, Zonal Director (Delhi Zone)
- Shri A. P. Siddiqui, Deputy Director (Intelligence & Investigation)
- Shri Apoorva Pandey, Asstt Director (Policy & Coordination)

e) Superannuation

Shri S. S. Jhajharia, Asstt. Director (Administration)

(B) LOGISTICS:**i. Mobility**

36 new vehicles including 18 four wheelers and 18 two wheelers were sanctioned to NCB at a cost of Rs. 80.61 lacs during the year 2009.

ii. Arms & Ammunition

Sanction for procurement of 65 9mm Glock/Browning Pistols, 22 9mm SAF Carbines, 4062 9mm cartridges and 44 Bullet Proof Jackets were received from MHA during the year.

iii. Surveillance Equipments

A comprehensive proposal for restructuring and strengthening of NCB under the 100 days Action Plan was submitted to the MHA during 2009 to augment the capabilities of NCB. The proposal included procurement of electronic surveillance equipments, upgradation of existing surveillance facilities and purchase of interdiction equipments like high resolution binoculars, audio-video transceivers, night vision devices, Global positioning systems, digital video cameras, voice loggers and GSM cell phones.

स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो में राजभाषा के बढ़ते कदम

राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी निर्देशों का ब्यूरो मुख्यालय तथा इसके क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने हेतु स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो के मुख्यालय में हिन्दी अनुभाग स्थापित है जिसमें सहायक निदेशक (राजभाषा) के साथ-साथ एक वरिष्ठ अनुवादक तथा एक कनिष्ठ अनुवादक भी परस्थित हैं।

राजभाषा नीति का कार्यान्वयन**तिमाही बैठकें**

वार्षिक रिपोर्टों के अतिरिक्त के दौरान मुख्यालय में गठित राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की कार्यालयाध्यक्ष की अध्यक्षता में 4 बैठकों का आयोजन किया गया। बैठक के कार्यवृत्त संबंधित अधिकारियों/अनुभागों को अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई हेतु भेजे गए।

तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्टें

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

अनुवाद कार्य

राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) के अन्तर्गत जारी किए जाने वाले कागजातों का भी अग्रतः के आधार पर अनुवाद कार्य सम्पन्न किया गया।

हिन्दी कार्यशाला का आयोजन

रिपोर्टों के अतिरिक्त के दौरान स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो में परस्थित सभी कर्मचारियों एवं अधिकारियों के लिए एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें राजभाषा अधिनियम तथा राजभाषा नियम तथा राजभाषा नीति संबंधी जानकारी उपलब्ध कराई गई।

द्विभाषी कम्प्यूटर व्यवस्था

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

हिन्दी पखवाड़े का आयोजन

ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में 15 से 30 सितम्बर, 2009 को हिन्दी पखवाड़े का आयोजन किया गया। बड़े पैमाने पर आयोजित इस पखवाड़े में निबंध लेखन, टिप्पण तथा प्रारूप लेखन, हिन्दी भाषण 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 प्रतियोगिता का भी आयोजन किया गया। इन प्रतियोगिताओं में भारी संख्या में अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों ने भाग लिया तथा नकद पुरस्कार प्राप्त किए। ब्यूरो के कुछ क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में भी इस दौरान इसी प्रकार की गतिविधियों का संचालन किया गया।

Annexure -1

NATIONAL DRUG ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS

Narcotic Drugs

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
SEIZURE OF VARIOUS DRUGS IN KG. WITH NO. OF CASES						
Opium	Seizure	2,009	2,826	2,226	2,033	1,732
	Cases	997	1,172	1,198	1,067	899
Morphine	Seizure	47	36	43	73	42
	Cases	135	190	198	260	351
Heroin	Seizure	981	1,182	1,186	1,063	1045
	Cases	4,921	5,666	5,686	4,950	3,963
Ganja	Seizure	153,660	157,710	107,881	103,211	208,764
	Cases	9,580	8,671	9,420	9,054	9,423
Hashish	Seizure	3,965	3,852	5,181	4,084	3,549
	Cases	1,818	2,259	2,710	3,370	3,495
Cocaine	Seizure	4	206	8	12	12
	Cases	26	47	48	50	45
Total	Cases	17477	18005	19260	18751	18176

