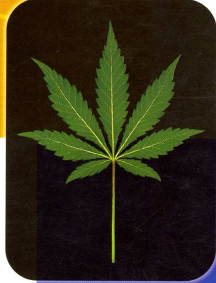


NARCOTICS
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BUREAU

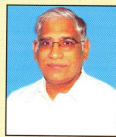


Annual Report

Ministry of Home Affairs
Government of India

ANNUAL REPORT 2005

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU
INDIA



K.C. VERMA
DIRECTOR GENERAL

The Narcotics Control Bureau completed twenty years of service on March 17, 2006. The Bureau remains dedicated to the cherished goal of achieving a drug free society, and all officers and men of the organization reaffirm their commitment on this special occasion. It is a matter of pleasure to present this annual report for the year 2005.

The liberalization of the economy and dismantling of regulatory regimes, while acting as engines of growth and development at the global level, have also contributed to drug trafficking and abuse. Drug production and consumption, the abuse of pharmaceutical preparations, the diversion of chemicals into illicit channels and the routing of funds generated through illegal enterprises have acquired global proportions. Enforcement steps have to be planned keeping in view perspectives which often need to transcend State boundaries.

Supply reduction, too, cannot be viewed in isolation and the threat posed by drug trafficking has to be tackled by adopting a synergistic approach, incorporating demand and supply reduction strategies.

The production and trafficking of illicit drugs is driven primarily by the profit motive, which responds to various stimuli operating at the global and regional levels. A sizeable population of about 200 million people worldwide consumes some form or the other of illicit drugs every year. Cannabis, with 160 million users, remains the most widely abused drug worldwide, followed by cocaine, opiates and heroin. Synthetic Amphetamines, with 34 million abusers, stands next to cannabis. The global retail market for illicit drugs is estimated at US\$ 321.6 billion, which is larger than the individual GDPs of nearly 90% of the countries in the world. (UNODC)

The emerging scenario of drugs and drug abuse places India in a vulnerable position. It lies on the major drug transit routes from the world's largest poppy growing areas. It was estimated that the area under cultivation in Afghanistan during the year 2005 was 103,000 hectares, which was about 21% lower than the previous year. Due to a higher yield, however, the opium production in 2005 was 4,100 tons, just slightly lower than the 2004 figure of 4,200 tons. On the East of India, the area under cultivation in Myanmar was 32,800 hectares, less than in the past but, nonetheless, still substantial. (UNODC)

The neighbouring countries, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Myanmar, play significant roles as source and consumer countries and as transit facilitators for cannabis, heroin, psychotropic pharmaceuticals and precursors.

Nepal is a source country for cannabis resin (charas) and cannabis herb (ganja). While ganja is consumed indigenously, cannabis fetches attractive prices in the domestic as well as the international market.

The Indo-Sri Lanka sector continues to be active and 180 kg of heroin was seized in 2005. Sri Lankan nationals remained involved in this illicit trade.

Wild growth of cannabis herb was reported from limited areas in the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Manipur. Destruction operations were regularly undertaken by different enforcement agencies, either alone or jointly.

Pharmaceutical preparations with psychotropic properties, as also opiate analgesics, have been trafficked to Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar and the Gulf countries. This prompted a nationwide effort by the NCB against tainted chemists and manufacturers for diversion of these medicines to illicit channels.

The Bureau, in collaboration with the US Drug Enforcement Administration, busted an international racket involving internet pharmacies in which assets worth Rs. 8 crores have been seized and frozen. This was a significant milestone in the field of international cooperation.

A total of 1,753 acres of illicit cannabis plantations in remote and inaccessible terrain were destroyed in several operations by the NCB, in concert with the local police.

Supply reduction strategies, reinforced by a deterrent punishment regime, have been quite successful in containing the problem of drug trafficking in the country. On an average, 15,000-20,000 persons are arrested every year by various enforcement agencies under the NDPS Act, 1985.

The analysis of the all India seizures of narcotics reveals that approximately 1,000 kg of heroin, 4,000 kg of hashish and 153 tons of ganja were seized during 2005. The slight decline in seizures of all drugs indicates more effective efforts of drug enforcement agencies.

The Bureau has regular interaction with foreign Drug Liaison Officers. This provides an

effective mechanism to extend assistance and cooperation in areas of mutual concern and a number of controlled delivery operations undertaken by NCB exemplify the resolve of the global community to fight drug traffickers, for whom national boundaries have no meaning.

The Bureau also continued to discharge its responsibilities to implement the obligations of India as a signatory to various international Conventions and Protocols. It extended appropriate assistance to concerned authorities of other countries in matters related to prevention and suppression of drug trafficking. It remains in the forefront of international and regional initiatives in fighting the global war on drugs by fulfilling India's obligations as a responsible member of the international community which resolved in 1998 to achieve a Drug Free World.

Highlights

- During the year 2005, 981 kg of heroin was seized by the drug law enforcement agencies.
- Trafficking of Afghan origin heroin remained an area of concern. 266 kg of heroin sourced to Afghanistan / Pakistan was seized in the country.
- Trafficking of heroin on the Indo-Sri Lanka sector was also a matter of concern. 180 kg of heroin, destined for Sri Lanka, was seized in this sector.
- During the year, 1,999 kg of opium was seized.
- Seizures of cannabis resin aggregated to 3,965 kg in 2005. Nepal remained a major source of cannabis resin trafficked into India.
- Cannabis herb is the most abused substance in India. The seizures of cannabis herb (Marijuana) in 2005 were placed at 153 tons.
- India was targeted for sourcing of medicinal preparations. Some quantities of these medicines were reported to be smuggled into neighbouring and other countries.
- There were no major seizures of precursor chemicals.

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Introduction

The geographical location of India facilitates regional transit routes for diverse drug trafficking activities. Heroin of South West Asian origin is carried into Western India across the Pakistan border. The initial impact of fencing of the border on heroin trafficking appears to have diminished and substantial seizures are again being reported. The Indo-Nepal border remains the prime route of cannabis inflow into India, and as much as 50-60% of the seizures are sourced to Nepal.

