

# THE NATIONAL ANTI-NARCOTICS POLICY-2019

National  
**policy**  
Procedure  
Welfare  
Women  
Coordination  
Social  
Curriculum  
Education  
Health  
Family  
Students  
Shared  
Data  
Parents  
Support  
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Reduction  
Drugs  
Child  
Cooperation  
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Supply  
Demand  
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Partnership  
Narcotics  
Responsibility  
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Teachers  
Free  
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Ministry of Narcotics Control  
Government of Pakistan



Ministry of Narcotics Control  
Government of Pakistan

# **THE NATIONAL ANTI-NARCOTICS POLICY-2019**



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## Glossary of Important Terms

IATF	Inter-Agency Task Force
ANF	Anti-Narcotics Force
MNC	Ministry of Narcotics Control
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
NPS	New Psychoactive Substances
NANC	National Anti-Narcotics Council
NNCC	National Narcotics Control Committee
CNS Act	Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997
LEAs	Law Enforcement Agencies
DRAP	Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan
ADP	Alternative Development Programmes
FIA	Federal Investigation Agency
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
CND	Commission on Narcotic Drugs
PWID	People Who Inject Drugs
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
MATRC	Model Addiction Treatment & Rehabilitation Centres
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
SCO	Shanghai Cooperation Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
DLO	Drugs Liaison Officer
AMLA	Anti Money Laundering Act, 2010
FMU	Financial Monitoring Unit
PNCC	Provincial Narcotics Control Committee
DNCC	District Narcotics Control Committee
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
PECA	Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act, 2016
ICT	Information and Communication Tools
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
INL-P	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
HEC	Higher Education Commission



## **PREFACE**

The implementation of international conventions is the domain of Federal Government as provided under entry number 3 and 32 of the Federal Legislative list part-I of the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973. Being a party to the three United Nations drug control conventions namely 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, Pakistan is fully cognizant of its obligations under the international drug control system. Ministry of Narcotics Control has formulated the National Anti Narcotics Policy- 2019 as mandated under the Rules of Business, 1973 of Federal Government Schedule -II (Rule 3(3)) para-22.

## **Acknowledgements**

Ministry of Narcotics Control acknowledges the efforts of all stakeholders who have contributed in the preparation of this document particularly from the GoP stakeholders such as Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the provincial governments. From the private /international sector, contribution of Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) and UNODC is acknowledged.







## **Message from the Federal Minister**

Allah Almighty has been very kind upon me for having completed the task of formulating the National Anti Narcotics Policy in a period of less than 03 months. Ever since I assumed the office, I have assigned this task utmost priority owing to seriousness of the matter as the figures of National Drug Survey, 2013 indicated that over 6.7 million people use drugs in the country, a number which has been estimated to have increased since then. The drug problem of Pakistan has its origin in the ever-increasing production of opium in Afghanistan as our country is proudly maintaining Poppy-Free status since 2001 granted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes. This has been possible owing to government's efforts in various forms such as providing alternative means of livelihood to the people of areas which once grew poppy.

This Policy provides for stronger enforcement measures, increased international cooperation mechanism and effective drug demand reduction strategies. As the Policy has been finalized after due consultation with stakeholders at federal and provincial levels, it also caters to the technical details of narcotics control being a provincial subject after 18<sup>th</sup> amendment by establishing National Anti Narcotics Council to be chaired by the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Recognizing the possible harmful effects of natural as well as synthetic drugs upon the youth, the policy provides for special measures for tackling the issue of drugs supply to the educational institutions across the country.

National Anti Narcotics Policy is a reiteration of this government's commitment and resolve to uplift status of the people of Pakistan by providing them protection against social evils such as illicit drugs to make a healthy society which is well prepared to embrace the challenges of modern world.

**Sardar Ali Muhammad Khan Mahar**  
Federal Minister for Narcotics Control





## **Foreword by Secretary, MNC**

It is indeed a matter of honor for me to have undertaken the task of formulating the National Anti-Narcotics Policy 2019. This policy has been designed with the aim of strengthening Pakistan's efforts in the realm of anti drug-trafficking operations. As Pakistan is a victim of Afghan opiates, our efforts are thus focused upon prevention of smuggling of drugs in the country which are consumed locally as well as transited through our land. The issue of drug trafficking is a trans-national one and thus it is not confined to a particular country or a region. Owing to involvement of massive profits, drug traffickers are now operating as organized criminal syndicates employing innovative methods and modern technological devices. One recent phenomenon is the use of 'dark-net' for expansion of drug market which has resulted in a significant increase in drug demand. In this backdrop, it is of vital importance to develop such strategies which will prove effective for countering the menace of drugs. This calls for an increased coordination and cooperation amongst various Ministries, Departments and Law Enforcement Agencies at federal as well as provincial levels. Therefore, this policy has been devised after due consultation with all stakeholders.

