

and Israel. These drugs are brought into India through concealment by air and courier/post parcels.

The "in-baggage" and "on-person" are frequently used concealment methods for the transportation of heroin. The other methods like "swallowers" and "body-cavity" are also on the rise. These trends are indicative of the strong network of drug traffickers in the region. It has been NCB's constant foray into the realm of international cooperation for sharing actionable intelligence and creation of database to jointly target big players operations sans border.

The joint operations of NCB and DEA of USA against Internet Pharmacies continue to target the new *techno savvy* traffickers dealing in the prescription drugs containing psychotropic substances. Financial investigations revealed that these rogue pharmacies selling on net were earning millions. NCB continues to be a *sentinel on qui vive* for attempt to establish methamphetamine Labs in India by overseas drug syndicates.

The adoption of synergistic approach to blend demand and supply reduction strategies is poised to address the situation comprehensively in the long run. A multi pronged assault on drug menace is the need of the hour and policy initiatives at macro level is being adopted to achieve the force multiplier to that effect.

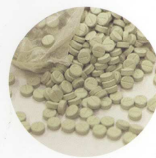
NCB's ongoing commitment is reflected in the international arena by placing India in the forefront of the global fights against drugs. These commitments have been translated pragmatically through several Joint Working Groups meetings with countries sharing mutual concern and goal. The efforts are further buttressed by Bilateral Agreements to engage other countries on a common agenda. The regional fora like SAARC, BIMSTEC and Pentalateral cooperation have further strengthened the collective resolve of South Asian countries to achieve UNGASS goals.

NCB has recently opened two new zonal offices and few smaller units to widen the canvass covering some sensitive areas and locations. The changing dynamics of organized crimes is a constant battle for drug law enforcement agencies and I am sure NCB shall continue to strive forward and receive the cooperation of all concerned.



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The Year 2007 in Review

Seizures of major drugs during the last three years

(in kg.)

Drug / Year	2005	2006	2007
Opium	2,009	2,826	2,142
Heroin	981	1,182	1,180
Cannabis herb (Ganja)	153,660	157,710	107,825
Cannabis resin (Hashish)	3,965	3,852	5,181
Methaqualone	472	4,521	1
Cocaine	4	206	8
LSD papers	0	0	2,077

Seizures of precursor chemicals during the last three years

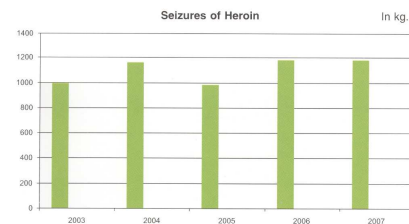
(in kg.)

Chemical / Year	2005	2006	2007
Acetic Anhydride	300	133	236
Ephedrine	8	1,276	395

Narcotics Control Bureau

Heroin

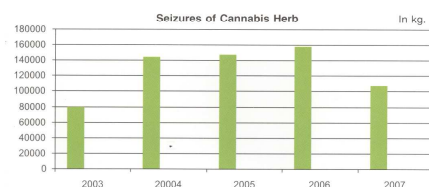
During the year 2007, the seizure of heroin in the country aggregated to 1,180 kg.



The state-wise analysis of seizures in 2007 shows that Punjab (319 kg), Delhi (305 kg), Uttar Pradesh (113 kg), Haryana (131 kg), Rajasthan (73 kg), Madhya Pradesh (45 kg), Karnataka (44 kg), Chandigarh (37 kg), Maharashtra (29 kg), Jammu & Kashmir (22 kg) and Tamil Nadu (16 kg), accounted for the bulk of the seizures.

Cannabis Herb (Ganja/Marijuana)

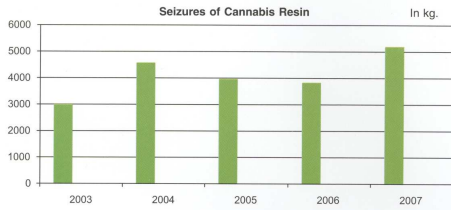
Cannabis herb seizures during 2007 were 107,825 kg respectively. The states of Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Chattisgarh, and Andhra Pradesh reported the largest seizures.



Cannabis Resin (Hashish/Charas)

In 2007, cannabis resin seizures were placed at 5,181 kg. Major seizures were reported from

the states of Uttar Pradesh (1517 kg), Delhi (1416 kg), Bihar (357 kg.), Jammu & Kashmir (327 kg.), Himachal Pradesh (327 kg) . Maharashtra (291 kg)



Cocaine

During the year 2007, the seizure of Cocaine in the country aggregated to 8 kg

Other Drugs

Other drugs seized by Indian drug law enforcement agencies in 2007 were morphine (43 kg) and methaqualone (1 kg).