The North-East, with a long and porous border with Myanmar, has continued to bear the brunt of smuggling of heroin originating in the Golden Triangle. Even though it has been claimed in various quarters that poppy cultivation has been eradicated in large areas, no dramatic improvement has yet been seen on the ground. The region is also active for synthetic drugs like ATS, which appear to show signs of increasing. The porosity of the Bangladesh border and the huge coastal outlet to Sri Lanka add further challenges to the existing enforcement dimensions.

India is one of the few countries in the world which allows licit cultivation of opium to meet export as well as domestic requirements of the pharmaceutical industry. Stringent controls are exercised by the Central Bureau of Narcotics but, given the fact that poppy is grown by about 90,000 farmers over huge tracts of land in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and, to a limited extent, in Uttar Pradesh, some diversion of opium does take place. This diverted opium is illegally sold, for consumption in opium form and for the manufacture of a crude variety of heroin, with a low concentration, which is referred to as Brown Sugar.

Wild growth of the cannabis plant is common in pockets in several parts of the country. This cannabis is consumed in the form of herb, called ganja, or processed illicitly by traffickers for resin, popularly known as charas. Detection and destruction operations are regularly undertaken to check the menace.

The massive chemical industry of India has been regularly targeted by international traffickers for precursors, mainly Ephedrine and Acetic anhydride, which are used in processing of synthetic drugs and heroin. A tight control regime for precursors is in place and the manufacturers are regularly sensitized to adhere to the voluntary code of conduct and follow the KYC – 'Know Your Client' - norms. The negligible seizures of precursors is indicative of the efficacy of the coordinated efforts in this sphere.

Psychotropic pharmaceuticals like anxiolytics, opiate analgesics and cough formulations are widely abused by addicts and these preparations are trafficked out of the country owing to the huge demand and high profit margins. The Bureau busted an international racket using the internet for supply of pharmaceuticals against orders placed on-line by clients based in the USA and Western Europe.

Drug trafficking networks and the consequent generation of money related to drugs are the new economic realities of globalization. These have the potential for

posing serious threats to institutional frameworks and national security. The Bureau has played a pivotal role in strengthening other enforcement agencies by providing financial assistance to their narcotic units, imparting training and granting rewards to officials as incentives.

The Bureau, being the nodal agency of the Government in drug matters, has shared local and regional perceptions and made positive contributions in strategies evolved at various world fora. The commitments under multilateral and bilateral arrangements were met by extending cooperation in matters of mutual assistance.

The coordinated efforts in targeting and interdiction of drug consignments meant for the European market made a positive impact. Overall, enforcement efforts during the year were better coordinated and yielded more effective results.

The Year 2005 in Review

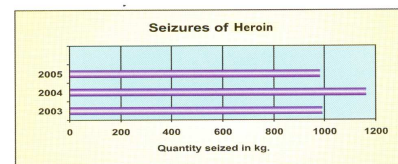
Seizures of some of the major drugs during the last three years are as under:

(in kg)

Drug / Year	2003	2004	2005
Opium	1,720	2,237	2,009
Heroin	991	1,162	981
Cannabis herb (Ganja)	79,653	144,055	153,660
Cannabis resin (Hashish)	3,013	4,599	3,965
Methaqualone	345	1,614	472

Heroin:

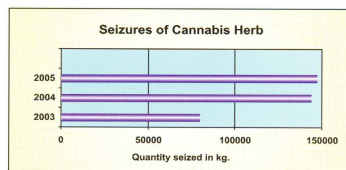
During the year 2004, 1,162 kg of heroin was seized in the country and in the year 2005, seizures aggregating to 981 kg have been reported.



A state-wise analysis of seizures in 2005 indicates that Delhi (194 kg), Tamil Nadu (179 kg), Maharashtra (127 kg), Madhya Pradesh (98 kg) and Uttar Pradesh (79 kg) accounted for the bulk of the seizures.

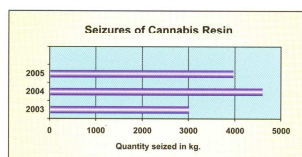
Cannabis herb (Ganja):

Cannabis herb seizures during 2004 and 2005 were 144,055 and 153,660 kg respectively. The states of Nagaland, Maharashtra, Assam, Manipur and New Delhi reported large seizures in 2005.



Cannabis resin (Hashish):

In 2004, cannabis resin seizures were placed at 4,599 kg and in 2005 seizures aggregating to 3,965 kg were reported. During 2005, major seizures of cannabis resin were reported from the states of Delhi (1,662 kg), followed by Uttar Pradesh (773 kg), Jammu & Kashmir (291 kg), Himachal Pradesh (255 kg) and Chandigarh (225 kg).



Other drugs:

Other drugs seized by Indian drug law enforcement agencies in 2005 were Morphine (47 kg), Methaqualone (472 kg) and Cocaine (4 kg).

Precursors:

Seizures of Acetic anhydride were 300 litres in 2005 while seizures of Ephedrine were placed at 8 kg.

Persons arrested:

The number of persons arrested in 2005 was 19,746 as compared to 12,106 arrests in 2004. In 2005, 173 foreigners were arrested in comparison to 179 in 2004. Myanmar nationals were the largest segment of foreigners arrested, followed by nationals of Nepal, Nigeria and Sri Lanka.

Financial investigations:

Financial investigations under the NDPS Act, 1985 against drug traffickers is a high priority area for drug law enforcement agencies in the country. Properties worth Rs 38 million were frozen in the year 2005, as compared to Rs 68 million in the year 2004.

TRAFFICKING TRENDS IN MAJOR DRUGS

Heroin

Heroin is a highly addictive drug which is synthesized from opium and, depending upon its processing, the drug occurs in a variety of colours, ranging from white to dark grey. It is variously known as smack, brown sugar and by many other names.