Psychotropic Substances

Methaqualone	Seizure	472	4,521	1	2,382	0
	Cases	12	7	1	18	0
Amphetamine	Seizure	0	0	0	20	41
	Cases	0	0	0	9	2
L.S.D. (Sq. Paper)	Seizure	0	0	2,077	0	0
	Cases	0	0	3	0	0
Total	Cases	12	7	4	27	2

Precursor Chemicals

Ephedrine	Seizure	8	1,276	395	1,284	1,244
	Cases	2	5	3	9	10
Acetic Anhydride	Seizure	300	133	236	2,754	1,038
	Cases	6	4	4	11	12
Total	Cases	8	9	7	20	22

Annexure-2

DRUG SEIZURES EFFECTED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES IN 2009

Agency	Opium	Heroin	Cocaine	Ganja	Hashish	Acetic anhydride	Ephedrine/Pseudo ephedrine
NCB	133	133	1	4483	217	340	218
DRI	0	194	0	45579	158	118	500
Custom & Central Excise	136	37	2	16833	0	210	526
CBN	49	3	0	14	0	68	0
CBI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Police	1414	620	9	134621	3174	301	0
State Excise	0	2	0	7234	0	0	0
Total	1732	1045	12	208764	3549	1038	1244

(In Kg)

Annexure-3

IMPORTANT SEIZURES OF DRUGS AT AIRPORTS IN 2009

Drug	Quantity (kg)	Date of Seizure	Airport	Nationality of person arrested
Heroin	1.576	Jan 24, 2009	Chennai	Sri Lankan
Heroin	2.700	Mar 23, 2009	Mumbai	Nigerian
Hashish	8.000	Apr 07, 2009	Mumbai	French
Heroin	3.107	Apr 10, 2009	Mumbai	South African
Morphine	5.600	May 15, 2009	Delhi	USA
Heroin	1.160	June 12, 2009	Mumbai	Indian
Heroin	1.860	July 08, 2009	Delhi	Nigerian
Cocaine	0.980	Aug 20, 2009	Mumbai	Nigerian
Heroin	2.85	Sept 20, 2009	Mumbai	Malaysian
Hashish	43.910	Nov 01, 2009	Bangalore	Taiwan
Heroin	15.010	Nov 26, 2009	Delhi	2 Afghan, 1 Indian
Heroin	1.590	Dec 30, 2009	Mumbai	South African

Annexure-4

IMPORTANT SEIZURES OF DRUGS IN COURIER PARCELS IN 2009

S.No.	Date	Seizing Agency	Drug (in Kg.)	Destination	Method of concealment
1.	Jan 02, 2009	NCB, Mumbai	Morphine-0.540	UK	Books
2.	Mar 24, 2009	NCB, Chennai	Heroin-0.534	South Africa	Buttons
3.	May 14, 2009	NCB, Delhi	Heroin-0.230	South Africa	
4.	June 08, 2009	NCB, Mumbai	Heroin-2.8	South Africa	Trolley bag
5.	Nov 24, 2009	NCB, Mumbai	Heroin-1.000	South Africa	Gift tea packs
6.	Apr 29, 2009	NCB, Chandigarh	Hashish-29.942	Netherlands	Dining tables
7.	July 08, 2009	NCB, Delhi	Heroin-0.671 Hashish-4.408	Netherland Germany, USA, China	Letters
8.	Aug 07, 2009	NCB, Mumbai	Heroin-0.800	Netherlands	Photo frames
9.	Dec 07, 2009	NCB, Mumbai	Heroin-2.000	Netherlands	Gasket sets
10.	Jan 13, 2009	NCB, Mumbai	Ephedrine 70.32	Mexico	Misdeclared
11.	Sept 18, 2009	NCB, Mumbai	Heroin-0.700	Australia	Pen stand
12.	Oct 15, 2009	NCB, Delhi	Heroin-1.2	USA	Tarrot Card
13.	Oct 29, 2009	NCB, Chennai	Cocaine-0.100	Chennai	Sides of cartoon
14.	Dec 15, 2009	DRI, Hyd	Heroin-1.140	Canada & Spain	Walls of carton box