Precursors:

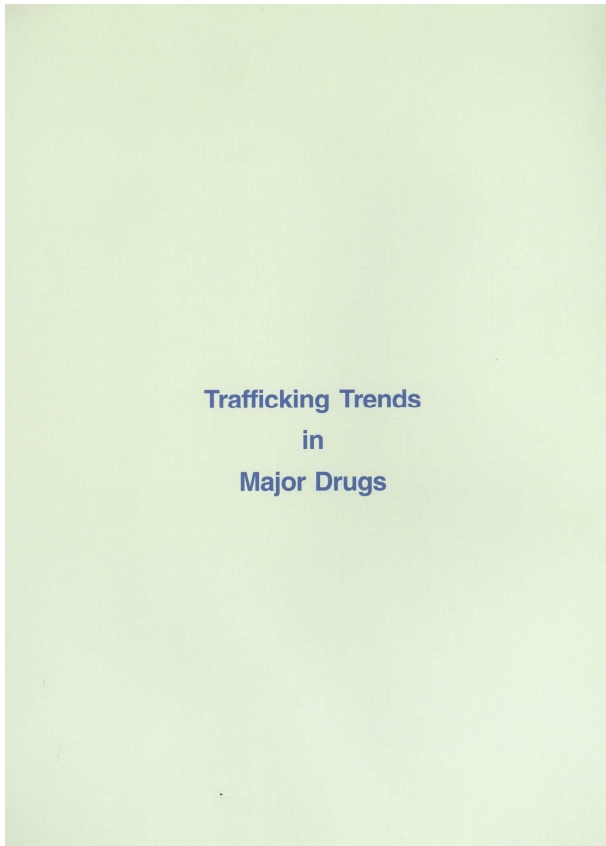
Seizures of Acetic anhydride were 236 litres in 2007 while seizures of ephedrine were placed at 395 kg

Persons Arrested

The number of persons arrested in 2007 was 22,267 in drug related matters. During the year, 182 foreigners were arrested. Nigerian nationals were the largest segment of foreigners arrested, followed by nationals of Nepal, Myanmar and Sri Lankan origin.

Financial Investigations

Financial investigations under the NDPS Act, 1985 against drug traffickers are a high priority area for drug law enforcement agencies in the country. Properties worth Rs 71 million were frozen in the year 2007.



Heroin

Heroin, the semi synthetic opium derivative is the most significant component of the drug scenario in India. The indigenous variety the "brown sugar" traditionally linked to opium diverted from the licit cultivation has undergone substantial changes in the recent years. The Afghanistan sourced heroin now accounts for roughly half of the heroin seized in India.

of the country in small quantities through human carrier and concealed in parcels using courier services and foreign post offices. India is being used by these groups as a transit base.

The Afghanistan variety makes its way to emerging market in China and South East Asian countries. The West African traffickers are the dominant overseas groups involved heavily in heroin trafficking. The heroin is being send out

The ever increasing Afghan opium production as estimated 8,200 MT during 2007 is expected to rise further aggravating the situation in transit countries like India. The trafficking of heroin from India to Sri Lanka has registered a drastic reduction owing to variety of regional factors.

During the year 2007, heroin seizures reported in the country aggregated to 1,180 kg.

Seizures of heroin during the last five years

Year	Quantity Seized (in kg)
2003	991
2004	1,162
2005	981
2006	1,182
2007	1,180

Some of the states which recorded significant seizures of heroin

State	Quantity seized (in kg)
Punjab	319
Delhi	305
Uttar Pradesh	113
Haryana	131
Rajasthan	73
Madhya Pradesh	45
Karnataka	44
Chandigarh	37
Maharashtra	29
Jammu & Kashmir	22
Tamil Nadu	16



Significant Heroin Seizures During 2007

HEROIN 15 Kg. **MUMBAI (1)**
 On 25.2.2007, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai apprehended two persons at Goa and seized 15 kg. of heroin from their possession. Both the persons were arrested.

HEROIN 22 Kg. **DELHI (2)**
 On 15.3.2007, officers of the Delhi Police intercepted a car at Delhi and seized 22 kg. of heroin. Three persons were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Pakistan.

HEROIN 39.972 Kg. **NEW DELHI (3)**
 On 19/20.3.2007, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, New Delhi intercepted a vehicle and seized 20.022 kg. of heroin. Two persons were arrested. In the follow up, another 19.95 kg. of heroin was seized from a house in Amritsar. The suspected source of the seized drug was Pakistan/ Afghanistan.

HEROIN 15.05 Kg. **CHANDIGARH (4)**
 On 6.5.2007, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, apprehended one Nigerian national at Chandigarh and seized 15.050 kg. of heroin from his possession. He was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Pakistan/ Afghanistan.

HEROIN 33.065 Kg. **NEW DELHI (5)**
 On 7.5.2007, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, New Delhi intercepted a vehicle at Delhi and seized 33.065 kg. of heroin. Two persons were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Pakistan.

HEROIN 14.03 Kg. **AMRITSAR (6)**
 On 14.5.2007, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Amritsar intercepted a jeep at Punjab and seized 14.030 kg. of heroin and one packet containing fake Indian currency. One person was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Pakistan/ Afghanistan.

HEROIN 20.05 Kg. **NEW DELHI (7)**
OPIUM 237 Gms.

On 29.6.2007, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, New Delhi intercepted a truck at New Delhi and seized 20.050 kg. of heroin and 237 gms. of opium. One person was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.

HEROIN 16 Kg. **CHANDIGARH (8)**
 On 19.7.2007, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chandigarh in a joint operation with the Border Security Force, seized 16 kg. of heroin in the Ferozepur sector of the Indo Pak Border.

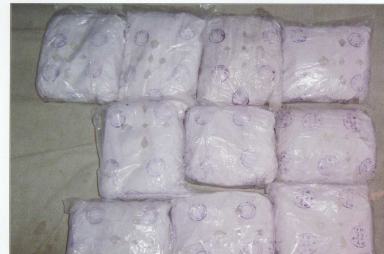
HEROIN 14.871 Kg. **NEW DELHI (9)**
 On 8/9.9.2007, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, New Delhi intercepted two cars at Delhi and seized 14.871 kg. of heroin. Three persons including one Ivory Coast national were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.

