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O.P.S. Malik
Director General

I am pleased to present the annual report of Narcotics Control Bureau which gives an overview of the broad range of drug law enforcement activities during the year 2008. The report highlights the dynamics of drug trafficking, enforcement paradigm, coordination and capacity building efforts by the Bureau.

The seizures of Heroin, Opium, Charas (Hashish), Ganja (Marijuana) and Cocaine during the year 2008 remained more or less on the same scale as in 2007. However, there have been significant developments in the area of clandestine Labs manufacturing synthetic drugs, illicit internet pharmacies, and the linkages and networking of overseas drug operatives.

The trafficking of Heroin from Pakistan to India through western land borders has been consistently on the increase. The trend is largely ascribed to the spill over effect of Afghan heroin which is being tapped by, mainly, West African drug traffickers' network for further routing it to various destinations in Asia, Europe and USA. The heroin is trafficked by these groups mostly by air using both male and female drug carriers and through concealment in courier parcels. They also bring in cocaine which has sizeable market in metro cities like Delhi, Mumbai and popular tourist destinations. Their transnational linkages are a major challenge and Bureau has maintained a constant focus by jointly working with nodal drug agencies of other countries through bilateral and regional engagements.

The detection of three Internet Pharmacies in one year alone by NCB in coordination with Drug Enforcement Administration of USA is indicative of the need for constant focus on trafficking of prescription drugs containing psychotropic substances. The cyber tools and instant payment gateways are the exacerbating factors.

NCB has the distinction of having busted several clandestine Meth-labs attempted to be set up in India by overseas drug syndicates mainly based in China and Hong Kong SAR. The dismantling of Crystal Meth (Ice) Lab for the first time in India has been a major achievement of the Bureau.

The Bureau has been able to integrate efforts of several states to adopt a more vigorous approach in their fight against drug trafficking, illicit cultivation and drug abuse by setting up dedicated Anti-Narcotic Units and strengthening their efforts.

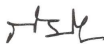
The problem of illicit cultivation of poppy and cannabis in certain states has been a major concern for the Bureau. The Bureau addressed the problem of illicit cultivation and coordinated the efforts of the states and other agencies in the eradication of illicit cultivation.

The sourcing of Precursor chemicals mainly Ephedrine and Pseudo Ephedrine are being attempted by international traffickers. The precursors are commanding high price tag now in the illicit market. There has been regular interface with pharmaceutical manufacturers and trade to sensitize them about emerging trends. The synergy between Bureau and precursor chemical trade has further reinforced the adoption of voluntary code of conduct (VCC) in order to prevent any diversion of precursors.

The Bureau has been quite active in sharing the intelligence inputs relating to drug trafficking and by undertaking Controlled Delivery Operations through Drug Liaison Officers network.

The challenges posed by drug trafficking activities in South East Asian region is being tackled collectively under SAARC charter and India has been playing a pivotal role in strengthening the Drug Monitoring Desk located at Colombo, Sri Lanka, which is acting as the springboard for sharing of database concerning drug offenders active in the region.

The Bureau has been able to steer through smoothly despite certain constraints and looks forward with renewed dedication to fight the drug menace in the society.



(O P S MALIK)

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THE YEAR 2008 IN PERSPECTIVE

Drug/Year	Seizures (In Kg.)	
	2007	2008
Heroin	1186	1063
Opium	2226	2033
Hashish (Charas)	5181	4084
Ganja (Marijuana)	107881	103211
Cocaine	8	12
Mandrax	1	2382
Acetic Anhydride	236	2754
Ephedrine	395	1284

National drug law enforcement statistics for the year 2008 is at Annexure 'A'.

Persons Arrested:

In 2008 the total numbers of persons arrested were 20,515 compared to 22,267 persons arrested in 2007.

In 2008, the total numbers of persons prosecuted were 24,931 out of which 15,973 were convicted.

Financial Investigation:

The property worth Rs. 63 crores (of drug traffickers) has been frozen during financial investigations in 2008.

There has been a quantum jump in cases of internet pharmacy busted by NCB (three cases in 2008). The very characteristic of this on-line drug trafficking activity is a challenge in terms of detection as well as investigation.

The detection of clandestine Meth labs has been the major focus area. This year the attempt by overseas syndicates to produce Ice (Crystal Methamphetamine) in India is indicative of the growing network of Asian operatives.

The Micheal Raj Judgement by Supreme Court has opened a new gateway of interpretation to determine the quantum of drugs in turn affecting the sentencing structure as well as enlargement of offenders on bail in drug cases. The judgement has wide spread ramifications on cases pending in various Courts due to its ruling which makes purity as the key factor to determine the commercial quantity of the drugs rather than the weight of the drug seized.

OPIUM

Indian Situation

Opium is licitly cultivated in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. India is the only country in the world producing opium gum for medicinal uses. Diversion of opium from the licit crop is one of the sources for the opium available in the illicit market.

Opium is trafficked from the states of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan to demand areas in the northern states of Punjab and Haryana. Opium and its derivatives are major drugs of abuse mainly in Central and Northern India. A part of the opium is used for illicit production of low grade heroin, which is then trafficked to demand areas in Western and Southern India. Other source of opium is illicit poppy cultivated in some states of the country.

The largest seizure of opium in the country was made by NCB, Jodhpur unit. It seized 50.125 kg of opium at Jodhpur on 1.12.2008. Other significant cases were seizure of 20.030 kg of opium near the Indo Pak border on 30.7.2008 by BSF/Police; 19 kg of opium by Jharkhand Police at Patan on 5.4.2008 and 10.5 kg of opium by Central Bureau of Narcotics at Mandsaur on 22.12.2008.

Opium seizures in the country in the year 2008 were 2,033 kg, in comparison to 2,266 kg in 2007, which shows no major change in the overall trafficking patterns.

The states reporting major seizures of opium are as under:

State	Seizures (in kg.)
Rajasthan	887
Punjab	554
Uttar Pradesh	160
Haryana	77
Madhya Pradesh	76
Jharkhand	71

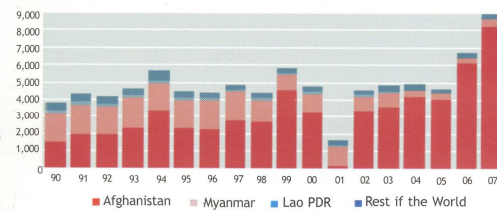
Most of the seizures of opium were made in the states of northern India, where the abuse of opium is traditionally high (Rajasthan and Punjab). Seizures of opium in Jharkhand is a new trend linked with illicit cultivation of poppy detected in the states of Jharkhand and West Bengal. The heroin traffickers from the opium growing belt of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh were also found active in these new areas. The state governments in association with NCB have taken a number of steps to detect and destroy the illicit poppy cultivation.

Poppy husk, a bye product of the poppy plant, is also abused in certain pockets of the country (Haryana and Punjab). The product is generally chewed in a similar manner as tobacco and also used as one of the ingredient while making tea. It is also known by the names Phuki, Doda and Doda Chura.

World Situation

Afghanistan is the world's largest producer of illicit opium. It accounted for 93 % of the world's illicit opium in the year 2008. Other producers of illicit opium are Myanmar, Laos and Pakistan Area under illicit poppy cultivation was 1,57,000 hectares in Afghanistan, followed by Myanmar (28,500 hectares), Laos (1600 hectares)

Fig. 16 : Global opium production (metric tons)-1990-2007



Details of illicit opium produced in the year 2008 are as under:

Country	Production (in MT)
Afghanistan	7,700
Myanmar	410
Lao PDR	9.6

Major trafficking routes of Afghan opium are from Afghanistan to Iran and Pakistan. Iran and Pakistan have a sizeable population of opium addicts.



Opium concealed in a bed holdall

HEROIN

Indian Situation

Heroin seizures in the country were 1,063 kg, which is almost at par to the heroin seizures in the years 2006 (1,182 kg.) and 2007 (1,186 kg.).

Heroin of South West Asian (Afghanistan) origin is trafficked into India across the Indo Pakistan land border. The seizures of SWA heroin has constantly increased over the recent years and accounted for more than half of the total heroin seizures in the country. The other variety of heroin is manufactured indigenously, locally known as brown sugar. It is sourced to opium diverted from licit cultivation and illicit poppy cultivation.

