



# Narcotics

## Annual Report 2004

*Narcotics Control Bureau  
Ministry of Home Affairs  
Government of India*



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Director General

It gives me great pleasure to bring to you the Annual Report for the year 2004. The report relies upon the data for the year 2003.

My sincere thanks to over 100 formations comprising of State Police, State Excise, Customs & Central Excise, Paramilitary Organizations, Central Bureau of Narcotics, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence for their cooperation in providing necessary inputs.

I also take this opportunity to thank the officers who appreciated our last year's report, which incorporated several new initiatives in presentation and analysis.

No country can fight the scourge of drugs on its own. Combating drug trafficking requires bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation and even more importantly, regional cooperation. Regional cooperation is of strategic importance because traffickers do not recognize political boundaries drawn by the civilized world. Therefore, cooperation within the SAARC region and with countries neighbouring south Asia requires high priority.

Briefly, the drug situation in India did not witness any unusual trends during 2003. Heroin seizures were placed at 991 kgs, which is in consonance with long term trends.

Trafficking on the Indo-Sri Lanka sector remained a cause of concern. Indian drug law enforcement agencies seized 150 Kgs. of heroin on this sector and arrested 23 Sri Lankan nationals. However, in relation to 2002 there has been a fall in quantity of heroin seized in this sector. The reasons are to be found in some major syndicates having been neutralized during the last three years as well as a reduction in size of consignments being trafficked. Due to intensive vigilance on the Indo - Pak border, heroin trafficking across the border remained under check.



Yet reports indicate small but steady trafficking of SWA heroin into India. The year witnessed a unique seizure of 16.33 kg of Afghan origin heroin concealed in almonds. The case was detected by Customs at IGI Airport and led to the arrest of one Afghan national. However, trafficking across the Indo-Bangladesh border showed some signs of resurgence.

Seizures of hashish were much lower in 2003 (3012 kgs.) as compared to 2002 (4487 kgs.). This may not be so much on account of reduced trafficking but possibly due to lack of successful interdiction. Nepal remained a major source of hashish trafficked into India. Nearly 53% of the seizures were of hashish sourced to Nepal. Within India, the states of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh are considered as important sources of hashish. Customs & NCB carried out cannabis destruction campaigns in both the states.

Ganja is the most abused substance in India. The seizures of Ganja (Marijuana) in 2003 are placed at 79 tons. Nearly 34% of the seizures are accounted for in the north eastern states. Maharashtra (10 tons) and Uttar Pradesh (8 tons) were other states reporting big seizures of Ganja.

Reports of abuse of medicinal preparations like painkillers, cough syrups and sedatives continued to be received. Buprenorphine injections were found to be particularly favoured by Gulf bound traffickers. The DRI effected three significant cases of illicit trafficking of Buprenorphine, during 2003. Also, diazepam was conspicuous by the number of seizures effected by UP Police.

Control of precursor chemicals is an integral part of India's drug law enforcement strategy. The strict controls envisaged under the NDPS Act on manufacture & trading of precursor chemicals & effective enforcement kept the diversion of these chemicals under check. In view of the resurgence of

illicit manufacture of methaqualone in 2002, the Govt of India placed Anthranilic Acid under the NDPS (Regulation of Controlled substances) Order 1993. 2003 witnessed a decline in seizures of methaqualone from over 7 tons in 2002 to 593 kgs. in 2003. The reduced seizures appear to indicate that successful interdictions during 2002 impacted trafficking levels. The INCB's report on Precursor chemicals (2003) also noted the relocation of methaqualone bases to other parts of the globe due effective law enforcement in India. (pg 28).

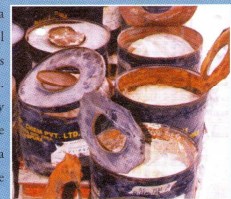
The Bureau achieved notable successes in the area of international cooperation. We have closely cooperated with the Drug Enforcement Administration of USA in two important cases. A seizure of 562 kgs of Hashish was effected in the USA on intelligence provided by the Bureau. In follow up, key persons were arrested in India.

In the other case, the DEA and NNCC, China provided information to the Bureau eventually leading to a seizure of 24 kgs of ephedrine & more importantly, busting an attempt to set up an Amphetamine Type Stimulants lab in Kolkata.

The Bureau also carried out controlled delivery operations involving the smuggling of hashish (with Russia) & heroin (South Africa).

In the field of precursor chemicals, a notable instance of international cooperation arose from a seizure of 1024 kgs of ephedrine in Manila in November 2003. The Philippines Drug Enforcement Agency & NCB closely cooperated in the case leading to the arrest of key persons in India and the busting of a major ephedrine trafficking syndicate.

Apart from cases involving illicit trafficking, the Bureau has also achieved successes in tracing, arresting and extraditing highly wanted traffickers. A notable case has been of



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## Highlights

- During the year 2003, 991 kgs of heroin were seized by all the drug law enforcement agencies.
- Methaqualone (mandrax) seizures witnessed a sharp decrease from 7458 kgs in 2002 to 345 kgs in 2003.
- During the year, 1720 Kgs of opium was seized. Of this 39% was in the three states licitly cultivating opium, namely, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh. Furthermore, Madhya Pradesh accounted for 156 Kgs of heroin seizures.
- 3013 kgs of hashish was seized in 2003. Nepal remained a major source of hashish trafficked into India.
- Ganja is the most abused substance in India. The seizures of Ganja (Marijuana) in 2003 are placed at 79 tons. Nearly 34% of the seizures are accounted for in the north eastern states. Maharashtra (10 tons) and Uttar Pradesh (8 tons) were other states reporting big seizures of Ganja.
- Trafficking on the Indo-Sri Lankan sector remained a cause for concern. 150 kgs of heroin was seized on this sector destined for Sri Lanka.
- There are indications of increased trafficking of heroin from India to Bangladesh.
- Reports of abuse of medicinal preparations in various parts of the country continued to be received. Some quantities of these medicines were also reported to be smuggled into neighboring countries.



- Illicit opium cultivation was destroyed over an area of 1243 acres. Cannabis was eradicated over an area of 2514 acres.
- Anthralic Acid was placed under the NDPS (Regulation of Controlled substances) Order 1993.
- Ephedrine seizures touched a record high of 3234 Kgs.



## CONTENTS

1. Introduction	1
2. India's Drug Law Enforcement Strategy	5
3. The Year 2003 in Review	7
4. Trafficking Trends in Major drugs	13
5. Trafficking in Narcotic and Psychotropic Pharmaceuticals	33
6. Precursor Control	37
7. Training	42
8. Annexures	43

## Introduction

India's drug problem is a complex mix of a number of regional and domestic factors. First, India's geographic location, namely, its proximity to some of the world's acknowledged illicit drug producing regions, has rendered it vulnerable to the transit trafficking of both heroin and hashish (charas). Secondly, being a traditional producer of the opium poppy, significant resources have to be devoted to prevent leakages of opium from licit to illicit channels. The climate of the country is also conducive for the growth of cannabis. Spontaneous and wild growth of cannabis is reported from several parts of the country, which leads to trafficking of ganja (marijuana) and its derivatives. Thirdly, India's massive chemical industry which also produces a wide range of precursor chemicals is targeted by foreign syndicates for sourcing chemicals for the manufacture of synthetic drugs. Fourthly, India large and highly developed pharmaceutical industry is similarly targeted by traffickers for sourcing medicinal preparations like painkillers, cough syrups and sedatives.

India geographical location contributes significantly to illicit transit trafficking. Towards India's west is the region comprising Afghanistan & Pakistan, which is an internationally acknowledged source of opium and opium based drugs like heroin. Historical data indicates the nearly 35- 40% of India's seizures of heroin have been traditionally sourced to Afghanistan/Pakistan. However, recent events, namely, the opening of new routes through the CIS countries, and the fencing of the Indo-Pak border have led to a decline in the smuggling of south west Asian heroin, if seizure statistics are taken as an indicator. Yet, intelligence reports continue to indicate a steady flow of drugs across the border.

Towards the east are Myanmar and Thailand, where a number of syndicates are said to be engaged in illicit manufacture and distribution of synthetic drugs as well as heroin. Precursor chemicals like ephedrine and pseudo-ephedrine are known to be smuggled from India into this region and small quantities of synthetic drugs and heroin are smuggled from Myanmar into India. However, with continued improvement in enforcement there has been a steady decline in smuggling of precursors from India across the Indo-Myanmar border.

1



Towards the north is Nepal, which is a source of ganja and charas. Charas (hashish) of Nepalese origin is trafficked in significant quantities into India. Large quantities of charas seized in the country are found sourced to Nepal. Several cases involving foreign tourists trafficking charas out to western countries are detected each year.