Afghanistan is the largest producer of illicit opium in the world. Illicit opium cultivation has also been reported in Pakistan, Myanmar, Laos and Columbia. This opium is converted to heroin and trafficked to the major consumption areas like Western Europe and North America.

India is one of the trafficking routes of South-West Asian heroin which enters the country from the India-Pakistan border. Some heroin of South-East Asian origin, which is trafficked from Myanmar, reaches the states of the North-East.

During the year 2004, heroin seizures reported in the country were to the tune of 1,161 kg, while, during the year 2005, the heroin seizures aggregated to 981 kg.

Seizures of heroin during the last five years have been as under:

Year	Quantity Seized (in kg)
2001	940
2002	879
2003	991
2004	1,162
2005	981

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Annual Report 2005

Some states, which recorded significant seizures of heroin during 2005, are:

State	Quantity seized (in kg)
Delhi	194
Tamil Nadu	179
Maharashtra	127
Madhya Pradesh	98
Uttar Pradesh	79

Available intelligence indicates that poorly processed heroin, generally referred to as brown sugar, is prepared in small makeshift and highly mobile laboratories in some parts of India. During the year, two illicit manufacturing facilities were dismantled by Indian drug law enforcement agencies.

Significant Seizures of Heroin 2005



Significant Heroin Seizures during 2005

HEROIN 10.000 kg **AMRITSAR (1)**

On 9.3.2005, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Amritsar and New Delhi, intercepted a car at Amritsar and seized 10 kg of heroin. The drug was concealed in a cavity made in a cooking gas cylinder. One person was arrested in this connection. The suspected source of the seized drug was Pakistan.

HEROIN 11.224 kg **NEW DELHI (2)**

On 18.7.2005, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, New Delhi, apprehended one woman at IGI Airport, New Delhi, and seized 11.224 kg of heroin from her possession. The drug was concealed in 10 food cans. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Lagos, Nigeria.

HEROIN 19.924 kg **NEW DELHI (3)**

On 21.7.2005, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, New Delhi, apprehended one Nigerian national and seized 19.924 kg of heroin from his possession. The suspected source of the seized drug was Pakistan.

HEROIN 14.650 kg **BARMER (4)**

On 8.8.2005 officers of Rajasthan Police searched a residential premises at Barmer and seized 14.650 kg of heroin. The suspected source of the seized drug was Pakistan. One person was arrested in this connection.

HEROIN 10.565 kg **JAISALMER (5)**

On 19.8.2005, in a joint operation, BSF and Rajasthan Police searched a residential premises at Jaisalmer, Rajasthan and seized 10.565 kg of heroin. The suspected source of the seized drug was Pakistan. One person was arrested in this connection.

HEROIN 17.620 kg **NEW DELHI (6)**

On 14.9.2005, officers of Customs, IGI Airport, New Delhi, apprehended three Nigerian nationals at the airport and seized from their possession 17.620 kg of heroin sourced to Afghanistan and destined to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The drug was concealed in the soles of sandals, ladies leather purses, folders and books. All three persons were arrested.

HEROIN 23.000 kg **MUMBAI (7)**

On 24.9.2005 officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai, intercepted one car at Mumbai and seized 23 kg of heroin sourced to Rajasthan and destined to Nigeria. Four persons were arrested in this connection. In follow up action, the search of a residential premises at Mumbai resulted in the arrests of three Nigerians. In all, seven persons were arrested.

HEROIN 11.355 kg **KARNATAKA (8)**

On 29.9.2005, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai, intercepted one truck at Madanayakana Halli, Karnataka and seized 11.355 kg of heroin. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Sri Lanka. Four persons were arrested in this connection.

HEROIN 20.856 kg **NEW DELHI (9)**

On 23/24.10.2005, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, New Delhi, apprehended two Nigerian nationals at the Railway Station, New Delhi and seized 20.856 kg of heroin from their possession. The seized drug was of South West Asian origin and destined to Douala, the Camerouns. The drug was concealed in strut dampers of brand 'Gabriel' in the form of three cylindrical rolls, covered with insulation tape in each damper. Both the persons were arrested in this connection.

HEROIN 13.800 kg **MUMBAI (10)**

On 24.10.2005, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Mumbai, apprehended one Nigerian national at Mumbai Central Railway Station and seized 13.8 kg of heroin from his possession. The destination of the seized drug was the Cameroon, via Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. He was arrested in this connection.

HEROIN 16.000 kg **MUMBAI (11)**

On 6.11.2005, officers of Mumbai Police intercepted one Tata Sumo vehicle at Matunga, Mumbai, and seized 16 kg of heroin. Three persons were arrested in this connection.

HEROIN 16.8 kg **CHENNAI (12)**

On 14.12.2005, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai, apprehended three persons including one Sri Lankan national at Central Railway Station, Chennai, and seized 16.8 kg of heroin from their possession. The destination of the seized drug was Sri Lanka. All the three persons were arrested.

HEROIN 62.806 kg **TIRUNELVELI (13)**

On 22.12.2005, officers of Customs, Tirunelveli, intercepted one fiberglass boat at the seashore at Panjal, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu and seized 62.806 kg of heroin. The destination of the seized drug was Sri Lanka. Two persons were arrested.

HEROIN 26.000 kg **CHANDIGARH (14)**

On 23.12.2005, the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chandigarh, in a joint operation with Punjab Police, intercepted one vehicle at Ferozpur, Punjab and seized 26 kg of heroin. The suspected source of the seized drug was Pakistan. Two persons were arrested.