I would like to acknowledge the efforts of former Federal Ministers and Secretaries in taking interest in the matter and providing their valuable feedback on the draft. The efforts of currently serving officers of this Ministry are also acknowledged. Without constant and unwavering support of all persons involved, formulation of Anti-Narcotics Policy would have remained an unrealized dream.

**Arif Nawaz Khan, PSP**  
Secretary



# THE NATIONAL ANTI-NARCOTICS POLICY-2019

## 1. OVERVIEW

1. The drug problem, in its various manifestations, is a serious global challenge, which affects every region and country in varying degrees. Pakistan is no exception. Pakistan has long been exposed to the negative and wide-ranging consequences of illicit cultivation, production, manufacturing, trafficking and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

2. The Constitution of Pakistan under Article 37(g) obligates the state to "prevent prostitution, gambling, and taking of injurious drugs ... and advertisements". Under Articles 90 and 99 of the Constitution of Pakistan, the Rules of Business, 1973 provides the mandate and responsibility to the Ministry of Narcotics Control to deal with matters related Narcotics. This includes Drug Supply Reduction, Drug Demand Reduction and International Cooperation activities including related issues of coordination and capacity building. The Control of Narcotic Substances Act (1997), hereinafter referred to as CNSA 1997, defines the punishments and imprisonment for drug use, abuse, smuggling and trafficking. The Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF) Act, 1997 supplements the CNSA 1997 by providing for the establishment of Anti-narcotics Force for undertaking and overseeing investigations of narcotics and drugs-related crimes. To prevent and counter the multi-faceted drug problem, including drugs-related transnational organized crime, Pakistan seeks a comprehensive, balanced and integrated approach. National Anti-Narcotics Policy of Pakistan puts emphasis on three main priorities; namely Drug Supply Reduction(Interdiction), Drug Demand Reduction (Prevention & Treatment) and Regional and International Cooperation.

3. Pakistan has made remarkable efforts to tackle the drug problem. However, challenges remain and illicit drugs continue to pose a serious threat to the health, safety and well-being of the people of Pakistan. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) report on 'Drug use in Pakistan 2013', 4.25 million people were estimated to be drug-dependent in the country. Drug treatment, care and rehabilitation facilities in the country remain limited. Pakistan has a sizeable number of People Who Inject Drugs (PWID)<sup>1</sup>. Also, the UNODC estimates indicate that over 40% of illicit Afghan opiates are transited

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<sup>1</sup> UNODC World Drug Report 2017.

through Pakistan<sup>2</sup>. As a transit state of illicit drugs originating in Afghanistan, Pakistan is seriously concerned over the deteriorating drug situation in the neighbouring country and the growing local demand within Pakistan.

4. The National Anti-Narcotics Policy-2019 is inspired by the need to address, more effectively, not only the persistent but also emerging drugs-related challenges faced by Pakistan. These include, among others, the threat of increasing illicit drug supply from outside the country, particularly Afghanistan, the changing landscape of drug trafficking routes at regional and global levels, the increasing use of illicit drugs, including synthetic drugs, in the country, including among children and youth in educational settings, the emerging trends of new psychoactive substances (NPS) and the growing abuse of Internet for illicit drugs sale in the country, and the need for effective implementation of existing drugs related laws.

5. The National Anti-Narcotics Policy-2019 also seeks to strengthen narcotics control at national level while ensuring full compliance with relevant international obligations. This policy, therefore, seeks to enhance the capability of drug law enforcement agencies, build capacities of other relevant public sector stakeholders, forge more meaningful partnerships with public and private sector entities, develop effective inter-ministerial, inter-provincial and inter-agency mechanisms, among narcotics control related stakeholders in law enforcement, health and education. Focus would be on promotion of standardized and evidence based prevention, treatment and rehabilitation services in the country while taking into account the relevant human rights aspects related to drug abusers. This policy will also promote inter-provincial coordination on matters related to narcotics control, particularly information sharing and treatment and rehabilitation. In addition, it supports coordination with relevant international and national organizations working in the country for drug use prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, and drug eradication.

