



GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
**MINISTRY OF
NARCOTICS CONTROL**
ISLAMABAD



Combating Narco-Smuggling, Promoting Health,
Enhancing Security and Ensuring Justice

**YEAR
BOOK**

2012



**YEAR
BOOK**

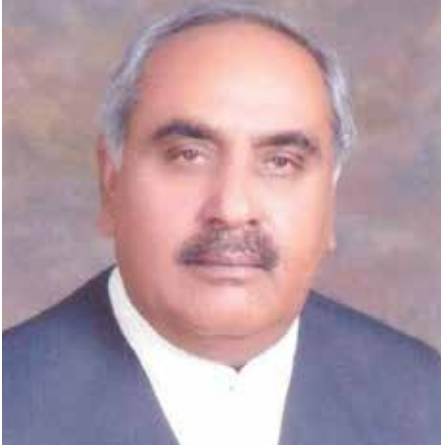
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Message from the Federal Minister for Narcotics Control



Today we are celebrating the International Drug Day. This day reminds us that it is our moral duty to endeavor to save our near and dear ones from the curse of narcotic drugs. This day we will reinforce our resolve to help people who have unfortunately become drug addicts. This day also gives us a message to join hands with each other against this social evil which is gradually destroying our youth. At this occasion, we resolve that we will cooperate with each other in our fight against the curse of narcotic drugs and create awareness among our masses against drugs. This day we will commit that we will undertake our efforts with full devotion and dedication to curb the menace of narcotics because this is the only way to get rid of this curse.

Ministry of Narcotics Control being cognizant of this tremendous challenge has taken a number of steps to control this menace. It is actively engaged in many areas relating to narcotics control. We have formulated a Five Year Drug Abuse Control Mater plan that provides a clear strategic roadmap. The new National Anti Narcotics Control Policy 2010 has been designed to meet new challenges and International Obligations. An Inter Agency Task on Narcotics Control with the objective of Inter agency coordination Task on Narcotics Control with the objective of Inter Agency coordination

and to maximize effectiveness of the Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) has been set up. We are progressing towards Drug Free Pakistan through a Drug Free City and Drug Free Home. Lahore city has been declared to be a Drug Free City for which a development project of rupees one hundred million has been launched.

I hope that every segment of society will play its due role in controlling the menace of Narcotic drugs as a shared responsibility and Insha-Allah we will win our fight against our common enemy 'Narcotics' through mutual cooperation.

KHUDA BUX RAJAR

Federal Minister for Narcotics Control

Foreword

In pursuance of Sub Rule (2) of Rule 25 of the Rules of Business 1973, the Ministry of Narcotics Control has prepared the year Book 2011-12 for the information of the Cabinet & all ministries. The book contains information about the objectives, functions, activities and achievements of the Ministry of Narcotics Control and its attached Department (ANF).

It is a matter of great pleasure to present the Year Book 2011-12 of the Ministry of Narcotics Control. It provides information on overall performance of the Ministry relating to Drug Supply Reduction, Drug Demand Reduction and International Cooperation as per objectives of the National Anti Narcotics Policy-2010. It contains performance of Anti Narcotics Force (ANF) to curb drugs menace to Pakistan. I

hope that it will provide useful information to those interested in getting an insight into the situation and the role of Ministry of Narcotics Control in addressing the drug related issues. This will also prove to be an informative and useful document for policy makers and general public on matters relating to drug abuse in Pakistan.



JAVED IQBAL, PSP

Secretary
Ministry of Narcotics Control,
Islamabad.
September, 2012

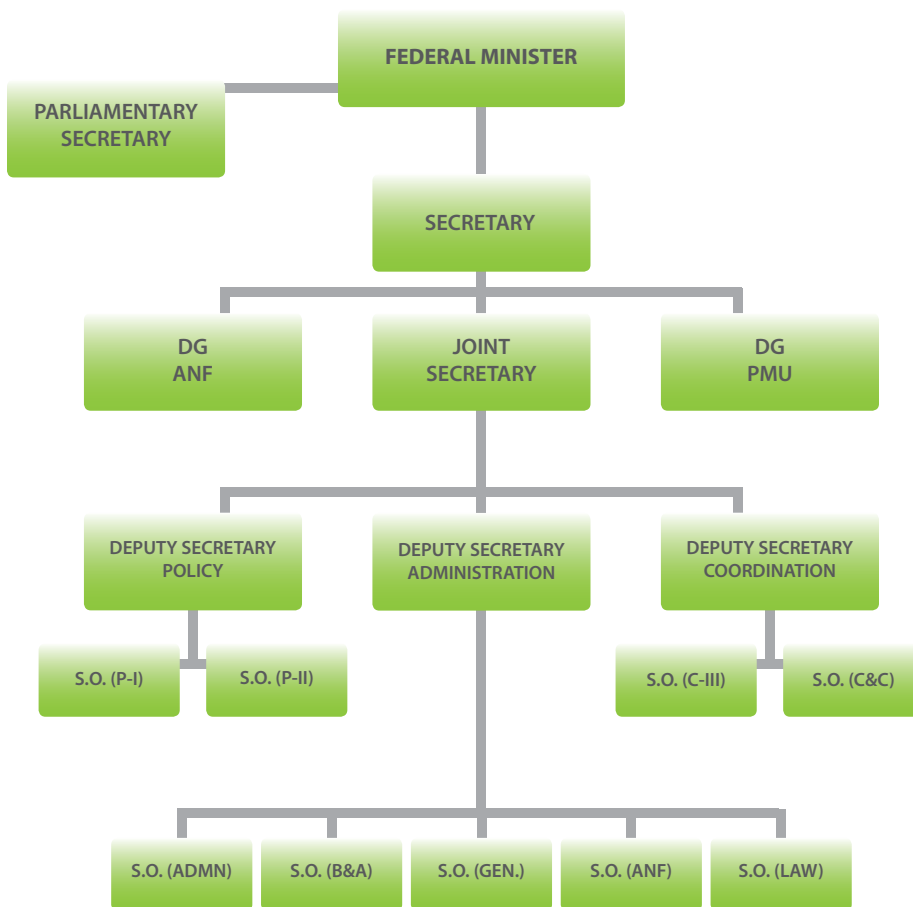
Chapter 1 Introduction

Ministry of Narcotics Control (MoNC)

The Narcotics Control Division (NCD) was established in 1989 and the Pakistan Narcotics Control Board (PNCB) became its attached department. The Anti Narcotics Task Force (ANTF) was also established in 1989. On February 21, 1995, PNCB and ANTF were

merged together to constitute Anti Narcotics Force (ANF) and was declared as an attached Department of Narcotics Control Division. The Narcotics Control Division was given the status of a fully-fledged Ministry in November 2002.

Organogram of Ministry of Narcotics Control



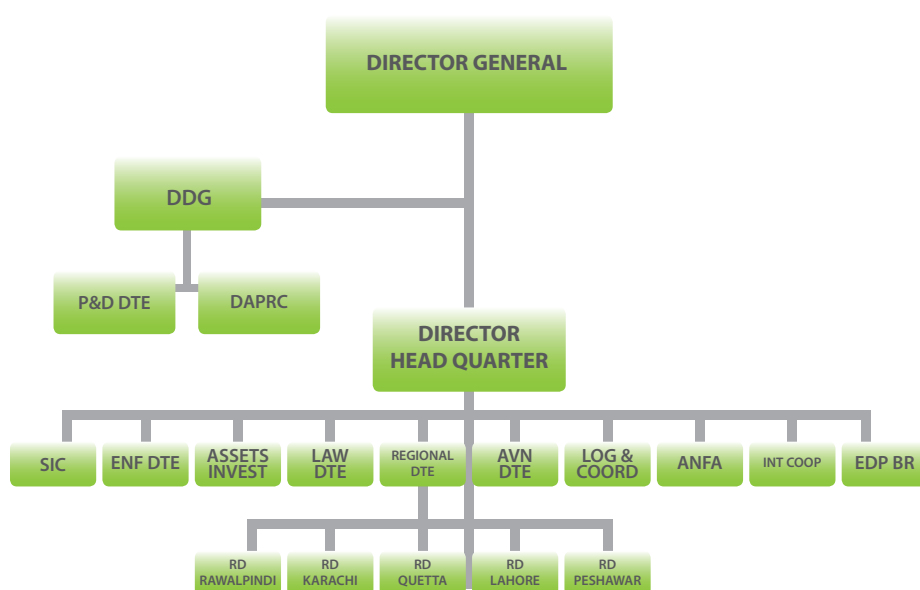
Anti Narcotics Force (ANF)

The Anti Narcotics Force is the principal agency for combating supply and demand reduction of illicit narcotic drugs that enter Pakistan mainly through the long porous border with Afghanistan. These drugs are then smuggled out of Pakistan through the Pak-Iran border, long Makran coast or by sea and air. The national strategy on drug interdiction envisages active and effective cooperation

from other law enforcement agencies as the ANF is thinly spread due to its inadequate numerical strength. The other law enforcement agencies are; the Provincial Excise & Taxation and Police Departments, Pakistan Customs, Frontier Corps in the provinces of Baluchistan and KPK, Pakistan Rangers Sindh and Punjab, the Pakistan Coast Guards and Maritime Security Agency. The ANF has its Headquarters

at Rawalpindi with five Regional Directorates at Rawalpindi, Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar and Quetta. In addition, it has 27 Police Stations in the country. Six Control of Narcotic Substances (CNS) Courts have been set up to try the cases of persons arrested on the charges of drug trafficking.

Organogram of ANF



Functions of the Ministry of Narcotics Control

The assigned functions of the Ministry of Narcotics Control (MoNC) as given in the Rules of Business, 1973, are as under:-

- i. Policy on all aspects of narcotics and dangerous drugs, such as production, processing, marketing, import, export and transshipment, trafficking etc., in conformity with national objectives, laws and international conventions and agreements.
- ii. Legislation covering all aspects of narcotics and psychotropic substances and matters

ancillary thereto, in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Divisions, etc.