African Drug Operatives

Afghan heroin enters India through the India Pakistan border, mainly through the state of Punjab. Some quantity of heroin is also trafficked into India across Pakistan border in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. West African drug operatives, mainly Nigerians are involved in tapping the incoming Afghan heroin and control its onward movement out of the country to various destinations throughout the world. They are using in a big way the modus operandi of trafficking heroin through "post parcels" and "human mules" mainly female nationals from South East Asian countries. Numbers of African drug traffickers arrested in the country are as under:

Country	Arrests
Cote d'Ivoire	2
Cameroon	1
Congo	1
Kenya	2
Liberia	1
Nigeria	50
South Africa	3
Tanzania	5
Uganda	1
Zambia	3

List of all foreign nationals arrested for drug offences during 2008 are as per Annexure B'.

Indigenous Heroin

Indigenous heroin, apart from local consumption, is trafficked from India to its neighboring countries (Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal and Maldives).

The Indo Sri Lankan sector has been the major trafficking route for indigenous heroin. The drug was mainly sourced from Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. The main operatives are based in Sri Lanka aided by Sri Lankan refugees settled in the state of Tamil Nadu in India. The ethnic similarities, large movement of fishing trawlers / boats in the areas aid trafficking of heroin from Indian shores to Sri Lanka. However, for the last two years, substantial decline in heroin trafficking on this sector continues, due to improved maritime security environment, neutralization of major operatives and inroads made by Afghan heroin into Sri Lanka.

India and Bangladesh have a very large porous border and the smuggling network operating on both sides of the border has been facilitating the trafficking of heroin to Bangladesh also. Incidence of illicit poppy cultivation mainly in West Bengal and Jharkhand is the main source of heroin. These areas have emerged as important regional hubs in heroin trafficking. Traffickers from other parts of the country are also active in these areas. Bangladesh has emerged as a new transit country for trafficking of heroin to demand areas in different parts of the world.

Important Seizures

The state of Punjab reported the largest seizures of heroin in the country, due to trafficking of SW Asian heroin into the state across the Indo Pak border. Single biggest seizure of heroin was made in the state of J&K wherein 60 kg of heroin was seized by BSF/NCB on 15.5.2008. Such a large seizure indicates the use of alternate route by drug traffickers to avoid detection in preferred route in Punjab. The largest seizure in the state of Punjab was of 53.98 kg on 03.09.2008 by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence at Amritsar.

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

- 50 kg of heroin on 25.12.2008 at Kapurthala.
- 22.250 kg of heroin on 23.3.2008 at Amritsar.
- 20 kg of heroin on 9.12.2008 at Jodhpur.

The state wise details of heroin seizures are as under:

State	Seizures (in kg.)
Punjab	492
Delhi	148
Uttar Pradesh	134
Jammu and Kashmir	75
Maharashtra	51
Rajasthan	51

Heroin Trafficking through Courier Parcels

The preferred modus operandi used by the drug traffickers is trafficking of heroin through post/courier parcels, concealed in other licit goods. This modus operandi is used owing to the advantages of anonymity, difficult back-tracking investigations and seizures not making a financial dent in the operating costs.



Heroin concealed in books



Heroin concealed in a rice cooker



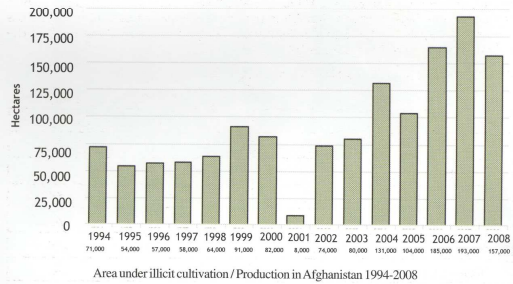
Heroin concealed in an induction cooker

Heroin concealed in a false bottom of a suitcase

World Situation

Afghanistan remains the major source of heroin being abused in different parts of the world. The area under poppy cultivation in Afghanistan decreased almost 19% from a high of 1,93,000 hectares in 2007 to 1,57,000 in 2008. The potential production decreased from 8,200 to 7,700 MT, marking a 6 % decline.

The number of persons involved in poppy cultivation in Afghanistan has also decreased from 3.3 million to 2.4 million.



Market Consumption

As per the World Drug report 2008 :

"Market consumption patterns appears to have remained largely the same with a majority of opiates in the market in Europe, Near and the Middle East and Africa continuing to come from Afghanistan, those in the market in Asia sourced from Myanmar and those in the market in North and South America from Mexico and Colombia. The largest seizures of heroin and morphine occurred in Pakistan, Iran and Turkey with seizures levels increasing in 2006"

"Opiates remain the main problem drug in terms of treatment. While demand has been relatively stable at the global level, the countries surrounding Afghanistan continue to experience increasing levels of use".

HASHISH

Indian Situation

Hashish seizures aggregated to 4,084 kg in 2008. Wild growth and illicit cultivation of cannabis is the major source of hashish in the country. India shares a very long porous border with Nepal, which is also a major source country for hashish. Almost half of the hashish seizures were from state of UP.

The state wise seizures of hashish are as under:

State	Seizures (in kg.)
Uttar Pradesh	1936
Himachal Pradesh	419
Delhi	354
Maharashtra	263
Bihar	225
Uttaranchal	192
Jammu & Kashmir	181

Other states reporting major seizures of hashish are Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat. The seizures of hashish in the states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are sourced to Nepal, whereas, seizures in Delhi, Maharashtra and Gujarat are primarily sourced to Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.

The largest seizure of hashish in the country was made by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence on 24.4.2008. It seized 151.34 kg of hashish in Delhi. Other significant cases were seizure of 120 kg of hashish by Customs at Motihari on 23.1.2008 and seizure of 45 kg of hashish by Delhi Police on 29.2.2008.

There have been seizures of Hashish oil in the state of Kerala. Hashish oil is trafficked to Middle East countries.

Tourist hubs like Goa, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan receive large number of foreign tourists. Some places in these states have attained wide publicity on the Internet being

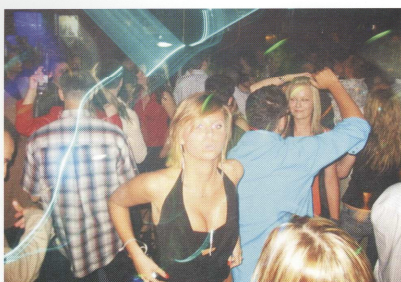
projected as "hash destinations". The Indian brand of hashish has achieved quite notoriety on the Internet, fetching a very high price in the Netherlands and Belgium. Apart from abuse of hashish at these places, other drugs like Cocaine, Ecstasy & LSD and other synthetic drugs are also abused. These locations have become "hotspots" because of the network established over the years and availability of accommodation and other facilities at cheaper rates.



Hash Tourism - Smoking Pipes on display - Kasol, Himachal Pradesh



Hash Tourism - Pushkar



Hash Tourism - Goa

The trafficking of hashish from Nepal into India and its movement to different destinations in the country is mainly through roads concealed in specially made cavities in commercial vehicles.

Hashish is also trafficked out of the country concealed in post parcels and in personal baggage mainly to Europe. Movement of hashish in large quantities from India to Europe through containerized cargo has also been noticed.

Israeli and Europe based syndicates consistently target India as a source of hashish, which has a significant share of Nepali hashish also. Modus operandi used is concealment of hashish in artifacts, furniture being sent out of the country.

World Situation

As per the World Drug Report 2008, Morocco and Afghanistan are the two major illicit producers of hashish in the world. The extent of cannabis cultivation in Afghanistan appears to be approaching that of Morocco. In 2007, cannabis cultivation in Afghanistan increased to 70000 from 50000 hectares in 2006. Tentative estimates suggest 6000 MT of hashish was produced in 2006. The global hashish production appears to have been contained.

GANJA (Marijuana)

Indian Situation

Ganja is obtained from the plant *cannabis sativa*. There is wild growth of the plant in the country apart from illicit cultivation in some parts of the country. Major producers of the ganja are the states of North Eastern India, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. Seizure of Ganja during the year 2008 aggregated to 103,211 kg as compared to 107,881 kg. in 2007.

The states which reported the largest seizures of ganja in 2008 areas under:

(in kg.)

State	Seizures
Meghalaya	17322
Madhya Pradesh	11407
Manipur	10367
Andhra Pradesh	10432
Assam	9579
Uttar Pradesh	9498
Nagaland	7673

Trafficking of ganja from the north east to demand areas in east India takes place by road. Most of the seizures in the north east take place while it is being transported by road.

Regular trafficking of ganja in huge quantities also takes place across the India Nepal border in the states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Once the contraband crosses the border, further movement is by road and rail.

The main transit hubs for ganja are Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

Important Seizures

The single largest seizure of ganja in the country was made by Manipur Police on 31.07.2008 at Imphal. 3450 kg of ganja was seized from a truck and four persons were arrested. Customs seized 3256 kg of ganja from a truck in Manipur on 04.10.2008. Delhi Police seized 3112 kg of ganja on 26.08.2008 in Delhi.