HEROIN 15 Kg. **CHANDIGARH (10)**
 On 18.9.2007, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chandigarh in a joint operation with Border Security Force, seized 15 kg. of heroin at Fazilka. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.

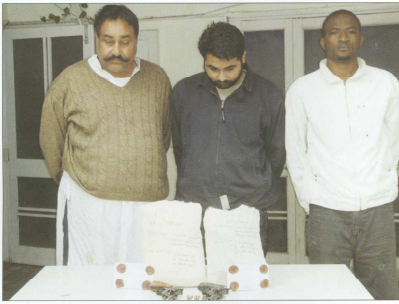
HEROIN 11.685 Kg. **NEW DELHI (11)**
 On 20.11.2007, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, New Delhi apprehended one lady at New Delhi and seized 11.685 kg. of heroin from her possession. She was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.

HEROIN 20.073 Kg. **NEW DELHI (12)**
 On 25.11.2007, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, New Delhi intercepted a car in Delhi and seized 20.073 kg. of heroin. Two persons were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.

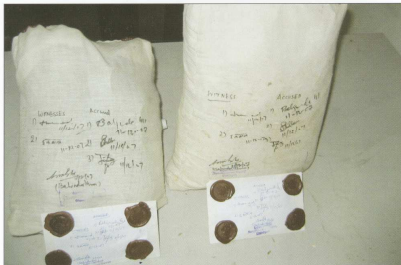
Significant Seizures of Heroin



Seizure of 10 kg heroin on 7.10.07 at BSF BOP J N Mohammad, Tarn Taran



Seizure of 8 kg heroin on 10.12.2007 in Chandigarh



Seizure of 15 kg. heroin at Border Out post Chak Khewa, Fazilka on 18.9.07

Cannabis Herb (Ganja/Marijuana)

Ganja sourced to cannabis plant is in the category of low value drug. However, in terms of volume it has the distinction of the most trafficked drug in the country commanding major chunk of the illicit drug market.

The cannabis plant grows wildly and is also cultivated illicitly in certain parts of the country.

The hybrid variety for higher THC contents is illegally grown at certain high altitude locations. The main source of cannabis herb remains Nepal, which shares with India a huge porous border. This year the seizure of Ganja at hundred tons is significantly lower than previous years.

Almost entire production is consumed within the country except trafficking of small portion to Bangladesh by trafficking groups operating on both sides of the border.

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 destruction operations have been undertaken in Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra by various enforcement agencies.

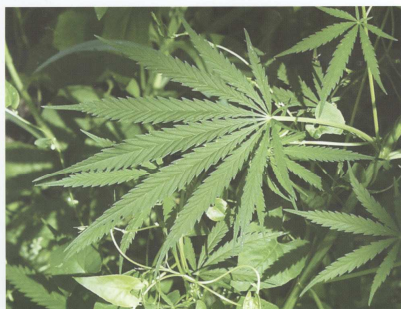
Seizures of cannabis herb during the last five years

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Quantity	79,483	144,055	153,660	157,710	107,825

In kg

Some of the states, which recorded significant seizures of cannabis herb during 2007

State	Quantity seized (in kg)
Nagaland	15489
Madhya Pradesh	14815
Maharashtra	12551
Manipur	9873
Chattisgarh	7470
Andhra Pradesh	7059



Significant Seizures of Cannabis Herb

- CANNABIS HERB 3010 Kg. IMPHAL (1)**
On 23.1.2007, officers of the Customs, Imphal intercepted a truck at Imphal and seized 3010 kg. of cannabis herb. One person was arrested.
- CANNABIS HERB 5786 Kg. SHILLONG (2)**
On 22.4.2007, officers of the Customs, Shillong intercepted one LPG Tanker at Shillong and seized 5786 kg. of cannabis herb. One person was arrested.
- CANNABIS HERB 1815 Kg. IMPHAL (3)**
On 10.6.2007, officers of the Assam Rifles, Imphal searched two residential premises at Joute Pabram Village, Tamenglong district and seized 1815 kg. of cannabis herb. Seized drug handed over to Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal Regional Unit.
- CANNABIS HERB 3618 Kg. IMPHAL (4)**
On 25.6.2007, officers of the Customs, Imphal seized 3618 kg. of unclaimed cannabis herb in the Imphal East district.
- CANNABIS HERB 2580 Kg. NAGALAND (5)**
On 4.7.2007, officers of the Nagaland Police intercepted a vehicle at Khuzama, Nagaland and seized 2580 kg. of cannabis herb. Two persons were arrested.
- CANNABIS HERB 2000 Kg. NAGALAND (6)**
On 24.7.2007, officers of the Nagaland Police intercepted a truck at Nagaland and seized 2000 kg. of cannabis herb. One person was arrested.
- CANNABIS HERB 6422.5 Kg. MADHYA PRADESH (7)**
On 16.8.2007, officers of the Madhya Pradesh Police intercepted a truck at Baiora district Raigarh and seized 6422.5 kg. of cannabis herb. Two persons were arrested.
- CANNABIS HERB 5024.5 Kg. ASSAM (8)**
On 16.10.2007, officers of the Customs, Assam intercepted a oil tanker at Kamrup, Assam and seized 5024.5 kg. of cannabis herb.