Towards the south, is Sri Lanka, a sector, which has witnessed a spurt in the trafficking of heroin since 1999. Although the quantity of heroin seized decreased to 150 kg on the Indo-Sri Lanka route in 2003 as compared to 2002 (350 Kg), this sector remained quite sensitive. Sri Lanka nationals remained active in this illicit trade.

Opium poppy has been traditionally cultivated under licence in certain parts of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh under the strict supervision of the Central Bureau of Narcotics. Despite the well established system of controls, there have been cases when some farmers have surreptitiously diverted a part of their produce for abuse by opium addicts and to traffickers for the illicit manufacture of low quality brown sugar. Instances of illicit opium poppy cultivation are rare. However instances have arisen in the past when illicit poppy crops have been cultivated on small plots of land to meet the needs of local addicts. During the year 2003, illicit cultivation over 1243 acres was destroyed by Narcotics Control Bureau and the Customs.

Growth of ganja (cannabis herb) has been observed in the states of J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Manipur. Each year 80 to 100 tonnes of ganja, both, indigenous and smuggled, are seized by drug law enforcement agencies in India.

India's precursor chemical industry, is subject to a highly controlled regime by way of the Regulation of Controlled Substances Order, 1993 issued under the NDPS Act, 1985. During the year, controls under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Regulation of Controlled Substances) Order, 1993 were extended to Anthralic Acid. Presently, Acetic Anhydride,

2

## INDIA'S DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT STRATEGY

India's drug law enforcement strategy is focused on combating the trafficking and illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs, eradicating illicit drug crops, strictly regulating the licit opium crop, implementing a regime of domestic and international trade controls over select precursor chemicals and targeting assets derived from drugs trafficking for confiscation and forfeiture.

The Government of India has taken a series of measures both statutory and administrative as a part of this strategy. The first major step was the enactment of a comprehensive Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act in 1985 which currently constitutes the statutory framework for drug law enforcement in India. This enactment consolidated a series of earlier enactments on the subject in addition to providing legislative sanction for the implementation of India's obligations under various international conventions. Consequent to the 1988 convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, India amended the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act in 1989 in order to establish infringements relating to precursors as a punishable offence and to provide for the forfeiture of drug related assets. In 1993, the NDPS (Regulation of Controlled Substances) order was promulgated. This order sets out the detailed rules and procedures governing the manufacture, distribution, trade, import, export etc., of specified precursor chemicals.

The Act establishes stringent penalties for violations that include prison sentences of upto 20 years and in specified categories of subsequent offences even the death penalty.

The primary areas of focus for counter narcotics efforts are:-

- Strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points, land borders, airports, foreign post offices etc.
- Intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes.
- Improved coordination between the various drug law enforcement agencies in order to impart greater cohesion to interdiction.

3



5



- Identification of illicit cultivation of the opium poppy and the wild growth of cannabis and eradication of these sources of supply.
- Strengthening of international liaison to improve the collection, analysis and dissemination of operational intelligence.
- Strict controls over the movement of precursor chemicals.
- Building of an electronic data base of offenders and suspects.
- Targeting illicit manufacturing units of brown sugar and methaqualone.
- Passenger profiling for identification of members of trafficking groups.
- Using satellite imagery for monitoring identified areas for illicit growth of cannabis or opium.
- Conducting training programmes for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combat drug trafficking.
- Implementing a scheme of monetary rewards for information leading to seizures of Narcotics drugs to informants and officers.



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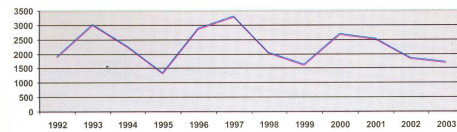
## THE YEAR 2003 IN REVIEW

Seizures during the year 2003 witnessed a decline in comparison to 2002, with the exception of heroin. Details of seizures of some of the major drugs are as follows:

Name of the drug	2000	2001	2002	2003
Opium	2684	2533	1867	1720
Ganja	100056	86929	93477	79653
Heroin	1240	889	993	991
Hashish	5041	5664	4487	3013
Methaqualone	1095	2024	7458	345

### Opium

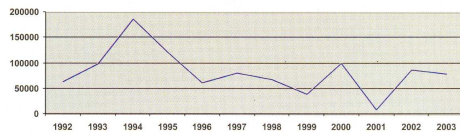
A trend analysis of opium seizures indicates that from 1992 till 2002 seizures fluctuated between a low of 1635 kgs (1999) to a peak of 3316 (1997). Seizures in 2003 were 1720 kgs. These seizures are primarily sourced to diversions from the licit opium crop. A state wise analysis indicates that the three opium cultivating states of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh account for nearly 39% of total seizures and the states of Punjab, Haryana & Maharashtra for another 38%.



7

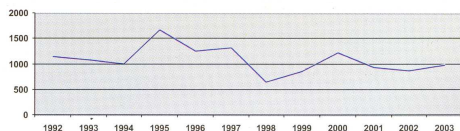
### Ganja:

Ganja seizures, over the last ten years, fluctuated from an all time low of 40113 kgs (1999) to 187896 kgs (1994). During the year 2003, drug law enforcement agencies were successful in seizing 79653 kgs of Ganja. The States in the north east accounted for 34% of the seizures. States of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu also reported large seizures. A significant trend observed in 2003 was the large no. of cases involving seizures of over 2500 kgs in a single case. During 2003, 5 such cases were detected where as in 2002 only 3 such cases had been detected.



### Heroin:

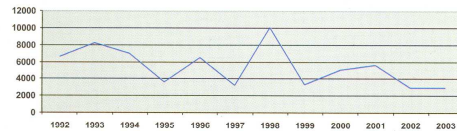
During the last ten years, Heroin seizures have averaged around 1000 kgs, with the highest seizure in 1995 of 1681 kgs and the lowest of 655 kgs in 1998. Seizures in 2003 (991 kgs) are in line with the long term trends. A state wise analysis shows that Tamil Nadu (150 kgs), Delhi (96 kgs), Maharashtra (171 kgs) and Madhya Pradesh (156 kgs), account for 67% of total seizures.



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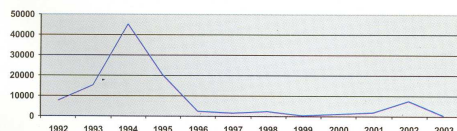
### Hashish:

An analysis of Hashish seizures indicates that during the last ten years the highest seizure was recorded in 1998 (10,106 kgs) and the lowest in 1997 (3281 kgs). In 2003 hashish seizures were placed at 3012 kgs which is 33 % lower than seizures in 2002. A state wise analysis of seizures in 2003 shows that Delhi recorded the highest seizures (1139 kgs) followed by Uttar Pradesh (564 kgs) Himachal Pradesh (371 kgs) and Gujarat (190 kgs). Another significant trend was to be seen in terms of the no. of cases involving a seizure of 100 kgs & above. Only 3 such cases were detected in 2003 as against 11 such cases in 2002.



### Methaqualone:

Methaqualone or mandrax is manufactured and trafficked from India to South Africa. The year 1995 saw methaqualone seizures at a record high of 45319 kgs. Bases upon seizures figures it can be said that the period 1993 to 95 appears to have witnessed frenzied trafficking levels. However, high volume of seizures by drug law enforcement agencies brought down trafficking in the subsequent years. In 1999, seizures dipped to an all time low of 474 kgs but picked up again in 2002 when 7458 kgs of mandrax was seized. In 2003, the seizure of methaqualone fell to 345 kgs. During the year one illicit manufacturing lab was dismantled in Gujarat.



9



### Other drugs:

Other drugs seized by Indian drug law enforcement agencies in 2003 were Morphine (109 kgs) & Cocaine (2 kgs).

### Precursors:

Seizures of Acetic Anhydride were 857 litres in 2003 while seizures of Ephedrine were placed at 3234 Kgs.

### Eradication of illicit drug crops:

Illicit cultivation of opium was identified in 1243 acres. Swift action was taken for destruction of the crop. In comparison, in 2002, illicit opium in 674 acres had been eradicated.

India's climate is conducive for the spontaneous growth of Cannabis. Consistent efforts at identification and destruction of such growth resulted in the destruction of cannabis over 2514 acres. In comparison, similar illicit growth in 425 acres had been destroyed in 2002.

#### Agency wise performance:

(In Kgs)

Agency / drug	Heroin	Hashish	Methaqualone	Ganja
NCB	272	625	287	3442
DRI	62	721	58	9468
Customs & Excise	55	15	0	1380
CBN	20	0	0	40
State Police	577	1653	0	57840
State Excise	4	0	0	5241



10

### Persons arrested:

The number of persons arrested in 2003 is reported to be 19,316 as compared with 12,318 in 2002. The number of foreigners arrested has been steadily increasing over the years. In 2002, 188 foreigners were arrested in comparison to 172 in 2002 and 133 in 2001. Myanmar nationals account for nearly 27% of foreigners arrested. This is followed by Nepalese, Nigerian and Sri Lankans in descending order.