Modus Operandi of Trafficking of Heroin



Heroin concealed in cavities in footwear



Heroin concealed in food packets



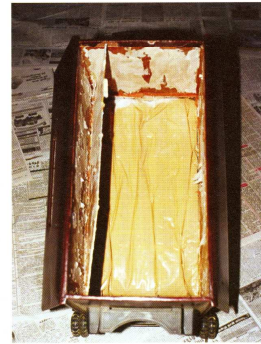
Heroin concealed in soap packet



Heroin concealed in food packets



Heroin concealed in capsules



Heroin concealed in false bottom of suit case



Heroin concealed in motor vehicle spare parts

Cannabis Herb (Ganja)

Cannabis herb, commonly known as 'ganja' in large parts of India, is the most widely produced, trafficked and consumed illicit drug worldwide. Cannabis herb /marijuana is the dried flowering, fruiting tops and leaves of the plant, Cannabis Sativa L. It is a tobacco like substance, greenish or brownish in colour, which is usually smoked in the form of loosely rolled cigarettes.

In India, cannabis herb constitutes the largest portion of seizures of illicit drugs in terms of quantity. 153,660 kg of cannabis herb was seized in the year 2005.

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. Cannabis herb is also smuggled into India from across the Indo-Nepal border.

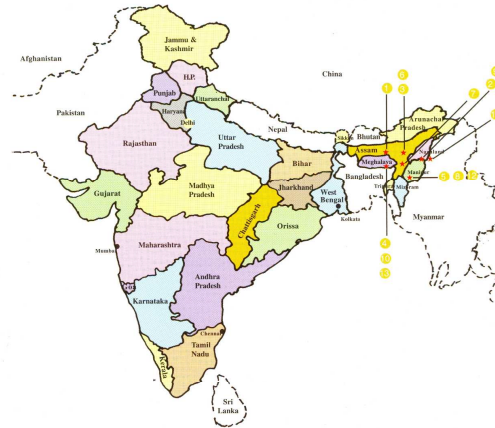
Seizures of cannabis herb during the last five years have been as under :-

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Quantity seized (in kg.)	86,929	93,477	79,483	144,055	153,660

Some of the states, which recorded significant seizures of cannabis herb during 2005, are:

State	Quantity seized (in kg)
Nagaland	43,499
Maharashtra	18,041
Assam	10,271
Andhra Pradesh	10,555
Meghalaya	9,894
Manipur	9,702

Significant Seizures of Cannabis Herb



Significant Seizures of Cannabis Herb

CANNABIS HERB 2,279 kg GUWAHATI (1)

On 17.1.2005, officers of the Central Bureau of Narcotics, Guwahati, and Customs, Guwahati, in a joint operation intercepted one truck and seized 2,279 kg of cannabis herb. Three persons were arrested.

CANNABIS HERB 6,400 kg DIMAPUR (2)

On 1.2.2005, officers of the State Excise, Nagaland, intercepted a vehicle at Dimapur and seized 6,400 kg of cannabis herb. Two persons were arrested.

CANNABIS HERB 9,733 kg ASSAM (3)

On 8.2.2005, officers of Customs, Assam, intercepted two trucks and seized 9,733 kg of cannabis herb at Kamrup, Assam. Six persons were arrested.

CANNABIS HERB 2,013 kg MEGHALAYA (4)

On 2.3.2005, officers of Customs, Shillong, and Meghalaya Police in a joint operation seized 2,013 kg of unclaimed cannabis herb, which was hidden in a jungle in Nongkatieh, Meghalaya.

CANNABIS HERB 6574.5 kg IMPHAL (5)

On 14.5.2005, officers of Customs, Imphal, searched a residential premises at Imphal, Manipur and seized 6,574kg of cannabis herb.

CANNABIS HERB 5412 kg ASSAM (6)

On 22.5.2005, officers of Customs, Assam seized 5,412 kg of cannabis herb near Kamrup, Assam. Three persons were arrested in this connection.

CANNABIS HERB 7,113 kg ASSAM (7)

On 12.6.2005, officers of Customs, Assam, intercepted two trucks at Jorabat and seized 7,113 kg of cannabis herb. Five persons were arrested in this connection.

CANNABIS HERB 3,224 kg IMPHAL (8)

On 23.7.2005, officers of Customs, Imphal, searched a residential premises in Senapati district, Manipur and seized 3,224 kg of cannabis herb.

CANNABIS HERB 2,439kg DIMAPUR (9)

On 5.8.2005, officers of Customs, Nagaland, intercepted one truck at Dimapur and seized 2,439 kg of cannabis herb. Two persons were arrested in this connection.

CANNABIS HERB 2,087 kg MEGHALAYA (10)

On 7.9.2005, officers of Customs, Shillong, seized 2,087 kg of cannabis herb in East Khasi Hills district, Meghalaya. The drug was concealed in a deserted hut at village Nongrimshella.

CANNABIS HERB 8,200 kg KOHIMA (11)

On 3.11.2005, officers of Nagaland Police intercepted two trucks in Chakabama area near Kohima and seized 8,200 kg of cannabis herb. Five persons were arrested.

CANNABIS HERB **2,225 kg** **MANIPUR (12)**

On 7.11.2005, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal seized 2,225 kg of unclaimed cannabis herb. The cannabis herb was kept in a jungle hut at Teisieng Hill Range near Patlien village.

CANNABIS HERB **9,751 kg** **MEGHALAYA (13)**

On 27.12.2005, the officers of Meghalaya Police seized 9,751 kg of cannabis herb from three parked oil tankers in Jaintia Hills district of Meghalaya.

Modus Operandi for Trafficking of Cannabis Herb (Ganja / Marijuana)



Cannabis herb concealed in an oil tanker

Cannabis Resin (Hashish)

Cannabis resin, or charas as it is known commonly in India, is the resin produced from the plant Cannabis Sativa L. All forms of cannabis are mind-altering (psychoactive) drugs. The main active chemical in cannabis resin is THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol).

Charas is trafficked primarily from Nepal into India. Almost 50 to 60% of seizures of charas in India are suspected to be sourced to Nepal. Domestically, cannabis resin is sourced from the states of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Kerala. The cannabis resin is consumed in metropolitan centres in the country and popular tourist resorts such as Manali and Goa.

