



Annual Report-2006

## NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

Government of India  
Ministry of Home Affairs



Narcotics Control Bureau

### ANNUAL REPORT

2006

Ministry of Home Affairs  
Government of India

## Contents

1. The Year 2006 in Review	1
2. Trafficking Trends in Major Drugs	5
3. Illicit Sales over the Internet	31
4. Precursor Control	34
5. Illicit Methamphetamine Labs	41
6. International Drug Scenario	46
7. International Cooperation	50
8. Rewards	52
9. Assistance to States	53
10. Training	54
11. Annexures	57

### NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

West Block No. 1, Wing No. 5,  
R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110 605 INDIA  
Tel. : +91-11-26183156, 26182533  
Fax : +91-11-26185240  
[www.narcoticsindia.nic.in](http://www.narcoticsindia.nic.in)



K.C. VERMA  
DIRECTOR GENERAL

The drug scenario in India in 2006 followed familiar patterns, with opium and heroin and cannabis herb and resin remaining the most trafficked and abused substances. The seizure data in respect of these drugs recorded a marginal increase due to effective enforcement. The seizure figures of 2006 were, however, remarkable on account of two unusually large interdictions, namely that of a single seizure of 200 kg of cocaine by the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) on June 3 at Mumbai and 4,400 kg of methaqualone by the police at Delhi on August 27. The seizure of ephedrine also registered a significant increase mainly on account of two big catches by the NCB.

Notwithstanding the fact that the overall seizure data did not exhibit great deviations from the average, there were clear indicators

of qualitative changes in the trafficking patterns which need to be viewed as warning signals.

The most disconcerting development during the year 2006 was the evidence of foreign based drug groups attempting to establish facilities for the manufacture of Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS) in India. One operational ATS laboratory was dismantled by the NCB in Gurgaon, on the outskirts of the national capital. Two other attempts were thwarted by the NCB, one each at Mumbai and Kolkata. These attempts were apparently inspired by the mistaken belief that the precursor ephedrine would be easily available.

For India, synthetic drugs constitute a new challenge which requires a well considered response. The formulation of an effective counter strategy shall need to

overcome factors such as inadequate interdiction capabilities of enforcement agencies, lack of awareness amongst demand control professionals, insufficient technical support and less than ideal training opportunities.

Drug trafficking via the Internet, the so-called 'Internet pharmacy', is growing in magnitude and complexity. A wide base of IT networks and young entrepreneurs skilled in modern management techniques, coupled with a huge difference in prices of pharmaceutical preparations, have made India an attractive platform for such activities. During the year 2006, the NCB detected one more online pharmacy. A high level of investment and alertness is needed to counter such trafficking activities.

Also of concern, but to a lesser extent, is the abuse of cocaine and synthetic drugs, which remains confined to the richer strata of society. Part of the attraction is the 'elitism' associated with the abuse of an expensive drug. Anecdotal evidence continued to be received regarding abuse of pharmaceutical preparations, more particularly codeine based cough syrups, depressants and buprenorphine.

The abuse of propoxyphene appeared to be more prevalent in some of the North Eastern states. Reliable statistics regarding abuse or trafficking of substances not covered by the NDPS Act are, however, not available.

On the positive side, a remarkable aspect of the drug scene in India in the year 2006 was the absence of any spurt in the supply of heroin, notwithstanding the record production of about 6100 tons of opium in Afghanistan. While a few multi-kilo consignments of heroin were interdicted, available intelligence and the overall behaviour of street level purity and prices indicated that there was no significant increase in supply. Credit for this must go to the enforcement efforts within the country.

During the year 2006, Indian enforcement authorities remained in vibrant contact with enforcement agencies of several countries to prevent and suppress illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The international cooperation resulted in several achievements, both in India and abroad. Notable amongst these was the unearthing of an Internet pharmacy, operating in India and the USA; the seizure of 165 kg of ephedrine in Mexico; the neutralization of two attempts

to establish laboratories for the manufacture of synthetic drugs in India and the steady exchange of information with some agencies abroad. Effective cooperation also resulted in several successful controlled deliveries.

As per its charter, the NCB fulfilled India's international obligations and continued to extend assistance to the concerned authorities in foreign countries, as also international organizations. The NCB hosted the third Senior Officers' Meeting of the Pentilateral Cooperation (New Delhi - January 11-13, 2006) whereat delegations from India, China, Laos, Myanmar and Thailand had professional discussions, culminating in the 'Delhi Statement'. The NCB also hosted an agency level bilateral meeting on drugs with China. Drug professionals from India shared their experience, knowledge and best practices at several platforms like the Asia Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC - Tokyo - February, 2006), International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC - Montreal - May, 2006), Sub Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Jordan - June,

2006), and the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA - Bangkok - November, 2006).

Cooperation in the sphere of countering drug trafficking also formed part of bilateral discussions of India with other countries, as also in the deliberations of various Joint Working Groups of India and other countries. During the year, India hosted a visit by Mr. Antonio Maria Costa, Executive Director of the UNODC, and the heads of the Tajikistan Drug Control Authority, Israel Drug Agency and the China National Narcotics Control Commission. Enforcement officials of several countries and agencies also visited NCB Headquarters for operational liaison.

It gives me great pleasure to present this Annual Report of the Narcotics Control Bureau. The Report analyses the trends, developments and seizure data for the year 2006. I would like to put on record my gratitude to the various enforcement agencies for always giving their unstinted cooperation to the Narcotics Control Bureau.

\*\*\*\*\*



## The Year 2006 in Review

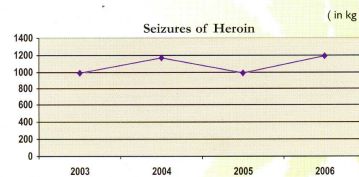
Seizures of some of the major drugs during the last three years were as under:

(in kg)

Drug / Year	2004	2005	2006
Opium	2,237	2,009	2,826
Heroin	1,162	981	1,182
Cannabis herb ( Ganja )	144,055	153,660	157,710
Cannabis resin ( Hashish )	4,599	3,965	3,852
Methaqualone	1,614	472	4,521

### Heroin

During the year 2006, the seizure of heroin in the country aggregated to 1,182 kg.