6. The present policy has sharp focus on both persistent and emerging challenges, emphasis on improving the implementation mechanisms at federal and provincial level; enhanced attention to improving affordable and accessible treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration services for drug abusers, particularly women and children, as well as capacity building of Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) and other relevant stakeholders. There will be a special focus on keeping the youth of this country away from drugs and provide them a healthy and drugs-free society.

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<sup>2</sup> UNODC (2011), The global Afghan opium trade: a threat assessment.

7. To prevent and tackle the drug problem in the country remains a shared responsibility of the government and society. It requires whole-of-the government and whole-of-the society approach. To alleviate the root causes of the drug problem, particularly of drug use and addiction, both the government and society need to promote the socio-economic environment and values conducive to making Pakistan free of drug abuse.

## **2. POLICY OBJECTIVES**

8. To protect the people of Pakistan, particularly children and youth, from illicit drugs and their negative consequences, as also to achieve the long-term ideal of a narcotics-free Pakistan, the National Anti-Narcotics Policy-2019 sets out the following objectives:

- i. Maintain Pakistan's poppy-free status and ensure zero-tolerance to illicit cultivation of narcotic plants in the country;
- ii. Prevent and counter, more effectively, illicit production and manufacturing of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and diversion of chemical precursors for illicit use, and other drugs-related crimes, including transnational organized crime and covering drug-related money-laundering;
- iii. Pakistan will maintain zero tolerance policy on corrupt practices for any interdiction, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation related activities.
- iv. Prevent and counter drug trafficking to and from Pakistan, more effectively, including by strengthening border controls and enhancing law enforcement and criminal justice responses to identify, disrupt and dismantle drug trafficking criminal groups involved in drug trafficking, and developing an effective drug monitoring and intelligence system to counter trafficking routes;
- v. Prevent and counter the emerging challenge of synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances (NPS) by developing capacity to detect and identify those substances and strengthening law enforcement, criminal justice and health responses;
- vi. Control the narcotic, psychotropic substances and their precursors, while continuing to meet the relevant international obligations under the three UN drug control conventions along with fulfilling the reporting obligations;



- vii. Continuously strengthen the development of law enforcement agencies and streamline their activities;
- viii. Use of modern technology and related tools in intelligence gathering and investigation through adequate allocation of funds/resources for upgrading capacity of institutions;
- ix. Elaborate and intensify drug demand reduction efforts by reinforcing drug use prevention through public awareness, education, community mobilization, drug prevention and early intervention programmes and projects;
- x. Take measures to enhance effective, affordable, accessible and gender-sensitive drug treatment, care, and rehabilitation services for drug abusers and developing dedicated facilities for children and women, appropriately benefitting from relevant United Nations standards and international good practices in the area of drug use prevention and treatment<sup>3</sup>;
- xi. Ensure robust implementation of the National Anti-Narcotics Policy and relevant anti-narcotics initiatives by improving coordination at federal and provincial levels among all relevant national stakeholders, including law enforcement, health and education, and strengthening, as appropriate, multi-stakeholder partnerships with civil society, academia, youth and private sector;
- xii. Improve national drug statistics and research into various aspects of the drug problem in the country, including its root causes, to promote effective and evidence-based counter narcotics interventions;
- xiii. Promote and actively participate in bilateral, regional and international efforts to prevent and counter illicit drugs;
- xiv. Effectively support efforts to strengthen Pakistan's cooperation with the United Nations system, notably the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs in addressing and countering drugs-related global challenges;
- xv. Ensure the availability of and access to controlled substances exclusively for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion, in accordance with relevant international obligations under the drug control conventions.

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<sup>3</sup> Notably, the UNODC/WHO International Standards On Drug Use Prevention.

### **3. MAIN PILLARS OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-NARCOTICS POLICY**

9. To achieve the above objectives, the Anti-Narcotics Policy of Pakistan seeks to reinforce the ongoing efforts in the key areas of drug supply reduction, drug demand reduction and international cooperation.