- CANNABIS HERB 4301 Kg. MANIPUR (9)**
On 15.12.2007, officers of the Manipur Police intercepted a truck near Khongsang, Manipur and seized 4301 kg. of cannabis herb. Two persons were arrested.
- CANNABIS HERB 1903.75 Kg. GUWAHATI (10)**
On 30.11.2007, officers of the Customs, Guwahati intercepted a truck at Jorabat, Kamrup, Assam and seized 1903.75 kg. of cannabis herb. One person was arrested.
- CANNABIS HERB 2260 Kg. NAGALAND (11)**
On 26.10.2007, officers of the State Excise Department, Nagaland, Dimapur seized 2260 kg. of cannabis herb. One person was arrested.

Cannabis Resin (Hashish/Charas)

Hashish (charas) and Ganja have a common source i.e. cannabis plant and similar trafficking contours. However, illicit value of hashish and ganja ends the similarity and hashish partake the characteristic of a high value narcotic drug commanding international demand.

Some of the major interdictions of hashish consignment were found to be destined to Europe. This year the enforcement agencies have seized more than five tons of hashish which reflects a spurt in the trafficking of hashish. The states of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu &

Kashmir are the prominent source for hashish through illicit cultivation.

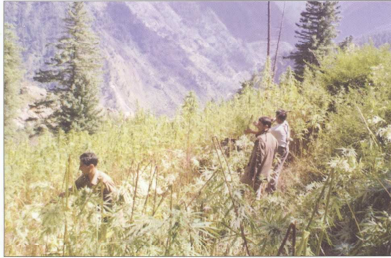
Nepal hashish accounts for the major share in the overall hashish trafficking and seizures.

Hashish Oil though occasionally seized is also being targeted owing to demand in Gulf countries and Russia.

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

Seizures of cannabis resin during the last five years

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Quantity	3,012	4,596	3,965	3,852	5,181

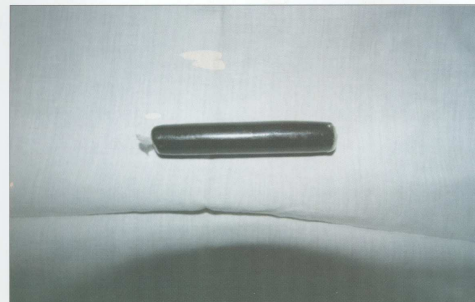


Destruction of Illicit Cannabis in Himachal Pradesh

Some states which recorded significant seizures of cannabis resin during 2007

State	Quantity seized (in kg)
Uttar Pradesh	1518
Delhi	1416
Bihar	357
Jammu & Kashmir	327
Himachal Pradesh	327
Maharashtra	291

Significant Seizures of Cannabis Resin



Seizure of 1210 kg of hashish in New Delhi on 31.1.2007



seizure of 10 kg hashish on 18.12.2007 in Chandigarh

Significant Seizures of Cannabis Resin

CANNABIS RESIN 309 Kg. **MUZAFFARPUR (1)**

On 11.1.2007, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Muzaffarpur, Bihar intercepted a truck at Muzaffarpur and seized 309 kg. of hashish. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal. Two persons were arrested.

CANNABIS RESIN 1210.87Kg. **DELHI (2)**

On 31.1.2007, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi searched a godown at Delhi and seized 1210.87 kg. of charas. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal and was destined to Canada. Three persons including one French national were arrested.

CANNABIS RESIN 40.236 Kg. **AHMEDABAD (3)**

On 11.2.2007, officers of the Ahmedabad Police intercepted one car at Ahmedabad and seized 40.236 kg. of charas. Two persons were arrested.

CANNABIS RESIN 62.1 Kg. **GORAKHPUR (4)**

On 26.2.2007, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Gorakhpur, intercepted a car at Gorakhpur and seized 62.1 kg. of charas. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal. Three persons were arrested.

CANNABIS RESIN 60 Kg. **MUMBAI (5)**

On 7/8.7.2007, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai intercepted a car at Mumbai and seized 20 kg. of hashish. Three persons was arrested. In follow up, search carried out in a residential premises of the arrested person resulted in the recovery of another 40 kg. of hashish.

CANNABIS RESIN 120 Kg. **LUCKNOW (6)**

On 20.9.2007, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Lucknow intercepted a jeep at Lucknow and seized 120 kg. of hashish. Two persons were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal.

CANNABIS RESIN 40.234 Kg. **AHMEDABAD (7)**

On 26.12.2007, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Ahmedabad intercepted a car at Ahmedabad and seized 40.234 kg. of charas. Three persons were arrested.

CANNABIS RESIN 40 Kg. **GUJARAT (8)**

On 30.11.2007, officers of the Gujarat Police apprehended a car at Amirgadh Border and seized 40 kg. of charas. Two persons were arrested.

Significant Seizures of Cocaine

COCAINE 23 Gms. **MUMBAI (1)**

On 27.1.2007, officers of the Mumbai Police apprehended one Nigerian national at Mumbai and seized 23 gms. of cocaine from his possession. He was arrested.

COCAINE 125 Gms. **GOA (2)**

MDMA 15 Gms.

On 28.1.2007, officers of the Goa Police apprehended one Nigerian national at Goa and seized 125 gms. of cocaine and 15 gms. of suspected MDMA from his possession. He was arrested.

COCAINE 1 Kg. **DELHI (3)**

On 20.9.2007, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi seized 1 kg. of cocaine from a parcel booked in courier services at Delhi. One person was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Canada.