Cannabis resin is also trafficked out of the country to destinations in Western Europe. There have also been cases of smuggling of cannabis resin to the USA and Canada, both by air and by sea. The modus operandi used is concealing the drug in licit export consignments or by concealing it in checked-in baggage and post parcels.

Foreign nationals have also been found involved in trafficking of cannabis resin within and out of the country.

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

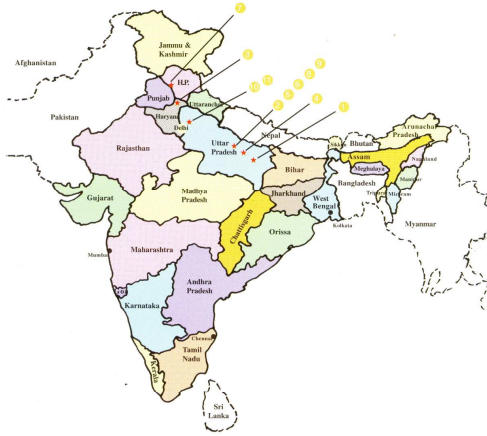
In kg

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Quantity	5,664	4,487	3,012	4,596	3,965

Some states which recorded significant seizures of Cannabis herb during 2005 are:

State	Quantity seized (in kg)
Delhi	1,662
Uttar Pradesh	773
Himachal Pradesh	255
Chandigarh	225
Jammu & Kashmir	29

Significant Seizures of Cannabis Resin



Significant Seizures of Cannabis Resin

CANNABIS RESIN 375 kg **GORAKHPUR (1)**

On 5.1.2005, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh, intercepted one truck and one Tata Sumo at Gorakhpur and seized 375.3 kg of cannabis resin. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal. Five persons were arrested.

CANNABIS RESIN 200 kg **LUCKNOW (2)**

On 30.1.2005, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Lucknow, intercepted a jeep at Lucknow and seized 200 kg of cannabis resin. The source of the seized drug was Nepal. One person was arrested.

CANNABIS RESIN 154 kg **CHANDIGARH (3)**

On 10.2.2005, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chandigarh, searched a commercial place at Chandigarh and seized 154.5 kg of charas. The suspected destination of the seized drug was The Netherlands. Three persons including one Israeli national and one Czech Republic national were arrested.

CANNABIS RESIN 210 kg **FAIZABAD (4)**

On 5.3.2005, officers of Customs, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh intercepted a truck at Ayodhya-Faizabad bypass road and seized 210 kg of cannabis resin. One person was arrested in this connection. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal.

CANNABIS RESIN 282 kg **LUCKNOW (5)**

On 19.3.2005, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Lucknow, intercepted one oil tanker at Lucknow and seized 282 kg of cannabis resin. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal. Two persons were arrested.

CANNABIS RESIN 348 kg **LUCKNOW (6)**

On 3.5.2005, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Lucknow, intercepted a truck and seized 348 kg of cannabis resin. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal. Three persons were arrested.

CANNABIS RESIN 68 kg **HIMACHAL PRADESH (7)**

On 25.7.2005, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chandigarh, in a joint operation with Himachal Pradesh Police, apprehended two persons and seized 68 kg of charas from their possession. Both the persons were arrested in this connection.

CANNABIS RESIN 389 kg **LUCKNOW (8)**

On 1.8.2005, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Lucknow, intercepted a truck and seized 389 kg of cannabis resin. The suspected source of the drug was Nepal. Three persons were arrested.

CANNABIS RESIN 98 kg **LUCKNOW (9)**

On 23.9.2005, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Lucknow, intercepted one car in Lucknow, and seized 98 kg of cannabis resin. The drug was concealed in cavities made in the floor, behind the rear seat and in the tail lights of the car. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal. Five persons were arrested.

CANNABIS RESIN 52 kg **NEW DELHI (10)**

On 15.12.2006, officers of Delhi Police apprehended six persons at New Delhi Railway Station and seized 52.5 kg of charas from their possession. All the six persons were arrested.

CANNABIS RESIN 148 kg **DELHI (11)**

On 31.12.2005, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi, intercepted two vehicles at Piragarhi, Delhi and seized 148 kg of cannabis resin. The drug was concealed in a specially designed compartment in a hearse. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal. Three persons were arrested.

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.

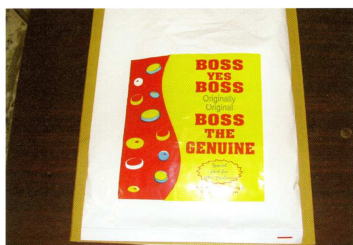
Methaqualone is not abused in India but is illicitly manufactured for trafficking to Africa. India had witnessed large scale manufacture and trafficking of this drug in the early 1990s. Seizures during the last three years are as under:

Year	Quantity seized (in kg)
2003	593
2004	1,614
2005	472

An analysis of the 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 en-route to South Africa or ultimately destined for that country.

It was observed that illicit manufacture had taken place in small chemical laboratories with makeshift infrastructure. Such illicit facilities have been detected in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.

During the year 2005, two illicit laboratories manufacturing methaqualone for consumption out of India were detected and busted in Hyderabad and Bidar.



Illicit laboratory and finished product

Seizures of Methaqualone

METHAQUALONE 260 kg **MUMBAI**

On 16.8.2005, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai, intercepted one truck at Andheri, Mumbai and seized 260.2 kg of Methaqualone. The suspected destination of the seized drug was South Africa. Three persons were arrested.

METHAQUALONE 69.5 kg
ANTHRANILIC ACID 242.4 kg
ACETIC ANHYDRIDE 50.7 kg **MUMBAI**

On 30.8.2005, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai, searched a business premises at Kurar Village, Malad, Mumbai and seized 69.5 kg of Methaqualone, alongwith certain machinery. Follow up search in a factory at Taloja resulted in the neutralization of a clandestine laboratory for the manufacture of Methaqualone. During the search, 242.4 kg of Anthranilic acid, 50.7 kg of Acetic anhydride and 1240.3 kg of other chemicals and incriminating documents were found and seized. Four persons were arrested.