#### **3.1 SUPPLY REDUCTION**

##### **3.1.1 Maintain poppy-free status and eliminate illicit cultivation of narcotic plants**

10. Pakistan was declared poppy-free in 2000-01 and was acclaimed as a success story for demonstrating that eradication of illicit poppy cultivation is possible. Illicit cultivation of opium poppy (*Papaver Somniferum*), cannabis (*Cannabis sativa*), and coca bush are offences under the CNS Act, 1997. Pakistan would continue its successful efforts to guard against illicit cultivation of narcotic plants in the country by strengthening law enforcement, eradication and alternative development interventions. The overall responsibility of maintaining the poppy-free status of Pakistan and tackling the problem of illicit cultivation shall lie with the Federal Government in coordination with Provincial Governments where these areas are located. Among others, following efforts shall be made:

- i. Pakistan's Anti Narcotics Strategy and efforts for illicit crop eradication will be integrated at various tiers of governance.
- ii. ANF, Federal and Provincial Government LEAs will work together and assist each other in eliminating illicit crop cultivation.
- iii. Provincial governments will ensure elimination of poppy cultivation while providing for alternative livelihood projects, as and where required.
- iv. Provincial governments shall also render all necessary assistance and security to the federal drug law enforcement agency in their illicit crop elimination operations and joint operations will be conducted to identify and destroy illicit opium, poppy and cannabis crops.
- v. Provincial governments will prioritize the implementation of this policy at district levels.

### **3.1.2 Alternative Development**

11. Alternative development is recognized as a tool to provide growers of illicit crops, including poppy growers, with alternative livelihood opportunities. According to international good practices<sup>4</sup>, in places affected by illicit crop cultivation, law enforcement and crop destruction interventions alone may be counter-productive to successfully eliminate illicit crops. In such areas, law enforcement and eradication should be coupled with alternative development interventions. Growers of illicit crops should be trained in, and helped to, develop alternative means of livelihood. In designing and implementing alternative development interventions and projects in the areas affected by illicit crop cultivation, socio-economic factors and local context shall be taken into consideration. The key pre-requisites to justify an alternative development programme in areas affected by illicit cultivation are as under:

- i. The growers in the affected area are dependent on illicit cultivation for their livelihood;
  - ii. Illicit crop cultivation is found to be a traditional practice in the affected area(s) and the growers do not have knowledge or means to seek alternative livelihood; and
  - iii. Growers in the affected area(s) are willing to cooperate with the government agencies providing alternate means of livelihood.
12. There are pockets, especially in Balochistan and FATA, where survival of the local population depends entirely on illicit crop cultivation. Among others, following efforts shall be made:
- i. Areas affected by illicit crop cultivation shall be identified through mutual consultations between the Federal Government, the Ministry of Narcotics Control (MNC), ANF and the concerned provincial governments based on careful studies.
  - ii. Alternative Development Programmes may be initiated in the affected areas identified after due consideration. In designing and implementing alternative development projects, Ministry of Narcotics Control may appropriately benefit from the United Nations guidelines and international best practices on applicable

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<sup>4</sup> United Nations General Assembly Guiding Principles on Alternative Development. The UNGA Resolution A/RES/68/196 of 18 December 2013 refers.

in Pakistan. Once an alternative development programme has been initiated in the affected area, it may be continued till the local population has weaned away from illicit cultivation.

- iii. Relevant international agencies working through MNC on crop elimination and provision of alternate development projects will be facilitated by all Government departments, within the domain of law and their respective mandates.
13. Any Alternative Development Programme shall be coordinated and implemented jointly by federal and provincial governments and, as appropriate, in collaboration with relevant national/international agencies, and civil society organizations who convey their interest to MNC in this regard.

### **3.1.3 Prevent and counter the inflow of Afghan origin illicit drugs**

14. To prevent and counter the inflow of Afghan origin drugs to Pakistan:
- i. Robust border management system shall be implemented by all concerned;
  - ii. Law enforcement shall be strengthened;
  - iii. In addition to the above, Pakistan will seek closer cooperation with all neighbouring countries, regional and international forums/ organizations and relevant bilateral, regional and multilateral initiatives.

### **3.1.4 Prevent and eliminate illicit production and, manufacturing of drugs and other drugs related crime**

15. To prevent and counter illicit drug production, manufacturing and related crimes, a holistic approach will be adopted.