■ ■



Illicit Sales by Internet Pharmacies



Illicit Sales by Internet Pharmacies

Illicit sales of various pharmaceutical preparations containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is a new challenge being faced by the drug law enforcement agencies. In contrast to a regular pharmacy, 'Internet Pharmacy' is an extension of e-commerce in the pharmacy industry, whereby medicinal preparations are sold against orders placed on the Internet. 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 illegally and execute the orders through courier parcels and pass on the tracking number of the individual parcels to the website operators. Payments are received online.

India's huge pharmaceutical industry attracts the traffickers to source such drugs from India. The most popular drugs sold over the internet are anti-depressants and anxiety relieving drugs (diazepam, lorazepam, codeine, alprazolam, etc.).

Drug law enforcement agencies in India are aware of the dangers posed by the illicit internet pharmacies. The first case detected in the country wherein 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.

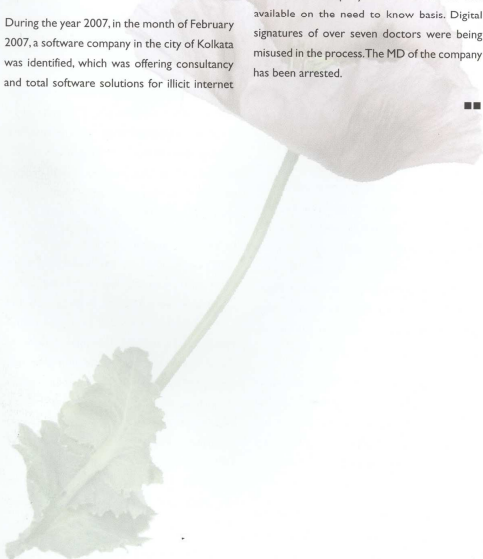
In April 2005, in a joint operation with DEA, an illicit internet pharmacy was busted in Agra and Jaipur. In this well coordinated operation, over 20 persons were arrested in India, USA and Costa Rica. Properties and cash over US\$ 2 million in USA and US\$ 4 million in India were seized. The mastermind 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.

During the year 2007, 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. As part of the working of the company, complete secrecy was maintained within the company and information was available on the need to know basis. Digital signatures of over seven doctors were being misused in the process. The MD of the company has been arrested.



Precursor Control

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 (1988 Convention for short) identified the following 23 precursors as the chemicals which need to be controlled.

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	Phenyl Acetone
6	Potassium Permanganate
7	3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone
8	Methyl ethyl ketone
9	Heliotropin
10	Ergotamine Tartrate
11	Ergometrine Maleate-
12	Methyl Ergometrine Maleate

In India, precursors are controlled under three different Acts

NDPS (Regulation of Controlled Substances) Order, 1993

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

Controls imposed under the EXIM policy

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". The import of acetic anhydride, ergometrine, ergotamine and piperonal also require a "No Objection Certificate".
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Controls under Section 11 of the Customs Act 1962

Precursors covered	Acetic Anhydride
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Trends in seizures

Acetic anhydride

Acetic anhydride is widely used legitimately by the pharmaceutical and textile industry. It is also used for the illicit manufacture of heroin and methaqualone. Small quantities of Acetic

anhydride are prone to diversion within the country.

The major producers of Acetic anhydride are USA, China, Japan, UK, Mexico, Brazil, Germany, Canada, Italy, and India.

The seizures of Acetic anhydride over the last five years

Year	Quantity Seized (Litres)
2003	857
2004	2,665
2005	300
2006	133
2007	236

Ephedrine and Pseudoephedrine

These two precursors are extensively used in the manufacture of medicines, especially bronchodilators. They can also be used for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine, generally referred to as Amphetamine Type Stimulants, which are synthetic drugs.

India uses the system of Pre Export Notification (PEN) developed by the International Narcotic Control Board (INCB) in verifying the genuineness of international transactions of chemicals. Importing country is informed about the exportation of precursor chemical into their territory by way of Pre Export Notification (PEN). This PEN contains details like name of the chemical and the quantity to be exported,

flight / shipping details, mode of transportation, point of entry at importing country, point of exit, importer and exporter name etc.

In this regard, with reference to the provisions of article 12 of the article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the INCB introduced an automated On line System for the exchange of Pre Export Notifications (PENs).

Since, the rapid exchange of information between governments of Importing and Exporting countries on individual shipments of precursor chemicals through pre export notifications, has proved to be the most effective

means of preventing diversion, the online system was activated by India in June, 2006.

The INCB, Vienna in its annual report for the year 2006 (Para 84) on the international control of precursor chemical has appreciated the efforts of the Government of India. Para 84 of the said report is reproduced below:

"The Board appreciates the efforts of the Government of India, through which many suspicious transactions of ephedrine have been identified and stopped. Since, 1 November, 2005, India has send pre export notifications for more than 1,100 shipments of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine and assisted the importing countries in the identification and investigations of the attempted diversions of dozens of tons of the substances"

In a significant breakthrough, on December 16, 2007, officers of Narcotics Control Bureau raided a warehouse in JNPT and seized 963 kg. of a substance purported to be pseudoephedrine and 1 tons of a cover consignment of sodium sulphate, a common detergent. In the follow up action on December 17, NCB detected and dismantled a laboratory used to extract pseudoephedrine from combination pharmaceutical preparations. The Laboratory was set up in a farm house in a remote area of Thane district, about 120 km north of Mumbai. A total of 290 kg of pseudoephedrine and 900 kg of crushed tablets of pseudoephedrine formulations, besides other chemicals and equipments were seized. 5 persons including 2 India, 2 Singapore and 1 Mexico nationals were arrested.