Methaqualone concealed in mango crates

Trafficking in Medicinal Preparations

India has a large pharmaceutical industry which produces about 10 percent of the world's pharmaceuticals in quantitative terms. 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 Cosmetics Rules, 1945. Some medicines, which either contain narcotic substances or 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 in respect of manufactured drugs, which primarily covers drugs based on coca derivatives, medicinal cannabis, opium derivatives and opium poppy straw concentrate. Similarly, the State Governments have been empowered to licence 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 within the purview of the NDPS Act are required to be sold against a medical prescription, there are reports of over the counter sale of such medicines and their abuse by addicts. Reports suggest that the abuse of some pharmaceutical drugs is more marked in certain states, particularly in the North East. Other states which have reported abuse of medicinal preparations are Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Delhi. Several proprietary names of medicinal formulations have acquired a generic character amongst abusers.

The most commonly abused formulations include :-

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Proxyvon | 4. Diazepam |
| 2. Phensedyl / Corex | 5. Nitrazepam |
| 3. Buprenorphine | 6. Tidigesic |

Illicit trafficking in pharmaceutical preparations 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.

Illicit Online Pharmacy

During the year, a joint operation, which involved surveillance and cooperation amongst drug law enforcement agencies of various countries over a period of almost six months, resulted in the detection and dismantling of a major illicit internet pharmacy. Orders for pharmaceutical drugs containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances were placed on various websites created for this very purpose. Payments for the drugs were made by credit cards and the drugs were being sourced from India. The operations of the syndicate were spread in India, USA, UK, Costa Rica and Australia.



Illicit online pharmacy dismantled in India

Trafficking of Ketamine

An area of concern during the year were attempts to divert Ketamine, an anesthetic medicine, for abuse purposes. Although there have been no reports of its abuse in India, attempts were made to smuggle Ketamine to certain destinations in South East Asia. All concerned agencies were sensitized about this trend, which resulted in checking the smuggling to a large extent. In view of concerns of other countries on the trafficking of Ketamine, the Government of India is considering imposing export controls.



Ketamine concealed in packages of food and industrial products

Significant Seizures of Pharmaceuticals

BUPRENORPHINE 11,950 AMP. MUMBAI

On 11.1.2005, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai, searched a godown at Mumbai and seized 11,950 ampoules of Buprenorphine injection. One person was arrested. The destination of the seized drug was Dubai.

SPASMO PROXYVON 5,040 CAP. MIZORAM

On 26.2.2005, officers of the State Excise, Mizoram, seized 5,040 capsules of Spasmo Proxyvon and arrested one person.

SPASMO PROXYVON 6,480 CAP. VARANASI

On 7.4.2005, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Varanasi, seized 6,480 capsules of Spasmo Proxyvon at Varanasi. One person was arrested.

PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCE 3,942,394 TAB. DELHI / JODHPUR / AGRA

On 19/20.4.2005, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi and Jodhpur, jointly identified internet pharmacies at Jaipur, Delhi and Agra wherefrom psychotropic substances were being sent to overseas buyers in US/UK etc. A total of 3,942,394 tablets of Alprazolam, Dizepam etc. were seized. Seven persons were arrested.

BUPRENORPHINE 45,000 AMP. DELHI

On 10.8.2005, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, New Delhi, seized 45,000 ampoules of buprenorphine injections from some parcels booked at the parcel office, New Delhi. Two persons were arrested.

BUPRENORPHINE 700 AMP. VARANASI
NITRAZEPAM 5,160 TAB.

On 21.9.2005, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Varanasi, apprehended two persons at Varanasi and seized 700 nos. of Buprenorphine injection and 5,160 nos. of Nitrazepam tablets from their possession. Both the persons were arrested.

SPASMO PROXYVON 24,336 CAP. JAMMU
PROXYVON 3,600 CAP.
PYREVON 780 CAP.

On 24.12.2005, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Jammu, intercepted two persons near the bus stand, Jammu, and seized 28,716 capsules (24,336 nos. of Spasmo Proxyvon, 3,600 nos. Proxyvon and 780 nos. of Pyrevon) from their possession. Both the persons were arrested. In the follow up action, one more person was arrested from a shop.

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.

The UN Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 (1988 Convention for short) lists 23 precursors as the chemicals which need to be controlled.

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	

Precursor Control in India

In India, precursors are controlled under three different Acts and by three different agencies.

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 specified controlled substances to maintain records and file quarterly returns with the Narcotics Control Bureau.

Precursors covered: Acetic anhydride, N-acetyl anthranilic acid, Ephedrine, Pseudoephedrine and Anthranilic acid.

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-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 Customs officers. Acetic anhydride has been notified by the Government of India, 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. 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.

Trends in Seizures

Acetic Anhydride

Acetic anhydride is a chemical legitimately used in the 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 the licit trade to be used in make-shift brown sugar manufacturing facilities in the opium growing belt in India.

The seizures of Acetic anhydride over the last five years are :

(in litres)

YEAR	QUANTITY SEIZED
2001	8,589
2002	3,288
2003	857
2004	2,665
2005	300

Ephedrine And Pseudoephedrine

These two precursors have legitimate uses in the manufacture of medicines such as bronchodilators . They can also be used for the illicit manufacture of the 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.

The details of seizures during the last five years are as under:

(in kg)

YEAR	SEIZURE
2001	971
2002	127
2003	3,234
2004	72
2005	8

Counter Measures Against Drugs

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 drug trafficking for confiscation and forfeiture.

The Government of India has taken a series of measures, both statutory and administrative, as part of this strategy. The first major step was the enactment of a comprehensive Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act in 1985 (NDPS Act) 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 punishable offences 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 NDPS Act prescribes stringent penalties for violations that include prison sentences of upto 20 years and, in specified categories of subsequent offences, even the death penalty.