- iii. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation with foreign countries against narcotics trafficking and all other international aspects of narcotics including negotiations for bilateral and multilateral agreements for mutual assistance and cooperation in the field of enforcement of narcotics laws.
- iv. Coordination of aid/assistance from foreign countries and of narcotics control interdiction for poppy crop substitution.

v. Policy on drug education, treatment and rehabilitation of narcotics/drugs addicts and grants-in-aid to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) engaged in these fields.

- vi. Inter-provincial coordination on all aspects of narcotics and dangerous drugs.
- vii. Monitoring of the implementation of policies on all aspects of narcotics and dangerous drugs.
- viii. Regulation of administrative, budgetary and other matters of the ANF.

Chapter 2

National Anti Narcotics Policy 2010

- Implementation & Monitoring

The National Anti Narcotics Policy, which was approved by the Cabinet on 14th July, 2010 has been prepared to address the drug related issues within Pakistan and in view of the changed global environment that has emerged since 1993. It is based on three pronged strategy i.e. Drug Supply Reduction, Drug Demand Reduction and International Cooperation.

In order to enhance the capacity of ANF & other LEAs, three development projects costing Rs.742.4 million were included in the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) 2011-12. These projects were; i) "Construction of ANF Academy at Islamabad", ii) "Establishment of Special Investigation Cell (SIC) ANF HQ Building at Islamabad" and iii) "Construction of ANF Police Station at Kohat". The Ministry of Narcotics Control accorded highest priority to the completion of academic and hostel blocks of ANF Academy and ANF Police Station at Kohat. Brief description of each of these 03 projects is given as under;

i) Construction of ANF Academy at Islamabad (Revised)

The project was initially approved by CDWP on January 7, 2007 at capital cost of Rs. 188.291 million and was subsequently revised and approved by CDWP in its meeting held on April 7, 2011 at a capital cost of Rs. 455.255 million. The project was designed to develop an academy for provision of state of the art training facilities to the officers and field staff of Anti Narcotics Force (ANF) and officers of the friendly countries to effectively control and interdict drug supplies. The revised project is scheduled to be completed by June 30, 2013.

An amount of Rs. 253.0 million has been utilized by the project till June 30, 2012 and has constructed/completed academic and hostel blocks alongwith service utilities and boundary wall, barracks, simulator range and staff offices, while construction of mosque and under ground Short Range is in progress. Training classes are however, being run at Academy premises since May, 2011.

ii) Establishment of Special Investigation Cell (SIC) at ANF HQ Building, Islamabad

PC-I for the revised project "Establishment of Special Investigation Cell (SIC) at ANF HQ Building, Islamabad" was approved by CDWP in its meeting held on 07.04.2011 at a total cost of Rs. 227.735 million. The main objective of the project is to provide conducive environment and permanent infrastructure for Special Investigation Cell (SIC) of ANF. The project is still at designing stage.

iii) Construction of ANF Police Station at Kohat

The project was originally approved by DDWP on April 14, 2006 at a capital cost of Rs. 29.092 million, but was subsequently revised and approved by DDWP on 29th April, 2010 at total capital cost of Rs. 59.387 million. The main objective of the project is to enable Anti Narcotics Force to counter drug trafficking effectively by provision of a well-facilitated Police Station and residential facilities to the officials of Anti Narcotics Force as per operational requirements. The project execution was started on September 7, 2007 and has been fairly completed.



ANF Academy, Hostel Block



Police Station Building at Kohat

Area Development Projects

Ministry of Narcotics Control is also implementing four area development projects costing Rs. 3458.960 million in FATA and PATA area of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The basic objective is to replace poppy cultivation with alternate crops and carryout development activities in the area to bring improvement in economic life of the people. These projects are partially financed by US/NAS grant. These projects have an impact on poppy cultivation and the residents have gradually moved towards alternate crops. Brief description of each of these area development projects is given as below;

Khyber Area Development Project

The re-revised PC-I of the Project was approved by CDWP in its meeting held on 07.04.2011 at a capital cost of Rs.926.128 million including US/NAS grant of Rs.829.135 million & Rs.96.993 million from Govt. of Pakistan (PSDP). The project is designed to eradicate poppy cultivation through crop substitution and enhance socio-economic development in the area through alternate development programmes. The project was initially started in 2002 and as per revised PC-1, is to be completed by June 30, 2013. An amount of Rs. 601.0 million has been utilized up to June, 2012 which includes Rs.532.05 million of NAS financing and Rs.68.79 million financed by PSDP. In FY 2011-12, an amount of Rs.37.08 million was released to the project, which has been utilized. The executing agency has constructed 85.9 kilometer blacktop road and 10 kilometer of Single road, completed 21 water supply schemes and have distributed seed/fertilizer to 10,248 acres of land.

Kohistan Area Development Project

The Project was approved by ECNEC in its meeting held on 22.04.2006 at a capital cost of Rs.933.350 million (Rs.600 million (US/

NAS grant), Rs. 37.590 million (Government of Pakistan (PSDP), and Rs.295.760 million (by the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa). The project is however, being revised and was considered by CDWP in its meeting held on 18th June, 2012, at total cost of Rs.1317.164 million (Rs.826.686 million (US/NAS grant), Rs.79.305 million (by Government of Pakistan (PSDP), and Rs.411.164 million (by Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) which is yet to be approved by ECNEC. The objective of the project is eradication of poppy cultivation and to bring socio-economic development in the area through alternate development programmes. The implementation period of the project was from January, 2007 to June, 2012 which is being revised up to 30th June, 2015. An amount of Rs.507.90 million has been utilized till June, 2012 which includes Rs.213.48 million of NAS funds, Rs.37.7 million of Government of Pakistan and Rs.256.72 million from Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In FY 2011-12, the executing agency has utilized an amount of Rs.108.6 million. The executing agency has completed 12 kilometer blacktop road, 23.2 kilometer of Shingle road and 176 Water Supply Schemes (DWSS) seed and fertilizer to 2952 acres have also been distributed.

Kala Dhaka Area Development Project

Revised PC-I of the project was approved by ECNEC in its meeting held on 26.05.2011 at capital cost of Rs.1406.079 million (Rs.980.060 million (from US/NAS grant), Rs.69.901 million (Government of Pakistan) and Rs.356.118 million (Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa). The objective of the project is eradication of poppy cultivation and to bring about socio-economic development in the area through alternate development programmes. The project as per its revised implementation period is expected to be completed by June 30, 2013.



Pattan Sharakot 5-9 km 3 km Blacktop



Palas Forest Department NurseryNurseryBlacktop



Shin Pokh to Ogda and Narai Area 2 km



DWSS at Kinar Gul Killy



Turbine of the Power House Near Jodbah

An amount of Rs.768.1 million has been utilized till June 2012, which includes Rs.488.4 million of NAS funds, Rs.40.2 million of Government of Pakistan (PSDP funds) and Rs.239.5 million from Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In FY 2011-12, an amount of Rs.76.5 million was released to the project, which has been utilized. The executing agency has completed 34 Kilometer blacktop roads, 51.3 Kilometer of Single road, 67 Water Supply Schemes, 43 irrigation channels and seed/fertilizer for 2615 acres have also been distributed.

Linkage of Nara Amazai and Bait Gali District Haripur with Kala Dhaka Area of District Mansehra

The project was approved by CDWP in its meeting held on 26-07-2007 at total capital cost of Rs. 193.403 million, to be financed

by Government of Pakistan. The objective of the project was to provide communication facilities and to improve the natural economy of the area as a whole and attain parity in living standards of the people of that area. An amount of Rs.193.403 million has been utilized by the project. The executing agency has constructed only 30.2 Kilometer blacktopped road in the project area.



Construction of 9 km (BTR) road from Gali to Kinari



Irrigation Channel near Jodbah

Monitoring of Development Projects

Ministry of Narcotics Control, as per National Anti Narcotics Policy-2010 approved by the Cabinet, has established a Planning and Monitoring Unit through a PSDP funded project costing Rs.59.989 million, which was approved by the DDWP in its meeting held on 15-06-2010. The Unit is responsible for planning and monitoring of development projects, to facilitate development related activities of the Ministry as envisaged in the National Anti Narcotics Policy 2010. The Unit has physically monitored each project on quarterly basis and identified gaps in Project implementation. The

PMU on account of its pro-active role has been able to improve project governance, project preparation/implementation and utilization of PSDP released funds during FY 2011-12.

The Planning and Monitoring Unit is a focal point and Secretariat for Departmental Development Working Party (DDWP). By its existence, coordination with relevant Ministries/Divisions/Departments dealing with project related activities as well as Project Directors/Managers with regard to project implementation, has improved.

Chapter 3

Drug Demand Reduction Steps

This project titled "Establishment of Drug Demand Reduction" was approved by the Ministry of Narcotics Control. The main objectives of the cell are;

- i) to coordinate all the matters relating to drug demand reduction,
- ii) Liaison with Provincial Governments in preparation of strategy and projects relating to drug demand reduction,
- iii) Development of data base of NGOs and other organizations dealing with drug addiction/treatment,
- iv) treatment and rehabilitation of addicts protocols, policies etc.

The Drug Demand Reduction Cell has three Prongs; 1. Law Enforcement Agency. 2. Non-Government organizations, and 3. Volunteers. The cell will coordinate with Provincial Government in matters relating to Drug Demand Reduction.

Increasing proliferation of drug abuse in the Pakistani society is a matter of serious concern, as it has adverse effects on health, causes upsurge in crimes and destroys individuals and families socially as well as financially. Poverty, unemployment, frustration, bad company and peer pressure are some of the factors, which enslave the youth in drug abuse, and they are not able to "SAY NO TO DRUGS". In order to prevent the public falling prey to drug abuse, ANF, besides taking strict enforcement measures against drug supply, is also engaged in drug demand reduction activities. Moreover, National Anti Narcotics Policy - 2010 underlines three pronged strategy encompassing, Harm Reduction as one of the vital policy.

While fulfilling its objectives, ANF assumes firm and intricate measures to curb drug menace,

however, it never believes in conventional image of policing. Therefore, ANF dispels itself as a police force, rather advocates as a police service. The cordial approach is not limited to operational functioning, but also has direct manifestation by undertaking public friendly projects. These projects are supervised and monitored by Drug Abuse Prevention Resource Centre (DAPRC) Directorate and executed by Regional Directorates (RDs).