Annexure-5

PERSONS ARRESTED AND ACTION TAKEN

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
ARRESTS					
Nos. of person arrested including Foreigners	19,746	20,688	22,267	20,515	19,546
Nos. of Foreigner arrested	173	232	181	199	192
PROSECUTION					
Nos. of persons prosecuted	20,138	19,582	23,764	24,931	19,377
Nos. of persons convicted	9,074	9,921	15,390	15,973	11,418
Nos. of persons acquitted	4,291	4,565	7,916	6,242	4,725
ACTION TAKEN UNDER PITNDPS (NDPS) ACT, 1988					
Nos. of detention order issued under PITNDPS Act, 1985	8	4	2	0	0
Nos. detained	18	4	0	0	0
FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY					
Value of property Forfeited (Rs.)	0	153,159	0	984,000	55,150,000
Nos. of cases	0	1	0	1	3
Value of property Frozen (Rs.)	37,686,501	20,288,556	71,439,344	26,233,464	27,320,830
Nos. of cases	26	12	17	8	17

Annexure-6

FOREIGN NATIONALS ARRESTED DURING 2009

S.NO.	NATIONALITY	PERSONS ARRESTED
1.	MYANMAR	50
2.	NIGERIA	47
3.	NEPAL	27
4.	AFGHANISTAN	11
5.	SRI LANKA	5
6.	KENYA	4
7.	PAKISTAN	4
8.	SOUTH AFRICA	4
9.	TANZANIA	4
10.	RUSSIA	3
11.	ITALY	2
12.	NEW ZEALAND	2
13.	SWITZERLAND	2
14.	USA	2
15.	AUSTRIA	1
16.	BANGLADESH	2
17.	CANADA	1
18.	CAMEROON	1
19.	COTE D'LOVIRE	1
20.	CONGO	1
21.	FINLAND	1
22.	FRANCE	1

23.	GHANA	1
24.	GREECE	1
25.	GUINE BISSAU	1
26.	IRAN	1
27.	IVORY COAST	1
28.	JAPAN	1
29.	LIBERIA	1
30.	MOZAMBIQUE	1
31.	MALAYSIA	1
32.	NAMIBIA	1
33.	POLAND	1
34.	SINGAPORE	1
35.	THAILAND	1
36.	UNITED KINGDOM	1
37.	ZIMBABWE	1
38.	OTHERS	1
	TOTAL	192

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	BIMSTEC		✓		
11	Cambodia	✓	✓		
12	Canada		✓	✓	✓
13	China	✓	✓		
14	Croatia	✓	✓		
15	Cyprus	✓			
16	Egypt	✓	✓		
17	European Union		✓		
18	France		✓	✓	✓
19	Germany		✓		✓
20	Hong Kong				✓
21	Indonesia	MOU	✓		
22	Israel	✓	✓		
23	Italy	✓	✓		
24	Japan		✓		
25	Kazakhstan		✓	✓	
26	Korea South			✓	✓

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

Annexure-8

RETURNS TO INCB & UNODC

(i) INCB:

- Form - A** Statistics of import and export of Narcotics drugs
(Quarterly)
- Form - B** Estimates of requirements of narcotic drugs, manufacture of synthetic drugs, opium production and cultivation of the opium poppy
(Annual)
- Form C** Annual Statistics of production, manufacture, consumption, stocks and seizures of narcotics drugs
(Annual)
- Form - A/P** Statistics of import and export of psychotropic substances listed in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention
(Quarterly)
- Form - P** Statistical data regarding production, manufacture, consumption, stocks of psychotropic substances
(Annual)
- Form - B/P** Assessment of requirement of psychotropic substances
(After every 3 years)
- Form-D** Substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of Narcotic drugs.
(Annual)

(ii) UNODC:

- Annual Report Questionnaire (ARQ) on working of internal drug control trends
(Annual)

Annexure-9

NOTIFICATION

Notification issued by Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, vide S. O. 2941 (E) dated 18th November 2009 is reproduced as under:

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (vii a) and (xxiii a) of section 2 of the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic substances Act, 1985 (61 of 1985) the Central Government, hereby makes the following amendment in the Notification S.O. 1055 (E), dated 19th October, 2001, namely:

In the table at the end after Note 3, the following Note shall be inserted, namely:-

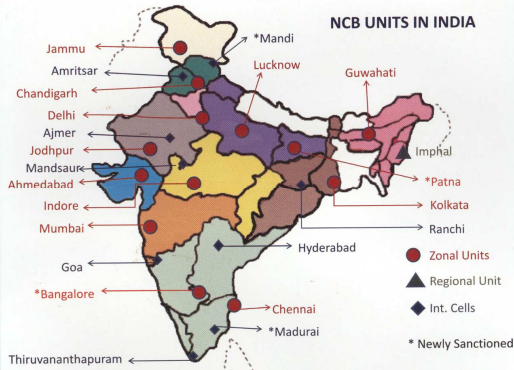
"(4) The quantities shown in column 5 and 6 of the table relating to the respective drugs shown in column 2 shall apply to the entire mixture or any solution or any one or more narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances of that particular drug in dosage form or isomers, esters, ethers, and salts of these drugs, including salts of esters, ethers and isomers, wherever existence of such substance is possible and not just its pure drug content."

Annexure-10

Heads of Anti-Narcotics Task Force

S.No.	State	Head of Anti-Narcotics Task Force	Contact Number
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adtl. Director General of Police, CID, 3rd Floor, DGP Office Complex, Saifabad, Hyderabad- 500004 Andhra Pradesh.	040-23232831 Fax No. 040-23296565
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Deputy Inspector General of Police (Crime), Police Hqrs, Itanagar, Post- R.K. Mission, Distt- Papumpare, Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar - 791113.	0360-2212471 FAX: 0360-2212471
3.	Assam	Inspector General of Police, CID, Office of Adtl. Director General of Police(CID) Ulubari, Assam, Guwahati -781 007.	0361-2524494 Fax No. 0361-2462480
4.	Bihar	Inspector General (EOW), CID, Old Secretariat, Patna, Bihar.	0612-2217829
5.	Chattisgarh	Dy Inspector General, CID, Police Hqrs, Chattisgarh Civil Line, Raipur Chattisgarh - 492 001.	0771-2331365 0771-4240062 (CR)
6.	Goa	Supdt of Police , Crime & Intelligence, Police Hqrs, Panaji, Goa	0832-2428439
7.	Gujarat	IGP (Crime & Railways), Crime-III, 5th Floor, Police Bhawan, Sector-18, Gujarat, Gandhinagar.	079-23254385/26932275)
8.	Haryana	ADGP (Crime), ANTF, Police Hqrs, Sector-6, Panchkula, Haryana-134100.	0172-6577820 Fax - 0172-253228.

Annexure-12



Annexure-13

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU
 MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
 GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
 NEW DELHI - 110 066
 Website: <http://narcoticsindia.nic.in>

Control Room: 26181553/1805/3156/3528 Fax: 26185240

ADDRESS, TELEPHONE NOS, FAX NOS, & EMAIL-IDs OF SENIOR OFFICERS

NCB HQRS, NEW DELHI

Sl. No.	FULL ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NO.	FAX NUMBER
1	Director General Email: dg_ncb@nic.in	011-26172089	011-26105747
2	Dy. Director General (Ops) Email: ddge-ncb@nic.in	011-26185209	011-26185240
3	Dy. Director General (HQrs) Email: ddgc-ncb@nic.in	011-26181090	011-26185240
4	Dy. Director (Ops) Email: ddi-ncb@nic.in	011-26185226	011-26174374
5	Dy. Director (P&C) Email: ddp-ncb@nic.in	011-26185227	011-26185240
6	Dy. Director (Admn) Email: dda-ncb@nic.in	011-26194390	011-26182714
7	Asst. Director (Ops)	011-26182521	011-26185221
8	Asst. Director (P&C)	011-26192577	011-26185240
9	Asst. Director (Admn.)	011-26101141	011-26185240