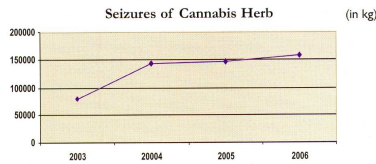
Annual Report 2006 | 1



The state-wise analysis of seizures in 2006 shows that Delhi (288 kg), Punjab (281 kg), Tamil Nadu (135 kg), Rajasthan (95 kg) and Madhya Pradesh (90 kg) accounted for the bulk of the seizures.

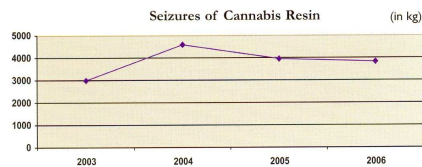
#### *Cannabis Herb ( Ganja / Marijuana )*

Cannabis herb seizures during 2006 were 157,710 kg. The states of Assam, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Manipur and Andhra Pradesh reported the largest seizures.



#### *Cannabis Resin ( Hashish / Charas )*

In 2006, cannabis resin seizures were placed at 3,852 kg. Major seizures were reported from the states of Uttar Pradesh (904 kg), followed by Delhi (598 kg), Gujarat (529 kg), Maharashtra (468 kg) and Himachal Pradesh (313 kg).



#### *Cocaine*

The country witnessed an unprecedented single seizure of 200 kg of cocaine. The remaining seizures aggregated to six kg.

#### *Other Drugs*

Other drugs seized by Indian drug law enforcement agencies in 2006 were morphine (36 kg) and methaqualone (4,520 kg).

#### *Precursors*

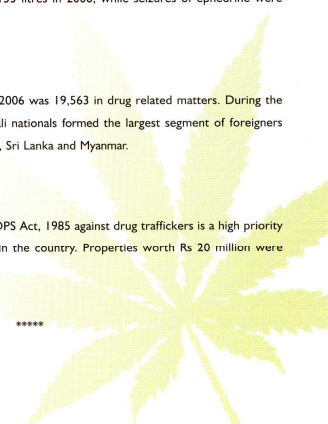
Seizures of Acetic anhydride were 133 litres in 2006, while seizures of ephedrine were placed at 1,276 kg.

#### *Persons Arrested*

The number of persons arrested in 2006 was 19,563 in drug related matters. During the year, 232 foreigners were arrested. Nepali nationals formed the largest segment of foreigners arrested, followed by nationals of Nigeria, Sri Lanka and Myanmar.

#### *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 20 million were frozen in the year 2006.



## **TRAFFICKING TRENDS IN MAJOR DRUGS**



### **Heroin**

The trafficking of heroin in India needs to be viewed in the perspective of India being situated between the Golden Crescent and the Golden Triangle. The Golden Triangle earlier encompassed poppy growing areas of Thailand, Laos and Myanmar. Massive eradication efforts and alternative development in the past few years have resulted in Thailand and Laos being considered "opium free". Cultivation of poppy in Myanmar is said to be much reduced. The Golden Crescent consisted of poppy growing areas of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran. However, the record production of an estimated 6,100 MT of opium in Afghanistan during 2006 overshadowed all other countries.

The heroin of Afghan origin meets the domestic demand in India, especially in large cities like Delhi and Mumbai. The pattern of seizures indicates that heroin of Afghan origin is also trafficked out of India to various countries. The quantity of opium produced in Afghanistan in any particular year does not substantially effect the pattern of trafficking in India because the flow of drugs from Afghanistan/Pakistan is dependent on several other factors. Nonetheless, a steady outflow of heroin from the Afghan epicentre forms an intrinsic part of the opium and heroin trafficking in the region.

The indigenous brown sugar manufactured in small illicit units in the opium growing areas of central India is trafficked within and outside the country to some destinations in the region.

During the year 2006, heroin seizures reported in the country aggregated to 1,182 kg.



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

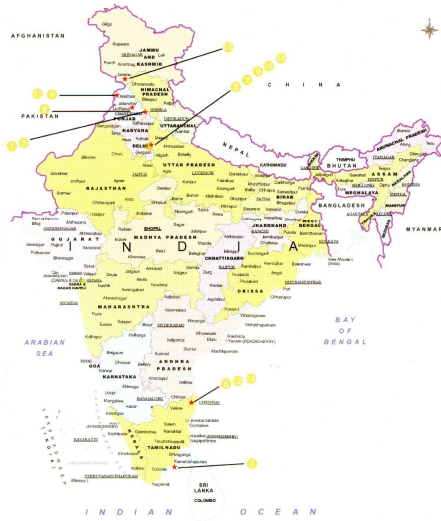
Year	Quantity Seized (in kg)
2002	879
2003	991
2004	1,162
2005	981
2006	1,182

Some of the states which recorded significant seizures of heroin during 2006 were:

State	Quantity Seized (in kg)
Delhi	288
Punjab	281
Tamil Nadu	135
Rajasthan	95
Madhya Pradesh	90
Uttar Pradesh	73
Maharashtra	73



## Significant Seizures of Heroin 2006



### Significant Heroin Seizures during 2006

- HEROIN** 10 kg. **CHANDIGARH (1)**  
 On 25.1.2006, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chandigarh apprehended one person at the bus stand and seized 10 kg. of heroin from his possession. The suspected source of the seized drug was Pakistan.
- HEROIN** 17.4 kg. **TAMIL NADU (2)**  
 On 18/19.2.2006, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai intercepted a vehicle at Pudumadam seashore (Ramnathapuram) and seized 17.383 kg. of heroin. The drug was packed in two automobile batteries. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Sri Lanka. Three persons were arrested.
- HEROIN** 19 kg. **CHANDIGARH (3)**  
 On 28.3.2006, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chandigarh in a joint operation with the Border Security Force, in Amritsar sector apprehended one person and seized 19 kg of heroin along with one Pakistani made pistol, two magazines and sixteen cartridges. He was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Pakistan.
- HEROIN** 10 kg. **AMRITSAR (4)**  
 On 30.3.2006, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Amritsar intercepted one vehicle at Amritsar and seized 10 kg. of heroin. The suspected source of the seized drug was Pakistan. One person was arrested.
- HEROIN** 15.6 kg. **CHENNAI (5)**  
 On 24.5.2006, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai apprehended two persons including one Sri Lankan national and seized 15.6 kg. of heroin from their possession. Both the persons were arrested. The destination of the seized drug was Sri Lanka.