While implementing this strategy ANF has started working in collaboration with all stakeholders of the society like NGOs, educational institutes and sports organizations on the following lines:

- a. **Prevention/Awareness of Drug Harms**, aims at educating target group (Youth, labours, student and women) through teachers, ulemas, media campaigns, social organizations and peer pressures by lectures and introducing educational material at various students' level / grades.
- b. **Community Participation** was designed to sensitize effective segments of society to campaign against drug menace by providing and promoting healthy activities with the support of the NGOs, CBOs and Sport associations and enhance their role to develop drug free homes and schools, streets, public places, cities and ultimate drug free country.

By focusing on the above implementation targets two projects i.e. Creating Mass Awareness against Drug Abuse and Community Participation in Drug Demand Reduction have been started in ANF from 1 July 2009 with a life span of three years and will be completed by 30 June 2012.

Summary of the activities carried out from 1 July 2011 till 30 June 2012 along is as follows:

Project Creating Mass Awareness against Drug Abuse

Activities	RWP	LHE	KHI	PSH	QUETTA	HQ	TOTAL
Lecture	96	102	60	62	67	-	387
Sports	7	14	5	8	6	1	41
Seminar/Workshop	3	12	2	3	3	-	23
Debate	2	2	2	3	2	-	11
Speech Competition	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Musical Programme	1	2	-	1	2	-	6
Essay Writing	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Painting Competition	1	1	1	-	1	-	4
Cycle Rally	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Walk	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Total:	110	136	70	77	82	3	478

Project Community Participation in Drug Demand Reduction

Activities	RWP	LHE	KHI	PSH	QUETTA	HQ	TOTAL
Sports	7	13	7	5	8	1	41
Seminar / Workshop	-	16	3	2	1	-	22
Poster Competition	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Free Medical Camp	3	7	5	3	1	-	19
Tableau	1	3	1	1	1	-	7
Debate Competition	-	1	-	-	2	-	3
Quiz Competition	1	2	1	1	-	-	5
Stall	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Painting Competition	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Magic & Puppet Show	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Musical Programme	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hikes	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Walk	1	4	1	-	-	-	6
Rickshaw Rally	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Drama	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Total:	19	49	18	14	15	3	118



MATRC Karachi



MATRC Quetta



MATRC Islamabad

c. **Treatment and Rehabilitation:** In order to provide effective and accessible treatment facility to drug addicts, ANF is running two Government funded Model Treatment and Rehabilitation centres (MATRC) at Islamabad and Quetta. The MATRCs at Islamabad and Quetta have the capacity of 45 beds. These centres provide free of cost treatment boarding and lodging facilities to drug addicts. Detoxification and treatment is spread over 45 days. Relapse case is treated for 10-15 days depending on the condition of patient. Rehabilitation and vocational training is also provided to detoxified drug addicts. From 1st July 2011 till 15th June 2012, 486 drug addicts have been treated in MATRC, Quetta and 478 drug addicts have been treated in MATRC Islamabad. MATRCs Islamabad and Quetta have been shifted into a new buildings as per addresses mentioned below:-

i. MATRC Islamabad. Lethrar Road, Tandha Pani Stop, Opposite Soldier CNG, Islamabad. Hospital's new telephone number is 051-2615813.

ii. MATRC Quetta. H/No 83/A, Chaman Housing Scheme, Airport Road, Quetta. Hospital telephone number is 081-2820822.

d. **Model Addiction Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre (Karachi).** Anti Narcotics Force has acquired a hospital building at Kalri, Karachi from the city district government. The hospital was renovated / refurbished and now serving as a model centre with 55 bed capacities, since 1st May 2010, 462 drug addicts have been treated in MATRC, Kara.



Detoxification Ward at Adyalla Jail Rawalpindi

e. **Detoxification Ward at Adyalla Jail:** As a special initiative of drug free prisons by ANF and on directions of Prime Minister of Pakistan, ANF has established a 10 bedded detoxification ward in the existing hospital of Adyalla Jail Rawalpindi for the addict prisoners in the month of March, 2010. No Funds have been allocated for the project & is being manned by MATRC Islamabad. Till 31st May 2012, 426 addict prisoners have been detoxified and reverted to normal life.

f. **Treatment Programme for injecting Drug Users (IDUs).** In order to reduce risk factor, ANF is specially focused on prevention / harm reduction, particularly amongst the Injecting Drug Users. To help drug addicts and their families in control of HIV/AIDs, HCV, TB and other blood borne diseases, Drop-in-Centres have been established at Islamabad and Quetta. These centres provide necessary awareness regarding protection from effects of addiction and also guide their families how to control blood borne diseases.

Activities Conducted - IDU Islamabad & Quetta

Motivation for Pre-Treatment	3764
Distribution of Syringes	5324
Referred for Lab Tests	1386
Medical Services	2045
Hygienic Facilities	1951
Family Session	369
Referred for Treatment to MATRC	763
Tea and Refreshment	762

g. **Drug Free City Lahore:** In pursuance of Prime Minister's directive the project of Lahore as a Drug Free City was launched in January 2011. The three years project is being sponsored by Ministry of Narcotics Control and executed by ANF. After deliberate analysis of drug situation in Lahore, a comprehensive plan has been evolved to achieve the objective of drug free city. Government of Punjab has also been taken on board for success of the plan. Within the purview of this project all out efforts will be made by involving all stakeholders to stop sale of drugs in the streets besides smashing / liquidating of drug dens in the city, From 1st July 2011 to June 2012, ANF and Lahore Police and

other law-enforcement agencies in joint operation recovered 522.858 kgs Heroin, 1556.684 kgs Charas, 67.434 kgs Opium, and 63700 bottles liquor. 9140 accused have been arrested and 8750 cases have also been registered in different Police Stations of Lahore. Parallel to these enforcement measures, prevention

programmes were also launched to create awareness amongst target group about the hazards associated with drug abuse and promote the idea of healthy living amongst general population of the Lahore city. Summary of the activities carried out during 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 is as follows:

Facets	Activities
Workshop / Seminars	63
Lectures	71
Speech Competition	6
Sports Events	7
Entertainment - cum-awareness shows	51
FM Radio Programme	40
Walk	40
Stall/Camp	75
Awareness Through Distribution / Display of awareness material	136
Columns / Articles Published in the Press	54
Miscellaneous	43
Labour Convention	3
Distribution of Printing /Promotional Material	6
Total	595

Pictorial View of Major Drug Demand Reduction Activities



Teacher Training Workshop on How to make Lahore Drug Free on 29 March 2012



A high level meeting under the chairmanship of Chief Minister Punjab to Review the progress of Drug Free City Lahore on 31 January 2012



View of lecture organized by ANF Rawalpindi to the students of Govt. High School for Boys, Murree



Law Enforcement & NGOs award ceremony in connection with how to make Lahore Drug Free



Awareness lecture to the student of Little Flower School Sialkot



Award ceremony of Karate Championship at F-9 Park Islamabad on 26th June 2012



Chapter 4

Drug Supply Reduction Steps

Anti Narcotics Force (ANF) is striving very hard to control drugs trafficking through Pakistan. Unprecedented and record seizures effected by ANF are indicative of ANFs resolve to combat the menace of drugs. Its achievements in seizures of narcotics are appreciated by the world community. In 2011, ANF and other

LEAs seized 6634 kg Opium, 15481 kg Heroin/ Morphine Base and 118,818 Kg Hashish. Pakistan is reported to be one of the top three countries which have made the largest drug seizures. Detail of seizures for the year 2011-12 is as under:-

a. Morphine Base/Heroin Seizures

Year	Quantity Seized by Pakistan (in Kgs)
2011	6634
2012 (Upto 30 June)	2324

b. Opium Seizures

Year	Quantity Seized by Pakistan (in Kgs)
2011	15481
2012 (Upto 30 June)	11137

c. Hashish Seizures

Year	Quantity Seized by Pakistan (in Kgs)
2011	118818
2012 (Upto 30 June)	71662

d. Precursors Seizures – 2011

Region	Kind and Qty of Precursors Seized (in Kgs)			
	Acetic Anhydride	Ephedrine	Cannabis	Cocaine
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	12.200	-	-	-
Rawalpindi	-	-	40.000	-
Lahore	-	-	-	0.648
Karachi	-	-	-	2.500
Balochistan	-	25.000	-	-

e. Precursors Seizures – 2012 (Up to 30 June)

Region	Kind and Qty of Precursors Seized (in Kgs)			
	Acetic Anhydride	Selphuric Acid	Suspected Chemical	Cocaine
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	-	-	18.500	-
Rawalpindi	-	-	-	0.800
Lahore	0.070	600.000	-	-
Karachi	-	-	-	2.500

f. Other Drugs/Precursor – 2012 (Up to 30 June)

- i. 4030x Kgs Poppy Straw.
- ii. 83.310 Kgs Diazeipam and 117.510 Kgs Misc Psychotropic tablets.
- iii. 142x bottles raw liquor, 222 x bottles liquor, 6x Jeri canes raw liquor, 1x big drum raw liquor

g. Narcotics Seizures at Airports by ANF - 1st July to 31st December 2011

RD	Airport	Cases Regd	Persons Arrested	Heroin (in Kgs)	Hashish (in Kgs)
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Peshawar	16	16	46.520	0.920
Rawalpindi	BBIA Islamabad	23	24	104.730	-
Punjab	AllAP Lahore	16	23	76.140	-
	Faisalabad	3	3	1.100	-
Sindh	JIAP Karachi	12	15	48.812	-
Balochistan	Quetta	1	1	0.365	-
TOTAL		71	82	277.667	0.920

h. Narcotics Seizures at Airports by ANF-1st Jan to 30th June 2012

RD	Airport	Cases Regd	Persons Arrested	Heroin (in Kgs)	Hashish (in Kgs)
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Peshawar	27	27	19.970	0.220
Rawalpindi	BBIA Islamabad	54	57	128.886	0.900
Punjab	AllAP Lahore	24	24	17.491	0
	Sialkot	4	4	1.916	0
	Faisalabad	1	1	0.550	0
Sindh	JIAP Karachi	46	52	43.178	2.000
Balochistan	Quetta	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		156	165	211.991	3.120