A combination of suitable steps shall be taken by the federal and provincial governments such as:

- i. Increase strength and capability of specialized anti-narcotics agencies like ANF;
- ii. Develop dedicated groups within law enforcement agencies dealing in narcotics control to specialize in dismantling drug

trafficking group, drug manufacturing labs, and in taking legal and other follow up action;

- iii. Maintain strict vigilance over licit manufacture and trade of precursors to prevent diversion;
- iv. Anti-Drug Trafficking Reporting Mechanism shall be established to monitor progress made by LEAs towards the arrest of drug traffickers and build a consolidated database for all stakeholders to share for improved and informed decision making;
- v. Provincial governments shall set up, wherever necessary, dedicated cells or squads at district levels comprising of police and other law enforcement departments to detection and prevention of illicit cultivation of narcotic plants (including poppy), illicit production of drugs and substances under international control (including pharmaceutical opioids, stimulants, prescription/Amphetamine related stimulants, tranquillizers and sedatives used for non-therapeutic purposes) and illicit manufacturing of drugs in clandestine labs etc.

### **3.1.5 Trafficking of drugs**

16. Located adjacent to the world's largest illicit drug producing country, Pakistan has been a transit country for long. Trafficking of drugs and precursors into and out of the country has been a serious challenge for drug control in Pakistan and hence it will be an area of focus. To counter, more effectively, the problem of trafficking, efforts will be enhanced to:

- i. Sensitize and build capacities of personnel posted at the land borders (international and provincial), sea frontiers and airports.
- ii. Establish mechanisms for and continuously strengthen cross border cooperation with neighboring countries, and in particular, develop mechanisms for direct exchange of intelligence between Pakistani officers posted at these posts and their counterparts in the neighboring countries (Afghanistan, Iran and India).
- iii. Civil Aviation Authority, Coast Guard, Maritime Security Agency, Airport Security Force, Pakistan Customs Services, Federal Board of Revenue and Fisheries Departments be made actively

involved in controlling drug trafficking across land, sea and air borders.

- iv. Increased bilateral and multilateral meetings for confidence building measures, assurances of cooperation and information sharing.

### **3.1.6 Prevent and counter illicit drugs related money laundering and abuse of Internet for drugs related crimes**

17. To prevent and counter money-laundering and illicit financial flows in drugs-related crimes, including drug trafficking, necessary steps will be taken which shall include:

- i. Strengthening national anti-money laundering regime;
- ii. Enhancing the capacity of relevant law enforcement agencies to identify, trace, freeze, seize and confiscate and investigate proceeds of drugs related crime;
- iii. FIA and Cybercrime cell to devise mechanisms to curb the growth of illegal sale of drugs through internet/dark-net and to check functioning of online pharmacies involved in smuggling and supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances at national and international levels.

18. To prevent and counter the abuse of Internet for drugs sale and drugs-related crimes, Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) should gather information on drug trafficking through the dark-net and establish 'cyber patrol units'.

### **3.1.7 Diversion of licit pharmaceuticals and precursors**

19. Precursor chemicals listed in the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1988 are defined as controlled substances. These chemicals are imported for licit industrial and pharmaceutical use and their imports are strictly controlled by the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Narcotics Control. Diversion of licit pharmaceuticals containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for abuse has been a problem in Pakistan. Diversion and illicit use of precursor chemicals listed under the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 is a crime and dealt under CNS Act 1997. S.R.O. 808(1)/2001 dated 26th November, 2001

regulates the supply/sale of any drug of abuse, precursor chemicals and controlled chemicals.

20. To control the diversion of licit pharmaceuticals and precursors, joint efforts would be required by federal and provincial governments, pharmaceutical industries, distributors, Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan (DRAP) and ANF. In order to tackle this problem, joint efforts will be made to:

- i. Continuously monitor the types of pharmaceuticals and precursors which are diverted, trafficked and abused;
- ii. Ensure correct and updated record keeping of sales and distribution secondary data by pharmaceutical industries;
- iii. Regulate legitimate manufacture and trade of precursors by maintaining a fine balance between the need for preventing diversion and not interfering with the legitimate manufacture, trade and use of precursor chemicals;
- iv. Conduct risk analysis and profiling of import and export consignments;
- v. Strengthen cooperation with other countries and relevant international organizations in precursor control while protecting Pakistan's trade and industry through MOUs and agreements, as required;
- vi. Periodically review the controls over such pharmaceuticals and if necessary, strengthen them, keeping in perspective the need for striking a balance between preventing abuse and ensuring adequate availability for medical use;
- vii. Establish a precursor chemical management database with a management system for better and informed decision making and monitoring to counter diversion from licit to illicit trade.