Some other significant seizures of ganja in the country were as under:

- 2526 kg at Guwahati on 6.11.2008
- 1950 kg at Shillong on 5.11.2008

World Situation

As per the World Drug report, 2008 "Cannabis continues to dominate the world's illicit drug markets in terms of pervasiveness of cultivation, volume of production and number of consumers. Cannabis production was reported in 172 countries. The global production of cannabis herb is 41,400 MT in 2006. The ongoing increase in the THC level is changing the cannabis market and reflects the shift towards indoor production of high potency cannabis which has doubled from 4.6% to 8.8%. UNODC estimates suggest that almost 166 million people abused cannabis in 2006 equivalent to 3.9% of the global population (age 15-64).

COCAINE

Indian Situation

Cocaine is a high end drug of abuse in India. 12 kg of cocaine was seized in the country in the year 2008 in 50 cases. The prevalence of cocaine in the metropolitan cities, major urban centers and tourist hubs is on the increase slightly. African groups are the main suppliers of cocaine in India which is trafficked into the country concealed in post parcels and personal baggage. Cocaine was also seized from parcels originating from Canada. The street price of cocaine is almost Rs 3,000 per dose. Majority of the cocaine seizures of small amounts have been reported from the cities of Mumbai and Pune.

World Situation

The Global cocaine production has remained stable over the last few years reaching 994 MT in 2007. The majority of this, 600 MT in 2007, comes from Columbia.

The cocaine market is concentrated in the Americas and West Europe with West Africa being the distribution hub.

SYNTHETIC DRUGS

Indian Situation

Synthetic drugs are not abused in any significant way in the country, however, small seizures of ATS (Ecstasy tablets) and LSD are made at Goa. The seizures of methamphetamines tablets trafficked from Myanmar were made in the states of Manipur and Meghalaya.

On 13.3.2008, 3870 tablets of Methamphetamines were seized by Customs at Imphal. Another seizure of 3710 tablets was effected on 31.3.2008 at Shillong by Customs. 2000 tablets were seized at Imphal on 10.8.2008. 3029 tablets were seized by Customs in Manipur on 29.9.2008.

South East Asia has emerged as a fast growing synthetic drug market, India is also being targeted for setting up of illicit Meth labs by overseas drug syndicates.

One Clandestine Lab to manufacture crystal methamphetamine (ICE) was busted at Vadodhara by NCB in November 2008. The lab had been set up in a part of an existing factory. Three foreigners including a Chinese origin Canadian and two Malaysians were arrested.

The case was a joint operation of NCB and Chinese & Hong Kong authorities. The case led to significant seizures and forfeiture of assets in China and Hong Kong.



Methamphetamine concealed in a DVD Player



Illicit Methamphetamine lab busted at Vadodhara in November, 2008

In a connected action, a Taiwan national was arrested at Delhi Airport by NCB. He was found in possession of 2 kg of crystal meth.

Illicit Labs Busted

Four attempts to set up illicit Methamphetamine labs have been detected and busted by the Bureau in the country, which are as under:

Place	Year
Kolkata	2003
Gurgaon	2006
Kolkata	2006
Thane	2007

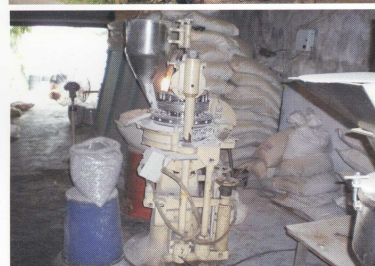
It is seen from the attempts to set up illicit labs in the country that there is an active role of drug operatives of China / Hong Kong / Chinese Canadian in setting up labs in India.

Methaqualone (Mandrax)

Methaqualone (Mandrax) which is abused exclusively in South Africa and its neighbouring countries is sourced to India and China. Methaqualone is illicitly produced in the country using Anthranilic acid and Acetic Anhydride in the manufacturing process. India is targeted for illicit production of Mandrax and regular seizures are made by the enforcement agencies. During the year, 2361 kg. of methaqualone was seized in the country in 4 cases.

Mandrax is abused by mixing it with cannabis and is smoked. It is called "White Pipe" in South Africa and neighbouring countries.

NCB busted a clandestine lab manufacturing methaqualone at Hajipur, Bihar which had been set up in a part of an existing chemical factory. 1724 kg of methaqualone and other chemicals and equipments were seized from the factory. Follow up action led to seizure of another 200 kg of Anthranilic acid.



Illicit Methaqualone Factory busted at Hajipur, Bihar

Other significant cases of Methaqualone seizures were seizure of 310 kg of mandrax on 4.2.2008 by DRI at Mumbai wherein two African nationals were arrested and seizure of 228 kg of mandrax tablets from a consignment booked at Mumbai air cargo on 17.2.2008. Both the consignments were destined to South Africa.

World Situation

ATS manufacture is region - specific, related both to demand and the availability of precursor chemicals. The world wide illicit manufacture of ATS was in the range of 500 MT. Methamphetamine, is manufactured in East and South East Asia; Amphetamines largely in Europe. Ecstasy is manufactured primarily in North America, Western Europe and Oceania. Estimated 24.7 million in the world abused Amphetamine, while 9 million abused Ecstasy in 2006. (Source: World Drug Report, 2008).

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DYNAMICS OF CURRENT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND MODUS OPERANDI**By Air**

Trafficking of drugs out of India by air is the most commonly used modus operandi, especially for heroin and hashish. The drug is concealed in special cavities made in luggage, in camouflaged packing or on person. The carriers are almost entirely foreign nationals. Some of the important detections were as under;

Drug	Quantity (kg)	Date	APT	Nationality
Hashish	7.900	4.2.2008	Delhi	Singapore
Heroin	10.000	22.2.2008	Delhi	Afghanistan
Heroin	1.900	1.4.2008	Delhi	South Africa
Heroin	2.485	3.4.2008	Delhi	Thailand
Heroin	4.900	30.4.2008	Chennai	Thailand
Heroin	2.220	9.5.2008	Hyderabad	Thailand
Heroin	2.080	1.7.2008	Bangalore	Thailand
Heroin	2.800	5.9.2008	Chennai	Vietnam
Heroin	4.280	25.9.2008	Bangalore	Vietnam
Heroin	2.475	30.9.2008	Mumbai	Cote d'Ivoire
Methamphetamine	2.000	11.10.2008	Delhi	Taiwan
Heroin	4.723	30.10.2008	Mumbai	United Kingdom

Drug Mules

'Drug Mules' is a term used for persons who carry drugs for monetary benefits. The year 2008 witnessed arrest of number of such persons in the country. The African operatives, to avoid detection, widely use persons of other nationalities, mainly, women to carry drugs for them. The carriers mostly from South East Asian countries, come to India where they are handed over consignment of drugs by the African operatives. These carriers then take a circuitous route to reach different destinations in Asia and Western countries.

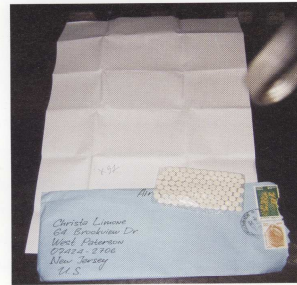
One of the techniques used by drug traffickers is the "Shot Gun" approach, whereby a large number of drug mules are dispatched in the same flight, which makes it difficult for drug law enforcement agency to identify all the couriers on the flight.

Through Post Parcels / Couriers

Drug trafficking by way of concealment in Post Parcels and courier parcels remain a preferred modus operandi of drug traffickers as the cost of transportation is minimal coupled with a low risk of interdiction. The consignee and consignor addresses are always fictitious, making back-tracking investigations difficult. African operatives use this modus operandi on a large scale in India. Sensitization of courier services by NCB has led to greater awareness among the courier agencies leading to a number of important seizures. Large volume of parcels being shipped through courier and post makes the task of interdiction of suspect packages extremely difficult.

Swallowers

Drug trafficking by way of swallowing latex coated drug capsules is increasingly being used worldwide, both for cocaine and heroin trafficking. The beginners are able to pack 30 to 40 capsules and professionals are able to transport upto 90 to 100 capsules containing upto one kilogram of drug in their bodies. These swallowers follow a tight diet regime during flight, taking only beverages and rice and dry bread. Since, the body needs to remain stretched during the flight, the economy class travel is used.



Post/Courier mode frequently in use by drug traffickers



Seizure of 390 grams of heroin in 80 capsules

ILLICIT CULTIVATION OF POPPY

Illicit cultivation of poppy has been detected and destroyed in some remote and inaccessible / hilly parts of the country.