Hajj Operation – 2011

The Hajj Operation for the year 2011 was carried out from 30 Sep to 1 November 2011. ANF Staff in collaboration with CAA, Customs, PIA and ASF took measures to prevent flow of narcotics drugs to Kingdom of Saudi Arabia through Hajj Flights. These measures included

intelligence, surveillance and 100% checking of pilgrims and their baggage. ANF checked 131,765 Hajj pilgrims before taking off from various Airports of the country. No drugs were recovered during the operation. Summary of flights and pilgrims checked for Hajj Operation 2011 is as under:-

RD	Airport	No. of Flights	No. of Pilgrims
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Peshawar	89	25457
Rawalpindi	BBIA Islamabad	104	30345
Lahore	AllAP Lahore	144	35614
	Faisalabad	16	2974
	Multan	17	8462
	Sialkot	7	3485
	R.Y.Khan	1	186
	Karachi	JIAP Karachi	23
	Sukkur	0	0
Quetta	Quetta	80	16077
		481	131765

Drug Burning Ceremony – 26 Jun 2012

To commemorate the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Drug Burning Ceremonies were held under Anti Narcotics Force on 26 June 2012 at four places i.e Rawalpindi, Lahore, Karachi and Quetta. At Rawalpindi Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Narcotics Control, Mr. Syed Inayat Ali Shah was the Chief Guest of the ceremony. DG ANF Major General Malik Zafar Iqbal, high ranking officials from Law Enforcement Agencies, Civil Administration, Diplomats, Drug Liaison Officers of number of countries, Media representatives, social workers and representatives of NGOs were also present on the occasion.

A total of 30 tons drugs to include Heroin, Charas, Opium, Morphine etc were burnt during the drug burning ceremony at Rawalpindi and a total of 128 tons were burnt at all four locations.

Prosecution

The globalization of drug abuse has become one of the gravest problems confronting humanity. Recognizing this reality, strong and effective prosecution translated effective results, by enhancement of prosecution capability while producing out station witnesses, case property, attendance of own Special Prosecutors in the court a remarkable improvement has been observed in the prosecution state.

Following cases / appeals have been disposed of during 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 :-

Punishment Awarded by special courts

Punishment Awarded	Nos
Death Penalty	2
Life Imprisonment	90
More than 10 years	27
5 to 9 years RI	84
Less than 5 years RI	481
Total	684

Detail of cases Decided from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 is as under:-

Years	1-7-2011 to 30-6-2012
Cases Disposed off	634
Conviction Rate	87%

Detail of disposal of cases in High Courts & Supreme Court from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 is as under:-

High Courts	314
Supreme Court of Pakistan	54

Assets Investigations

The Assets amounting to Rs. 2.781 million were forfeited by ANF during financial year 2011-12



Chapter 5

International Cooperation

Illicit trafficking of narcotics and drug abuse is a global challenge. Pakistan is acting as a Frontline state in combating the menace of drugs. Government of Pakistan has taken a number of initiatives to control the spread and trafficking of illicit narcotics. However, Pakistan cannot fight this menace alone therefore; international cooperation is important pillar of Pakistan's strategy against drugs.

Pakistan has not only actively participated in all forums working/planning against the menace of illicit but also fostered efforts to enhance regional and international cooperation through a number of bilateral and multilateral forums. Significant among them are following:-

- a. Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
- b. Quadilateral forum with Russia (Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Russia)
- c. Triangular Initiative (Paris Pact).
- d. All Expert Round Table meetings of Paris Pact.
- e. Quadilateral Forum (Turkey, Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan).
- f. Bilateral consultations with China, UK, US and many other countries.
- g. Active engagement with EU.

In addition to drug supply and demand reduction responsibilities, Section 5 (c) of ANF Act 1997, crystallizes a mandate for ANF to maintain liaison with all national or international narcotics authorities, organizations, bodies, associations and societies, and represent Pakistan in such conferences, seminars and workshops arranged by any such organizations on narcotics related matters

ANF represents Pakistan at all drug related international, regional and bilateral forums, like Commission on Narcotics Drugs (CND), a key UN forum, Paris Pact Initiative and Triangular Initiative and other conferences.

During these forums ANF also interacts with influential and high ranking officials of the United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) to draw maximum possible support for Pakistan.

ANF is also maintaining liaison with UNODC,

INCB, Interpol along with Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) and Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) of USA. It also liaises with 41 foreign Drug Liaison Officers (DLOs) in Pakistan. UK, USA and China are ANF's main partners who are substantially providing training, equipment and operational support to ANF.

The "common and shared responsibility" is one of the key principles of UN Conventions. Following this principle, Pakistan takes stringent measures to check the flow of drugs trafficking towards the rest of the world. Pakistan's achievements and efforts in this regard are highlighted by ANF which are recognized and admired by the global community. ANF has probably been the only force in the country which is recognized to have global reach performing joint operations with other countries and participates in various international initiatives/operations on tracking of precursor chemicals. The active participation and performance in joint operations with Iran under Triangular Initiative of UNODC is also testimony to this fact. Moreover, since 2003 ANF has conducted 47 Controlled Delivery operations in collaboration with 18 countries including Australia, China, UK, USA, Germany, Spain, UAE, Italy etc.

In pursuance of UN Convention 1988, Government of Pakistan made necessary legislation in the Counter Narcotics and Substances (CNS) Act 1997 also by adding a chapter (VIII) exclusively dealing with "International Cooperation and Mutual Legal Assistance" with the foreign states in relation to the investigation and trial of narcotic cases.

Being a designate national focal point, ANF shares "real time" or "near real time" information with International stakeholders for joint operations. Bilaterally, ANF endeavours hard to extensively interact with its counterparts all over the world for mutual legal assistance. It responds swiftly to all requests made for criminal ground checks, travel histories, subscriber checks and other investigative/backtracking assistance. Due to this enhanced cooperation, a host of important international cases have been resolved over the years. This interaction is ensured mostly through DLOs

and respective focal points.

Taking into serious consideration Pakistan has signed bilateral agreements/ MOUs on cooperation against illicit trafficking of narcotic drug and psychotropic substances and precursor chemical control with a number of friendly countries as mentioned above. Moreover; we are also pursuing all under process/ outstanding drafts MOUs with following 15 x countries:-

- a. Saudi Arabia.
- b. South Africa.
- c. United Kingdom.
- d. Malta.
- e. Libya.
- f. Morocco.
- g. Ukraine.
- h. Turkmenistan.
- j. Maldives.
- k. Nepal.
- l. Canada.
- m. Sultanate of Oman.
- n. Mauritius.
- o. Seychelles.
- p. European Union.

Revision of MOUs with following 5 x countries is also in the process:-

- a. Afghanistan.
- b. Nigeria.
- c. Sri Lanka.
- d. Thailand.
- e. Kyrgyz Republic.

Being a national focal point on issues relating to drugs, ANF is responsible to collect, collate and consolidate national data on narcotics seized by all LEAs in Pakistan. As part of its international obligations, ANF shares this consolidated information with international organizations, bodies and counterparts like, INCB, UNODC and Drug LEAs of various countries. These statistics are used by UN in annual international publications which are reflective of country's performance and resolve.

LIST OF MoU's & LoI's

Pakistan is signatory to the UN and SAARC conventions on Drug Control. It has signed MoUs on drugs and psychotropic substances with 30 countries and letter of Intents with 2 countries. The details is as under:-

Name of Country	Signing Date
Kazakhstan	1 Jun. 1995
UAE	15 Nov. 1995
Syria	25 Apr. 1996
Uzbekistan	19 Oct. 1996
Kyrgyzstan	27 Oct. 1996
China	1 Dec. 1996
Russia /A fresh exclusive MoU	Jul. 97/Oct. 10
Nigeria	2 Sep. 1998
Egypt	18 Apr. 1999
Iran	25 Aug. 1999
Turkey	15 Jun. 2003
Sri Lanka	13 Sept. 2003
Romania	14 Apr. 2004
Lao People's Democratic Kingdom of Cambodia	23 Apr. 2004
Thailand	27 Apr. 2004
Brunei Darussalam	29 Apr. 2004
Tajikistan	2 May 2004
Indonesia	13 May 2004
Azerbaijan	8 Jul. 2004
Afghanistan	8 Jul. 2004
Kuwait	12 Jul. 2004
Italy	26 Aug. 2004
Brazil	29 Sep. 2004
Republic of the Philippines	19 Nov. 2004
Singapore	19 Apr. 2005
Hellenic Republic (Greece)	10 May 2005
Australia	11 May 2005
USA	3 Dec. 2010
India	22 Jan. 2011
	13 Sep. 2011
Letter of Intent (LoI)	
Australia	3 Dec. 2010
China	15 Jul. 2011

Controlled Delivery Operations (CD) – 2011/12

CD Operations are the most effective/important component of international cooperation. Realizing its vitality ANF carried out a number of operations with various countries in 2011/2012. Details are as follows:-

Country	Dated	Recovery(Heroin in Kg)
UK	27 Aug. 2011	15.000 kg
China	26 Dec. 2011	10.000 kg
Italy	7 Jan. 2012	10.840 kg

Seizure of 15.000 Kg Heroin in UK

On 27 Aug 2011 ANF/SIC in collaboration with Serious Organized Crime Agency (SOCA), UK conducted a successful CD Operation of 15.000 kg of Heroin in UK.

Seizure of 10.000 Kg Heroin in China

On 26 December 2011, ANF/SIC in collaboration with Narcotics Control Department, Ministry of Public Security, China conducted a successful CD operation of 10.000 kg Heroin at Guangzhu, China which led to the arrest of Benin/Kenyan national.

10.840 kg Heroin Seized at Italy

On the information of Special Investigation Cell (SIC), Anti Narcotics Force, Islamabad, UAE authorities in collaboration with Italian authorities conducted an International Control Delivery Operation to Rome, Italy and recovered 10.840 kg Heroin from the bag of an Italian national named Esposito who was arrested. In addition to the accused, a Pakistani national namely Syed Imran Abbas was also arrested by the Italian authorities.