The details of ephedrine / pseudoephedrine seizures

Year	Seizure (Kg.)
2003	3,234
2004	72
2005	8
2006	1,276
2007	395

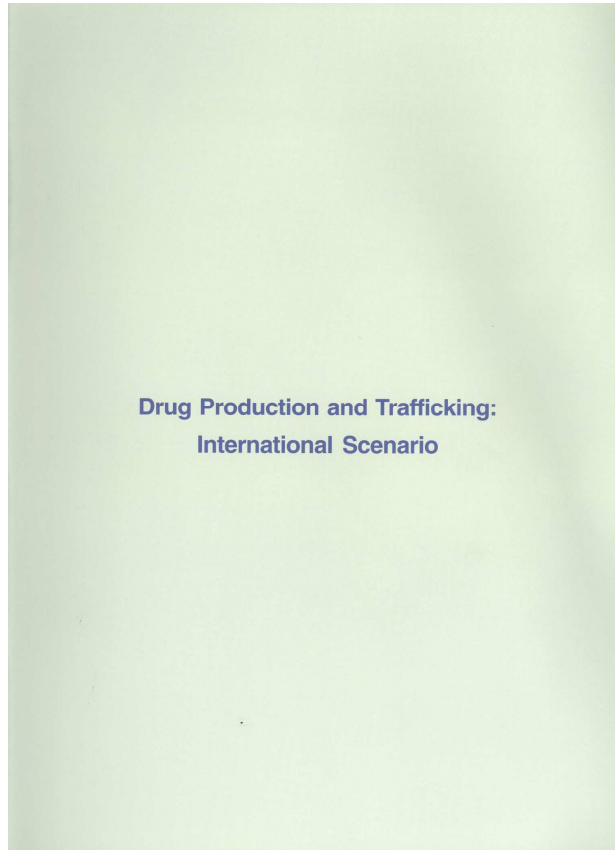
Significant Seizures of Precursor Chemicals

PSEUDOEPHEDRINE 290 Kg. MUMBAI (1)

On 17.12.2007 officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai busted an illicit laboratory to extract pseudo ephedrine at Thane, Mumbai. 290 kg. of pseudoephedrine was seized. Five persons including two Singapore nationals and one Mexican national were arrested. The seized chemical was to be shipped to Australia.

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE 189 kg. MANDSAUR (2)

On 20.7.2007, officers of the Central Bureau of Narcotics, Mandasaur seized 189 kg. of acetic anhydride at Mandasaur, Madhya Pradesh.



Drug Production and Trafficking: International Scenario



Drug Production and Trafficking: International Scenario

The main elements of the problem of illicit drugs are cultivation, 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 8200 MT of opium in the year 2007, representing 92% of the world's illicit opium production. Other countries where illicit opium cultivation takes place are Pakistan, Myanmar and Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Area under cultivation and opium produced during the year 2007

Country	Area under cultivation (in hectares)	Production (in MT)
Afghanistan	193,000	8200
Myanmar	27,700	460
Pakistan	1,701	43
Colombia	714	14
Lao PDR	1,500	9
Others	5776	38
Total	235,700	8770

Source: UNODC World Drug Report, 2008

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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 2006, the total world seizures of opium aggregated to 384 MT, of which almost 94% were seized in the Near and Middle East/South West Asia, 2% in Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries and 3% in East and South East Asia.

The worldwide seizures of heroin and morphine in 2006 amounted to 104 MT, of which almost 60% were seized in the Near and Middle East/South West Asia, 12% in South East Europe, 8%

Seizures of opium during the year 2006

Country	Quantity seized (in kilograms)
Iran	311,306
Afghanistan	40,959
Pakistan	8,997
Myanmar	8,473
India	2,826
Turkmenistan	2,656

in East and South East Asia and 8% in West and Central Europe.

Pakistan reported seizures of 35,477 kg of heroin and morphine, which constituted 34% of the world's total seizures. Iran seized 21,272 kg while Turkey, China and Afghanistan seized 10,842, 5,974, 4,991 kg, respectively.

There are 16.5 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 twelve million people in the world abuse heroin.

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. An estimated 162 million were cannabis users in 2006.

As per the UNODC estimates, cannabis herb is cultivated in some 172 countries of the world. The global production of cannabis during the year 2006 was estimated to be 41,400 MT. Most of the cannabis was produced in the Americas, Africa and Asia.

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 Europe is the largest market for cannabis resin.

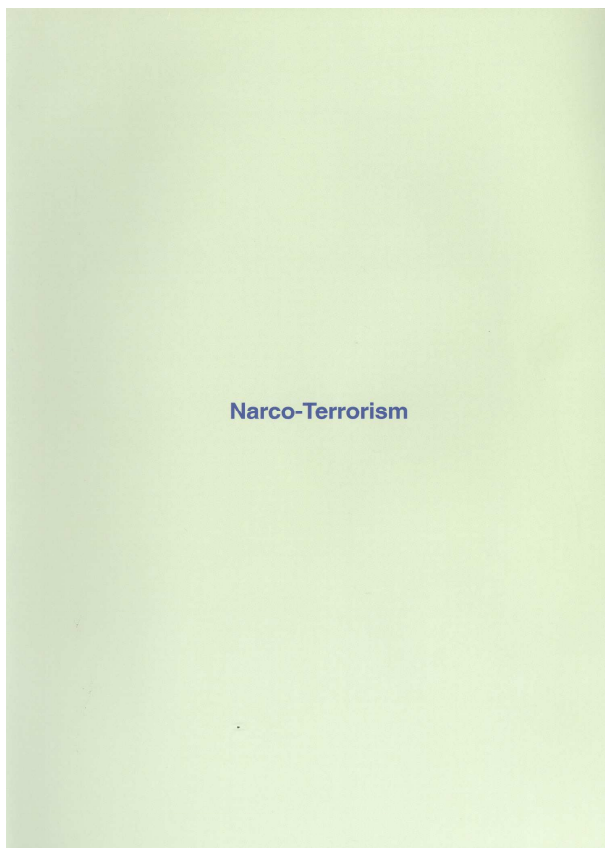
During the year 2006, 5230 MT of cannabis herb were seized worldwide. Mexico reported