Details of detection and destruction of illicit cultivation is as under:

Year	Areas destroyed (in hectares)
1997	30
1998	100
1999	250
2000	153
2001	9
2002	218
2007	8,000
2008	623

The year 2007 is a watershed year, with a large increase in detection and destruction of illicit poppy in the country. It was decided to conduct an intensive survey of the probable areas involving NCB, state authorities and other Central Authorities. The NCB actively coordinated the entire programme and sensitized the affected states to take up ground survey and action against illicit cultivation, detected in the survey.



Destruction of illicit poppy crop in West Bengal

List of affected states and districts :

State	Districts
Bihar	Rohtas, Aurangabad, Nalanda, Nawada, Gaya, Khargia, Samastipur, Begusarai, Munger, Katihar, Bhagalpur
Orissa	Kalahandi, Balangir, Korput, Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Phulbani
West Bengal	Bankura, Bardhaman, Medhnipur, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Nadia
Himachal Pradesh	Kullu and Mandi
Jammu and Kashmir	Putwama, Anantnag, Badgam and Shopian

Other affected states are Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur.

INTERNET PHARMACY

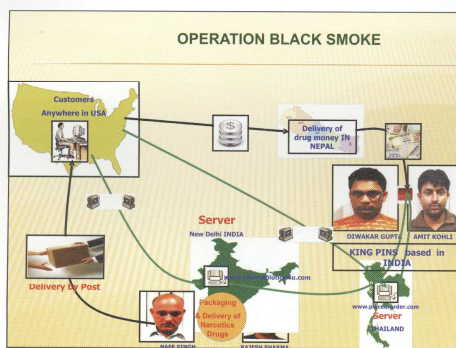
NCB has busted the first Internet Pharmacy case in 2005 in a joint operation with the Drug Enforcement Administration of USA. The profile of the persons involved in internet pharmacy is different from those of drug traffickers of other category. The persons involved are generally young entrepreneurs, well educated and techno savvy. The high price of prescription drugs and their abuse in USA coupled with expensive medical insurance has generated the phenomenon of having one's own medicine cabinet on the net at cheaper rates.

NCB detected three illicit internet pharmacy cases in the year 2008 alone compared to one case per year since the year 2005, which is indicative of the emerging challenges of this new dimension of the drug trafficking in cyber environment. In all these cases, the main destination of the prescription drugs containing psychotropic substances was USA.

The investigations of internet pharmacy being highly technical, require sustained surveillance, joint operations, mutually cohesive legal framework and cyber forensic capabilities.

The amount of money involved in illicit internet pharmacies is quite huge and the drug tainted money is generated in a very short span of time. The financial investigations in such cases are a success compared to traditional drug trafficking cases.

ILLICIT INTERNET PHARMACIES - 2008					
Company	Main Person	City	Arrests	Money Generated	Assets Frozen
Chandra Importers	TD Seethapathy	Coimbatore	1	\$4 million	\$2 million
R mantra	Munishwar Thakur	Noida	2	\$2 million	-
	Amit Kohli	Delhi	4	\$20 million	\$12.5 million



Internet pharmacy operation "Black Smoke"

Features of illicit online pharmacy:

- Virtual medicine cabinet on the net
- No Doctor Patient relationship
- 24X7 service, cheaper prices
- Complicated investigations
- Cyber tools including encryptions
- Instant Payment Gateways

PRECURSOR CHEMICALS

India being a major producer of various precursor chemicals, faces the ever increasing threat of diversions from domestic channels of licit production as well as diversion of export consignments from the country of import. The stringent control regime, adoption of voluntary code of conduct by industry and the containment through international efforts, specifically directed to prevent diversion of precursor chemicals have been the hallmark of Precursor Control in India.

Ephedrine / Pseudoephedrine

India is one of the major exporters of ephedrine & pseudoephedrine, which are also used for illicit manufacture of Amphetamine Type Stimulants. The overseas drug operatives consistently target India for sourcing ephedrine. Despite strict controls on the internal and external trade and use of the substance in the country, some cases of diversion have been detected.

The modus operandi used for the diversion of ephedrine was by way of mis-declarations to different destinations abroad including Mexico, South East Asia and Australia. The trafficking of diverted chemical was by concealment in export parcels and cargo.

Trends

The new trend noticed during the year in diversion and trafficking of ephedrine/pseudoephedrine has been the involvement of Mexican syndicate in procurement of ephedrine / pseudo ephedrine from India. Attempts to extract pseudo-ephedrine from combination products were also noticed.

Pul Factors

Investigations in cases of attempted diversion of ephedrine / pseudoephedrine have revealed that drug operatives are indulging in attempts to divert and traffic ephedrine/pseudoephedrine due to generation of high profits for the operatives. Other factors are lesser punishment compared to hard drugs and the offence is bailable.

Acetic Anhydride

Acetic Anhydride, is the precursor chemical used for converting opium into heroin. The chemical is diverted in small quantities by the traffickers for manufacturing indigenous heroin (brown sugar). No international seizures of Acetic Anhydride sourced to India have been reported.

Seizures of various precursor chemicals in India during the last three years are as under:

	2008	2007	2006
Ephedrine/ pseudoephedrine (in kg.)	1,284	395	1,276
Acetic Anhydride (in litres)	2,754	236	133

Voluntary Code of Conduct (VCC)

The precursor chemicals are part of the legitimate manufacturing & trading activity and diversion cannot be checked by the law enforcement alone. The industry has a pivotal role being the first defenders to stop the chemicals falling in to wrong hands. The Voluntary Code of Conduct is an instrument of self regulation by the industry and is motivated by the sense of responsibility and obligations.

India has evolved a comprehensive VCC which has proved to be a true deterrent for those targeting precursor chemicals for illicit drug manufacture. VCC establishes a common system to be followed by the manufacturers, traders and distributors to prevent diversion. NCB being the nodal agency keeps a close watch on the production and consumption of different precursor chemicals in the country. Regular meetings are being organized with the trade and industry to further reinforce the joint efforts.

**PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS**

The trafficking and abuse of pharmaceutical preparations containing narcotic and psychotropic substances is on the rise. Easy availability of the some of these habit forming pharmaceutical preparations and the ignorance of side effects are main reasons for its abuse.

The drugs abused are mostly painkillers and anxiety relieving preparations. Some of the most commonly abused drugs are Diazepam, Alprazolam, Nitrazepam, Lorazepam, Tidigesic, Proxovon, Buprenorphine and cough formulations containing codeine.

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

Some of these preparations are also being trafficked in small quantities to the neighboring countries, namely Bangladesh and Nepal.



Pharmaceutical preparations containing psychotropic/narcotic substances

Ketamine, an anaesthetic drug mainly used in human / veterinary surgery has attained the notoriety as a club drug of abuse in South East Asia and Europe. It is also being used as an adulterant of methamphetamines in South East Asia. Number of cases of its trafficking from India to South East Asia, mainly to Malaysia, has been detected. India has placed restrictions on its export.



Ketamine powder

**INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS****Controlled Delivery (CD) Operations**

Controlled Delivery is a worldwide investigative tool used by the enforcement agencies to break the drug trafficking networks across the globe. DG, NCB is empowered as a Competent Authority to allow undertaking of CD operations within and out of India.

Details of CD Operations conducted by NCB during 2008 are as under:

Date	Drug	Destination
18.3.2008	340 grams heroin	USA
28.04.2008	1 kg heroin	USA
03.05.2008	345 grams heroin	USA
29.07.2008	380 grams heroin	USA
25.08.2008	10.380 kg Hashish	UK
25.08.2008	825 grams heroin	USA



Artefacts used for concealment of hashish



Hashish concealed in artefacts

Targeting of International Heroin Trafficking Network

India and the Narcotics Suppression Bureau of Royal Thai Police jointly targeted a heroin trafficking network which was operating from New Delhi and Bangkok using female drug mules to carry heroin to various destinations in Asia.

The operation resulted in number of seizures and arrests in India and the kingpin was arrested in Thailand. Both the countries cooperated in post seizure investigations and exchange of legal documents for assistance in prosecution.

NCB, India and Drug Enforcement Administration of USA jointly targeted a network which was operating from New Delhi and was sending heroin to USA and Europe concealed in parcels. Number of arrests has been made both in India and USA.

Most of the internet pharmacy cases, illicit meth lab cases and international operatives targeting precursors have been worked out as a result of intelligence sharing, prolonged surveillance and joint operations with number of counterparts agencies of the foreign countries like USA, China, Hong Kong SAR, Thailand, Australia, Israel etc.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Drug trafficking and abuse is widespread globally and international co-operation is one of the most potent tools in this common fight. 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.