Joint Operations of ANF With other International Law Enforcement Agencies 2011/12

Pakistan shares information with all concerned countries irrespective of agreements /MoU to fight the menace of drugs. Summary of seizures made by other international law enforcement agencies, on the basis of real time intelligence sharing by ANF, Pakistan in different operations is reflected ahead:-

Date	Agency	Place of Occurrence	Recovery (Heroin in Kg)	Concealment
15 Jul. 2011	SOCA, UK	UK	10.000	-
18 Aug. 2011	Belgium Customs	Belgium	60.000	Container
18 Aug. 2011	South African Authorities	South Africa	05.000	Consignment through airways
Sep. 2011	Ghana Police	Ghana	11.100	Consignment through mail
Sep. 2011	Spanish Police	Barcelona	04.360	Wrapped in body
13 Oct. 2011	UK Authorities	UK	10.000	Vegetables
8 Nov. 2011	German Authorities / Greece Customs	Greece	0.650	Op Resume (35 x mobile battery chargers)
15 Dec. 2011	Netherlands Authorities	Netherlands	10.300	Silicon tubes & books
12 Jan. 2012	German Auth/Austrian Authorities	Austria	10.000	Bags
22 Jan. 2012	DEA/Malaysian Authorities	Malaysia	38.000	Kitchenware Glass
16 Feb. 2012	UK Border Agency	UK	0.200	36 x cell phones (lining of the long strips)
28 Feb. 2012	UK Border Agency	UK	2.000	2 x Boxes of Henna Cones and Nappies
30 Apr. 2012	UK Border Agency	Heathrow Airport, UK	4.000	1x Parcel
4 May. 2012	UK Border Agency	UK	5.000	1x Washing Machine
8 May. 2012	UK Border Agency	UK	1.000	1x Parcel
10 May. 2012	UK Border Agency	UK	9.000	1x Parcel
17 May. 2012	UK Border Agency	Heathrow Airport, UK	3.000	1x Parcel
11 Jun. 2012	Ivory Coast	Ivory Coast	11.843	Wooden Pallets

Chapter 6

ANF Academy – Center of Excellence

Introduction

Operational efficiency of a force or organization is directly proportional to the quality of its human resource. In order to improve the capacity and quality of human resource, ANF Academy (ANFA) is continuously engaged in imparting training to member of its force as well as other LEAs. 2011 has been a landmark year in the history of ANF with regards to development of training facilities and conduct of various training activities.

New ANF Academy Building

In quest of academic up-gradation, ANFA has shifted to new building in May 2011. Facility is envisaged to become Center of Excellence and benefit ANF, other LEAs as well as regional countries. During the year 2011/12, 28 Courses of various types were run at the academy. A total of 643 personnel of ANF and other LAEs were trained in these courses. Detail of course conducted during the year 2011 / 12 is at Annex-A.

Highlights of major training activities conducted during the year are enunciated below.

Major Training Events

Sub Inspectors / Assistant Sub Inspector (SIs/ ASIs) Probation Course

37 SIs / ASIs after completion of one year basic training at Police College Sihala (Islamabad), from 4 Nov 2010 to 3 Nov 2011 were put through 8 weeks ANF focused training at ANFA from 21 Nov 2011 to 13 Jan 2012. High points of this training were unarmed combat training, a comprehensive 3 days exercise covering all phases of counter narcotics operational cycle and weapon handling / firing practices. At

the culmination of the training an impressive certificate awarding / rank wearing ceremony was held on 13th Jan 2012. DG ANF was the chief guest of the ceremony. ANF officers and relatives of students also attended the ceremony.

International Training / Courses

Vetted Unit Training by DEA/ US Trainers

Four days Vetted Unit Training was conducted from 24 – 28 Sep 2011 for ANF officials. The course was sponsored and conducted by DEA trainers. A total of 43 officials from ANF attended this training.

Train the Trainer Course (Phase-I)

In order to develop capacity of trainers, a three weeks course sponsored by UNODC was organized at ANFA from 28 Nov to 16 Dec 2011. Mr. John Ronald Ridout and Bill Thompson (UK) conducted the training.

Train the Trainer Course (Phase-II)

Phase II Train the Trainers Course conducted from 19 Mar to 6 Apr 2012 under the arrangement, of UNODC. For the purpose UNODC hired service of Mr. John Ronald Ridout (R) (Training Consultant) Metropolitan Police, UK and Mr. Bill Thompson as instructors.

TI Commandant's Conference

TI Commandants of training centers of Pakistan, Afghanistan & Iran was held at ANFA on 21st May 2012. It was sponsored by UNODC Country Office Pakistan in response to Pakistan's offer made at Vienna Special CND Conference held in Nov 2011. The meeting was aimed at integrating the existing training resources of the TI countries, as well as to harmonize interventions and activities.



New ANF Academy Building





Vetted Unit Training by DEA/ US Trainers



Train the Trainer Course (Phase-I)



Train the Trainer Course (Phase-II)



TI Commandant's Conference

Triangular Initiative (TI) Senior Officials Meeting (SOM)

Consequent to the TI Commandant's meeting held on 21st May 2012, senior officials meeting was held at ANFA on 20th June 2012. This meeting was attended by the heads of training institutions of Pakistan, Afghanistan & Iran. It was aimed at working out modus operandi for implementation of decisions taken during previous conference.

Mentor Service from UNODC Mr. David Robert (UK) visited ANFA twice during the year 2011/12 as Mentor through sponsorship of UNODC. He stayed with ANF Academy for three weeks during each visit. During the stay he reviewed and evaluated training system of ANFA and gave valuable recommendations to further improve the training system and curriculum.



Triangular Initiative (TI) Senior Officials Meeting (SOM)

Visit by Foreign / Local Delegations

Following dignitaries visited ANFA during the year



Mr. O.P.S Malik, DG Narcotics Control Board of India visited the Academy on 14th Sep 2011



NAS delegation headed by Mr. Lon F Danilowicz, Dir NAS visited the academy on 12th Oct 2011



Students of FIA Academy visited ANFA on 20th Oct 2011



US delegation headed by the US Secretary for Global Affair Miss Maria Otero visited the academy on 31st Oct 2011



The delegation headed by UK Home Secretary Mrs. Theresa May MP visited the academy on 25th Nov 2011.



The EU Member States Resident in Islamabad visited ANF Academy Islamabad On 20 Feb 2012



Ms. Miwa Kato, Programme Coordinator, UNODC Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries visited ANF Academy on 7 Mar 2012



Mr. Victor Avakov, Chairman of the State Anti Drug Committee and Director of the Federal Drugs Control Service of the Russian Federation visited ANFA on 27 Mar 2012

ANFA Training Courses

Name of Course	Duration	Schedule	ANF	LEAs	Total
Basic Drug Law Enf Course- I	2 Weeks	4 -16 July	14	15	19
Handling of Informant Course	1 Week	11-16 July	9	13	22
Computer Based Training	1 Week	15 – 20 Aug	8	10	18
Drug Law Enf Course	3 Weeks	18 July to 6 Aug	11	0	11
Heroin & Precursor Trg	1 Week	8 to 13 Aug	5	15	20
Finger Print and Cyber Crime Investigation Course	1 Week	12- 7 Aug	8	12	20
Financial Investigation Course (SI)	2 Weeks	22 – 24 Sep	8	3	11
Intelligence Collection & Analysis Course	3 Weeks	12 Sep to 01 Oct	12	3	15
Train the Trainer Course (SI/ASI)	2 Weeks	19 Sep to 01 Oct	10	6	16
Law Course (SI)	2 Weeks	3 – 15 Oct	12	0	12
Advance Drug Law Enf Course- I	2 Weeks	10 – 22 Oct	17	4	21
Basic Drug Law Enf Course-1	2 Weeks	17 – 29 Oct	26	3	29
Lower School Course	4 Weeks	14 Nov to 10 Dec	42	0	42
Computer Based Training	1 Week	21 to 26 Nov	5	9	14
Surveillance Course	2 Weeks	12 – 24 Dec	8	9	17
Financial Investigation Course	2 Weeks	9-20 Jan	10	2	12
Heroin & Precursor Chemicals Identification Training	1 Week	30 Jan – 3 Feb	11	16	27
Advance Drug Law Enforcement Course- I	4 Weeks	13 Feb – 9 Mar	15	12	27
Law Course	2 Weeks	20 Feb – 2 Mar	9	6	15
Computer Based Training on Drug Law Enforcement	1 Week	5 -9 Mar	9	5	14
Int Collection & Analysis Course	4 Weeks	5-30 Mar	12	13	25
Train the Trainer Course	2 Weeks	19-30 Mar	13	5	18
Drug Law Enforcement Course	4 Weeks	2 – 27 Apr	5	0	5
Basic Drug Law Enforcement Course	4 Weeks	2 – 27 Apr	2	7	9
Basic Drug Law Enforcement Course-1	4 Weeks	9 Apr- 4May	16	14	30
Finger Print, Cyber Crime & Crime Scene Investigation Course	1 Week	21 -25 May	6	15	21
Lower School Course	4 Weeks	28 May-22 June	28	0	28
Ministerial Staff Course	2 Weeks	11-22 June	15	0	15
TOTAL			346	297	643

Chapter 7

Drug Abuse Situation in Pakistan

Illicit drug use is not a static phenomenon internationally as drug users may change to new substance. The drug abuse pattern in Pakistan has also changed overtime. During early 1960's, opium, bhang, hashish (charas) and alcohol were abused by low-income segments of the society. The use of charas expanded beyond sub-cultured groups into medium/high income segments of the society and especially among the student community.

The second change in drug abuse pattern was observed with the introduction of Heroin during early 1980s and the number of heroin addicts increased quickly in the short span. The third change in drug abuse pattern is the introduction of Amphetamine type stimulants like ECSTASY and COCAINE which is an emerging drug, especially amongst the youth belonging to the higher socio-economic group in urban areas of Pakistan. As per national assessment survey, 2006, in Pakistan, the drug of choice is charas (cannabis) followed by sedatives, tranquilizers and others. Use of "Sheesha" with charas and other drugs is a new

emerging trend and it is being abused both by males & females hailing mostly from upper class and living in posh areas of cities. Inhalant abuse is also a new trend which is common amongst street children.