### **3.1.8 Street Paddlers**

21. Street paddlers are the main link in the chain from producer/manufacturer and trafficker of illicit drugs to drug users and addicts. An effective strategy is required to handle them as they are large in number and are spread throughout the country. Specialized enforcement agencies

often do not have the manpower and resources to handle street peddlers and hence it is left to the local police to handle them. It is vital to contain street peddlers to effectively tackle the drug problem. To that end, the following steps will be taken to:

- i. Increase public awareness about the potential harms street peddlers cause to members of society, in particular children and youth, and the need to report peddlers to police and to follow up;
- ii. Increasingly involve NGOs, resident community welfare societies, etc. in reporting street peddlers and following up with police;
- iii. Sensitize police to the fact that dealing with street peddlers is an important part of their job;
- iv. Train and build capacities of local police to deal with street peddlers, including those that may be drug addicts themselves;
- v. To develop a mechanism of communications between Police and citizens for effective community reporting of street peddling, particularly close to educational institutions are located.

### **3.1.9 Preventing and countering sale of illicit drugs to school, college and university students in educational settings**

22. Drug abuse in educational settings is an emerging challenge for Pakistan. To effectively counter this challenge, enhanced and coordinated efforts are required in the context of both drug supply reduction and drug demand reduction. Ministry of Narcotics Control, Government of Pakistan took up an initiative and tabled a resolution on “Strengthening efforts to prevent drugs in educational settings” in the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) in its meeting in Vienna Austria (March, 2018).

23. To tackle the problem of sale of drugs to school, colleges and universities students:

- i. Selling and supplying of drugs to students and youth, particularly in educational settings, may be considered by the courts of law for imposing higher than the minimum penalty prescribed for the offence in order to create effective deterrence;



- ii. Local police shall pay special attention to areas surrounding schools, colleges and universities in their efforts to tackle drug peddlers;
- iii. Develop effective mechanism of communication and reporting between Police and citizens;
- iv. Review of legal instruments/laws in light of new trends in drug usage and emerging drugs and the modus operandi of sale of such drugs in educational institutions;
- v. The Higher Education Commission and Ministry of Education at Federal and Provincial level will be encouraged to include in the curricula, at all levels of education, a mandatory and comprehensive chapter on drug abuse prevention and negative health and socio-economic consequences of drug use;
- vi. Administration, teachers and students at schools, colleges and universities will be encouraged to look out for peddlers in their vicinity and report them to police;
- vii. Schools, colleges and universities will be encouraged to conduct surveys to assess the levels of drug use and addiction among students, and if addicted students can be identified, to talk to their parents or wards to find medical help to cure their addiction;
- viii. Schools, colleges, universities and hostels (private/ government) will be encouraged to promote healthy lifestyles among children and youth, including through extra-curricular activities and setting-up health and sports clubs to promote a culture of rejection of drug abuse in educational settings;
- ix. Training and capacity-building programmes will be developed and implemented for teachers, students, parents and administrations of educational settings as part of reach out programme;
- x. Awareness raising with a focus to reach out to children and youth through various activities in involving the community including parents;
- xi. Inclusion of known and well reputed NGOs/INGOs in awareness raising activities.

### **3.1.10 Preventing and countering Smuggling of drugs into prisons**

24. Efforts shall be enhanced to prevent and counter sale of illicit drugs within prison settings. In this regard, among others, following steps will be taken:

- i. Prison staff shall be sensitized and trained in detecting and apprehending illicit drugs;
- ii. Periodical inspection of prisons will be carried out with sniffer dogs to prevent the inflow of drugs;
- iii. All addicts within the prison settings shall be registered and provided drug treatment, care and rehabilitation services;
- iv. Every new prisoner will be tested for addiction and, if required, will be provided drug treatment. This should be followed by annual blood test for long term prisoners;
- v. Efforts will be made by concerned authorities to ensure that at least one doctor in each prison establishment is trained to identify, treat and manage prison inmates with drug addiction and dependence problems. A database of such training in prisons, Home/ jail offices as well as hospitals should be maintained.