### Financial investigations:

Financial investigations under the NDPS Act, 1985 against drug traffickers have been increasing year to year. The value of property forfeited also shows a steady increase on a year to year basis. The value of property forfeited in the year 2003 is estimated at Rs. 12.4 million.

An analysis of agency wise drug wise seizures indicates that the Narcotics Control Bureau accounts for 27% of the Heroin seized in the country. The State Police account for nearly 73% of the ganja seizures. In the case of hashish, the NCB accounts for 21% of the seizures and DRI accounts for 24%. In other words the Central law enforcement agencies account for 45% of the hashish seizures in the country. Similarly in the case of heroin the central agencies accounted for 41 % of the seizures in the country.



11

## TRAFFICKING TRENDS IN MAJOR DRUGS

13

## OPIUM

India is the only country authorized by the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961) to produce gum opium. Eleven other countries cultivate opium poppy but they do not follow the gum opium method.

Opium production in the country is concentrated in specified tracts in the states of UP, MP and Rajasthan under a stringent licensing regime, implemented by the Central Bureau of Narcotics, Gwalior.

Opium is sown in the month of November each year. The harvesting of the crop commences in certain areas in the last week of February and in the remaining areas during March. The crop year is defined as 1st October of each year to 30th September of the following year. Thus as on 31.12.03 the production figure for the crop year 1st October 2002 to 30th September 2003 are placed at 502 metric tons at 90 degrees consistence (645 metric tones at 70 degrees consistence).

*The State wise production at 70 degrees consistence for the crop year ending September 2003 was:*

State	Production (in tons)	Area (in hectares)	No. Of Cultivators
Rajasthan	372	6683	39282
Uttar Pradesh	16	837	4631
Madhya Pradesh	257	4800	33358

Opium and poppy straw are the raw materials from which alkaloids such as morphine, thebaine and codeine are obtained. Some of these alkaloids are processed further for obtaining other materials, for example, thebaine is used for conversion into oxycodone.

Most of the opium produced in India is destined for export. During the last 10 years, exports have fluctuated between 490 tons to 750 tons per annum. The main importers of opium from India are the USA and Japan. 80% of exports are to the USA.

15

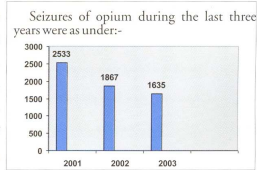
Several other countries also produce opium for scientific and medical purposes. Some of the major producers of opium are Turkey, Australia, Spain and France.



However, there are a number of other countries in which illicit cultivation of opium takes place. The area under illicit opium cultivation in the world, for the year 2003, has been estimated at 168,600 hectares. (Afghanistan accounts for 80,000 hectares, while in Myanmar 62,200 hectares are allegedly under illicit cultivation). As per the estimates for the year 2003 prepared by United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC), 4,765 tons of illicit raw opium is suspected to have been produced worldwide of which Afghanistan is said to have produced 3,652 MT and Myanmar 810 MT.

The geographical proximity of the world's two largest illicit opium producing areas to India poses a serious threat of transit trafficking of narcotic drugs.

While the controls over licit opium production in India are quite comprehensive and backed by an effective enforcement structure, certain quantities of opium do get diverted to illicit channels. A major percentage of this diverted opium is intended for local facilities were detected and dismantled.



16

consumption of addicts in the country. But some of it also appears to get processed into low quality brown sugar in make-shift clandestine laboratories (average purity levels of 10%-15%). During 2003, four such facilities were detected and dismantled.

Some of the states which recorded significant seizures of opium in 2003 are:-

Name of the States	Quantity seized (in Kgs.)
Madhya Pradesh	381
Punjab	326
Maharashtra	212
Rajasthan	193
Uttar Pradesh	144
Haryana	122

There are no reports of large scale illicit cultivation of the opium poppy in India. Some illegal cultivation has however been detected and destroyed in remote mountainous regions of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

A fall out of the opium cultivation is the trafficking of Poppy Husk or "DODA". After extraction of opium latex from the capsules of the opium poppy plants, the lanced capsules are left to dry in the fields. The capsules are, thereafter, removed from the field by the poppy cultivators and poppy seeds taken out. The lanced & dried capsules containing traces of opium are called Poppy Straw. The major alkaloid present in poppy straw is morphine, which varies from 0.11% to 0.19%.

The poppy straw is said to be illegally sold on roadside restaurants (dhabas) in many places in Punjab and Haryana and are consumed by boiling in tea or water by addicts.

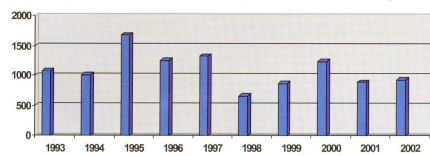


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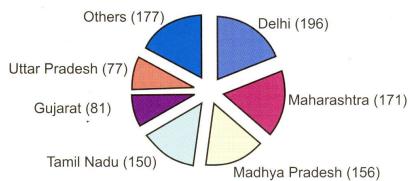
## HEROIN

The trafficking of heroin on a commercial scale in India dates back to late 1970s, which witnessed the disturbance of the traditional trafficking route across the Balkans. The drug traffickers started utilizing India as a transit country for heroin originating in southwest Asia. They were facilitated by the existing network of smugglers operating on the Indo-Pak border, who engaged in gold and other commodity smuggling. India's road, rail and air network as well as sea linkages with the major consuming countries in the West were an ideal target for traffickers. The first instance of heroin smuggling into the country was noticed in the early 1980's.

A graphical representation of heroin seizures in India from 1987 to 2002 is given below:



During the year 2003, heroin seizures reported in the country were to the tune of 991 kgs. Some of the states, which recorded significant seizures of heroin are:



18

Heroin sourced to Afghanistan and Pakistan also flows into the country through the Indo-Pak border.



Markings on consignments of SW Asian heroin

Heroin manufactured in Myanmar is also trafficked through the Indo-Myanmar Border into the northeastern states of India.

Available intelligence indicates that heroin of the brown sugar variety is manufactured in small make shift and highly mobile laboratories in some parts of India. During the year four instances of illicit manufacturing were detected by Indian drug law enforcement agencies. (for details please see annexure IV). Analysis of the purity levels of the seized brown sugar indicates a diacetylmorphine content of as low as 1.5% in some cases. 80% of the cases detected by the Bureau showed purity levels averaging between 10%-15%.



19

## MAJOR SEIZURES OF HEROIN



20

## Seizures of Heroin 20 kg. & above

1  
HEROIN 24.000 KG. SURAT ①

On 17.1.2003, the State Police, Surat city intercepted a car and seized 24.000 kg. of Heroin. Seven persons were arrested in this connection.

2  
BROWN SUGAR 20.500 KG. MADHYA PRADESH ②

On 20.3.2003 Police officers of Distt. Ratlam, Madhya Pradesh seized 20.500 kg. of Brown sugar from two persons on a motor cycle. Both the persons have been arrested.

3  
HEROIN 24.700 KG. DELHI ③

On 20.4.2003 the officers of Police, Narcotics Branch, Delhi seized 24.700 kg. of Heroin from two persons at Delhi. Both the persons have been arrested.

4  
HEROIN 27.000 KG. MUMBAI ④

On 12.8.2003, the officers of DRI, Mumbai seized 27 kg of Heroin from the possession of a Nigerian National at Mumbai Railway Station. The drug to be brought to Delhi. He was arrested.

5  
HEROIN 20.000 KG. DELHI ⑤

On 28.8.2003, the officers of NCB, Delhi seized 5 kg of Heroin from a person at the New Delhi Railway station. On follow-up action, another 15 kg of Heroin was recovered from his residence. The person has been arrested. The drug was destined to Mumbai.

21

## GANJA

Cannabis herb (Ganja) is the most widely produced, trafficked and consumed illicit drug worldwide. It is produced from the plant cannabis sativa, which grows wild. Ganja/marijuana is the flowering tops and leaves of the plant. It is a tobacco like substance, which is usually smoked in the form of loosely rolled cigarettes.

In India, ganja constitutes the majority of seizures of illicit drugs in volume terms. 79,653 kgs of Ganja was seized in 2003.

The cannabis plant grows wild and is also cultivated illegally in certain parts of the country. The plant is widespread geographically, especially in the northeastern parts of the country as well as Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. Ganja is also smuggled into India across the Indo-Nepal border. Some seizures of ganja from Bhutan have also been reported.