According to a research study on "Substance Abuse Amongst Women in Pakistan-Relationship with Domestic Violence", carried out recently by Ministry of Narcotics Control with the cooperation of United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), it has been revealed that substance abuse amongst women in urban areas exists in all segments of society. Pattern and tendency of drug use is more prevalent amongst women in educated high class in posh areas or among low-income living in suburbs of cities.

Drug demand reduction, efforts are being made to create awareness against drug abuse by involving all stakeholders from Federal Government as well as Provincial Governments & NGOs. For effective implementation of the National Anti Narcotics Policy 2010 and review

the progress on decisions of the 1st meeting of National Narcotics Control Committee (NNCC), meetings with representatives of provincial governments and other stakeholders were held. A meeting under the chairmanship of Secretary, Narcotics Control Division was also held at Quetta on 15-09-2011 to review the progress of implementation on National Anti Narcotics Policy-2010.

As a result, Health Departments of the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Gilgit Baltistan and Sindh province have issued instructions to Medical Superintendents of District Headquarter Hospitals and Taluka Headquarter Hospitals of their respective provinces to allocate separate space/reserve beds for treatment of drug addicts. However, due to lack of psychiatrists and trained staff at DHQ Hospitals, Govt. of Balochistan has issued instructions to Medical Superintendents of 05 Divisional Headquarter Hospitals to allocate separate beds for treatment of drug addicts. So far, 131 beds have been earmarked/allocated for treatment of drug addicts in hospitals of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 05 beds in Azad Jammu & Kashmir, 27 beds in hospitals of Sindh while a 100 bedded drug addicts detoxification and rehabilitation centre is functioning in Quetta under Social Welfare and Special Education Department. Ten bedded ward for treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts is also functioning in Sundeman (prov.) Hospital, Quetta. Nominations of doctors & paramedical staff for training in treatment of drug addicts were invited from the federal and provincial Governments. In response, Ministry of Railways has provided nominations of 15 doctors and 54 paramedical staff. Department of Health, Balochistan has provided nomination of 09 doctors and 05 paramedical staff, while Health Departments of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Government of Gilgit-Baltistan have nominated 10 doctors and no paramedical staff and 04 doctors and 04 paramedical staff, respectively. Government of Punjab has provided nomination of 08 doctors and no paramedical staff, while Abbas Institute of Medical Sciences, Muzaffarabad, Government of Azad Jammu & Kashmir, has nominated 02 doctors and 04 paramedical staff. Nominations of 20 doctors and 17 paramedical staff have also been received from EDOS Health of 08 districts of Sindh province. However, the nominations



from Health Department, Government of Sindh are yet to be received/routed through.

Ministry of Narcotics Control (Planning and Monitoring Unit) arranged training workshops for Outreach Workers, Doctors and Psychologists. The participants were from Government and private sector. Ministry of Narcotics Control in collaboration with UNODC, has completed training of Master Trainers and provincial training programme is scheduled to commence in August, 2012.

To effectively deal with the issues related to drug demand reduction, having credible and latest information/data is essential. The Ministry of Narcotics Control, with the cooperation of UNODC, has therefore launched a National Drug Abuse Household Survey in Pakistan through Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) and also established a "Drug Demand Reduction Cell" for effective coordination with provincial governments.

Drugs dependence is preventable and treatable but needs a comprehensive, multidisciplinary approach including both medico-pharmacological and psychosocial interventions. These interventions are based on creating awareness, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation.

National Drug Abuse Survey

The project was approved by DDWP on December 13, 2011 at a capital cost of Rs.58.916 million (including foreign grant assistance of Rs.48.407 million) to undertake a National Drug Abuse Survey in collaboration with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), to have realistic estimates of drug addiction, trend in use of various type of drugs and prevalence of drug abuse in Pakistan. The project execution commenced from April, 2012 and the Survey work is undertaken through Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS). The Questionnaire for Health Behavior Survey was finalized, sample blocks selected, training Manuals prepared, pre-survey testing undertaken, necessary training to staff imparted. The field survey has been started. The survey report is likely to be finalized by December, 2012.



Chapter 8

Pakistan – A Poppy Free Country

Background

Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran and Turkey are collectively referred to as the Golden Crescent because of the drug trafficking that is routed westward through these states. The main source of poppy cultivation and production of opium/heroin is Afghanistan. Large-scale resurgence of poppy cultivation was witnessed in Afghanistan after the fall of Taliban regime. In 2003, poppy was cultivated on 80,000 hectares of land, resulting in the production of 3600 metric tonnes of opium – equivalent to about 77% of the World's total opium production. During the year 2004, 4,200 metric tonnes of opium was produced from around 131,000 hectares of cultivated area. Estimates for the year 2005 did not lag behind, with opium yield touching 4,100 metric tonnes of opium from around 104,000 hectares of cultivated area. During 2006, according to UNODC estimates poppy was cultivated on an area of 165,000 hectares and opium production registered an unexpected increase to 6100 metric tonnes in Afghanistan. In 2007, poppy was cultivated on 193,000 hectares increasing the production of opium to 8200 metric tonnes. According to World Drug „Report 2011 prepared by UNODC , the global poppy cultivation amounted to 195,700 hectares , of which 123,000 hectares was cultivated in Afghanistan

Pakistan shares around 2538 kilometers of its western border with Afghanistan – the largest producer of opiates. The mountainous terrain of the region, coupled with several other factors, makes it nearly impossible for the country to guard against and to off-set the impact of large-scale poppy cultivation in Afghanistan. This precarious state of affairs has inflicted collateral damage on the socio-political and socio-cultural fabric of countries located in Afghanistan's neighborhood, particularly Pakistan. As a consequence, the country has had to witness the revival of poppy cultivation, although at a limited scale, in areas adjacent to the source country.

Poppy Eradication Campaign - 2011

Pakistan is cited as a success story for having earned the status of “Poppy Free Country” in 2001-2002. It was achieved through adoption of a multi pronged strategy focusing on alternative livelihood, development programme and crop destruction campaign. However, the following years witnessed the resumption of poppy cultivation in the traditional and nontraditional areas of KPK, Balochistan and Sindh, much to detriment of the Country's hard earned status. During most years of the decade (2003-2009) poppy crop which could not be destroyed in Pakistan remained around 1500-2000 hectares per year. During 2010-11, Government of Pakistan re-energized its efforts based on the carrot and stick principle to root out poppy cultivation. The ANF coordinated a number of poppy destruction operations with provincial authorities and other LEAs. The experience has been rejoicing as these operations led to the successful destruction of poppy fields in KPK, Balochistan and Sindh.

Entitlement for Poppy Free State Status

During 2011 total of 1415 hectares of poppy cultivation was reported in various parts of the country, out of which 1053 hectares were successfully destroyed. 362 of poppy crop could not be destroyed in inaccessible areas of FATA. Pakistan attained the status of poppy free country in 2002. Since then, throughout the decade destruction of poppy crop remained a challenge for the ANF and other LEAs in Pakistan. In 2011 Pakistan was able to destroy larger part of the crop especially in Balochistan and Sindh. By the concerted efforts and commitment of the ANF and other LEAs especially FC (Balochistan and KPK) and Pakistan Rangers (Sindh). Pakistan has again become a poppy free country (less than 1000 hectares). It not only reflects the dedication of LEAs of Pakistan but also the resolve of Pakistan Government in rooting out the menace of drugs.

Poppy Cultivation / Destruction – 2011/2012

Province	Reported Cultivation	Destruction	Balance
KPK	117	15	102
Balochistan	577	577	0
Total	694	592	102



Chapter 9

SOP for Issuance of NOC for Precursor Chemicals

Background

Pakistan is a signatory to UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988. The provisions of Article 12 of the ibid convention have been incorporated in section 7 of the Control of Narcotics Substances (CNS) Act, 1997. In compliance with sub section 2 of section 7 of CNS Act 1997 the Federal Government has notified rules called "the Control of Narcotics Substances (Regulation of Drug of Abuse, Controlled Chemicals, Equipment and Materials) Rules, 2001". In pursuance of clause (iv) of rule 2 of the above said rules, the Federal Government has appointed the Secretary, Ministry of Narcotics Control, Islamabad to be the competent authority, to discharge various functions under the said rules including registration, licensing and import/export or transit permit authorization. Hence the Secretary Ministry of Narcotics Control is responsible to control precursor chemicals listed in Table-I and Table-II of UN Convention 1988 so that to check no diversion of these chemicals from licit trade to illicit manufacturing of narcotic drugs takes place. The responsibilities of secretary NCD as National Competent Authority are given below:

- i. To respond Pre-Export Notification (PENs) issued by the National Competent Authorities of exporting countries in case of import of precursor chemicals by any importing company of Pakistan.
- ii. To issue Pre-Export Notification to the National Competent Authorities of importing countries in case of export of precursor chemicals from Pakistan.
- iii. To reply queries raised by International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) from time to time in connection with confirmation of legitimacy of an importing/exporting firm of precursor chemicals.
- iv. To provide information to INCB on form 'D' regarding import/export, production and seizure of precursor chemicals in Pakistan.

To comply with the above-mentioned international obligations, the competent authority has decided that no operator shall manufacture import, export, acquire, supply or possess any controlled chemical or items of controlled equipment or materials except in pursuance of, and in accordance with,

relative control measures determined by the Competent Authority. Moreover, it has also been decided by the competent authority that the following procedure will be adopted for any operation in the business/commercial activity of precursor chemicals.

Registration of Firms

No NOC/authorization will be issued to any firm for any operation in the business of precursor chemicals unless it has been registered with Ministry of Narcotics Control. Each firm desirable to operate in the business of precursor chemicals will get itself registered in Ministry of Narcotics Control in one or more of the following categories of consumers:-

- a. Pharmaceutical importer
- b. Industrial importer
- c. Commercial importer
- d. Exporter
- e. Producers
- f. Distributors

The firm desirable to operate in the business (import, export, manufacture distribution, transaction) of precursor chemicals will submit an application on the prescribed form to the Competent Authority wherein the necessary information will be provided. After being satisfied/verification by ANF or any other Law Enforcement Agency, that the operator is legal and there is no risk of diversion of precursor chemical from licit trade to illicit manufacturing of narcotic drugs is involved in the business of the operator, the competent authority will issue a registration certificate to the applicant.