### **3.1.11 Improve the availability of controlled drugs for licit medical and scientific use, while preventing their diversion, consistent with the relevant international obligations under the UN drug control conventions**

25. Efforts will be made to improve the availability of controlled drugs for licit medical and scientific use while preventing their diversion and abuse. In this regard, following efforts will be made, among others:

- i. Periodical revision in SOPs related to working of the committee for quota allocation for pharmaceutical use in consultation with all stakeholders;
- ii. Undertake a national-level study on availability and accessibility of controlled drugs for medical purposes in Pakistan to identify and address, more effectively, barriers, if any, related to availability and access of controlled drugs in the country;

- iii. Federal and provincial governments will take effective steps to prevent and eliminate the sale of psychotropic substances without prescription.

## **3.2 DEMAND REDUCTION**

26. The Government of Pakistan through the Ministry of Narcotics Control (as the lead authority) will ensure to enhance efforts aimed at drug demand reduction, with particular emphasis on improving evidence-based prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, recovery, rehabilitation and social reintegration services and facilities in the country.

### **3.2.1 Strengthen drug abuse prevention**

27. To strengthen drug abuse prevention, among others, following efforts will be made:

- i. Build awareness and educate people about the negative effects of drug use, including by mobilizing, among others, parliamentarians, civil society, media, youth, religious figures and sports personalities;
- ii. Promote opportunities for choosing healthy lifestyles, including sports and recreational facilities in the country;
- iii. Mobilize support of relevant NGOs/INGOs working in the country in the area of drug use prevention to enhance the coverage of prevention efforts;
- iv. Encourage electronic media and entertainment industry to develop films and television series to highlight the negative consequences of illicit drug use on drug users, their families and society as a whole;
- v. Institutionalize essay, debating and poster competitions among youth at national, provincial and district levels to raise awareness about drug prevention;
- vi. Undertake a study to identify root causes of illicit drug use in the country, including socio-economic factors that make people vulnerable to drug use initiation in the first place;
- vii. Conduct a fresh national survey of drug abuse every three years;

- viii. Support and help the counseling and awareness centres run by NGOs and conduct a wide range of awareness programmes through district / local bodies established from village upwards, and in schools, colleges and local communities;
- ix. To educate people about the ill effects of drug abuse and disseminate information on service delivery through print and audio-visual media. Moreover, the awareness programmes shall emphasize on religious aspects of drug use;
- x. To work with the Higher Education Commission to motivate universities to conduct seminars on harmful impacts of drugs and socio-economic cost to self, society and the country;
- xi. Develop and implement, targeted drug prevention programmes to prevent drug use in educational settings and to coordinate and work with provincial governments to carry out similar drug control initiatives within the provinces to achieve this goal.

### **3.2.2 Treatment, care, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug addicts**

28. Among others, following efforts will be made:
- i. To promote and enhance the coverage of gender and age-sensitive drug treatment, recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration services at all levels, including by integrating drug treatment and related services into national health system, including by enhancing the number of drug treatment and rehabilitation centers in government hospitals;
  - ii. To make mandatory on Federal and provincial ministries/departments of health to include narcotics related treatment in their policies. Moreover, every government hospital at provincial and federal level must establish a dedicated ward for drug abuse patients which will employ psychiatrists and doctors specialized in drug treatment and rehabilitation;
  - iii. Continue to ensure that drug treatment, recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration services are provided on non-discriminatory basis;

- iv. Undertake, by the end of 2019, a survey/mapping of existing drug treatment, care, rehabilitation and reintegration facilities in the country to identify gaps in the availability of such services;
- v. By the end of 2019, increase the number of dedicated treatment, care, rehabilitation and reintegration facilities for women and children;
- vi. Enhance efforts, in partnership with all relevant national stakeholders, to prevent the transmission of HIV, viral hepatitis and other blood-borne diseases associated with drug use, including by enhancing access to HIV prevention, treatment and care services, for injecting drug users(PWIDs), including in prison settings;
- vii. To work with the provincial governments to establish as many centres needed for the detoxification, de-addiction, education, aftercare, rehabilitation and social integration of addicts as possible;
- viii. Private and Public rehabilitation centres must be accredited by Ministry of Narcotics Control;
- ix. Sources of funding received by NGOs and private rehabilitation facilities will be regularly monitored. A strong Public-Private partnership in developing effective rehabilitation centres would increase the overall capacity of treating the drug abusers in an effective way;
- x. Enhance the capacity of relevant health professionals, care providers, para medical staff and law enforcement officials involved in drug treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration;
- xi. To carry out focused awareness and capacity-building programmes on the increasing growth of synthetic drugs by presenting the new trends and patterns of these drugs. Trainings may be in form of workshops, conference, seminars and national/international programs;
- xii. Ensure that drug treatment facilities in the country also have the capacity to provide emergency and routine treatment in NPS related cases;

- xiii. To impart drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation training to volunteers with a view to build up an educated cadre of service providers;
- xiv. Develop appropriate programmes and vocational training programmes with the help of community and philanthropy to facilitate reintegration of rehabilitated drug users as productive work force regardless of their past habits;
- xv. In addition to that, the Ministry envisions establishing of Model Addiction Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres (MATRC) at Divisional/District level in the entire country, in collaboration with provincial governments.