seizures of 1893 MT (36%), USA 1139 MT (22%), South Africa 359 MT (7%), Malawi 272 MT (5%), Tanzania 225 MT (4%). In India, seizures of cannabis aggregated to 157 MT.

In 2006, worldwide seizures of cannabis resin were 1,025 MT. Spain seized 459 MT (45%) of the world's total cannabis resin, followed by Pakistan - 115 MT (11%), France - 68 MT (7%), Morocco - 88 MT (9%), Iran - 59 MT (6%) and UK - 49 MT (5%). The enforcement agencies in India seized a total of 3.8 MT of cannabis resin.

There are 165 million cannabis users in the world. Almost 32% of these are in Asia, 24% in Africa, 23% in Americas, 19% in Europe and 2% in Oceania.

Source: UNODC World Drug Report, 2008



Narco-Terrorism

Narco Terrorism

Narco-terrorism can be defined as nexus between illicit drug trafficking activities and terrorists/insurgents for generating funds to procure arms, ammunition and explosives and to meet other expenses to undertake terrorist actions against the established government.

Drug trafficking is a profitable means for criminal organizations to fund or expand their capacity. Drug money generates large profits for criminal organizations. The criminal organizations are involved in cultivation, production, transportation and wholesale distribution of drugs. These organisations are also involved in laundering the proceeds of this nefarious activity.

A major exercise for law enforcement agencies involved in anti-terrorist activities is to identify sources of terrorist funding and disrupting of the flow of funds to terrorist networks. This is a highly complex exercise. This complexity arises both from the clandestine nature of such transactions, the informal channels through which they are routed and the stratagems employed to conceal or disguise the provenance of such funds in the event they are moved through over ground official channels.

Terrorist networks operating in India depend upon a multiplicity of sources of funding ranging from collections from sympathisers to profits derived from outright criminal activities such as drug trafficking. The most popular transfer mechanism is through 'hawala', a clandestine underground banking system which does not involve the physical movement of currency.

The dismantling of trans-national hawala networks is consequently an important component of our strategy to turn off the flow of funds to terrorist organisations.

In the region the links between drugs and terrorism has been found to exist in the following manner:

- Illicit cultivation of opium & cannabis in certain districts of the states having problems of militancy and left wing extremism
- Extraction of facilitation money by militants from drug traffickers operating in their area of influence
- Incidents of terrorists intercepted carrying drugs on borders

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- Payment for heroin consignments of South West Asian origin through Hawala
- The involvement of overseas drug traffickers having suspected links in synthetic drugs trafficking in India



International Cooperation Against 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, 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.

- 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.

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), Myanmar (1993), Zambia (1993), U.A.E. (1994), China (2005), Bulgaria (1994), Romania (1994), Egypt (1995), Italy (1998), Turkey (1998),

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Tajikistan (2001), Croatia (2001), Laos (2002), Israel (2003), Poland (2003), Cambodia (2005), Bangladesh (2006), Kuwait (2006), Russian Federation (2007).

India has bilateral arrangements with its neighbours including Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Bangladesh. With Pakistan and Bangladesh, India holds regular Director General level, 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) and the Pentilateral Cooperation on Drug Control.

Further, NCB is a part of all Joint Working Groups meetings held by the MEA with different countries for exchange of information on drug related aspects.

In addition, India has signed extradition treaties, mutual legal assistance agreements and other specific agreements to combat terrorism and organized crimes etc. Extradition treaties exist with Canada, UK, Netherlands, Belgium, Nepal, Bhutan and USA etc. 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 includes illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

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Rewards

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.

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Substance wise quantum of maximum rewards admissible is as follows

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

The reward shall be reduced prorate if the purity is less than stipulated.

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Assistance to States



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 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) Setting up of an Anti Narcotics Force under an IG level officer for dedicated enforcement efforts.