Seizures of ganja over the years have been as under :-					In kgs.
Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Quantity ( in Kgs )	40113	100056	86929	93477	79483

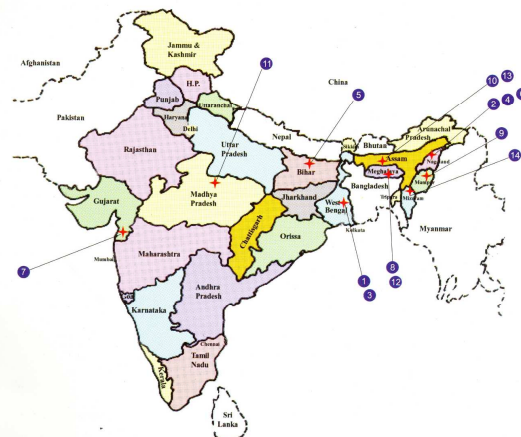
During the year 2003, major seizures were reported from the states of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Nagaland, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Data relating to the states, which recorded seizures of over 5000 Kgs is as below:

State	Quantity ( in Kgs )
Assam	13508
Maharashtra	9888
Nagaland	8558
Uttar Pradesh	8152
Tamil Nadu	6107
Andhra Pradesh	5670
Others	27600

22

Enforcement agencies of the states of Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, states in the northeast, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra have actively destroyed ganja plants.

## MAJOR SEIZURES OF GANJA ( Cases involving 2500 kgs or more)



23

### Seizures of Ganja (Marijuana) 1000 kg & above

**GANJA 2000 KG. WEST BENGAL 1**

On 13.1.2003, the officers of state Excise, Nadia, West Bengal seized 2000 kg of Ganja at village Chandeghat.

**GANJA 3454 KG. NAGALAND 2**

On 28.2.03, the officers of the Customs, Dimapur, Nagaland, seized 2149.960 kg and 1304.650 kg of Ganja respectively from the two trucks intercepted at Golaghat road. The contraband were concealed in specially constructed cavity behind drivers' Cabin. Three persons were arrested in this case.

**GANJA 1557 KG. WEST BENGAL 3**

On 17.4.2003 the officers of NCB, Kolkata seized 1557 kg. of Ganja from a Godown at Burdawan. One person has been arrested in this case. The ganja was of Bhutanese origin.

**GANJA 2300 KG. NAGALAND 4**

On 19th May 2003, the officers of State Excise & Prohibition, Dimapur, Nagaland seized 2300 kg. of ganja, concealed in a cavity of the truck, while the drug was being transported from Manipur to Guwahati. One person has been arrested in this case.

**GANJA 1335 KG. BIHAR 5**

On 30.5.2003, the officers of DRI, Muzaffarpur seized 1335 kg. of Ganja being transported through a container truck. The source of the drug was Nepal. Two persons have been arrested.

**GANJA 2500 KG. NAGALAND 6**

On 19.5.2003 the officers of State Excise, Dimapur seized about 2500 kgs. of ganja being transported to Guwahati.

**GANJA 2672 KG. GUJARAT 7**

On 13.6.03, the officers of Surat Police searched a slum at Urkalnagar, Surat. The search resulted in the recovery and seizure of 2672 kg. of Ganja from eight huts.



**CANNABIS 1423 KG. MEGHALAYA 8**

On 25.6.2003, the officers of Customs Commissionerate, Shillong seized 1423 kg of Cannabis hidden among the pine trees in a forest near Kyndong Wahlang, Sohiong, East Khasi hills, Meghalaya.

**GANJA 2220 KG. MANIPUR 9**

On 21.7.2003, the officers of Customs Imphal seized 2220.75 kg of Ganja concealed in a secret cavity of the truck which was specially build behind the driver's cabin at Keibi village, Imphal. The driver of the truck was arrested.

**GANJA 5581 KG. ASSAM 10**

On 4.9.2003, the officers of Guwahati Customs and Armed Police conducted a search at a residential premises at Nagaon, Assam and seized 5581.8 kgs. of Manipuri ganja.

**GANJA 1200 KG. MADHYA PRADESH 11**

On 14/9/03, Madhya Pradesh Police seized 1200 kg of Ganja at Rewa in Madhya Pradesh. One person was arrested in this connection.

**GANJA 1782 KG. MEGHALAYA 12**

On 22.9.2003, the officers of Customs, Meghalaya seized 1782 kgs. of ganja at West Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya.

**GANJA 1074 KG. ASSAM 13**

On 3.10.03 the officers of Customs (Prev.) Assam seized 1074.55 kg of ganja concealed inside specially constructed cavity in the floor of the truck. Two persons were arrested in this connection. The seized ganja was of Manipuri Origin and was destined to West Bengal.

**GANJA 6368 KG. MIZORAM 14**

On 20.10.2003, the officers of Customs, Aizawl seized 6368.4 kgs., of ganja, out of which 315 packets weighing 4591 kgs. of ganja was concealed inside a secret compartment of an oil tanker and the remaining 114 packets concealed in a secret cavity build just behind the driver seat of the truck. In addition to the drugs, an amount of Rs. 55,000/- of Indian Currency was also seized. Four persons were arrested.



### HASHISH

Charas or Hashish, as it is known in western countries, is the resin produced from the plant cannabis sativa. All forms of cannabis are mind-altering (psychoactive) drugs. The main active chemical in Hashish is THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol). Due to the countrywide prevalence of the Ganja plant, charas is also widely produced, though mostly for local consumption. Charas is a widely abused drug in India.

Seizures of hashish during the last five years in the country have been as under:-

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Quantity	3391	5041	5664	4487	3012
Cases	2500	2078	2117	2121	1738

Charas is trafficked primarily from Nepal into India. 53.26% of seizures of Charas in India are suspected to be sourced to Nepal. Domestically, hashish is sourced from the states of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Kerala. The hashish is consumed in metropolitan centers in the country and popular tourist resorts such as Manali and Goa. Some of it finds its way to foreign destinations in western Europe. A few cases of concealment in postal parcels sent through courier companies to Japan have also been reported. There have also been cases of smuggling of Hashish to the USA and Canada, both by Air and by Sea. The modus operandi used is concealing the drug in licit export consignments and by concealing it in checked-in baggage.

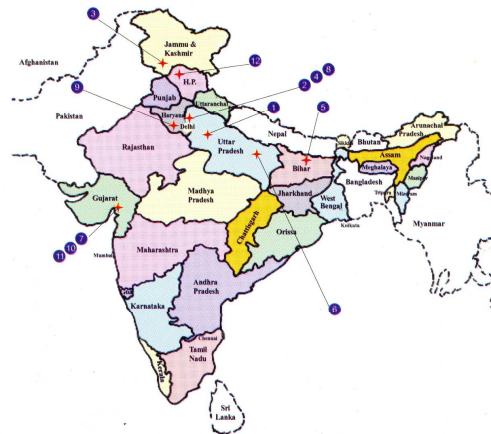
The states, which recorded significant seizures of Hashish in 2003 are:

State	Quantity (in Kgs)
Delhi	1139
Uttar Pradesh	564
Himachal Pradesh	371
Punjab	191
Gujarat	190
Jammu & Kashmir	175
Haryana	124
Others	259



Significant numbers of foreign tourists reportedly get involved in this illicit trade. There have even been reports of foreigners luring farmers in the state of Himachal Pradesh to cultivate the cannabis plant

### MAJOR SEIZURES OF HASHISH (Cases involving 50 kgs or more)





### Seizures of Hashish 30 KG. & above

**HASHISH 252 KG. UTTAR PRADESH 1**

On 21.1.2003, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Varanasi intercepted a truck at Ruma, Kanpur and seized 252.000 kg. of Charas concealed in specially constructed cavity in cabin of the vehicle. Two person were arrested in this connection.

**HASHISH 48 KG. DELHI 2**

On 14.3.03 the officers of Delhi Police intercepted a truck at Kashmere Gate. Search of the vehicle resulted in the recovery and seizure of 48.000 kg. of Hashish.

**HASHISH 31 KG. JAMMU & KASHMIR 3**

On 29.3.2003, the officers of NCB, Jammu seized 31 kg. of Hashish from two persons. The drug was sourced from Anantnag, J&K and destined to Jammu. Both the persons have been arrested.

**HASHISH 53.5 KG. DELHI 4**

On 30.5.2003 the officers of Air Customs intercepted one person and seized 53.5 kg. of Hashish from his baggage at IGI Airport, Delhi. The drug was destined to Amsterdam. The person, a British National was arrested.

**HASHISH 715 KG. BIHAR 5**

On 5.7.2003, the officers of DRI, Muzaffarpur, seized 715 kg of Hashish concealed in tanker transported from Nepal to Kolkata. The driver of the tanker was arrested.

**HASHISH 500 KG. UTTAR PRADESH 6**

On 11.7.2003, the officers of DRI Gorakhpur seized 500 kg. of Charas concealed in a specially designed cavity in the ceiling of the truck. The source of the drug was Nepal. Two persons were arrested.