To further bilateral cooperation, NCB/Govt of India has entered into bilateral agreements on Narcotics related matters with 21 countries and has signed MOUs with 4 countries (Annexure-D). India has also signed extradition treaties, Mutual legal assistance agreements and other specific agreements to combat terrorism and organized crimes with 22 countries. India has also established Joint Working Groups with about 27 countries on Counter Terrorism, wherein bilateral drug issues having bearing on terrorism are discussed.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES/MEETINGS :

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

1. Asia- Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC)

The 13th ADEC meeting, held at Tokyo Japan, from 29th Jan to 1st Feb 2008 was attended by Dr Ish Kumar, DDG/Coord and Sh Ayushmani Tiwari, Zonal Director Ahmedabad. The themes of 13th ADEC were "Fight against Drug Trafficking in the Region" and "Development of Strategies and Tactics for Drug Law Enforcement".

2. Asian Collaborative Group (ACoG) on Local Precursor Control and the International Forum on Control of Precursors for Amphetamine - Type Stimulants (ATS).

The Australian Government Attorney-General's Department has established the ACoG to promote the adoption of best practices and evolve national regulatory, administrative and legislative policies and practices that address the threat of precursor diversion within a country's border. The 4th ACoG meeting held at Tokyo Japan, from 12th -15th February, 2008, was attended by Sh Vinod Ratti, Director (S), MHA and Sh Sajimohan, Zonal Director, Chandigarh.

3. Commission on Narcotics Drugs (CND)

The Economic and Social Council(ECOSOC) has established the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) in 1946 as policy-making body of the United Nations in drug related matters. It monitors implementation of the three international drug control conventions including the scheduling of substances to be brought under international control. The 51st CND, held at Vienna, Austria from 10th -14th March 2008, was attended by Sh K C Verma, the then DG, NCB.

4. Focal Points meeting of SDOMD

The SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD) was established on 1st January 1992 at the Police Narcotics Bureau in Sri Lanka with the objective of creating a data bank in respect of all major drug offences in the SAARC region. Periodical analysis of seizures, trafficking trends, methods of concealment, modus operandi and activities of drug syndicates are carried out to help the member countries improve their drug interdiction capabilities. The meeting of Focal Points of SDOMD held at Islamabad on 15th April 2008, was attended by Dr. Ish Kumar, DDG/Coord.

5. CPDAP Drug Focal Points

The Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific is a regional inter-governmental organization (established in 1973) and presently comprises more than 25 countries not only of the Commonwealth in the Asia Pacific region but also countries belonging to the ASEAN and SAARC. Its main focus has been human resources development and capacity building in drug demand reduction. The first meeting held at Male Maldives, from 7th -10th June 2008 was attended by Sh Om Prakash, DDG/Enft.

6. International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC)

International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC) was established in 1983 to bring together high-level drug law enforcement officials within the Western Hemisphere. IDEC identified collective regional targets in three areas: Drug trafficking, Money Laundering and Diversion of essential and precursor chemicals. The 26th IDEC held at Madrid, Istanbul Turkey, from 8th-10th July 2008, was attended by Sh M L Kumawat, the then DG, NCB

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

The Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established on 8th August 1967 in Bangkok by the five original member countries viz Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. In the 90s, Brunei Darussalam, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Cambodia have also joined the ASEAN group. ASEAN has advocated a collective regional response to drug abuse and illegal drug trafficking. The meeting held on 27th Aug 2008 at Brunei, Darussalam, was attended by Sh M L Kumawat, the then DG, NCB

8. 43rd Sub-Commission on Narcotics Drugs

The annual session of UN sub commission on illicit drug traffic and related matters in the near and middle east takes stock of the entire gamut of actions taken by the states in the region and deliberates on measures to be adopted against the illicit drug trafficking and related crimes in the region. The said session held at Iran, Teheran, from 16th - 20th November, 2008 was attended by Sh M L Kumawat, the then DG, NCB.

JOINT WORKING GROUP MEETINGS :

NCB officers participated in the following JWG meetings on counter terrorism and shared information on drug related issues.

- Ms Nidhi Srivastava, DD(P&C) attended 9th India-Canada JWG meeting held at New Delhi on 8th Feb, 2008.
- Ms Nidhi Srivastava, DD(P&C) attended 7th India- Israel JWG meeting held at Israel from 10-11 March, 2008
- Sh A P Siddqui, DD(I&I) attended 1st meeting of SOM of Joint Ministerial Committee with Singapore held at New Delhi on 21st April, 2008.
- Sh Om Prakash, DDG/Enft attended 10th India- US JWG meeting held at New Delhi on 5th May, 2008.
- Sh A P Siddqui, DD(I&I) attended India- Bangladesh JWG meeting on Counter Terrorism held at New Delhi on 29th - 30th May, 2008

6. Sh A P Siddqui, DD(I&I) attended India- China JWG meeting held at New Delhi from 9th - 10th July 2008
7. Ms Nidhi Srivastava, DD(P&C) attended 3rd India-Tajikistan JWG meeting held at New Delhi on 13th Nov, 2008
8. Sh A P Siddqui, DD(I&I) attended India- UK JWG meeting held at New Delhi on 2nd December, 2008.

HOME SECRETARY LEVEL BILATERAL TALKS:

1. Home Secretary Level talks between India & Myanmar were held at New Delhi from 7th to 10th March, 2008. Dr Ish kumar, DDG/Coord, NCB attended as part of Indian delegation.
2. Home Secretary level talks between India and Bangladesh were held at Dhaka, Bangladesh from 29th - 31st August 2008. Dr Ish kumar, DDG/Coord, NCB attended as part of Indian delegation.
3. Home Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan were held at Islamabad, Pakistan on 25th - 26th Nov. 2008. Mr Om Prakash, DDG/Enft, NCB attended as part of Indian delegation.

VISIT OF BULGARIAN DELEGATION TO NCB HQRS:

A Bulgarian delegation led by H.E. Mr Goran Yonov, Deputy Minister for Interior, Bulgaria visited NCB HQrs on 10th June 2008 to discuss matters relating to enhancing cooperation to combat drug trafficking. Discussions were also held on the illicit production of opium in Afghanistan and its fall out for both the countries and entire region.

DRUG LIAISON OFFICERS :

Regular interaction takes place with Drug Liaison officers of various countries (USA, UK, France, Canada, Germany) who are posted in India, for sharing of intelligence, assistance in conducting of investigations and assistance in judicial proceedings.



Bulgarian Delegation at NCB HQrs., New Delhi

REPORTING TO INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD:

To meet the international obligations under the Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs, 1954 and Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 & 1988 UN Convention against illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, NCB submits various reports (8) including ARQ to INCB Vienna i.e. statistics of import and export of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, their annual requirements & utilization, production and cultivation of opium poppy in India and report on substances (precursor) frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in prescribed formats, introduced by INCB on quarterly and yearly basis (Annexure-E). Annual Report Questionnaire (ARQ) is a comprehensive data collection/reporting format that chronicles the total drug and controlled substances scenario extant in the country and the legislative, administrative and other measures adopted to deal with the situation. ARQ forms the basis of the World Drug Report published annually by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

NATIONAL COORDINATION

The Narcotics Control Bureau is the national nodal agency for matters relating to the drug law enforcement in India. NCB assesses the narcotics trafficking and related problems prevailing in various states and advises them suitably during the Regional Coordination meetings conducted under the chairmanship of Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau in 4 regions of the country. In depth discussions during the above meetings lead to formulation of appropriate strategies.

Apart from the above, the following coordination meetings are also organized regularly at state level to maintain coordination among various centre & state drug law enforcement agencies on issues of drug trafficking, drug abuse etc :-

(a) State Level Apex Committee Meeting

This meeting is conducted by the Chief Secretary/Senior Secretary of State periodically for reviewing drug abuse and trafficking problems in the State and taking necessary measures. A NCB representative is also a member in the committee which is represented by all State enforcement agencies and other important Govt. departments like Excise, Education, Youth, Welfare, Health etc.

(b) Anti Narcotic Task Force Meeting

This meeting is conducted by the designated officer viz. Inspector General of Police, Anti Narcotic Task Force of the concerned State and is held on quarterly basis. Representatives from various State Enforcement agencies apart from NCB participate in the meeting to exchange intelligence and draw action plan.

(c) Regional Economic Intelligence Council (REIC)

This meeting is convened by the Directorate General of Income Tax (Investigation) and Customs alternately and is held monthly. The meeting deals with mainly exchange of information regarding economic offences &

organized crime including drug trafficking. The participants include State and Central Enforcement/Security agencies, Revenue agencies, RBI and SEBI etc.