During the year, the Government of India launched a scheme to assist states in improving their interdiction capacity. Under the scheme, state drug law enforcement agencies are being provided with the latest interdiction equipment and vehicles. This scheme of Assistance to States is linked with the establishment of an institutional mechanism that includes the setting up of an Apex level Multi-disciplinary Committee that addresses both demand reduction and supply reduction strategies.

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.
- Identification of illicit cultivation of 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 to informants and officials for information leading to seizures of narcotic drugs.

International Cooperation Against Drugs

India follows a policy of extending all possible assistance to the concerned authorities in foreign countries and international organizations with a view to facilitate co-ordination of activities for the prevention and suppression of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

India is a signatory to all the International UN Drug Conventions, namely, the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention, the 1971 UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, the 1988 UN Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and the SAARC Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, which came into force from 15th September 1993.

In order to provide assistance and facilitate co-ordination with foreign agencies, the following activities are carried out:

- Regular interaction takes place with officers of various agencies in respect of drug related matters. This interaction extends to sharing of intelligence, conducting investigations and assistance in judicial proceedings. This coordination is through Drug Liaison Officers (DLOs) of various countries (USA, UK, France, Canada, Germany) who are posted in India or assigned to India while being stationed in other countries (like those of Italy, New Zealand, Australia, Israel etc.).
- Drug related intelligence and information is shared with countries with whom India has bilateral agreements or MoUs.
- Contact is maintained with the concerned agencies of countries which are sensitive to drug trafficking.

International cooperation in drug related matters has resulted in a number of joint operations, assistance in follow up action, conduct of inquiries and extending of assistance in prosecution of offenders.

During the year 2005, four successful Controlled Delivery operations were carried out with the concerned authorities in USA and UK.

India has entered into bilateral agreements on drug related matters which provide for mutual cooperation with the United States of America (1990), Mauritius (1990), Afghanistan (1990), Russian Federation (1993), Myanmar (1993), Zambia (1993), U.A.E. (1994), China (2005), Bulgaria (1994), Romania (1994), Egypt (1995), Italy (1998), Turkey (1998), Tajikistan (2001), Laos (2002), Israel (2003), Poland (2003) and Cambodia (2005).

India has bilateral arrangements with its neighbours including Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Bangladesh. With Pakistan, India holds regular quarterly, bi-annual and DG level meetings. India and Myanmar hold sectoral and cross-border meetings to assess the drug situation and discuss specific problems of trafficking and related activities. Meaningful liaison on drug related matters is also maintained with several other countries from multi-lateral platforms like the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) and the Pentalateral Cooperation on Drug Control.

In addition, India has signed extradition treaties, mutual legal assistance agreements and other specific agreements to combat terrorism and organized crime etc. Extradition treaties exist with Canada, UK, Netherlands, Belgium, Nepal, Bhutan and USA: Mutual Legal Assistance treaties have been signed with UK, Canada, Turkey and Switzerland. Agreements with Russia, Bulgaria, Egypt, Romania are aimed at combating international terrorism, organized crime, illegal economic activities and include illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Rewards

As an incentive to persons offering information about drug trafficking, the Government of India has formulated a scheme of rewards. The Narcotics Control Bureau is the designated agency for processing and sanctioning the reward proposals pertaining to seizure of narcotics and psychotropic substances effected by enforcement agencies in the country. The reward committee of the Narcotics Control Bureau meets periodically for considering the reward proposals.

The state governments and other enforcement agencies have constituted state reward committees which sanction and pay rewards upto 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 once in three months.

Substance wise quantum of maximum rewards admissible is as follows:

Substance	Rate of maximum reward (Rs. per kg)	Prescribed Purity
Heroin and its salts	20,000	90% or more of Diacetyl Morphine
Morphine base and its salts	8,000	90% or more of Anhydrous Morphine
Cocaine and its salts	40,000	90% or more of Anhydrous Cocaine
Hashish	400	With THC content of 4% or more
Hashish oil	2,000	With THC content of 20% or more
Opium	220	Standard Opium of 9.5% Morphine strength
Ganja	80	Should be commercially acceptable Ganja
Mandrax	500	Presence of Methaqualone

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

Assistance To States

The Government of India has introduced a scheme, namely Assistance to States, whereby financial assistance is given for augmenting the drug law enforcement capabilities of the states. Assistance is provided for surveillance equipment, laboratory equipment, computers and their accessories, fax machines, photocopiers and other enforcement equipment.

The grant under the 'Assistance to States' scheme is subject to establishment of institutional mechanisms at the state level. States have been advised :-

- i) Form an Apex Level Coordination Committee under the Chief Secretary and including representatives of enforcement (police, excise, forest, etc.) and non-enforcement (social welfare, education, agriculture, rural development, etc.) agencies/departments to draw up and monitor a Plan of Action to reduce the supply of drugs as well as their demand.
- ii) Set up an Anti Narcotics Task Force under an IG level officer for dedicated enforcement efforts.
- iii) Formulate a Five Year Action Plan elucidating its anti narcotic operational planning.

So far, 14 states have set up such mechanisms. These are Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, U.P., J&K, Uttaranchal, Sikkim, Mizoram, Kerala, Tripura, Gujarat, Punjab, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and Haryana.

The remaining states have been advised to set up such institutional mechanisms and to draw up focussed drug related strategies.

The scheme was launched in the financial year 2004-05 wherein Rs. One crore was disbursed to 8 states. During the financial year 2005-06, an amount of Rs. 2.86 crore has been sanctioned to 14 states.

Training

Institutional activities like training organize individual efforts into a meaningful whole, with unity of design and uniformity of purpose.

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 in the field of drug control.

A structured training curriculum has been designed to equip drug law enforcement agencies to deal with the emerging challenges confronting them. Subjects like investigation techniques, money laundering and precursor control have been included in the training modules.