- HEROIN** 35 kg. **DELHI (6)**  
 On 2.7.2006, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, New Delhi apprehended two persons at Delhi and seized 35.144 kg. of heroin from their possession. Both the persons were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Pakistan.
- HEROIN** 41 kg. **DELHI (7)**  
 On 4.7.2006, officers of the Delhi Police apprehended four persons at Delhi and seized 41 kg. of heroin from their possession. All the four persons were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Pakistan.
- HEROIN** 39.2 kg. **LUDHIANA (8)**  
 On 19.7.2006, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Ludhiana, intercepted a truck at Ludhiana and seized 39.25 kg. of heroin. One person was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Afghanistan.
- HEROIN** 20 kg. **DELHI (9)**  
 On 5.8.2006, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Delhi apprehended one person at Delhi and seized 20 kg. of heroin from his possession. He was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Afghanistan.
- HEROIN** 15 kg. **DELHI (10)**  
 On 28.8.2006, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, New Delhi intercepted a car at New Delhi and seized 15.059 kg. of heroin. Two persons were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Afghanistan.
- HEROIN** 10 kg. **AMRITSAR (11)**  
 On 2.10.2006, officers of the Border Security Force, seized 10.070 kg. of heroin near the Indo Pak border in Ajnala sector. The suspected source of the seized drug was Pakistan. The seized drug was handed over to the Customs, Amritsar.



HEROIN 16 kg. CHENNAI (12)

On 4.10.2006, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai intercepted two vehicles at Ooty and seized 16.055 kg. of heroin. Four persons including one Sri Lankan national were arrested. The destination of the seized drug was Sri Lanka.

HEROIN 17 kg. DELHI (13)

On 9.10.2006, officers of the Delhi Police apprehended one person at Delhi and seized 17 kg. of heroin from his possession. He was arrested.

HEROIN 10.3 kg. CHENNAI (14)

On 10.10.2006, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai searched an hotel room in Tuticorin district, Tamil Nadu which resulted in the recovery and seizure of 10.27 kg. of heroin. Two persons were arrested. The destination of the seized drug was Sri Lanka.

HEROIN 25 kg. JAMMU (15)

On 19.12.2006, officer of the Customs, Jammu, in a joint operation with the BSF, apprehended one Pakistani national in R.S.Pura sector and seized 25 kg. of heroin from his possession. He was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Pakistan.



## Modus Operandi of Trafficking of Heroin



Heroin concealed in water container



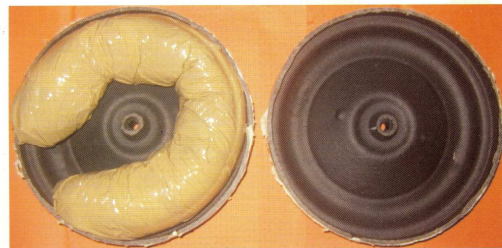
Heroin in the luggage compartment of a car



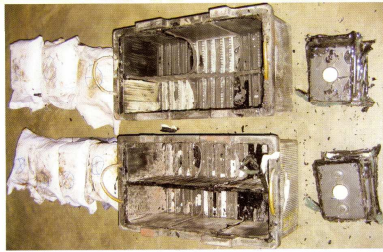
Cavity in car door used for concealment of heroin



Heroin in a gas cylinder



Heroin in tricycle tyres



Heroin concealed in automobile batteries



Heroin in a plastic jerry can



## Cannabis Herb (Ganja/Marijuana)

The term 'cannabis' generally means the flowering or fruiting tops of the cannabis plant from which the resin has not been extracted. This cannabis or cannabis herb (common Indian name being ganja) is a tobacco like greenish/brownish material, which is usually smoked. Ganja has various street names, the commonest being marijuana, hemp, grass, pot and sinsemilla.

By and large, the ganja available in any particular area meets the local demand. On account of its bulk, as also comparatively low value, there is no traffic of ganja out of the country. Even within the country, movement of ganja is restricted to some growing areas where the yield is much higher than the amount in demand locally. There is, however, trafficking of ganja from Nepal to India.

Aggravating factors in respect of the ganja scenario in Manipur is the fact that local consumption is negligible because of social disapproval. Most of the ganja produced, therefore, is 'exported' to the mainland states, by road. Ganja neatly compressed into packets of standard sizes has been seized often, indicating the use of equipment for compacting and packing; generally in watertight polythene sheeting.

In Arunachal Pradesh, cannabis is grown in several areas of Tirap and Changlang districts. Besides effecting seizures of ganja, enforcement agencies regularly undertake operations for the destruction of the cannabis plant, whether being cultivated in fields or growing in the wild or forest areas. Regular operations have been undertaken in Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra by various enforcement agencies.



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

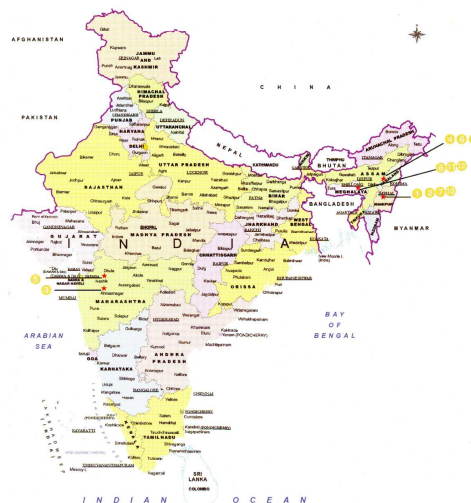
Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Quantity seized (in kg.)	93,477	79,483	144,055	153,660	157,710

States which recorded significant seizures of cannabis herb during 2006 were:

State	Quantity seized ( in kg )
Assam	31,105
Maharashtra	24,396
Nagaland	24,199
Manipur	14,219
Andhra Pradesh	9,981



## Significant Seizures of Cannabis Herb





## Significant Seizures of Cannabis Herb

**CANNABIS HERB** 3608 kg. IMPHAL (1)

On 18.4.2006, officers of the Assam Rifles, Imphal, intercepted one truck at Imphal and seized 3608 kg. of cannabis herb. Two persons were arrested. The apprehended persons, along with the seized drug and vehicle, were handed over to the Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal.

**CANNABIS HERB** 3465 kg. IMPHAL (2)

On 23.4.2006, officers of the Assam Rifles, Imphal, intercepted a truck and seized 3465 kg. of cannabis herb. Two persons were arrested in this connection. The apprehended persons, along with the seized drug and vehicle, were handed over to the Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal.