(d) State level Multi Agency Centre (SMAC)

This meeting is organized by the Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau regularly. The primary purpose is to exchange intelligence relating to terrorism, organized crime including drug trafficking and narco-terrorism. Members from all Intelligence and security agencies of State and Central Governments are represented in the meeting.

(e) Lead Intelligence Agency (LIA)

This meeting is organized by the border guarding agency deployed in the State/Region. MHA has designated SSB (Nepal border), BSF (Pakistan, Bangladesh border), Assam Rifles (Myanmar border) and Coast Guard (Coastal states) as lead intelligence agency for convening the meeting to share intelligence and discuss issues relating to terror, smuggling, organized crime including drug trafficking and other security issues. Participants for this meeting include State and Central enforcement agencies.

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ASSISTANCE TO STATES

The Government of India has introduced a scheme, namely "Assistance to States", wherein financial assistance is given for augmenting the drug law enforcement capabilities of the States. Assistance is provided for purchase of surveillance equipments, laboratory equipments, vehicles, computers, their accessories and office equipments etc. The assistance is also given for purchase of equipments required for destruction of illicit narcotic crops.

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

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

So far, 24 states have set up above mechanisms. These include Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttrakhand & West Bengal. The list of Heads of Anti Narcotics Task Force in 24 States is detailed at Annexure-C.

Assistance amounting to Rs. 1,82,94,200/- has been sanctioned to 15 states under this scheme during the year 2008, details of which are given below :-

S.No.	State	Amount sanctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12,00,000
2.	Goa	4,00,000
3.	Himachal Pradesh	4,45,000
4.	Kerala	19,00,800
5.	Karnataka	16,67,000
6.	Madhya Pradesh	11,57,000
7.	Mizoram	23,80,000
8.	Meghalaya	17,28,000
9.	Maharashtra	11,60,000
10.	Nagaland	13,05,000
11.	Rajasthan	10,15,400
12.	Sikkim	2,99,000
13.	Uttar Pradesh	8,33,000
14.	Uttrakhand	3,34,000
15.	West Bengal	24,70,000
	Total	1,82,94,200

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

The remaining states have been advised to set up similar institutional mechanisms to avail central assistance. Above scheme which was initially introduced for 5 years (2004-09), has been extended for another 5 years (upto 2014) with an outlay of Rs. 15 crores. Efforts are being made to bring in UTS & Border Guarding Forces also in the domain of the assistance.

Drug Detection Kits

Narcotics Control Bureau provides Drug Detection Kits free of cost to various drug law enforcement agencies (both Central & State) to facilitate initial screening and identification of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances & precursor chemicals. 1030 Drug Detection Kits & 101 precursor chemical detection kits worth Rs. 26.81 lakhs were supplied to various drug law enforcement agencies during the year 2008.

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CAPACITY BUILDING

The task of combating drug trafficking is very complex. It involves tackling violations of national laws, violent crimes, money laundering and terrorism etc. Effective drug law enforcement requires constant upgrading and sharpening of the skills of enforcement officers which can be achieved by imparting training in the specific subjects. The Bureau has adopted a multiple strategy for Capacity Building in drug law enforcement. This strategy involves:

- Organizing of training programmes in NCB Headquarters, Zonal Offices and at various state/centre training establishments. Training curriculum includes subjects like investigation techniques, financial investigation and precursor control etc.
- Providing funds to training establishments of other agencies for conducting exclusive programmes on drug law enforcement.
- Providing resource persons to other agencies (Intelligence Bureau Training School, National Academy of Custom Excise & Narcotics, CBI Academy, National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, National & State Police Academies etc) for specialized training in drug law enforcement.
- Providing of training material.

TRAININGS DURING 2008 :

- 33 training courses on Drug Law Enforcement were organized for police personnel in the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chandigarh UT and for SSB during the year 2008 wherein approximately 1710 officers have been trained.
- NCB also organized two courses on "Drug law Enforcement" from 3-4 April, 2008 & another on "Precursor Chemical/Drug related offences" from 13-14 Oct, 2008 for Inspectors, SSPs and APP to Sr PP of CBI and State police at CBI Academy, Ghaziabad.

- Basic training course covering law (major & minor acts), drug issues, vehicle driving, arms handling and intelligence is being organized for the newly recruited Intelligence Officers of NCB at CBI Academy Ghaziabad, NACEN Delhi, BSF Academy Tekanpur and Intelligence Bureau Training School, New Delhi.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL:

- NCB organized Drug Law Enforcement Training programme at Seychelles for Police officers from 17th - 23rd March 2008. Mr C L Mahar Deputy Director and Mr Venu Gopal, Intelligence Officer, NCB were deputed as resource persons.
- Sh A P Siddiqui, Deputy Director, NCB was the resource person to Bangkok, Thailand for Training course on Precursor and Chemical control organized by ONCB, Thailand from 25th - 31st August 2008.

Basic Training Course For Intelligence Officers of the NCB. 1st Batch at CBI ACADEMY, GHAZIABAD



Inauguration by Dr. Ish Kumar, IPS, DDG, NCB

DEMAND REDUCTION

NCB is the nodal agency for coordination of actions of various Ministries, departments & states in respect of matters relating to Drugs. NCB in its function as the premier drug law enforcement agency adopts a holistic approach in drug control measures. This involves synergy between the supply and demand reduction strategies. To sensitize the masses, especially students regarding the evils of drug abuse, NCB is regularly undertaking demand reduction activities in liaison with NGOs, State Govt. Officials and UNODC.



UNODC workshop on Drug Demand Reduction at Chandigarh

WORKSHOPS IN ASSOCIATION WITH UNODC:-

In pursuance of this mandate, NCB and UNODC project G-86 on demand reduction & prevention issues, conducted two one day workshops on 18th August, 2008 at NCB, New Delhi and on 26th August 2008 at Chandigarh for drug law enforcement officers from State and Central agencies to sensitize them on the need for taking preventive measures against drug abuse.

ACTIVITIES ORGANIZED ON 26 TH JUNE, 2008 :

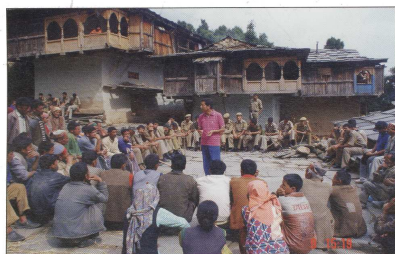
26th June each year is being proclaimed as the "International Day Against Drug Abuse & Illicit Trafficking". This day is observed all over the world to raise public awareness against the menace of drugs. On this occasion, Narcotics Control Bureau organized the following awareness programs all over the India through its Zonal Units

- Published advertisement in English, Hindi and vernacular languages, in leading national dailies published from various States & UTs, containing messages on drug abuse/illicit trafficking from Honble President, Prime Minister, Home Minister, Union Home Secretary and DG, NCB on 26th June, 2008.
- State Governments were requested to instruct District Collectors/SSPs to observe the 26th June in a befitting manner by organizing awareness programs.
- Pamphlets & Posters were printed in association with UNODC & these publicity materials were distributed to NCB Zonal Units and Anti Narcotic Task Forces of 24 States. Banners and posters were displayed at all prominent public places like Railway stations, Cinema Halls, Colleges, Hospitals, Shopping Complexes, Bus Stands, Beaches, Airports and in Government offices.
- Street Plays against drug abuse and its effects on society & family were organized at prominent places like India Gate, Delhi Haat etc.
- Organized Runs/Rallies/Padyatras for spreading awareness among people against drug abuse at Delhi, Chennai, Chandigarh, Jodhpur, Ahmedabad & Mumbai.
- SMSs against drug abuse were flashed through service provider of BSNL and Airtel.

- Seminars, essay writing, painting, declamation, slogan writing, cultural programs & plays were organized by the Zonal units in various schools and colleges
- Live discussion was broadcast on All India Radio and T.V.(Zee) on the subject "SAY NO TO DRUGS. LET US FIGHT THE DRUGS TOGETHER."



A student rally at Shimla, flagged off by Sh. Ashwini Kumar, DGP, HP



Awareness campaign against drug abuse by NCB

Pamphlets issued by NCB on 26th June, International Day against Drug Abuse & Illicit Trafficking.

BE ON GUARD AGAINST DRUGS

Do drugs control **YOUR LIFE?**
Your life. Your community. We plead for drugs.