Given the logistical limitations, the size and geographical dispersal of various law enforcement agencies and the number of personnel involved, the Bureau has adopted a flexible strategy to optimize the reach of the resources dedicated to training. This strategy involves:

- i) Organising of training programmes in NCB headquarters and zonal offices.
- ii) Providing funds to training establishments of other agencies for conducting dedicated programmes on drug law enforcement.
- iii) Identifying a pool of 'resource persons'.
- iv) Designing of course modules and provision of training material.
- v) Providing resource persons to other agencies for specialized and general courses to give inputs with national perspective or to share information on current trends in trafficking.

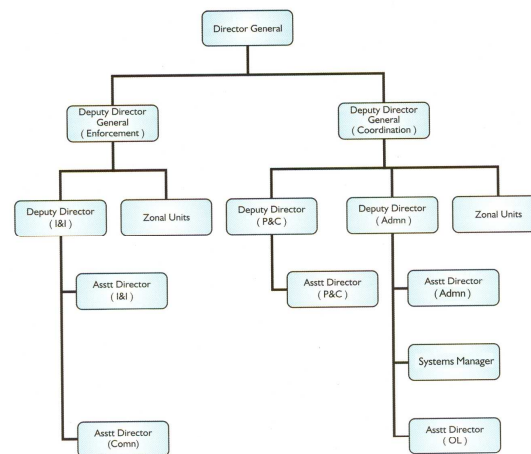
Constant upgradation in training techniques, content and methodology is being effected by maintaining a vibrant interface with central and state training institutions and evaluating feedback from user agencies.

During 2005, the Bureau organized 30 in-house training courses/workshops/seminars, etc. for enforcement officers from various agencies such as Customs, Central Excise, State Police, CBN, DRI, SSB, etc. During the year, the Bureau also extended financial support to several agencies for organizing drug law enforcement training, workshops and seminars.



Training Course Organised by Mumbai Unit of NCB

Organisational Structure



ARREST OF FOREIGN NATIONALS IN DRUG RELATED MATTERS

Details of Foreign Nationals Arrested During 2004

S.NO.	NATIONALITY	PERSONS ARRESTED
1.	AUSTRIA	3
2.	AFGHANISTAN	1
3.	BANGLADESH	1
4.	FRANCE	1
5.	ISRAEL	1
6.	IRAN	1
7.	ITALY	4
8.	JAPAN	4
9.	KENYA	1
10.	MALAWI	1
11.	MYANMAR	62
12.	NEPAL	22
13.	NETHERLANDS	4
14.	NIGERIA	20
15.	RUSSIA	1
16.	SRI LANKA	23
17.	TANZANIA	13
18.	UNITED KINGDOM	2
19.	ZAMBIA	2
20.	Nationality not established	12
TOTAL		176

Details of Foreign Nationals Arrested During 2005

S.NO.	NATIONALITY	PERSONS ARRESTED
1.	AUSTRIA	1
2.	CANADA	1
3.	CZECH REPUBLIC	1
4.	FRANCE	1
5.	GAMBIA	1
6.	GERMANY	3
7.	GHANA	1
8.	ISRAEL	8
9.	ITALY	5
10.	IVORY COAST	1
11.	KENYA	2
12.	LIBERIA	1
13.	MALAYSIA	1
14.	MYANMAR	42
15.	NEPAL	13
16.	NIGERIA	41
17.	PAKISTAN	1
18.	RUSSIA	2
19.	SINGAPORE	1
20.	SOUTH AFRICA	5
21.	SRI LANKA	22
22.	TANZANIA	11
23.	UNITED KINGDOM	6
24.	UGANDA	1
25.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1
TOTAL		173

NATIONAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS

National Drug Enforcement Statistics

Year		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
I. SEIZURES OF VARIOUS DRUGS IN KG. WITH NO. OF CASES						
Opium	Seizures	2,533	1,835	1,720	2,237	1,999
	Cases	1,205	1,164	905	775	993
Morphine	Seizures	26	66	109	97	47
	Cases	146	148	266	241	135
Heroin	Seizures	940	879	991	1,162	981
	Cases	3,893	4,428	5,578	4,089	4,900
Ganja	Seizures	86,933	88,491	79,653	144,055	153,660
	Cases	7,615	4,172	9,389	3,840	4,078
Hashish	Seizures	5,664	3,010	3,013	4,599	3,964
	Cases	2,117	2,038	1,739	1,780	1,818
Cocaine	Seizures	2	2	3	6	4
	Cases	10	5	11	15	26
Methaqualone	Seizures	2,024	7,458	3,45	1,614	472
	Cases	8	7	4	3	12
Ephedrine	Seizures	930	126	3,234	72	8
	Cases	5	4	8	4	2
Acetic anhydride (in ltrs.)	Seizures	8,589	3,288	857	2,665	300
	Cases	8	4	6	7	6
Amphetamine	Seizures	0	0	0	91	0
	Cases	0	0	0	1	0

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Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
2. PERSONS ARRESTED					
No. of persons arrested including foreigners	16,320	13,115	19,276	12,106	19,746
No. of foreigners arrested	133	205	151	179	173
3. ACTION TAKEN AGAINST PERSONS INVOLVED IN DRUG TRAFFICKING					
No. of persons prosecuted	12,353	12,388	7,874	10,173	20,138
No. of persons convicted	3,419	5,293	3,006	4,294	9,074
No. of persons acquitted	4,707	5,064	2,369	2,961	4,291
4. ACTION TAKEN UNDER PITNDPS (NDPS) ACT, 1988					
No. of detention orders issued under PITNDPS Act, 1988	61	65	39	8	8
No. detained	46	63	36	7	18
5. DESTRUCTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS YIELDING PLANTS					
Poppy Plant					
Area (in acres)	45	539	1243	417	31
Cannabis Plant					
Area (in acres)	123	340	2,620	536	1,753
8. FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY					
Value of property forfeited (Rs.)	1,626,630	23,636,425	0	0	0
No. of cases	1	10	0	0	0
Value of property frozen (Rs.)	2,092,803	279,113,799	17,385,367	68,399,503	37,686,501
No. of cases	2	41	3	14	26

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