Categorization of Firms

The firms involved in business of precursor chemicals may be categorized as under:-

Category A: Government entities/well reputed educational/research institutes

Category B: Private sector firms

Category C: Commercial Importers and distributors

Category D: Exporters/Importers with no proper setup, safe storage facilities and Security arrangements.

Criteria for issuance of NOC to different firms

NOC to category 'A' firms may be issued by the competent authority on his discretion with or

without the ground check report of ANF. NOC/ Allocation, to Category 'B' firms for any activity in the business of precursor chemicals may be issued by competent authority after receipt of ground check report from Anti Narcotics Force. The ground check of category 'B' firm will be conducted by ANF once and not for each consignment. The firm listed in category 'C' may be granted NOC to deal in the business of precursor chemicals after receipt of ground check report from ANF for each consignment. No NOC for operation in the business of precursor chemicals may be granted to firm listed in category 'D'.

Procedure

- a. All operators who desire to operate in the business of precursor chemicals will get themselves registered with Ministry of Narcotics Control and get Registration Certificate.
- b. Registration number so obtained will be referred to in all future correspondence.
- c. Applications for registration will be submitted to the competent authority on a prescribed form and supported with necessary documents.
- d. Application for the import/export/manufacture/distribution/sale of precursor chemicals will be submitted to the competent authority on prescribed form and supported with necessary documents
- e. The Competent Authority may forward the application to FBR, Drug Regulatory Agency of Pakistan, ANF or any other department/agency for determination of annual requirement/quota of the applicant.
- f. After determination of quota by the relevant department, the Competent Authority may take any further action to verify the legitimacy of the importing firm.
- g. After being satisfied that the applicant has legitimate requirement of precursor chemical applied for, and there is no risk of diversion of the chemical from licit trade to illicit manufacturing of narcotic drugs, the Competent Authority may issue NOC/Authorization for the import/export/production/distribution of chemical applied for in favour of the applicant.
- h. The grantee of NOC/ Authorization will

- provide necessary information/documents to Ministry of Narcotics Control as soon as possible.
- i. The grantee of NOC/Authorization will extend full cooperation to ANF or any other agency authorized by the Competent Authority for checking of record of grantee and will not conceal any document required by the said Agency.
 - j. The grantee of NOC/ Authorization will invariably submit IF-IV to Competent Authority on bi-monthly basis.
 - k. The grantee of NOC/ Authorization will keep complete record of the disposal of the chemical and ensure its production to Competent Authority or any other authority so authorized by the Competent Authority.
 - l. The grantee of NOC will comply with all instruction issued by Competent Authority from time to time.
 - m. A soft-ware comprising the comprehensive Data of all operators in the business of precursor chemicals will be developed by the Ministry and shared with ANF.
 - n. The firms operating in the business of precursor chemicals will obtain NOC/ Authorization from Ministry of Narcotics Control prior to initiate any activity such as import, export, production and purchase of these chemicals.
 - o. The operators in the business of precursor chemicals will have proper set up, safe storage facility and security arrangements for these chemicals.
 - p. The commercial traders will sell these chemicals to only those clients who have valid NOC/Authorization of this Ministry for local purchase of these chemicals.
 - q. Whenever any firm is blacklisted, its proprietors/owners will also be blacklisted and their names will be circulated to all concerned.
 - r. Importers of precursor chemicals will ensure compliance of submitting 'End User Certificate'.

Time Frame

The whole process of NOC/Authorization will be completed within 15 days in case of end users and 30 days in case of commercial importers/ exporters from the receipt of application.

Precursor Control in Pakistan

Precursor Cases Regarding NOC/Registration
From 01 July 2011 to 30 June 2012

(a) Total cases receive - 78

(b) Cleared by ANF - 64

Pre Export Notifications (PENs) From 01 July 2011 to 30 June 2012

(a) Total cases received - 118

(b) Cleared by ANF - 100

(c) Not Cleared - 18

Chapter 10

Media/Mass Awareness Activities of Ministry of Narcotics Control, 2011-12

To create awareness among masses, the Ministry of Narcotics Control arranged an advocacy event against hazardous effects of emerging trend of abuse of Sheesha, on 17th February, 2012 at Islamabad in collaboration with United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS); in which technical experts, psychiatrists, doctors/medical professionals, students, representatives of UNODC & UNOPS, media men, NGOs and general public participated. As a result of this, the Government of Pakistan has banned the use of Tobacco at public places in Islamabad. An advocacy event on "Drug Prevention" under "Gender Justice and Protection Project" was also held on 22-05-2012 at Islamabad in which alongwith representatives of UNODC, UNOPS, Government Officials, Head of Psychiatry Department, Benazir Bhutto Hospital, Rawalpindi, medical professionals, students, NGOs, media men and general public participated. In open discussion, various aspects of drug demand reduction were highlighted. Various sports and speech competitions among students were also held by the Ministry to persuade the youth to indulge in healthy activities and keep them away from narcotics abuse.

The Ministry of Narcotics Control in collaboration with United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS); also conducted a research study in December, 2011, on "Substance Abuse Amongst Women in Pakistan – Relationship with Domestic Violence". The study has revealed that substance abuse amongst women in urban areas of Pakistan exists among all segments of society, equally both among educated and uneducated women. The most common drug of choice was Charas, Hashish or Garda. Drug use is more prevalent among high society and lower income classes.

To share findings of the research study with participants from private and public organizations, three workshops one each at Islamabad, Peshawar & Lahore were arranged. All the participants were outreach workers, Physiologists and doctors from organizations working in the domain of Rehabilitation, Treatment, Awareness and Social works. The findings were shared with the participants and discussion forums were given importance to get a feedback from the participants.

The Ministry of Narcotics Control in

collaboration with United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) also arranged Capacity Building Trainings on women drug treatment approaches & methodologies, drug counseling, relapse prevention, outreach, communication and motivation for drug treatment and psycho social support to victims of domestic violence due to substance abuse.

In connection to the capacity building programme, the first training workshop for staff on "Outreach Communication and Motivation", was arranged at Islamabad from 29th October, 2011 – 2nd November, 2011. A total of 30 participants from government and private organizations attended the workshop. All of the participants were Outreach Workers and Counselors.

Training workshop for treatment staff from government and CSOs, on women drug treatment, was arranged at Islamabad from 13th – 15th December, 2011. A total of 30 participants from government and private organizations attended the workshop. All the participants were doctors in the respective fields (i.e. Psychiatry and Treatment).

A three days Training workshop for psychologists was arranged from 5th - 7th March, 2012 at Islamabad. Both male and female participants from Government and Non Government Organizations from various districts participated in the training.

The Ministry of Narcotics Control arranged mass awareness campaign on World Anti Drug Day on 26th June, 2012 through print and electronic media also.

International communities celebrate June 26 as World Anti Drug Day every year. The Ministry, as per previous tradition, arranged mass awareness campaign through print and electronic media to commemorate this day. Detail of media / mass awareness activities is as under;

Print Media campaign

- Speech competition was held on 07-06-2012 in order to create awareness among the youth.
- Published advertisement on 25th-26th June, 2012 "International Drug Day" in national, regional and local newspapers for Mass Awareness Campaign to reduce drug demand in the country.



Participants of the Advocacy event on Sheesha 17th February, 2012



Participants of the Advocacy event on Drug Prevention 22nd May, 2012



Participants of the Advocacy workshop at Lahore 23rd January, 2012



Participants of the training workshop



Participants of the training workshop



Participants of the training workshop of psychologists

- Published special supplement on 26th June, 2012 "International Drug Day" in national, regional and local newspapers for Mass Awareness Campaign to reduce drug demand in the country.
- Radio Sports (PBC) was broadcast from 29-05-2012 to 10-06-2012 in order to mark the International Drug Day.
- A speech competition was held on 07/06/2012 in order to create awareness among the youth.

Electronic Media Campaign:

- TV Sports (PTV News and Sohni Dharti channel)

Chapter 11

Regional Ministerial Conference on Counter-Narcotics - Islamabad November 2012



Introduction

Narcotics are a matter of serious concern for the world at large and the regional countries in particular. Their production, trafficking and demand continue to pose serious challenges at national, regional and global levels. In our region, they threaten to disrupt the social and economic fabrics of countries, and also have the potential to undermine the regional security and political systems as well as efforts aimed at countering terrorism and organized crime. With the planned departure of NATO/ISAF forces from Afghanistan in 2014, the challenges of countering narcotics could increase manifold.

Coordinated and joint efforts are, therefore, required, especially at the regional level, for control of illicit drugs, at all stages from their production to consumption. It is imperative that regional solutions are found for addressing regional problems.

Of particular importance is the need to enhance regional cooperation in areas of real time intelligence sharing and cooperation among Anti Narcotics Forces of the region. There is also a need to cohere the existing efforts under different regional as well as sub-regional mechanisms. These synergic efforts would provide a way forward towards the ultimate aim of creating a "narco-free region."

There is also an emerging need to explore and address the link between illicit drug production, trafficking and terrorist financing. The international community has a shared responsibility to address this menace, especially in areas of technical assistance and provision of required financial resources. It is important that the international and regional efforts must complement each other in addressing both drug supply and demand problems.

President of Pakistan, H.E. Mr. Asif Ali Zardari, therefore, took an initiative to invite all regional stakeholders, at Ministerial level, to discuss this important issue of counter-narcotics.

Objective

The Conference aimed to enhance regional cooperation, leading towards an integrated, coordinated and a balanced strategy to control illicit drugs and psychotropic substances and enhance capacities of the regional states.

Expected Outcomes

The participating decision makers at the Conference are expected to reaffirm their political will in the form of a Joint Declaration and establish the broad outlines of a pragmatic regional mechanism, paving the way for an effective, well-coordinated and sustainable regional drug control.

President Asif Ali Zardari in a group photo with delegates of Regional Ministerial Conference on Counter Narcotics here at Aiwan-e-Sadr on 13 November 2012.