ZONAL UNITS

1	Zonal Director, Narcotics Control Bureau, Jammu Zonal Unit, House No.11, New Rehari, Jammu Email: zdjzmu-ncb@nic.in	0191-2542695	Telefax: 0191-2598029
2	Zonal Director, Narcotics Control Bureau, Chandigarh Zonal Unit, House No. 80, Sector-2, Chandigarh, Email: zdczu-ncb@nic.in	0172-2749731	0172-2749536
3	Zonal Director, Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi Zonal Unit, West block no.1. Wing no.7, R.K.Puram, New Delhi Email: zddzu-ncb@nic.in	011-26186283,	011-26181449
4	Zonal Director, Narcotics Control Bureau, Lucknow Zonal Unit, B-912 Sector-A, CID Colony, Mahanagar, Lucknow Email: zdvzu-ncb@nic.in	0522-2339410	0522-2339411
5	Zonal Director, Narcotics Control Bureau, Jodhpur Zonal Unit, Ambika Bhawan, at Shervillas, Near Euro School, Ratnada, Jodhpur Email: zdjzu-ncb@nic.in	0291-2510024	0291-2510092
6	Zonal Director, Narcotics Control Bureau, Ahmedabad Zonal Unit, 2ND & 3RD Floor, Screen Building, Drive In Cinema, Thaltej, Ahmedabad Email: zdazu-ncb@nic.in	079-27485488	079-27497330
7	Zonal Director, Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai Zonal Unit 3rd Floor Exchange Building, Sprott Road Ballard State, Mumbai Email: zdmzu-ncb@nic.in	022-22621593	022-22613604

8	Zonal Director, Narcotics Control Bureau, Indore Zonal Unit, Flat no. 109 & 110 Mahavir Kripa Avenue, Airport Road, Kalani Nagar, Indore Email: zdindzu-ncb@nic.in	0731-2557705	0731-2557701
9	Zonal Director, Narcotics Control Bureau, Southern Zonal Unit C-3, A Rajaji Bhavan, Besant Nagar, Chennai Email: zdszu-ncb@nic.in	044-24912718	044-24910937
10	Zonal Director, Narcotics Control Bureau, Eastern Zonal Unit 4/2 Karaya Road, 3rd Floor, Kolkata Email: zdkzu-ncb@nic.in	033-22891963	033-22891957
11	Zonal Director, Narcotics Control Bureau, Guwahati Zonal Unit, House no. 25, S.K. Baruah Road, 1ST Bye-Lane, Dispur, Guwahati Email: zdghtzu-ncb@nic.in	0361-2229376	0361-2229375
12	Regional Director, Narcotics Control Bureau, Regional Unit Imphal, 1st Floor, Shripad Bhavan, Iskon Complex Imphal Airport Road, Imphal, Email: rdimzu-ncb@nic.in	0385-2455132	0385-2455131

Annexure-14

CREATION AND MANDATE OF NCB:

NCB was created as Central Authority for the purpose of exercising the powers and functions of the Central Government under the Act. The Government of India promulgated the charter of NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU on the 17th of March, 1986. The Bureau, subject to the supervision and control of the Central Government, is to exercise the powers and functions of the Central Government for taking measures with respect to :

1. Co-ordination of actions by various officers, State Governments and other authorities under the principal (NDPS) Act, the Customs Act, 1962, the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and any other law for the time being in force in connection with the enforcement of the provisions of the principal Act.
2. Implementation of the obligations in respect of counter measures against illicit traffic under:-
 - a. the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961
 - b. the Protocol of 1972 amending the aforesaid Convention
 - c. the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, and
 - d. any other international Convention or protocol or other instrument amending an international convention relating to narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances which may be ratified or acceded to by India hereafter.
3. Assistance to the concerned authorities in foreign countries and concerned international organizations with a view to facilitating coordination and universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.
4. Coordination of actions taken by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Ministry of Welfare (Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, since may 1998) and other concerned Ministries, Departments or Organizations in respect of matters relating to drug abuse.



Drug Museum at NCB Hqs inaugurated on April 15, 2009