**HASHISH 40.05 KG. GUJARAT 7**

On 15.7.2003, the officers of NCB, Ahmedabad seized 40.05 kg. of Hashish from three vehicles at Balasinor, Gujarat. Three persons were arrested in this connection.



**HASHISH 52 KG. DELHI 8**

On 25.8.2003, the officers of NCB, Delhi seized 52 kg. of Hashish from a person at Delhi.

**HASHISH 74 KG. DELHI 9**

On 27.8.2003, the officers of NCB, Delhi effected a seizure of 74 kg of Hashish from a person in Rohtak, Haryana. He was arrested.

**HASHISH 39.68 KG. GUJARAT 10**

On 18.9.2003, the officers of NCB, Ahmedabad intercepted one person who had come to deliver the drug to a person at Ahmedabad and seized 29.53 kgs of Hashish. Follow up investigations, resulted in the recovery of a further seizure of 10.15 kg of Hashish the apprehension of another four persons.

**HASHISH 39.6 KG. GUJARAT 11**

On 6.12.2003, the officers of NCB, Ahmedabad seized 39.6 kgs. of Charas/Hashish from a car. Four persons were arrested in this connection.

**HASHISH 32 KG. HP 12**

During the month of December, the officers of HP Police seized over 32 kg. of Hashish in eleven separate cases and arrested 11 persons including one Swedish national and three Nepalese nationals.



### METHAQUALONE

Methaqualone (Mandrax) is a synthetically produced drug, which is abused mostly in South Africa. It is administered orally or smoked. The drug is a depressant.

Methaqualone is not abused in India but is illicitly manufactured for illicit trafficking to Africa. The most common method for the illicit manufacture of Methaqualone is by reacting N-acetylanthranilic acid with o-toluidine in the presence of phosphorus oxychloride or trichloride. India has witnessed large scale manufacture and export trafficking of this drug in the early 1990s. 1994 witnessed a record seizure of 45,319 kgs. of Mandrax (457 cases). Seizures during 1995 were to the order of 20485 kgs. (196 cases). Illicit manufacture of Methaqualone declined in the country from 1996 onwards, with 1999 witnessing a low of 474 kgs. From the year 2000, there has been an increase in seizures of methaqualone. Seizures during the last three years are tabulated below:

Year	Qty seized (in kgs)
2001	2024
2002	7458
2003	345

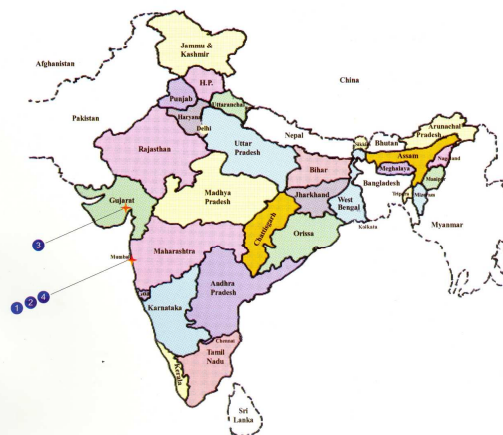
An analysis of seizure data shows that the illicit manufacture of methaqualone and mandrax is not confined to any particular geographical area. The principal market for mandrax remains South Africa and almost all the seizures made in the last three years were either enroute to South-Africa or ultimately destined for that country. An important feature, which has been noticed during investigations of illicit methaqualone / mandrax manufacturing facilities is that in many cases these were remote-controlled by criminal groups based outside India, particularly, in the UAE. It has also been found that funding for setting-up these operations had come from outside the country. The establishment of dummy and front companies both for the production as well as for the international transportation of this drug has also emerged as a regular feature in most investigations.



It was observed that illicit manufacture had taken place in small scale pharmaceutical units, which have the requisite infrastructure. Illicit facilities have been detected in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.

The Government in its effort to control the illicit manufacture of the drug has placed some chemicals under the NDPS (Regulation of Controlled Substances) Order, 1993, so as to prevent their diversion into illicit use. While Acetic Anhydride and N acetylanthralic acid were already under such control, viewing the increased illicit manufacture in 2001 and 2002 the Government placed anthralic acid under control of the NDPS Act in 2003.

### SEIZURES OF METHAQUALONE



### Seizures of Methaqualone detected during 2003

**METHAQUALONE 68 KG. MAHARASHTRA 1**

On 6.7.2003, the officers of NCB, Mumbai seized 68 kg. of Methaqualone (Mandrax tablets) from a South African National who was to board South African Airways flight destined to Cape Town. Two South African Nationals were arrested.

**MANDRAX TABLETS 180 KG. MAHARASHTRA 2**

On 2.9.2003, the officers of NCB, Mumbai seized 180 kg of Mandrax tablets from a car at Saki Naka, Mumbai. Two persons were arrested. The suspected destination of the drug was South Africa.

**METHAQUALONE 55 KG. GUJARAT 3**

On 7.10.2003, the officers of NCB, Ahmedabad dismantled an illicit manufacturing unit of Methaqualone powder/Mandrax tablets at Nadiad. Methaqualone 55 kg. were seized from the unit alongwith other raw materials and intermediate products used in manufacturing Methaqualone powder. Five persons were arrested.

**METHAQUALONE 58.7 KG. MAHARASHTRA 4**

On 4.8.2003, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Mumbai seized 58.7 kg. of methaqualone from an Air consignment near the Sahar Airport.



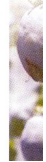
32

### TRAFFICKING IN NARCOTIC AND PSYCHOTROPIC PHARMACEUTICALS

India has a large pharmaceutical industry which produces about 10 % of the world's pharmaceuticals in quantitative terms. As per information with the Bureau, about 25,000 pharmaceutical manufacturing companies are in existence in India.

The manufacture, sale, distribution and storage of medicines are controlled and regulated by the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules 1945. Some medicines, which either contain narcotic substances or are psychotropic substances, also fall within the purview of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. The State Governments have been empowered under Section 10 of the NDPS Act to make rules governing manufactured drugs, which basically means drugs based on coca derivatives, medicinal cannabis, opium derivatives and opium poppy straw concentrate. Similarly, the State Government has been empowered to license manufacture of psychotropic substances under Rule 65 of the NDPS Rules, 1985. Chapter VII of these Rules also lays down conditions for the possession and transportation of psychotropic substances.

While all medicines falling in purview of the NDPS Act are subject to sale on the basis of a medical prescription, there are reports of diversion of medicines into illicit channels and of abuse by addicts. It has been observed that the abuse of certain pharmaceutical drugs has increased and in certain states, particularly in the north east, medicines have become the most common drugs of abuse. Other states which have reported abuse of medicinal preparations are Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, J&K, Delhi. In Mizoram, it has been reported that 790 persons have died during the last decade due to abuse of Proxyvon (Dextropropoxyphene). Similarly, in Manipur abuse by intravenously administering medicines has led to an increase in the number of cases of HIV AIDS.



33

The most commonly abused medicines are:

1. Proxyvon
2. Phensedyl / Corex
3. Buprenorphine
4. Diazepam
5. Nitrazepam
6. Lorazepam
7. Tidigestic

Illicit trafficking in narcotic and psychotropic pharmaceuticals medicines takes place within the country as well as across the borders into neighbouring countries. Cough syrups like Phensedyl are known to be smuggled into Bangladesh and Nepal. Some cases of trafficking to Myanmar have also been reported. Buprenorphine / Tidigestic injections are reportedly trafficked into gulf countries including Pakistan. Some carriers are also known to be trafficking these substances from India into CIS countries.

Intelligence indicates high illicit prices of these medicines. It has been reported that Proxyvon sells for about Rs 50 a strip whereas its licit price is Rs 11. Nitrazepam and Diazepam, the licit price of which is only about Rs 12, sell in the range of Rs 70 to 80 per strip.



34

### Significant Seizures of Pharmaceutical Drugs

**7.1.2003 200 CAPS CHANDIGARH**

On 7.1.03 the officers of Chandigarh Police apprehended two persons in Central Jail. Both the persons visited by some relative, who is alleged to have supplied them groundnuts. The guards on duty took a few pods for routine checkup and handed over the rest to the prisoners as the nuts were neatly stuck together with an adhesive and no suspicion was raised. The guards broke open the nuts to find capsules instead of seeds inside the ground nut pods. Rest of the ground nuts were searched revealing about 200 capsules of Proxyvon and Buta-Proxyvon seized from their possession. Both the accused already undergoing sentence under section 302, and yet another case has been registered against them.

**6.2.2003 5000 Tabs. UTTAR PRADESH**

On 6.2.2003, the officers of Uttar Pradesh Police apprehended one person at Varanasi and seized 5000 tabs. of Diazepam from his possession. He was arrested in this connection.