**CANNABIS HERB** 1853 kg. MAHARASHTRA (3)

On 9.5.2006, officers of the Maharashtra Police seized 1853 kg. of cannabis herb and arrested six persons at Ahmednagar.

**CANNABIS HERB** 5900 kg. NAGALAND (4)

On 8.6.2006, officers of the Nagaland Police seized 5900 kg. of cannabis herb at Khuzama and arrested two persons.

**CANNABIS HERB** 2476.7 kg. MAHARASHTRA (5)

On 19.6.2006, officers of the Maharashtra Police seized 2476.7 kg. of unclaimed cannabis herb at Nashik.

**CANNABIS HERB** 2560 kg. DIMAPUR (6)

On 6.7.2006, officers of the Nagaland Police apprehended two persons at Dimapur and seized 2560 kg. of cannabis herb from their possession. Both the persons were arrested.



**CANNABIS HERB** 3885 kg. IMPHAL (7)

On 19.7.2006, officers of the Assam Rifles, Imphal, intercepted one truck at Imphal and seized 3885 kg. of cannabis herb. Three persons were arrested. The apprehended persons, the truck and the seized drug were handed over to the Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal.

**CANNABIS HERB** 5000 kg. MEGHALAYA (8)

On 5.9.2006, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Kolkata intercepted one oil tanker near Jorabat, Meghalaya and seized 5000 kg. of cannabis herb.

**CANNABIS HERB** 2000 kg. NAGALAND (9)

On 8.9.2006, officers of the Nagaland Police intercepted a truck at Khuzama and seized 2000 kg. of cannabis herb. Two persons were arrested.

**CANNABIS HERB** 3166 kg. IMPHAL (10)

On 14.9.2006, officers of the Customs, Imphal intercepted a truck at Imphal and seized 3166 kg. of cannabis herb. Three persons were arrested.

**CANNABIS HERB** 2746 kg. MEGHALAYA (11)

On 28.11.2006, officers of the Customs, Shillong seized 2746 kg. of cannabis herb in East Khasi Hills district of Meghalaya.

**CANNABIS HERB** 1689.5 kg. MEGHALAYA (12)

On 11.12.2006, officers of the Customs, Shillong seized 1689.5 kg. of unclaimed cannabis herb from East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya. The likely destination of the seized drug was Bangladesh.



## Cannabis Resin (Hashish/Charas)

Cannabis is believed to have been known to man since at least 6000 BC, with hemp being used for making cloth around 4000 BC in China. The cannabis plant grows in most parts of the world and ritual and/or recreational use of cannabis has been common in most parts of the world at one time or the other.

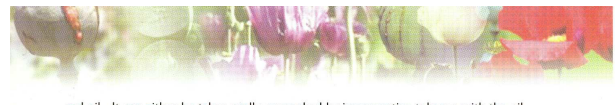
The cannabis plant, *Cannabis sativa* L., is a single plant species which exists in different morphological varieties. It is a cosmopolite annual plant/bush, growing widely throughout the temperate and tropical zones of the world. Cannabis is also cultivated in many areas of the world; having a commercial value on account of its coarse fibre, which is generally used for manufacture of rope and cloth. Its seeds yield a drying oil, which finds use in art and as a substitute for linseed oil.

All forms of cannabis are psychoactive drugs. The predominant active chemicals are tetrahydrocannabinols (THCs), which impart hallucinogenic properties to various parts of the plant.

Cannabis resin (charas) is the separated resin, which may be either in crude or purified form. This is obtained as a dried brown or black resinous substance by rubbing the flowering tops of the cannabis plant between the palms of the hand or on rubber sheeting. It is also produced by threshing or crushing dried herbal material to a powder or by boiling the plant material and removing resin from the surface of the water. Since the resin is in a solid form, it can be compressed into slabs or made into a fine powder, which facilitate transport.

The common street names of cannabis resin are charas, hashish and hash. Abuse patterns including oral ingestion and smoking, either alone or mixed with tobacco.

Cannabis oil is the concentrate of cannabis, obtained by extraction from cannabis or cannabis resin. It is a tar like brown or green viscous liquid which is extracted in a process similar to that used to percolate coffee. It goes by the common street names of honey oil or



red oil. It can either be taken orally or smoked by impregnating tobacco with the oil.

Significant quantities of cannabis are grown in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, the northeastern states, Kerala and parts of several other states.

Charas is trafficked primarily from the states of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. Nearly half of the seizures of charas in India are suspected to be sourced to Nepal. The destinations usually are Delhi, Mumbai and Goa. Some charas is trafficked to foreign destinations, especially western Europe. Cases of smuggling of charas to USA and Canada, both by air and sea, have also been reported. The commonest modus operandi is concealment in baggage and misdeclaration of legitimate export consignments.

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

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Quantity	4,487	3,012	4,596	3,965	3,852

Some states which recorded significant seizures of cannabis resin during 2006 were:

State	Quantity seized (in kg.)
Uttar Pradesh	904
Delhi	598
Gujarat	529
Maharashtra	468
Himachal Pradesh	313
Jammu & Kashmir	245



## Significant Seizures of Cannabis Resin



## Significant Seizures of Cannabis Resin

CANNABIS RESIN 50 kg. DELHI (1)

On 22.1.2006, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi apprehended one person and seized 50 kg. of cannabis resin. He was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal.

CANNABIS RESIN 100 kg. VARANASI (2)

On 23.3.2006, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Varanasi intercepted a vehicle at Fatehpur and seized 100 kg. of cannabis resin. The drug was concealed in special cavities made in the vehicle. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal. Five persons were arrested.

CANNABIS RESIN 59 kg. AHMEDABAD (3)

On 3.5.2006, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Ahmedabad intercepted a car at Ahmedabad and seized 58.75 kg. of cannabis resin. Two persons were arrested.

CANNABIS RESIN 180 kg. LUCKNOW (4)

On 28.5.2006, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Lucknow intercepted one truck at Lucknow and seized 180 kg. of cannabis resin. The drug was concealed in specially fabricated cavities in the truck. The source of the seized drug was Nepal. Two persons were arrested.

CANNABIS RESIN 542 kg. UTTAR PRADESH (5)

On 12.6.2006, officers of the Customs, Sonauli, Uttar Pradesh intercepted a truck at Sonauli and seized 541.86 kg. of cannabis resin. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal. One person was arrested.