List of Participants**Islamic Republic of Afghanistan**

1. Mr. Zarar Ahmed Moqbel, Minister of Counter Narcotics
2. Mr. S. Mohammad Harris Fatimie, Director Information and PR Directorate, MCN
3. Mr. Mohammad Jawed Faizan, Incharge of Activity Regulation Minister's Office, MCN

Azerbaijan

1. Colonel General Ramil Usubov, Minister of Internal Affairs
2. Maj.-Gen. Hazi Aslanaov, D.G. Counter-Narcotics, Interior Ministry
3. Col. Abdul Zargarli, D.G. International Relations Department, Interior Ministry

India

1. Mr. A.K. Jaiswal, Deputy Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau

Islamic Republic of Iran

1. Mr. Mostafa Mohammad Najjar, Minister for Interior and Secretary General of Drug Control Headquarters
2. Mr. Ali Abdullaei, Deputy Minister of Security Affairs, Ministry of Interior
3. Brigadier General Sardar Moayedi, Head of Anti Narcotics Police

Republic of Kazakhstan

1. Mr. Anatoliy Vyborov, Chairman of Committee on Countering with Drugs
2. Mr. Yessymbek Atalykov, Senior Inspector of Ministry of Interior

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Ministry of Narcotics Control, Islamabad

1. Mr. Javed Iqbal, Secretary, MoNC
2. Mian Muhammad Zulqarnain Aamir, Joint Secretary, MoNC
3. Mr. Muhammad Shahid, DG, PMU
4. Dr. Nawaz Ahmed, Deputy Secretary (Policy), MoNC
5. Mr. Sajjad Ahmed, Deputy Secretary (Admin), MoNC
6. Mr. Muhammad Siddique, Section Officer (Policy-II), MoNC

Anti Narcotics Force, (HQs) Rawalpindi

1. Major General Malik Zafar Iqbal, Director General, ANF
2. Brig. Zahid Abdullah, Director (HQ), ANF
3. Brig. Muhammad Javed Akhtar, Director (Enforcement), ANF
4. Syed Moravet Ali Shah, Director (Assets), ANF
5. Lt. Col. Shafqat Sana Ullah, Joint Director (Int), ANF
6. Lt. Col. Muhammad Ishtiaq, Joint Director (Enforcement), ANF

Russian Federation

1. Mr. Oleg Safonov, Secretary of State Deputy Director of the Federal Narcotics Service of Russia
2. Mr. Nikolay N. Evgrashenkov, Adviser to the Director
3. Mr. Mamed S. Demelkhanov, Deputy head of Section, International Cooperation Department

Republic of Tajikistan

1. General Nazarov Rustam, Director, Drug Control Agency
2. Ms. Hamidova Firuza, Inspector of the Staff Department of the Drug Control Agency

Republic of Turkey

1. Mr. Idris Naim Sahin, Minister for Interior
2. Mr. Abdurrahman Akdemir, Secretary General
3. Mr. Omur Yucel, Advisor to Minister

Turkmenistan

1. Mr. Atadurdy Osmanov, Chief of the State Service of Turkmenistan to protect Security of a Health Society

Uzbekistan

1. Mr. Aziz Erkabayev, Deputy Director, National Center for Narcotics Control of Uzbekistan

Draft Declaration

Regional Ministerial Conference on Counter-Narcotics, 12-13 November 2012, Islamabad



Federal Minister for Interior, Senator A. Rehman Malik concluding the Regional Ministerial Conference on Counter Terrorism at Islamabad on November 13, 2012

We, the Heads of Delegations of countries¹ participating in the Regional Ministerial Conference on Counter-Narcotics:

Deeply concerned by the serious threat posed by narcotic drugs, their production, trafficking and demand, and their negative impact on health, safety and wellbeing of all humanity, in particular in our region, and noting the results of the 3rd Ministerial Paris Pact meeting and its Vienna declaration;

Fully aware that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility demanding an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced international and regional approach towards supply and demand reduction strategies;

Fully supporting the Istanbul Process, the Triangular Initiative among Afghanistan, Iran & Pakistan, and other existing bilateral, trilateral, quadrilateral, sub-regional, and regional initiatives;

Aiming to enhance regional cooperation to counter narcotics, keeping in view the challenges likely to be faced by the region in future;

1. Express unwavering commitment to ensure that all aspects of drug demand and supply reduction are addressed in full conformity with the principles of the UN Charter and relevant International Law, while respecting territorial integrity, principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of states, and sovereignty of countries in the region;

2. Reaffirm that the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol; the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971; and the United Nations Convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and Psychotropic substances of 1988 and other relevant international instruments, remain the cornerstone of the international drug control system;
3. Reiterate commitment to achieve the goals established in the United Nations Political Declaration and Plan of Action of 2009 on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem;
4. Stress that a coordinated effort for the elimination of illicit cultivation of crops used for production of narcotics is an important element of addressing the global drug problem;
5. Acknowledge that transit states are faced with multifaceted challenges resulting from illicit drugs and precursor chemicals being trafficked through their territory;
6. Agree that the promotion of the economic development of countries affected by the illicit drug trade, requires appropriate measures, including strengthening regional cooperation in support of alternative and sustainable development activities;
7. Call upon the governments, UNODC and relevant international organizations to

¹Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, China, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan



assist and support transit states, aiming at enhancing their capacity to fight illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, taking into account national plans and initiatives;

8. Underscore the importance of cooperation among relevant institutions and Law Enforcement Agencies of the regional countries for countering narcotics, including through joint initiatives and exchange of information;
9. Underline the need to strengthen international cooperation in addressing the links that in some cases may exist between illicit drug trafficking, illicit production of narcotic drugs and drug related financing of terrorism;
10. Stress upon the need to take steps for prevention of drug use and rehabilitation of drug-affected people through mutual cooperation;
11. Recommend that a hotline should be established among the relevant National Narcotics Agencies for prompt and effective communication and other forms of cooperation; joint law enforcement operations, training of personnel, exchange of data and best practices;
12. Recommend to establish a Regional Contact Group, at Senior Officials level, that will meet annually to develop a comprehensive regional counter-narcotics strategy, focusing especially on the elimination of opium cultivation, illicit narcotic drugs production, including production and inflow of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs, drug trafficking, drug demand reduction and enhancing the capabilities of member states to counter narcotics, through joint initiatives and exchange of information.
13. Further recommend that draft Terms of Reference for the Regional Contact Group may be prepared through mutual consultations by July 2013. The draft Terms of Reference shall be endorsed in the first meeting of the Regional Contact Group to be organized in the first trimester of 2014;
14. Express gratitude to the President of Pakistan for taking the initiative and thank the Government of Pakistan for hosting the Regional Ministerial Conference on Counter-Narcotics in Islamabad on 12-13 November, 2012;
15. Also express appreciation for the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance regional cooperation for countering the drug problem.

Conclusion

The Year Book provides overview of activities undertaken by the Ministry of Narcotics Control during the year 2011-12 and plans to control the menace of drug abuse in the country. It also highlights the need to adopt a cohesive approach to fight against this menace with the support, cooperation and efforts of the general public, law enforcement agencies and international community. The Ministry is undertaking campaign for creating awareness among general public by involving teachers, students, doctors, media men, NGOs and elders from the society. Appropriate steps for drug supply reduction alongwith treatment and rehabilitation have been undertaken.

Annexure

Annexure – A

Composition of Inter Agency Task Force

Composition:

Chairman: Director General ANF

Secretary: Director (Enforcement) ANF

Members :

Federal Agencies/Departments:

1. Federal Board of Revenue	Director General, Customs intelligence
2. Coast Guards	Director General
3. Airport Security Force	Director
4. Federal Investigation Agency	Director
5. FATA NWFP	Additional Secretary
6. Pakistan Rangers Punjab	Deputy Director General
7. Pakistan Rangers Sindh	Deputy Director General
8. Frontier Corps NWFP	Deputy Inspector General
9. Frontier Corps Baluchistan	Deputy Inspector General
10. Frontier Constabulary NWFP	Deputy Commandant
11. National Highways and Motorways Police	Deputy Inspector General
12. Pakistan Railway Police	Deputy Inspector General
13. Islamabad Capital Territory Police	Deputy Inspector General
14. Azad Jammu and Kashmir Police	Deputy Inspector General
15. Excise and Taxation AJK	Director General

Provincial Agencies/Departments:

1. Punjab Police	Deputy Inspector General
2. Sindh Police	Deputy Inspector General
3. NWFP Police	Deputy Inspector General
4. Baluchistan Police	Deputy Inspector General
5. Gilgit Baltistan Police	Deputy Inspector General
6. Excise and Taxation Punjab	Director General
7. Excise and Taxation Sindh	Director General
8. Excise and Taxation NWFP	Director General
9. Excise and Taxation Baluchistan	Director General
10. Excise and Taxation Gilgit Baltistan	Director General
11. Afghan Refugees Commissionrate NWFP	Commissioner
12. Malakand Levies NWFP	Commandant Malakand
13. Baluchistan Levies	Deputy Director General

Annexure – B

Composition of National Anti Narcotics Council

Composition:

Chairman : Prime Minister of Pakistan

Secretary : Secretary, Narcotics Control Division.

Members:

1. Chief Minister, Government of Punjab.
2. Chief Minister, Government of Sindh.
3. Chief Minister, Government of Khyber Pukhtunkhwa.
4. Chief Minister, Government of Baluchistan.

Annexure – C

Composition of National Narcotics Control Committee

Composition:

Chairman : Secretary, Narcotics Control Division.

Secretary : Director General, Anti Narcotics Force.

Members:

1. Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.
2. Secretary, Ministry of Education
3. Secretary, Ministry of Interior.
4. Secretary, Ministry of Information.
5. Secretary, Ministry of Population Welfare.
6. Secretary, Ministry of Planning and Development.
7. Secretary, Ministry of Sports.
8. Secretary, Ministry Women Development.
9. Secretary, Ministry of Youth Affairs.
10. Chief Secretary, Government of Punjab.
11. Chief Secretary, Government of Sindh.
12. Chief Secretary, Government of Khyber Pukhtunkhwa.
13. Chief Secretary, Government of Baluchistan.
14. Chief Secretary, Government of Gilgit-Baltistan/AJK.

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