**15.3.2003 5000 Tabs. UTTAR PRADESH**

On 15.3.2003, the officers of Uttar Pradesh Police apprehended one person at Varanasi and seized 5000 tabs. of Diazepam from his possession. He was arrested in this connection.

**1.5.2003 1600 TABS MIZORAM**

On 1.5.2003 the officers of Central Excise, Aizawl, seized 1600 Nitrazepam tablets which were buried in the sand beneath a residential place at Aizawl. The suspected source of the drug was Myanmar. One person has been arrested in this case.

**9.5.2003 16000 Tabs. UTTAR PRADESH**

On 9.5.2003, the officers of Uttar Pradesh Police apprehended one person at Varanasi and seized 16000 tabs. of Diazepam from his possession. He was arrested.

**6.6.2003 8000 Tabs. UTTAR PRADESH**

On 6.6.2003, the officers of Uttar Pradesh Police apprehended one person at Varanasi and seized 8000 tabs. of Diazepam from his possession. He was arrested in this connection.

**6.6.2003 7000 Tabs. UTTAR PRADESH**

On 6.6.2003, the officers of Uttar Pradesh Police apprehended one person at Varanasi and seized 7000 tabs. of Diazepam from his possession. He was arrested in this connection.

**9.6.2003 5000 Tabs. UTTAR PRADESH**

On 9.6.2003, the officers of Uttar Pradesh Police apprehended one person at Varanasi and seized 5000 tabs. of Diazepam from his possession. He was arrested in this connection.



35

18.7.2003 5000 Tabs. UTTAR PRADESH

On 18.7.2003, the officers of Uttar Pradesh Police apprehended one person at Varanasi and seized 5000 tabs. of Diazepam from his possession. He was arrested in this connection.

26.7.2003 6000 Tabs. UTTAR PRADESH

On 26.7.2003, the officers of Uttar Pradesh Police apprehended one person at Varanasi and seized 6000 tabs. of Diazepam from his possession. He was arrested in this connection.

18.8.2003 10900 AMP DELHI

On 18.8.2003, the officers of DRI, Delhi recovered 10900 ampoules (2 ml each) of Buprenorphine, a psychotropic substance from a checked in baggage at IGI Airport. The consignment were booked from Jaipur to Dubai.

5.9.2003 11000 AMP DELHI

On 5.9.03, the Indian Airlines security machinery has come under sharp focus on how two pieces of baggage could find their way into it Jaipur-Delhi-Dubai flight without a passenger to account for them. Acting on specific information the officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence apprehended two bags which were checked in. Search of the bags resulted in the recovery and seizure of 11000 ampoules of Buprenorphine along with syringes.

27.9.2003 63400 INJS DELHI

On 27.9.2003, the officers of DRI, Delhi unearthed an illicit unit manufacturing and trafficking buprenorphine to Afghanistan. 40,000 injections were seized in Delhi and another 23,400 injections alongwith raw material which was to be used in the manufacture of about 1.7 lacs injections were seized from an illicit manufacturing unit which was located at Jind, Haryana.

29.11.2003 8000 Tabs. UTTAR PRADESH

On 29.11.2003, the officers of Uttar Pradesh Police apprehended one person at Varanasi and seized 8000 tabs. of Diazepam from his possession. He was arrested in this connection.

9.12.2003 15000 Tabs. UTTAR PRADESH

On 9.12.2003, the officers of Uttar Pradesh Police apprehended one person at Varanasi and seized 15000 tabs. of Diazepam from his possession. He was arrested in this connection.

11.12.2003 20000 Tabs. UTTAR PRADESH

On 11.12.2003, the officers of Uttar Pradesh Police apprehended one person at Varanasi and seized 20000 tabs. of Diazepam from his possession. He was arrested in this connection.

36

## PRECURSOR CONTROL

Chemicals frequently used in the manufacture of illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are referred to as precursors. These chemicals have a large number of legitimate uses and a small fraction of the total production is sufficient to meet the requirements of the illicit drug industry. For instance, India produces about 40,000 MT. of acetic anhydride annually and the global production of this chemical is about 2.2. million tons. Of this, a mere 1,000 MT is sufficient to meet the entire demands of the illicit drug industry.

A large number of chemicals are used in the manufacture of drugs. The UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 (1988 Convention for short) identified the following 23 precursors as the chemicals which need to be controlled.

### PRECURSOR CHEMICALS LISTED IN THE UN CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, 1988

Table I	Table II
Acetic Anhydride	Acetone
Potassium permanganate	Anthranilic acid
N-acetylanthranilic acid	Ethyl ether
Ephedrine	Hydrochloric acid
Ergometrine	Methyl ethyl ketone
Ergotamine	Phenylacetic acid
Isosafrole	Piperidine
Lysergic acid	Sulphuric acid
3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone	Toluene
1-phenyl-2-propanone	
Piperonal	
Pseudoephedrine	
Safrole	
Norephedrine	

37

### Precursor control in India:

In India, precursors are controlled under three different Acts and by three different agencies as follows:

#### Controls under the NDPS (Regulation of Controlled Substances) Order, 1993:

This order issued under Section 9A of the NDPS Act, 1985 requires manufacturers, distributors, sellers, importers, exporters and consumers of controlled substances to maintain records and file quarterly returns with the Narcotics Control Bureau.

**Precursors covered:** Acetic anhydride, N-acetyl anthranilic acid, Ephedrine and Pseudoephedrine and Anthranilic acid ( February 2003)

**Controls imposed under the 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 goods. Export of seven precursors is subject to a "No Objection Certificate" and import of three precursors is restricted.

**Precursors covered:** Export of Acetic anhydride, Ephedrine, Pseudoephedrine, Methyl ethyl ketone, 1-Phenyl-2-Propanone, 3,4 methylenedioxyphenyl 1-2-propanone and Potassium permanganate require a "No Objection Certificate" from the Narcotics Commissioner. The import of acetic anhydride, ergometrine, ergotamine and piperonal also require a "No Objection Certificate" from the Narcotics Commissioner.

**Controls under Section 11 of the Customs Act 1962:** The goods specified under this section are subject to intensive checks in the specified areas by the 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. from 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.

**Precursors covered:** Acetic anhydride in 100 Km from Indo-Myanmar and 50 Km from the Indo-Pak border.

38

### Trends in Seizures

#### Acetic anhydride:

Acetic Anhydride is a chemical legitimately used in manufacture of pharmaceuticals like paracetamol and various dyes. It is also used illicitly for the manufacture of heroin and methaqualone (mandrax). Seizures indicate that small quantities are diverted from licit trade to be used in make-shift brown sugar manufacturing facilities in opium growing belt in India.

The seizures of Acetic Anhydride over the last five years are given below:

YEAR	QUANTITY SEIZED (LITRES)
1999	2963
2000	1337
2001	8589
2002	3288
2003	857

#### Ephedrine and Pseudoephedrine

These two precursors are legitimately used in the manufacture of medicines such as bronchodilators. They can also be used for illicit manufacture of a class of synthetic drugs called 'Amphetamine Type Stimulants'. These two precursors have been notified as 'controlled substances' under the NDPS Act in December 1999 thereby bringing them under the purview of the NDPS (Regulation of Controlled Substances) Order, 1993.

There have been reports of these two precursors being smuggled across India's northeastern states into Myanmar.

The details of seizures are as follows:

YEAR	SEIZURE (Kg.)
2000	425
2001	971
2002	127
2003	3234

39

### Declaration of Anthranilic Acid as a Controlled Substance

*Consequent to reports of Anthranilic Acid being illicitly used in the production of N-Acetyl Anthranilic acid by treating it with Acetic Anhydride and subsequent use in the manufacture of Methaqualone, the Central Government decided to declare it as controlled substance. Anthranilic Acid has been declared as a controlled substance under the NDPS Act vide a notification dated 26-2-03, thus bringing it under the special regime set up by the NDPS (RCS) order 1993.*

### SIGNIFICANT SEIZURES OF PRECURSORS EFFECTED DURING, 2003

**9.1.2003 92.900 kg.of Ephedrine MANIPUR**

On 9.1.2003, the officers of Customs (P) Pallel, Manipur seized 92.900 kg. of Ephedrine Hydrochloride packed in 10 polythene packets from a passenger bus. The suspected source of drug was India and the suspected destination of drug seized was Myanmar. One person was arrested in this connection.

**14.1.2003 1024 kg.of Ephedrine DELHI/TAMILNADU**

On 14 and 17/1/2003 the officer of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, intercepted one truck at Chennai on 14.1.2003 and seized 1024.000 kg. of Ephedrine contained in 40 fibrous drums destined to Delhi. Subsequently 1000 kg. of substance was seized at Gurgaon, Haryana by DRI officers from another truck, on 17.1.2003. Two persons were arrested in the connection.