CANNABIS RESIN 246 kg. DELHI (6)

On 22.6.2006, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi intercepted one vehicle at Delhi and seized 246 kg. of cannabis resin. Three persons were arrested.

CANNABIS RESIN 265 kg. AHMEDABAD (7)

On 28.7.2006, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Ahmedabad intercepted a truck at Ahmedabad and seized 262.97 kg. of cannabis resin. Four persons were arrested. In the subsequent search of the house of one of the arrested persons, 2.34 kg. more of cannabis resin was seized.

CANNABIS RESIN 80 kg. BIHAR (9)

On 21.9.2006, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Varanasi in a joint operation with the Sashastra Seema Bal, seized 80 kg. of cannabis resin at Raxaul. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal. Three persons were arrested.

CANNABIS RESIN 112 kg. AHMEDABAD (10)

On 24.9.2006, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Ahmedabad intercepted a truck near Anand and seized 111.88 kg. of cannabis resin. Two persons were arrested.

CANNABIS RESIN 52 kg. MUMBAI (11)

On 20.12.2006, officers of the Customs, Mumbai apprehended two persons (one Brazilian national and one Indonesian national) at CSI Airport, Mumbai and seized 52.25 kg. of cannabis resin from their possession. The destination of the seized drug was Amsterdam. Both the persons were arrested. In the follow up action, two more persons were arrested.



## Record seizure of 200 kg of cocaine (3rd June, 2006 at Mumbai)







Markings on seized cocaine



## 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.

An analysis of the seizure data shows that the illicit manufacture of methaqualone 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.

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 four years have been as under:

(in kg.)	
Year	Quantity seized
2003	345
2004	1,614
2005	472
2006	4,521

It has been observed that illicit manufacture takes place in small chemical laboratories with makeshift infrastructure. Such illicit facilities have been detected at various times in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.



## Seizures of Methaqualone

METHAQUALONE                      4400 kg.                      DELHI

On 27.8.2006, officers of the Delhi Police apprehended one person at Delhi and seized 4400 kg. of methaqualone powder from his possession. He was arrested.

METHAQUALONE                      100 kg.                      MUMBAI

On 28/29.12.2006, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Mumbai intercepted one export consignment declared to contain PVC belts, destined for Johannesburg, South Africa. Examination of the consignment resulted in the recovery and seizure of 100 kg. of methaqualone tablets hidden in the consignment.



## Internet Pharmacies

'Internet Pharmacy' is an extension of e-commerce in the pharmacy industry, whereby medicinal preparations are sold against orders placed on the Internet, instead of being bought at a conventional pharmacy, the so-called 'brick and mortar pharmacy'. Orders are solicited online from prospective customers through websites. Once these orders are received, they are downloaded and passed on to the suppliers, who may be based in different countries. The suppliers then source the drugs and execute the orders through courier parcels and pass on the tracking number of the individual parcels to the website operators. Payments are received online.

The Internet pharmacies have opened wide the doors to an unregulated system in which any person who has access to the Internet can buy any drug without a prescription for licit use or for abuse. Many pharmaceutical preparations which are advertised, ordered and bought using the Internet are controlled and strictly regulated (import, export and distribution) under laws of different countries. Such 'pharmacies' do not have any elements of examination by a doctor, or any prescription or the involvement of a pharmacist to vouch for the integrity of the medication. This is a dangerous circumvention of the safeguards which are in place to prevent drug abuse.

Some of the reasons for the spread of illicit Internet pharmacies are:

- Limited access to healthcare facilities. Issues which are relevant include long distances to hospitals, short supply of drugs, unusual working hours of the patient, inability of the patient to move or a long waiting period to consult a doctor.
- High cost of drugs. The Internet provides not only a mechanism for comparing costs but also sourcing the medicine from another part of the world where the medicine may be much cheaper.



- The Internet provides privacy as there is no interaction with any doctor or pharmacist.
- Lack of awareness. Individuals in various countries are not aware of the illicit nature of most of the Internet pharmacies and they may not be aware that their purchase is illegal.
- Demand for drugs for abuse is easily met by ordering the preparations over the Internet.

There are many dangers inherent in the sale of medicinal preparations over the Internet. These include promotion of certain drugs using incorrect health claims, sale of fake or counterfeit drugs, sale of drugs without proper handling, packaging or transportation, sale of expired drugs, sale of non-specified drugs, commercial and credit card frauds and identity theft.

India has a huge pharmaceutical industry producing most drugs at a very competitive price. This attracts the traffickers to source such drugs from India. The most popular drugs sold over the Internet are anti-depressants and anxiety relieving drugs such as diazepam, lorazepam, alprazolam, etc.

Drug law enforcement agencies in India are aware of the dangers posed by illicit Internet pharmacies. The first case detected in the country wherein the Internet was being used to solicit orders and receiving payments was in the year 2002. Four persons connected with the case were arrested.

The next major case was detected in the year 2004 wherein in Chennai over 2.59 lakh tablets of various regulated drugs were seized. The persons involved were soliciting orders on the Internet and supplying the same through courier services to various customers spread all over the world, especially in the USA and UK.



In April 2005, in a joint operation with DEA, an illicit Internet pharmacy was busted in Agra and Jaipur. In this well coordinated operation, over 20 persons were arrested in India, USA and Costa Rica. Properties and cash over US\$ 2 million in USA and US\$ 4 million in India were seized. The mastermind of the illicit pharmacy was based in US who used to obtain orders through websites, Internet bulletins, chat rooms, e-mails and blogs. Orders were processed in India and packages were shipped in bulk to the USA, where they were supplied to individual customers as per their orders. All payments for the drugs were received over the net against credit cards.

In another operation in 2006, an illicit Internet pharmacy was busted in the city of Baroda in a well coordinated joint operation with DEA of the USA. Five persons were arrested in India and six arrests were made in USA. The Indian firm was supplying the drugs to customers in the USA.

In the month of February 2007, a software company in the city of Kolkata was identified, which was offering consultancy and total software solutions for illicit Internet transactions of pharmaceutical drugs. A BPO employing over 350 persons and operating 24/7 was also detected. The company, apart from software solutions, also looked after overseas financial transactions and investment of financial gains made. As part of the working of the company, complete secrecy was maintained within the company and information was available on a need to know basis. Digital signatures of over seven doctors were being misused in the process. The Managing Director of the company has been arrested.