DRUGS AND THE LAW
Provisions of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1956

- Possession of unauthorised drugs or psychotropic substances in small quantity for personal use is an offence.
- Cultivation of drug crops without permission is an offence.
- It is illegal to allow your premises to store, sell or consume drugs or to give shelter to addicts.
- It is an offence to manufacture, sell, purchase and transportation of drugs.
- Penalty of 10 years in which, continuous or habitual quantity is a non-bailable offence and can lead to prison sentence up to 20 years and fine upto Rs. 20 lakhs.
- Death penalty for repeat offenders.

Information about drug trafficking may be given on the following email id and telephone number. Identity of Informer would be kept secret and suitable reward

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU
New Delhi-110053
E-mail: narcotcsb@nic.in

INJECTING DRUGS

ECSTASY

MARIJUANA

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU
Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India
New Delhi-110053
E-mail: narcotcsb@nic.in Website: www.narcotcsb.nic.in

ORGANIZATION

1. Strengthening of NCB

74 posts in various grades were sanctioned vide MHA Sanction Order No. I-12014/104/2003-NCB dated 04-01-2008 and O.M. No. I/12014/2/2008-NCB dated 02-09-2009 for creation of two Zonal Units at Indore and Guwahati and nine Intelligence cells at Hyderabad, Goa, Ranchi, Muzaffarpur, Ajmer, Amritsar, Mandasaur, International Coordination Cell & Precursor Cell at NCB Hqrs., New Delhi. The sanction also included twelve posts of Superintendents and Intelligence Officers in the existing zonal units. All the above new offices have been operationalised.

2. Appointments (Group-I)

The following group-I officers joined NCB during 2008:-

- Shri O. P. S. Malik, Director General
- Shri Yashodhan Wanage, Zonal Director, Mumbai
- S.N. Tripathy, Zonal Director, Indore
- Shri M. K. Sharma, Zonal Director, Jammu
- Shri B. L. Naik, Zonal Director, Jodhpur

3. Direct Recruitment of Intelligence Officers

First time in the history of NCB, since its inception in 1986, 11 Intelligence Officers were recruited directly through Staff Selection Commission. They were imparted induction training for 36 weeks in CBI Academy, Ghaziabad; National Academy of Customs, Excise & Narcotics, Delhi; BSF Academy, Tekanpur Intelligence Bureau, Delhi and field training at various NCB Zonal Units.

4. Revised Recruitment Rules

In supersession of the Recruitment Rules published in 1996, Revised Recruitment Rules for the posts of Deputy Director, Assistant Director and Superintendent in NCB were published in The GAZETTE OF INDIA: EXTRAORDINARY [Part II-Sec-3(i)] vide F.No. II/2(52)/2004-Estt. dated 24th April, 2008.

5. Land/Building

NCB Zonal Unit, Chennai have purchased 1.64 acres of land on 17 03 2008 at a cost of Rs. 4.64 crores for construction of office & residential complex.

6. AWARDS

- Shri C. Radhakrishnan Pillai, 874500181 Inspector/Exe of CISF presently on deputation to NCB as Superintendent was awarded the President's Police Medal for Meritorious Service on the occasion of Republic Day, 2008.
- Shri Raju Ramamoorthy, Operator Telecommunication, was awarded the President's Police Medal for Meritorious Service on the occasion of Independence Day, 2008.



Sh. C.R. Pillai, Supdt. Trivandrum (IPM-2008)



Sh. R. Ramamoorthy, OTC Chennai (IPM-2008)

स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो में राजभाषा

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

राजभाषा नीति का कार्यान्वयन
तिमाही बैठकें

मुख्यालय में गठित राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की कार्यालय अध्यक्ष की अध्यक्षता में 4 बैठकों का आयोजन किया गया। बैठक के कार्यवृत्त संबंधित अधिकारियों/अनुभागों की अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई हेतु भेजे गए।

तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्ट

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

अनुवाद कार्य

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

हिन्दी कार्यशाला का आयोजन

रिपोर्टावीन अवधि के दौरान स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो में नतीं आसूचना अधिकारियों के लिए दो दिवसीय पर अनुवाद कार्य सम्पन्न किया गया।

द्विभाषी कम्प्यूटर व्यवस्था

स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो की हिन्दी वेबसाइट के निर्माण का कार्य अंतिम चरण पर है। ब्यूरो मुख्यालय तथा इसके सभी क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के कम्प्यूटरों में द्विभाषी कार्य करने की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जा चुकी है।

हिन्दी पखवाड़े का आयोजन:

ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में 15 से 30 सितम्बर, 2008 को हिन्दी पखवाड़े का आयोजन किया गया। बड़े पैमाने पर आयोजित इस पखवाड़े में गीत एवं कविता पाठ, निबंध लेखन, टिप्पण तथा प्राकृत लेखन, हिन्दी टंकण, हिन्दी भाषण तथा सिर्फ एक मिनट प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन करने के साथ-साथ चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए श्रुतलेख प्रतियोगिता तथा हिन्दीतर भाषा-भाषियों के लिए अलग से हिन्दी निबंध प्रतियोगिता का भी आयोजन किया गया। इन प्रतियोगिताओं में काफी अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों ने भाग लिया तथा नकद पुरस्कार प्राप्त किए। ब्यूरो के कुछ क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में भी इस दौरान इसी प्रकार की गतिविधियों का संचालन किया गया।

—X—X—

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE-A

NATIONAL DRUG ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS

1. SEIZURES OF VARIOUS DRUGS (IN KGs) WITH NO. OF CASES

Year		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Opium	Seizures Cases	2,237 775	2,009 997	2,826 1,172	2,226 1,198	2,033 1,067
Morphine	Seizures Cases	97 241	47 135	36 190	43 198	73 260
Heroin	Seizures Cases	1,162 4,089	981 4,921	1,182 5,666	1,186 5,686	1063 4950
Ganja	Seizures Cases	144,055 3,840	153,660 9,580	157,710 8,671	107,881 9,420	103,211 9,054
Hashish	Seizures Cases	4,599 1,780	3,965 1,818	3,852 2,259	5,181 2,710	4,084 3,370
Cocaine	Seizures Cases	6 15	4 26	206 47	8 48	12 50
Methaqualone	Seizures Cases	1,614 3	472 12	4,421 6	1 1	2,382 18
Ephedrine	Seizures Cases	72 4	8 2	1,276 5	395 3	1,284 9
Acetic Anhydride (in ltrs.)	Seizures Cases	2,665 7	300 6	133 4	236 4	2,754 11
L.S.D. (Sq.Paper)	Seizures Cases	0 0	0 0	0 0	2,077 3	0 0

NATIONAL DRUG ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS (CONTINUED)

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
2. PERSONS ARRESTED					
a) Nos of persons arrested including Foreigners	12,106	19,746	20,688	22,267	20,515
b) Nos of Foreigners arrested	179	173	232	181	199
3. ACTION TAKEN AGAINST PERSONS INVOLVED IN DRUG TRAFFICKING					
a) No. of persons prosecuted	10,173	20,138	19,563	23,764	24,931
b) No. of persons convicted ⁴	294	9,074	9,916	15,390	15,973
c) No. of persons acquitted	2,961	4,291	4,563	7,916	6,242
4. ACTION TAKEN UNDER PITNDPS(NDPS) ACT, 1988					
Nos of detention orders issued under PITNDPS Act, 1988	8	8	4	2	0
Nos detained	7	18	4	0	0
5. DESTRUCTION OF NARCOTICS DRUG YIELDING PLANTS (With reported Potential Yield)					
a) Poppy Plant					
Area (in acres)	417	31	617	20,001	1,560
Potential Yield (in kg.)	0	0	0	0	0
b) Cannabis Plant					
Area (in acres)	536	1767	859	707	406
Potential Yield (in kg.)	0	0	0	0	0
6. FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY					
a) Value of property Forfeited (Rs.)					
Nos of cases	0	0	153,159	0	984,000
Value of property	0	0	1	0	1
b) Value of property Frozen (Rs.)					
Nos of cases	68399503	37686501	20288556	71439344	26,233,464
Value of property	14	26	12	17	8

ANNEXURE-B

DETAILS OF FOREIGN NATIONALS ARRESTED FOR DRUG OFFENCES DURING 2008

S.NO.	NATIONALITY	PERSONS ARRESTED
1.	AFGHANISTAN	7
2.	AUSTRIA	1
3.	BANGLADESH	2
4.	BHUTAN	1
5.	CANADA	4
6.	COTE D'IVOIRE	2
7.	CAMEROON	1
8.	CONGO	1
9.	COMBODIA	1
10.	GERMANY	1
11.	ISRAEL	4
12.	ITALY	2
13.	JAPAN	2
14.	KENYA	2
15.	KOREA	1
16.	LIBERIA	1
17.	MYANMAR	19
18.	MALAYSIA	4
19.	NEPAL	48
20.	NIGERIA	50
21.	PAKISTAN	1
22.	PHILIPPINES	4
23.	POLLAND	1
24.	RUSSIA	1
25.	SINGAPORE	1
26.	SRI LANKA	7
27.	SOUTH AFRICA	3
28.	TAIWAN	1
29.	TANZANIA	5
30.	THAILAND	7
31.	UGANDA	1
32.	UNITED KINGDOM	7
33.	USA	1
34.	VIET NAM	2
35.	ZAMBIA	3
TOTAL		199