**9.3.2003 3.6 kg.of Acetic Anhydride UTTAR PRADESH**

On 9.3.2003, the officers of CBN, Lucknow busted a lab and seized 0.600 kg. of brown sugar, 0.550 kg. of Morphine, 0.600 kg. poppy husk powder and 3600 ml. (in 9 bottles) Acetic Anhydride, Acetyl Chloride 29 bottles, Amonium chloride 1 kg., Sodium Carbonate 7.2 kg alongwith Rs. 19500/- and other lab accessories in Vill. Bindiyamau, Distt. Barabanki, UP. One person has been arrested.



40

**17.5.2003 24 kg.of Ephedrine WEST BENGAL**

On 17.5.2003, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Kolkata Zonal Unit searched a house which resulted in the recovery and seizure of 24.000 kg. of Ephedrine hydrochloride. Also seized were equipment smuggled into India by foreign nationals for manufacture of methamphetamins. This was the first case of attempted manufacture of synthetic drugs in India. Five foreigners three Myanmarese and two Chinese nationals were arrested. The case was a result of investigative cooperation between USA, China and India.

**5.6.2003 500 kg.of Ephedrine TAMILNADU**

On 5.6.2003, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai Zonal Unit searched the premises of M/s Navata Road Transport, Pondicherry and seized 500 kg. of Ephedrine. Two persons were arrested in this connection.

**3.10.2003 591 kg.of Acetic Anhydride GUJARAT**

During the first week of October 2003 i.e. 3-7, Oct' 2003, the officers of NCB, Ahmedabad dismantled an illicit manufacturing unit of Methaqualone powder/Mandrax tablets at Nadiad. Altogether, Heroin 840 grams, Methaqualone (Dry) 33 kg, Methaqualone (Wet) 12.5 kg., Acetic Anhydride 591.5 kg., N-Acetyl Anthranilic Acid (Dry) 15.5 kg., and N-Acetyl anthranilic acid (Wet) 100 kg. were seized from the unit alongwith other raw materials and intermediate products used in manufacturing Methaqualone powder. Five persons were arrested.

**14.10.2003 250 kg.of Acetic Anhydride DELHI**

On 14.10.2003, the officers of Delhi Police intercepted one Maruti Van near Novelty Cineme. Search of the vehicle resulted in the recovery and seizure of 250 ltrs. of Acetic Anhydride. Two persons were arrested.



41

## Training

- During 2003, the Bureau organised 13 in-house training courses, workshops and seminars for enforcement officers from various enforcement agencies. A total of 1536 officers of different levels were imparted training.
- The Bureau extended financial support to various enforcement agencies for organising drug law enforcement training/workshop/seminars at various stations located at Varanasi, Ahmedabad, Imphal, Chandigarh, New Delhi, Jodhpur, Jammu, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, UP, Assam, Orissa, etc.
- The Bureau also provided faculty support to various training institutes in drug laws training programmes. It has a data bank of resource persons consisting of retired and serving officers and experts in the field of drugs, who can cater to the needs of various training institutions. The list has been circulated to all training establishments across the country. The NCB has also brought out a training compendium and a compilation of judgements of Supreme Court of India in important NDPS cases in order to sensitize law enforcement officers on latest developments on interpretation of law and to improve the quality of investigation and prosecution.



42

## ANNEXURES

- Drug Law Enforcement Statistics (1999-2003)
- Foreigners arrested - State wise & nationality wise
- Details of Illicit Laboratories detected
- Significant seizures effected at International Airports
- Details of counseling and de-addiction centers
- Details of addicts and persons detoxified

43

## ANNEXURE

## National Drug Enforcement Statistics

1. SEIZURE OF VARIOUS DRUGS IN KG. WITH NO. OF CASES						
		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Opium	Seizure	1,642	2,677	2,533	1,835	1,720
	Cases	929	1,255	1,205	1,164	905
Morphine	Seizure	36	39	26	66	109
	Cases	125	142	146	148	266
Heroin	Seizure	824	1,241	940	879	991
	Cases	2,924	2,845	3,893	4,428	5,578
Ganja	Seizure	43,566	96,218	86,933	88,491	79,653
	Cases	6,504	6,071	7,615	4,172	9,389
Hashish	Seizure	3,391	5,041	5,664	3,010	3,013
	Cases	2,500	2,078	2,117	2,038	1,739
Cocaine	Seizure	1	0	2	2	3
	Cases	4	5	10	5	11
Methaqualone	Seizure	474	1,095	2,024	7,458	345
	Cases	8	31	8	7	4
Ephedrine	Seizure	0	426	930	126	3,234
	Cases	0	8	5	4	8
Acetic Anhydride	Seizure	2,963	1,337	8,589	3,288	857
	Cases	7	14	8	4	6
2. PERSON ARRESTED						
a) Nos of Person Arrested including Foreigners		13,495	15,063	16,320	13,115	19,280
b) Nos of Foreigners Arrested		91	93	133	205	153
3. ACTION TAKEN AGAINST PERSONS INVOLVED IN DRUG TRAFFICKING						
a) Nos of person prosecuted		9,800	19,089	12,353	12,388	7,874
b) Nos of person convicted		2,668	4,435	3,419	5,293	3,006
c) Nos of persons acquitted		4,293	5,299	4,707	5,064	2,369

4. ACTION TAKEN UNDER PITNDPS (NDPS) ACT, 1988					
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
a) Nos of Detention orders (PITNDPS Act, 1988)	56	73	61	65	39
b) Nos Detained	44	73	46	63	36
5. DESTRUCTION OF NARCOTICS DRUG YIELDING PLANTS					
a) Poppy Plant Area (in Acres)	729	379	45	539	1,243
b) Poppy Plant Potential Yield (in Kg.)	13,125	6,817	511	6,468	126
c) Cannabis Plant Area (in Acres)	66	50	123	340	2,620
d) Cannabis Plant Potential Yield (in Kg.)	75,255	65,324	174,818	4,256	150,500
6. DESTRUCTION OF MANUFACTURING FACILITIES					
a) Facilities detected and quantity of finished drugs seized in Kg.					
Heroin	36	1	5	28	2
Facilities detected	3	5	6	7	3
Hashish	0	0	0	0	0
Facilities detected	0	0	0	0	0
Methaqualone	197	0	0	442	46
Facilities detected	2	0	0	1	1
Morphine	0	2	0		5
Facilities detected	0	4	1	1	2
b) Nos of Person Arrested.					
Nos of Persons Arrested	10	9	11	13	4
c) Incriminating material seized in Kg.					
Acetic Anhydride	73	2	1	1,466	596
Anthranillic Acid	0	0	0	0	0
Acetyl Anhydride Powder	0	1	0	4	21
Acetyl Chloride	0	8	1	5	1
Ammonium Chloride	0	0	0	0	0
Diethyl Ether	0	0	0	0	0
Opium	0	2	2	7	0
Opium Solution	0	23	36	34	4
Sodium Carbonate	402	5	0	99	7

7. DISPOSAL OF SEIZED NARCOTICS DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCE					
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Opium	25	11	20	0	67
Heroin	39	1	2	5	69
Ganja	1,858	2,081	88	8,718	4,140
Hashish	48	55	22	77	69
Methaqualone	8	0	0	0	0
Ephedrine	0	0	0	48	0

8. FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY					
a) Value of property Forfeited (Rs.)					
Value of property	6,155,051	13,246,463	1,626,630	23,636,425	
Nos of Cases					
Nos of Cases	1	3	1	10	
b) Value of property Frozen (Rs.)					
Value of property	7,456,247	5,370,283	2,092,803	279,113,799	17,385,
Nos of Cases					
Nos of Cases	7	4	2	41	

## ANNEXURE-II

### DETAILS OF FOREIGN NATIONALS ARRESTED DURING 2003

S.No.	COUNTRY	NATIONALS ARRESTED
1.	AFGHANISTAN	2
2.	USA	1
3.	AUSTRALIA	2
4.	GREAT BRITAIN	11
5.	CHINA	2
6.	ETHIOPIA	1
7.	FRANCE	3
8.	GERMANY	1
9.	ISRAEL	7
10.	ITALY	3
11.	JAPAN	4
12.	KENYA	4
13.	MYANMAR	51
14.	NEPAL	28
15.	NIGERIA	25
16.	PAKISTAN	1
17.	PALESTINE	1
18.	RUSSIA	1
19.	SRI LANKA	23
20.	SOUTH AFRICA	3
21.	SPAIN	3
22.	SUDAN	2
23.	SWEDEN	2
24.	SWITZERLAND	2
25.	TANZANIA	2
26.	UGANDA	3
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>188</b>

[49]