Experience gained in tracking, busting and investigating of illicit Internet pharmacies points to the need for well coordinated and simultaneous action amongst the agencies since there are no paper trails, the financial transactions are instantaneous and the money transfers often involve complex banking channels.



## 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.

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 identified the following 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	



The following precursors have been put under various controls in India:

Name of the Chemical	
1.	Acetic anhydride
2.	Ephedrine
3.	Pseudoephedrine
4.	Anthranilic acid
5.	Acetone
6.	Potassium permanganate
7.	3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone
8.	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)
9.	N-acetylanthranilic Acid
10.	Ergotamine
11.	Ergometrine
12.	Piperonal

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-acetylanthranilic 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 notified under this section are subject to intensive checks in the specified areas by Customs officers. Acetic anhydride has been notified under this section within an area of 100 km, along the Indo-Myanmar border and 50 km, from the Indo-Pakistan 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.

### Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Regulation of Controlled Substances) Order, 1993

The Central Government, in exercise of powers conferred by Section 9-A of the NDPS Act 1985, had issued an order called the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Regulation of Controlled Substances) Order, 1993 which is effective since 15<sup>th</sup> April 1993. This Order stipulates procedures for all stages of purchase, sale, transfer, storage, consumption etc. and prescribes appropriate record keeping and reporting obligations in respect of specified substances. The Narcotics Control Bureau and its zonal offices are authorized to enforce the Order.

Any person contravening the order made under Section 9-A, shall be liable for rigorous imprisonment, which may extend to 10 years, and also a fine, which may extend to one lakh rupees. The court may impose a fine exceeding one lakh rupees after recording the reason for that in the judgment.

## Trends in Seizures of Precursor Chemicals

### Acetic Anhydride:

Acetic anhydride is a chemical used in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals like paracetamol, and various dyes. It is also used illicitly for the manufacture of heroin and methaqualone. Small quantities of acetic anhydride are diverted for the preparation of heroin in the opium growing belt in the country.

The seizures of acetic anhydride over the last five years are given below:

(in litres)

YEAR	QUANTITY SEIZED
2002	3,288
2003	857
2004	2,665
2005	300
2006	133

## Ephedrine and Pseudoephedrine

These two substances are extensively used in the manufacture of medicines, especially bronchodilators. They are also used for the illicit manufacture of amphetamines, generally referred to as Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS). There have been some reports of these two precursors being smuggled across India's northeastern states into Myanmar, where ATS are produced on a large scale. There have not, however, been any seizures in the areas bordering Myanmar to corroborate such reports. 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.

The seizures of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine over the last five years are given below:

(In kg.)

YEAR	SEIZURE
2002	127
2003	3,234
2004	72
2005	8
2006	1,276

## Significant Seizures of Precursor Chemicals

**ACETIC ANHYDRIDE** 35.6 kg. **MANDSAUR (1)**

On 29.12.2006, officers of the Central Bureau of Narcotics, Mandsaur apprehended one person at Mandsaur and seized 35.65 kg. of acetic anhydride from his possession. He was arrested.

**EPHEDRINE** 100 kg. **DELHI (2)**

On 15.8.2006, officers of the Delhi Police apprehended three persons in Delhi and seized 100 kg. of ephedrine and 2.7 kg. of charas from their possession. All three were arrested.

**EPHEDRINE** 550 kg. **DELHI (3)**

On 3.9.2006, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi intercepted a few postal parcels in Delhi which contained ephedrine. In the follow up action, more ephedrine was seized. In all, 550 kg of ephedrine and Rs.50 lac in cash were seized. Two persons were arrested.

**EPHEDRINE** 550 kg. **DELHI (4)**

On 17.10.2006, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi searched in a factory premises at Gurgaon, Haryana resulting in the recovery of equipment for the manufacture of ATS. During the search, 550 kg. of ephedrine and about a ton of other chemicals were found and seized. Six Hong Kong Chinese nationals and one Canadian national were arrested.



**EPHEDRINE** 25 kg. CHENNAI (5)

On 11.11.2006, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Chennai apprehended one person at Chennai and seized 25 kg. of ephedrine from his possession. He was arrested.

**PSEUDOEPHEDRINE** 50 kg. MUMBAI (6)

On 7.12.2006, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai intercepted a car at Mumbai and seized 50 kg. of pseudoephedrine. The destination of the seized drug was United States of America. Three persons were arrested. In the follow up action, five more persons were arrested.



## Illicit Methamphetamine Labs

A variety of synthetic substances are known to have psychotropic properties and are susceptible to be abused, much like many naturally produced drugs.

The production of synthetic drugs has several obvious advantages over drugs obtained from botanical sources. Unlike plants, which have a considerable growing and maturing period, chemical processes can be completed in much shorter time frames. Natural drugs require to be planted on land, which is an expensive resource. Being in the open, such plantations are also more vulnerable to detection. Synthetic processes on the other hand can be carried out in enclosed spaces, which may even be makeshift laboratories in garages or 'kitchen labs' operating in multi-storied buildings. Botanical drugs have associated with them large amounts of bio-mass, which enhances the risk of exposure. The synthetic production of drugs often produces substantial quantities of chemical waste, which may be hazardous to the environment, but which is not a significant risk for exposure. Synthetic drugs additionally have the advantage that they can be produced in or near consumption areas.

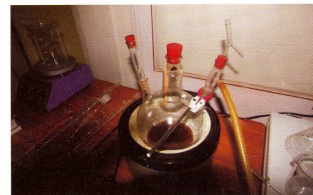
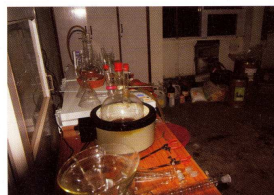
The term amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) generally encompasses amphetamines (amphetamine and methamphetamine), MDMA (ecstasy or XTC) and other synthetic stimulants like methcathinone. These psychotropic substances are synthesized from various chemicals, which have licit industrial or medicinal uses. The main precursor chemicals are 1-Phenyl-2-Propanone (or P2P or BMK), ephedrine and pseudoephedrine (for amphetamine and methamphetamine) and PMK (for MDMA / ecstasy). Other chemical substances are also required as reducing agents and solvents, while acids are required for producing salts. Most of such chemicals can be obtained from available commercial outlets. No highly specialized scientific glassware or equipment is required. Laboratory glassware can even be replaced with household items, while other equipment can be improvised or made to order.