ANNEXURE-C

ANTI NARCOTICS TASK FORCE IN STATES

S. No.	State	Head of Anti Narcotics Task Force	Contact Number
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Inspector General of Police, (GOW), CID, Hyderabad.	040-23233027
2.	Bihar	Shri B.S.Jayant, IPS Inspector General (EOW), CID, Patna.	0612-217829/ 2584456
3.	Chattisgarh	Shri Himanshu Gupta, IPS Dy Inspector General, CID, , Chattisgarh.	0771-4240035
4.	Goa	Shri Ravindra S. Yadav, IPS Sr. Supdt, Crime & Intelligence, Panaji.	0832-2428486/87 Ext. 378
5.	Gujarat	Addl. DG/DIG of CID (Crime & Railways), Gandhinagar.	079-23254385/ 26932275
6.	Haryana	Shri S.S.Deshwal, IPS, Inspector General of Police, Panchkula.	0172-2565595
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Onkar Chand, IPS Inspector General of Police, CID, Shimla.	0177-2622205
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	Divisional Commissioner , Jammu Division & Divisional Commissioner, Kashmir Division	0191-2544665 0194-2455357
9.	Karnataka	Shri H.C. Kishore Chandra, IPS, Inspector General of Police, E.O. ,COD, Bangalore.	080-2225487/1/ 22942241
10.	Kerala	K. Padmakumar, IPS Inspector General of Police (Crime-HQ), Thiruvananthapuram.	0471-2319787.
11.	Madhya Pradesh	i)Shri I.S. Chauhan, IPS, IGP, Bhopal. ii)Shri G.R. Meena, IPS, IGP, Indore.	-2498777

12.	Maharashtra	Spl. Inspector General of Police, Anti Narcotics Task Force, Mumbai.	022-23087336
13.	Manipur	Shri L.M. Khaute, IPS, (Intelligence), CID Hqrs, Imphal.	0385-2450575
14.	Meghalaya	Shri R.P. Agarwal, IPS, Inspector General of Police, (CID), Shillong.	0364-2224600
15.	Mizoram	Shri K.K. Maheshwari, IPS, Inspector General of Police, Aizawl.	0389-2334858
16.	Nagaland	Shri M.V.Chakhesang, IPS Inspector General of Police (Int), Kohima.	0370-2243067
17.	Orissa	Shri A.K. Ray, IPS, Inspector General of Police, CID, CB, Cuttack.	0671-204834
18.	Rajasthan	Shri A.K. Jain, IPS Addl. Director General of Police (Crime), CID(CB), Jaipur.	0141-2611381
19.	Sikkim	Inspector General of Police (CID & CP), Crime Branch, CID, Gangtok.	03592-202747.
20.	Tamil Nadu	Inspector General of Police, CID Hqrs, Chennai.	044-22341512.
21.	Tripura	Superintendent of Police, (Enforcement Branch), West Tripura	0381-2230213
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri D.N. Mishra, IPS, Dy. Inspector General, CID Crime Branch), Lucknow	0522-2720068.
23.	Uttrakhand	Deputy Supdt. Of Police, Narcotic Cell, Dehradun.	0135-2712080
24.	West Bengal	Shri Bhupinder Singh, IPS ADGP & Inspector General of Police, CID, Kolkata.	033-24791330 /24398868

INDIA'S BILATERAL AGREEMENTS & MOUs ON DRUG ISSUES

Sl No.	Name of the country	Date of signing
1	Afghanistan	29-08-1990
2	Bangladesh	21-03-2006
3	Bulgaria	26-05-1994
4	Cambodia	16-12-2005
5	China	29-11-1996
6	Croatia	04-05-2001
7	Egypt	20-04-1995
8	Israel	09-09-2003
9	Italy	06-01-1998
10	Kuwait	15-06-2006
11	Loas PDR	06-11-2002
12	Mauritius	24-01-1990
13	Myanmar	30-03-1993
14	Poland	17-02-2003
15	Romania	02-06-1994
16	Russia	12-11-2007
17	Tajikistan	10-05-2001
18	Turkey	17-09-1998
19	UAE	06-01-1994
20	USA	29-03-1990
21	Zambia	05-10-1993

(ii) MEMORANDUMS OF UNDERSTANDING :

1.	Indonesia	19.09.2004
2.	Iran	18.04.1995
3.	Oman	05.10.1996
4.	USA	18.05.1994

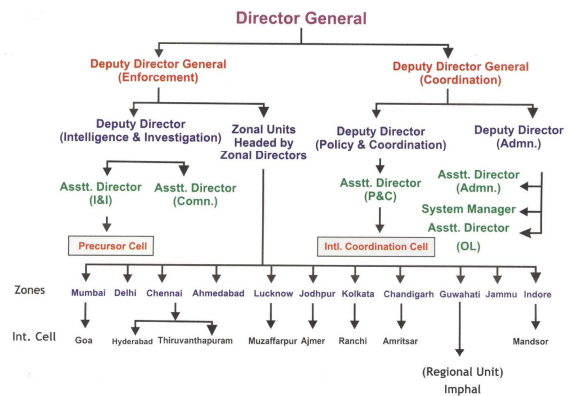
Note: with Pakistan an MoU was initiated on 26th Nov, 2008.

RETURNS TO INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

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

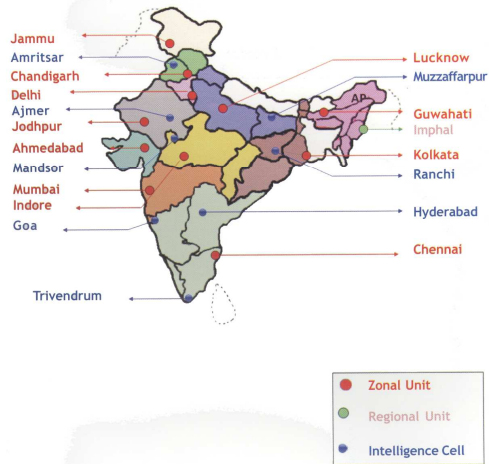
NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

ORGANISATION CHART



ANNEXURE-G

NCB UNITS IN INDIA



ANNEXURE-H

CREATION AND MANDATE OF NCB

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE)
ORDER
NEW DELHI, THE 17TH MARCH, 1986

S.O. 96(e) - Whereas the Central Government considers it necessary and expedient to constitute an authority for the purpose of effectively preventing and combating abuse of narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances and illicit traffic therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (61 of 1985), the Central Government hereby constitutes an authority to be known as the "Narcotics Control Bureau", which shall, subject to the supervision and control of the Central Government for taking measures with respect to the following matters referred to in sub-section (2) of the said section, namely:-

- Co-ordination of actions by various officers, State Governments and other authorities under the principal Act, the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940) and any other law for the time being in force in connection with the enforcement of the provisions of the principal Act.
- Implementation of the obligations in respect of counter-measures against illicit traffic under:-
 - the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1953;
 - the Protocol of 1972 amending the aforesaid Convention;
 - the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971; and
 - any other international convention or protocol or other instrument amending an international convention relating to narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances which may be ratified or accorded to by India hereafter.
- Assistance to the concerned authorities in foreign countries and concerned international organizations with a view to facilitating coordination and universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

- Co-ordination of actions taken by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Ministry of Welfare and other concerned Ministries, Departments or Organisations in respect of matters relating to drug abuse.

- The Narcotics Control Bureau shall have its headquarters at New Delhi with five zonal offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Varanasi.
- The Bureau shall be headed by a Director General who will be assisted at the headquarters and in the zonal offices by such officers as may be appointed by the Central Government from time to time.

(No.2/86.F.No.664/18/86-OPIUM)

M.M. SETHI, Addl. Secy.

SAY NO TO DRUGS



Do drugs control
YOUR LIFE?

**Your life. Your community
No place for drugs**

NCB/UNODC

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

West Block 1, Wing 5,
R.K.Puram, New Delhi-110066
Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India
Phone no.-011-26181553, Fax no.-011-26185240

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Email: narcoticsbureau@nic.in