### STATEWISE DETAILS OF FOREIGNERS ARRESTED DURING THE YEAR 2003 IN DRUG RELATED CASES

S.No.	State	No. of Persons
1.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	3
2.	BIHAR	2
3.	DELHI	23
4.	GOA	6
5.	HARAYAN	3
6.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	16
7.	KERALA	2
8.	MAHARASHTRA	24
9.	MANIPUR	8
10.	MIZORAM	52
11.	NAGALAND	8
12.	PUNJAB	3
13.	RAJASTHAN	3
14.	TAMIL NADU	21
15.	UTTAR PRADESH	13
16.	WEST BENGAL	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>188</b>

[50]

## ANNEXURE-III

### DETAILS OF ILLICIT MANUFACTURING FACILITIES DISMANTELED DURING 2003

S.No.	Date of Seizure	Place of Destruction/ Agency	Drug seized (in kg.)	Other drug And chemicals (in kg./Ltrs.)	No. of Persons Arrested
1.	9.3.03	Lucknow, CBN	0.600 Heroin 0.550 Morphine	0.600 Poppy Husk Powder 3600 ml. Acetic Anhydride 29 bottles Acetyl Chloride 1.000 Amonium Chloride 7.200 Sodium Carbonate	1
2.	17.5.03	Kolkata, NCB	24.000 Ephedrine Hydrochloride	500 ml. Hydrochloric Acid 200 ml. Sulphuric Acid 20 Ltrs. Spirit One Electric Motor with Compressor, jars, jugs and thread	6
3.	4.7.03	Lucknow, CBN	0.500 Morphine	3.500 Opium Solution 1.000 Acetic Anhydride 1 bottle Acetyl Chloride	3
4.	9.8.03	Barabanki, CBN	2.600 Morphine 0.700 Opium	6.000 Sodium Carbonate 0.750 Lime Stove, Weighing Scale, Weights, Filter Cloth and tub.	-
5.	12.9.03	Barabanki, CBN	0.700 Heroin	320 Ml Acetic Anhydride 3 Nos. Filter Cloths	1
6.	3-7.10.03	Ahmedbad, NCB	0.840 Heroin 591.500 33.000 Methaqualone (Dry) 12.500 Methaqualone (Wet)	500 Acetic Anhydride 15.500 N-Acetyl Anthranilic Acid (Dry) 100.000 N-Acetyl Anthranilic Acid (Wet)	5

[51]

## ANNEXURE-IV

### SIGNIFICANT SEIZURES OF DRUGS EFFECTED AT VARIOUS AIRPORTS DURING 2003

S.No.	STATE AND AGENCY	PLACE OF SEIZURE	DATE OF SEIZURE	DRUG WITH QTY. IN KG.	ARRESTED	
					INDIAN	FOREIGNER
1.	NEW DELHI, CUS	NEW DELHI	31.1.2003	HEROIN 1.090	-	1(NIGERIAN)
2.	MUMBAI, NCB	MUMBAI	8.2.2003	HEROIN 5.700	-	1(NIGERIAN)
3.	MUMBAI, CUS	MUMBAI	16.2.2003	HEROIN 5.700	-	1(ETHIOPIAN)
4.	MUMBAI, POL	MUMBAI	5.3.2003	MORPHINE 40.000 INJ.	4	-
5.	NEW DELHI, NCB	NEW DELHI	9.3.2003	HASHISH 9.615	-	2(BRITISH)
6.	MUMBAI, CUS	MUMBAI	12.3.2003	HEROIN 0.860	-	1(NIGERIAN)
7.	GOA, CUS	GOA	18.3.2003	HASHISH 22.095	-	2(SPANISH)
8.	GOA, CUS	GOA	28.3.2003	HASHISH 7.800	-	1(BRITISH)
9.	GOA, CUS	GOA	28.3.2003	HASHISH 7.400	-	3(BRITISH)
10.	NEW DELHI, CUS	NEW DELHI	1.4.2003	HASHISH 7.000	-	1(BRITISH)
11.	NEW DELHI, CUS	NEW DELHI	2.4.2003	HEROIN 0.450 HASHISH 8.450 1 (SWISS) 2 (ISRAELI)	-	1(BRITISH)
12.	NEW DELHI, CUS	NEW DELHI	4.4.2003	HASHISH 1.720	-	1(BRITISH)
13.	NEW DELHI, CUS	NEW DELHI	18.4.2003	HEROIN 2.380	-	1(UGANDIAN)
14.	NEW DELHI, CUS	NEW DELHI	21.4.2003	HASHISH 1.720	-	1(BRITISH)
15.	NEW DELHI, CUS	NEW DELHI	23.4.2003	HEROIN 16.000	-	1(AFGHAN)
16.	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM, NCB	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	26.4.2003	HEROIN 0.295	2	-
17.	MUMBAI, CUS	MUMBAI	28.5.2003	HEROIN 0.950	-	1(NIGERIAN)
18.	NEW DELHI, CUS	NEW DELHI	30.5.2003	HASHISH 53.500	-	1(BRITISH)
19.	MUMBAI, NCB	MUMBAI	31.5.2003	HEROIN 4.000	1	-
20.	MUMBAI, CUS	MUMBAI	3.7.2003	HASHISH 1.950	-	1(GERMANY)
21.	MUMBAI, NCB	MUMBAI	6.7.2003	METHAQUALONE 68.000	-	2(SOUTH AFRICAN)
22.	TRIVANDRUM, NCB	TRIVANDRUM	31.7.2003	HEROIN 2.000	3	-
23.	NEW DELHI, CUS	NEW DELHI	24.8.2003	HEROIN 1.690	-	1(NIGERIAN)
24.	NEW DELHI, CUS	NEW DELHI	7.9.2003	HEROIN 0.240	-	1(AFGHAND)
25.	MUMBAI, NCB	MUMBAI	25.9.2003	HEROIN 9.200	-	1(NIGERIAN)
26.	CUS, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM*	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	7.10.2003	HEROIN 0.408	1	-
27.	MUMBAI, NCB	MUMBAI	21.10.2003	HEROIN 9.800	-	2(SRILANKAN)
28.	MUMBAI, NCB	MUMBAI	25.10.2003	HEROIN 7.700	-	1(NIGERIAN)
29.	MUMBAI, NCB	MUMBAI	8.11.2003	HEROIN 8.200	-	1(NIGERIAN)
30.	MUMBAI, CUS	MUMBAI	16.11.2003	HEROIN 5.484	-	1(UGANDIAN)

[53]

## ANNEXURE V

### Statement showing statewise non governmental organizations/ counseling centers and de-addiction centers

S.No	Name of the State/UT	No. of NGOs	CC	DC
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	-	17
2.	Assam	7	-	8
3.	Bihar	18	4	15
4.	Chhatisgarh	2	-	2
5.	Goa	2	2	1
6.	Gujarat	9	7	10
7.	Haryana	15	2	20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	-	3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	-	2
10.	Jharkhand	3	-	3
11.	Karnataka	17	1	17
12.	Kerala	21	7	22
13.	Madhya Pradesh	11	1	10
14.	Maharashtra	59	5	63
15.	Manipur	18	4	19
16.	Meghalaya	2	1	2
17.	Mizoram	7	2	8
18.	Nagaland	7	1	7
19.	Orissa	26	3	30
20.	Punjab	11	2	15
21.	Rajasthan	8	1	10
22.	Sikkim	1	1	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	20	4	18
24.	Tripura	3	1	2
25.	Uttar Pradesh	44	7	45
26.	Uttaranchal	4	-	4
27.	West Bengal	15	5	14
28.	Chandigarh	2	1	1
29.	Delhi	7	6	7
30.	Pondicherry	1	-	1
	Total	361	68	376

55

## ANNEXURE V

### Statement showing no. of addicts and number of persons detoxified in India

Name of the State/UT	No. of addicts Registered	No. of addicts Detoxified
1. Andhra Pradesh	11915	11720
2. Assam	1055	708
3. Bihar	14702	6836
4. Chhattisgarh	-	-
5. Goa	210	380
6. Gujarat	21017	9638
7. Haryana	41238	5541
8. Himachal Pradesh	1038	741
9. Jammu & Kashmir	426	248
10. Jharkhand	1578	182
11. Karnataka	3430	2980
12. Kerala	14707	7097
13. Madhya Pradesh	9733	6139
14. Maharashtra	23676	14964
15. Manipur	1853	1094
16. Meghalaya	88	74
17. Mizoram	1628	858
18. Nagaland	852	515
19. Orissa	20747	7936
20. Punjab	11279	10853
21. Rajasthan	6295	4495
22. Sikkim	359	313
23. Tamil Nadu	14122	11290
24. Tripura	3791	454
25. Uttar Pradesh	35790	18072
26. Uttaranchal	487	450
27. West Bengal	10701	5048
28. Chandigarh	649	88
29. Delhi	6433	2458
30. Pondicherry	1908	301
TOTAL:	2,51,050	1,25,526

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