The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) estimated that, during the year 2005, the worldwide production of ATS was 480 tons, of which methamphetamine was 278 tons, amphetamine was 88 tons and ecstasy was 113 tons. The UNODC estimates that ATS production increased throughout the 1980s and dropped off slightly after peaking in the year 2000. It again increased in 2004-2005. The main production areas of ATS lately remained concentrated in North America, East and Southeast Asia and Europe. Most of the ecstasy production took place in Europe, notably the Netherlands. Methamphetamine production was more marked in North America and South East Asia. The number of ATS laboratories dismantled throughout the world were about 550 in 1990. These increased to around 7,000 in the year 2000 and a record number of 18,532 laboratories were dismantled in the year 2004. An overwhelming majority (96%) of the dismantled ATS laboratories were producing methamphetamines. Almost 97% of the facilities dismantled were in the USA and, to a lesser extent, in Mexico. The number of illicit laboratories dismantled in the year 2005 were 13,438.

During the year 2006, three attempts to set up illicit methamphetamines laboratories in India were thwarted.

In the month of October 2006, an illicit lab was busted in Gurgaon, near Delhi, which had been set up by foreign nationals. The first cycle for processing ATS had been commenced after hiring the premises and procuring a large variety of laboratory equipment and chemicals. Six Hong Kong Chinese and one Canadian of Indian origin were arrested in the case.



Equipment seized from the illicit methamphetamine lab busted in Gurgaon



In the month of November 2006, after prolonged surveillance on the activities of certain suspects, two persons and a container which had been imported into the country were intercepted in Kolkata. The container yielded laboratory equipment and chemicals which had been imported in preparation of setting up an illicit methamphetamine laboratory in Delhi. Two persons were arrested in the case.



Lab equipment seized from a container in Kolkata

The activities of yet another group of Hong Kong and Indian nationals were kept under prolonged surveillance in Mumbai for several months. Though the group managed to hire premises and make other preparations for establishing a meth lab, they could not acquire any ephedrine or any other controlled substance for the manufacture of ATS. Members of the group later fled, apprehending arrest.



## Drug Production And Trafficking International Scenario

The main elements of the problem of illicit drugs are cultivation and production, trafficking and consumption of the same. The major drugs of abuse are cannabis (herb and resin), opium, heroin, cocaine and synthetic drugs, which may also include abuse of pharmaceutical preparations.

### Opium

Illicit opium cultivation is concentrated in Afghanistan, which produced almost 6,100 MT of opium in the year 2006, representing 92% of the world's illicit opium production. Other countries where illicit opium cultivation takes place are Myanmar and Lao People's Democratic Republic. The area under cultivation and opium produced during the year 2006 were:-

Country	Area under cultivation (in hectares)	Production (in MT)
Afghanistan	1,65,000	6,100
Myanmar	21,500	315
Laos	2,500	20
Pakistan	1,545	39
Colombia	1,000	14
Others	9,455	122
<b>Total</b>	<b>201,000</b>	<b>6,610</b>



Over the years, opium cultivation has decreased in the South East Asian countries. Since 1998, opium cultivation in Laos and Myanmar has been reduced by 78%.

A comparative picture of the area under cultivation (in hectares) in different countries is shown below:-

Area under cultivation (in Hectares)

Country	1998	2005
Myanmar	130,300	21,500
Lao PDR	26,837	2,500
Thailand	716	Insignificant
Vietnam	442	Insignificant
<b>Total</b>	<b>158,295</b>	<b>24,000</b>

Some other countries where illicit opium poppy is cultivated are Columbia, Mexico and Peru.

Three major trafficking groups for opiates (heroin, morphine and opium) are:

1. Afghanistan to neighbouring countries, Middle East and Europe.
2. Myanmar and Lao PDR to neighbouring countries in South East Asia and to Australia.
3. Mexico, Columbia and Peru to USA.

During 2005, the total world seizures of opium aggregated to 342 MT, of which almost 96% were seized in the Near and Middle East/South West Asia, 1% in Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries and 1% in East and South East Asia.



The seizures of opium during the year 2005 were as under:-

(In kg.)

Country	Quantity seized
Iran	231,352
Afghanistan	90,990
Pakistan	6,437
China	2,066
India	2,237
Colombia	1,623

The worldwide seizures of heroin and morphine in 2005 amounted to 91 MT, of which almost 51% were seized in the Near and Middle East/South West Asia, 11% in South East Europe, 12% in East and South East Asia and 9% in West and Central Europe.

Pakistan reported seizures of 24,341 kg of heroin and morphine, which constituted 27% of the world's total seizures. Iran seized 12,493 kg while China, Afghanistan and Turkey seized 9,085, 9,079, 8,723 kg, respectively.

There are 15.6 million opiate abusers in the world of which almost 54% are in Asia, 25% in Europe, 14% in Americas, 6% in Africa and 1% in Oceania. Heroin is the most abused drug of all the opiates. Almost eleven million people in the world abuse heroin.



## 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 facilitating 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 and the 1988 UN Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

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 which 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.



## Cannabis

Cannabis is the most widely spread narcotic drug bearing plant and it is the most abused drug in three different forms - cannabis herb, cannabis resin and cannabis oil. The cannabis plant grows wild and is also cultivated almost throughout the world. There were an estimated 160 million cannabis users in 2005.

Almost 31% of these were in Asia, 24% in Africa, 23% in Americas, 19% in Europe and 2% in Oceania.

As per the UNODC estimates, cannabis herb is cultivated in some 172 countries of the world. The global production of cannabis during the year 2005 was estimated to be 42000 MT. The cannabis was produced across all continents - in Africa (26%), Asia (22%), North America (23%), Central/South America/Caribbean (23%).

During the year 2005, 4644 MT of cannabis herb were seized worldwide. Mexico reported seizures of 1781 MT (38%), USA 1112 MT (24%), South Africa 292 MT (6%), Brazil 152 (3%). In India, seizures of cannabis in 2005 aggregated to 144 MT.

Morocco is the world's largest cannabis producer, followed by Pakistan and Afghanistan. Major sources of cannabis resin are Albania, the Netherlands, Jamaica, Paraguay and Nepal. West and central Europe are the largest market for cannabis resin. In the year 2005, more than 70% of the global cannabis resin seizures were in this part of the world.