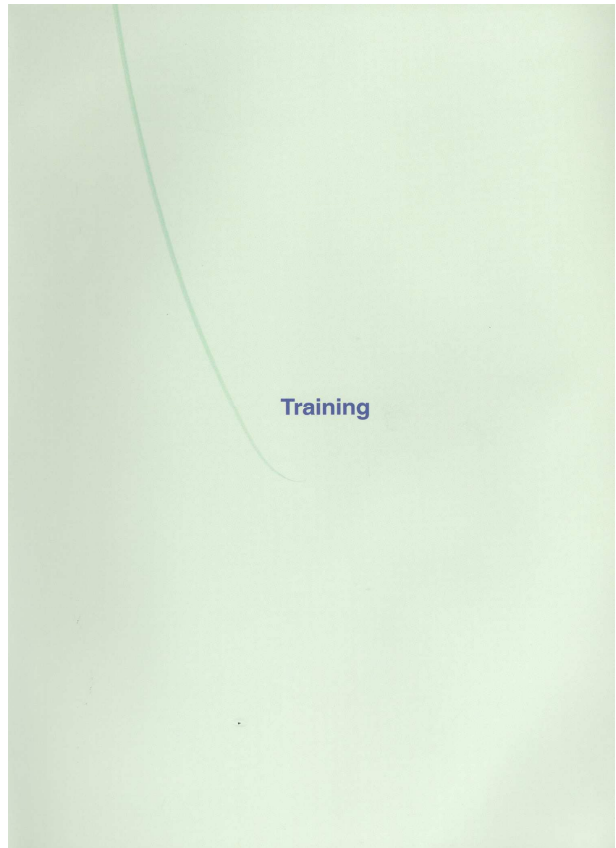
- iii) A Five Year Action Plan of the concerned State Government, elucidating its anti narcotic operational planning.

So far, 19 states has set up such mechanisms. These include Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttaranchal, Sikkim, Mizoram, Kerala, Tripura, Gujarat, Manipur, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, West Bengal, Meghalaya, Chattisgarh, Bihar, Orissa, Goa and Haryana. Assistance amounting to Rs 14.7 million has been disbursed to the states under this scheme during the financial year 2007-2008.

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



Training





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 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 our 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 programme 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 number of in-house training courses/workshops/seminars, etc. for enforcement officers from

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various agencies such as Customs, Central Excise, State Police, CBN, DRI, CPMFs etc, wherein 1546 officers were imparted training in 46 training courses. During the year, the Bureau also extended financial support to several agencies for organizing drug law enforcement training, workshops and seminars, ■■

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Annexures

Arrest of Foreign Nationals in Drug Related Matters during 2007

S. No.	Nationality	Persons Arrested
1.	Australia	1
2.	Afghanistan	5
3.	Burundi	1
4.	Canada	2
5.	Congo	1
6.	Costa Rica	1
7.	France	3
8.	Ghana	1
9.	Germany	3
10.	Guine Bissau	1
11.	Holland/Netherland	1
12.	Italy	3
13.	Iran	3
14.	Indonesia	1
15.	Ireland	1
16.	Israel	1
17.	Ivory Coast	4
18.	Japan	2
19.	Kenya	1
20.	Maxico	1
21.	Malawi	1
22.	Myanmar	22
23.	Namibia	1
24.	Maldives	1
25.	Nepal	43

S. No.	Nationality	Persons Arrested
26.	Nigeria	52
27.	Pakistan	1
28.	Palestine	2
29.	Singapore	2
30.	South Africa	2
31.	Sri Lanka	9
32.	Tanzania	2
33.	Thailand	3
34.	Uganda	1
35.	United Kingdom	1
36.	U S A	1
37.	Zambia	1
Total		182

National Drug Law Enforcement Statistics

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
I. Seizures of Various Drugs in Kg. with number of Cases					
Opium					
Seizures	1,720	2,237	2,009	2,826	2,142
Cases	905	775	997	1,172	1,160
Morphine					
Seizures	109	97	47	36	43
Cases	266	241	135	190	198
Heroin					
Seizures	991	1,162	981	1,182	1,180
Cases	5,578	4,089	4,921	5,666	5,685
Ganja					
Seizures	79,653	144,055	153,660	157,710	107,825
Cases	9,389	3,840	9,580	8,671	9,408
Hashish					
Seizures	3,013	4,599	3,965	3,852	5,181
Cases	1,739	1,780	1,818	2,259	2,710
Cocaine					
Seizures	3	6	4	206	8
Cases	11	15	26	47	48
Methaqualone					
Seizures	345	1,614	472	4,421	1
Cases	4	3	12	6	1
Ephedrine					
Seizures	3,234	72	8	1,276	395
Cases	8	4	2	5	3
Acetic Anhydride					
Seizures	857	2,665	300	133	236
Cases (in ltrs.)	6	7	6	4	4
L.S.D. (Sq. Paper)					
Seizures	0	0	0	0	2,077
Cases	0	0	0	0	3

2. Persons Arrested

a) Nos. of persons arrested including Foreigners	19,276	12,106	19,746	20,688	22,200
b) Nos. of Foreigners arrested	151	179	173	232	182

3. Action Taken Against Persons Involved in Drug Trafficking

a) No. of persons prosecuted	7,874	10,173	20,138	19,563	23,760
b) No. of persons convicted	3,006	4,294	9,074	9,916	15,390
c) No. of persons acquitted	2,369	2,961	4,291	4,563	7,916

4. Action taken under PITNDPS(NDPS) Act, 1988

Nos. of detention orders issued under PITNDPS Act, 1988	39	8	8	4	2
Nos detained	36	7	18	4	0

5. Destruction of Narcotics Drug Yielding Plants (with Reported Potential Yield)

a) Poppy Plant					
Area (in acres)	1243	417	31	617	20,001
Potential Yield (in kg.)	126	0	0	0	0
b) Cannabis Plant					
Area (in acres)	2620	536	1767	859	707
Potential Yield (in kg.)	150500	0	0	0	0

6. Forfeiture of Property

a) Value of property Forfeited (Rs.)	0	0	0	153,159	0
Nos. of cases	0	0	0	1	0
b) Value of property Frozen (Rs.)	17385367	68399503	37686501	20288556	71439344
Nos. of cases	3	14	26	12	17

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