In 2005, worldwide seizures of cannabis resin were 1,302 MT. Spain seized 670 MT (51%) of the world's total cannabis resin, followed by Pakistan - 93 MT (7%), France - 83 MT (6%), Morocco - 92 MT (7%), Iran - 69 MT (5%) and UK - 65 MT (5%). The enforcement agencies in India seized a total of 4.6 MT of cannabis resin in the same year.



## 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 reward proposals pertaining to seizure of narcotics and psychotropic substances effected by enforcement agencies in the country. The reward committee of 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 prorate if the purity is less than stipulated.



During the year 2006, two successful Controlled Delivery operations were carried out with the concerned authorities in USA and Israel.

India has entered into bilateral agreements on drug related matters which provide for mutual cooperation with Afghanistan ( 1990), Bangladesh (2006), Bulgaria (1994), China (2005), Cambodia ( 2005 ), Egypt (1995), Italy (1998), Israel ( 2003 ), Laos ( 2002 ), Myanmar (1993), Mauritius (1990), Poland ( 2003 ), Russian Federation (1993), Romania (1994), Turkey (1998), Tajikistan (2001), United States of America (1990), U.A.E. (1994) and Zambia (1993).

India has bilateral arrangements with its neighbours including Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Bangladesh. With Pakistan, India holds regular DG level, as also quarterly and bi-annual 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), the SAARC Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 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. Extradition treaties exist with Bhutan, Belgium, Canada, Netherlands, Nepal, UK and USA; Mutual Legal Assistance treaties have been signed with Canada, Switzerland, Turkey and UK. Agreements with Bulgaria, Egypt, Russia, Romania are aimed at combating international terrorism, organized crime, illegal economic activities and include illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.



## 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 to put in place the following committees/task forces:

- i) Formation of an Apex Level Committee under the Chief Secretary and including representatives of enforcement (police, excise, forest, etc.) and demand reduction (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) Setting up of an Anti Narcotics Force under an IG level officer for dedicated enforcement efforts.
- iii) A Five Year Action Plan of the concerned State Government, elucidating its anti narcotic operational planning.

So far, a number of states have set up such mechanisms. These include 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 focused drug related strategies.



## Training

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

A structured training curriculum has been designed to equip 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 maximise 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 the year, the Bureau organized a number of in-house training courses/ workshops/seminars, etc. for enforcement officers from various agencies such as Customs, Central Excise, State Police, CBN, DRI, SSB, etc. As resource persons, officers of the NCB provided specialized inputs in courses in various training institutions. The Bureau also extended financial support to several agencies for organizing drug law enforcement training, workshops and seminars.

## ANNEXURES

### Foreign Nationals Arrested During 2006

S.NO.	NATIONALITY	PERSONS ARRESTED
1.	AUSTRIA	1
2.	AUSTRALIA	1
3.	AFGHANISTAN	2
4.	BANGLADESH	1
5.	BAHAMAS	1
6.	BRAZIL	1
7.	CANADA	6
8.	CONGO	1
9.	CHINA	6
10.	CAMEROONS	1
11.	FINLAND	1
12.	FRANCE	2
13.	GERMANY	2
14.	GHANA	2
15.	ITALY	2
16.	IRAN	3
17.	ISRAEL	4
18.	INDONESIA	2
19.	JAPAN	4
20.	KENYA	2
21.	LIBERIA	1
22.	MYANMAR	20
23.	NETHERLANDS	1
24.	NEPAL	58
25.	NIGERIA	52
26.	PAKISTAN	9

Annual Report 2006 59

### Foreign Nationals Arrested During 2006

S.NO.	NATIONALITY	PERSONS ARRESTED
27.	PHILIPPINES	1
28.	RUSSIA	1
29.	SIERRA LEONE	1
30.	SINGAPORE	1
31.	SOUTH AFRICA	4
32.	SRI LANKA	23
33.	SWITZERLAND	1
34.	TANZANIA	7
35.	THAILAND	1
36.	UNITED KINGDOM	2
37.	U S A	2
38.	ZAMBIA	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>232</b>

### National Drug Enforcement Statistics

I. SEIZURES OF VARIOUS DRUGS (IN KG.) WITH NUMBER OF CASES						
	Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Opium	Seizures	1,835	1,720	2,237	2,009	2,826
	Cases	1,164	905	775	997	1,172
Morphine	Seizures	66	109	97	47	36
	Cases	148	266	241	135	190
Heroin	Seizures	879	991	1,162	981	1,182
	Cases	4,428	5,578	4,089	4,921	5,666
Ganja	Seizures	88,491	79,653	144,055	153,660	157,710
	Cases	4,172	9,389	3,840	9,580	8,671
Hashish	Seizures	3,010	3,013	4,599	3,965	3,852
	Cases	2,038	1,739	1,780	1,818	2,259
Cocaine	Seizures	2	3	6	4	206
	Cases	5	11	15	26	47
Methaqualone	Seizures	7,458	345	1,614	472	4,521
	Cases	7	4	3	12	7
Ephedrine	Seizures	126	3,234	72	8	1,276
	Cases	4	8	4	2	5
Acetic Anhydride (in Itrs.)	Seizures	3,288	857	2,665	300	133
	Cases	4	6	7	6	4
Amphetamine	Seizures	0	0	91	0	0
	Cases	0	0	1	0	0





Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>2. PERSONS ARRESTED</b>					
No. of persons arrested including Foreigners	13,115	19,276	12,106	19,746	20,688
No. of Foreigners arrested	205	151	179	173	232
<b>3. ACTION TAKEN AGAINST PERSONS INVOLVED IN DRUG TRAFFICKING</b>					
No. of persons prosecuted	12,388	7,874	10,173	20,138	19,582
No. of persons convicted	5,293	3,006	4,294	9,074	9,921
No. of persons acquitted	5,064	2,369	2,961	4,291	4,565
<b>4. ACTION TAKEN UNDER PIT NDPS ACT, 1988</b>					
No. of detention orders issued under PIT NDPS Act, 1988	65	39	8	8	4
No. detained	63	36	7	18	4
<b>5. DESTRUCTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS YIELDING PLANTS (in acres)</b>					
Opium Poppy	539	1,243	417	31	617
Cannabis Plant	340	2,620	536	1,767	859
<b>6. FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY</b>					
Value of property forfeited (Rs.)	23,636,425	0	0	0	153,159
No. of cases	10	0	0	0	1
Value of property frozen (Rs. in thousands)	279,114	17,385	68,400	37,686	20,288
No. of cases	41	3	14	26	12