### **3.2.3 Comprehensive and reliable data and statistics on drugs and research**

29. Comprehensive and reliable drug statistics and research into various aspects of illicit drugs are crucial for effective and evidence-based drug control and treatment. Ministry of Narcotics Control, in close collaboration with relevant government agencies and other stakeholders shall promote and facilitate research and studies on various aspects of drug addiction in urban and rural areas. Efforts in the area of drug statistics would be based on the following major components:

- a. National Household Survey,
- b. Rapid Assessment Survey,
- c. High risk users study,
- d. Drug Abuse Monitoring System which will analyze the profile of treatment seekers to identify patterns and trends; and
- e. Drug dependency and usage trends within provinces/country.

30. Studies may be undertaken on drug abuse in the prison population, women, students and population near border areas. Such studies may be carried out every two/three years and will be conducted by concerned Health Departments in provinces. However, special studies can be carried out as and when required to assess trends and prevalence.

31. To identify gaps in drugs statistics and strengthen data collection and research and analysis, some of the topics of particular interest would be as follows:

- a. Socio-economic factors
- b. Illicit drug markets in the country
- c. Movement and use of money derived from drug trafficking
- d. Methods of treatment, rehabilitation, relapse
- e. Laboratory testing procedures for drugs and precursors including advanced techniques such as impurity profiling
- f. Methods to prevent and curb cyber-crimes related to drugs, including misuse of Internet
- g. Synthetic drugs, including NPS, and their use and
- h. The use of Dark net for illicit drug activities including shipment

#### **3.2.4 Capacity Building and Training of Government Departments and Agencies**

32. Training and capacity building forms a very important component of the policy on drug control. At present, Anti-Narcotics Force Academy conducts training programmes in drug law enforcement for ANF and other LEAs. However, there is a need to develop training centres based on different mandates. Training centres will be identified for:

- a. Drug law enforcement;
- b. Testing and identification of drugs, including NPS;
- c. Treatment of addicts; and
- d. Personnel working on preventive education and rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug addicts.

33. The Modal training centres so identified will:

- a. Formulate training objectives for various target groups of trainees;
- b. Design training programmes of various durations;

- c. Prepare training material both in print and in e-formats;
- d. Conduct training of trainers (ToT) programmes, wherever necessary;
- e. Regularly conduct training programmes;
- f. Develop manuals and handbooks for use in the field;
- g. Document success stories and best practices in an appropriate form and exchange them with its counterparts in other countries thus showcasing Pakistan's experience and learning from others' experiences; and
- h. Disseminate the best practices, success stories, modus operandi used by traffickers, etc. including those received from other countries to the field officers who can use them.

### **3.2.5 Strengthen the capacity of drug laboratories**

34. There are few drug testing / forensic laboratories in country that tests the controlled substances under the CNS Act, 1997. Timely and proper investigation of drugs is the first step for a successful trial. On the other hand, if the seized substance is not a drug, a quick and accurate report helps exonerate those who have been arrested on suspicion without much evidence.

35. The Government of Pakistan shall continuously strive to build drug laboratories in all provinces and also to develop capacities of the personnel working in forensic labs. The initial goal will be to establish at least one provincial laboratory with capacity of testing the drugs and narcotics with equipped and properly trained staff. In addition to this, one federal drug testing laboratory will be identified which shall, in addition to testing samples that it receives, be responsible for the following:

- a. Developing/documenting/prescribing standard testing protocols for each narcotic drug, psychotropic substance and precursor and any other related tests.
- b. Developing/documenting/prescribing standard methods for testing samples of blood, urine, etc. to confirm consumption of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances by any person.
- c. Developing advanced forensic testing methods such as impurity profiling.



- d. Developing standardized forms of reporting which can withstand legal scrutiny.
- e. Publishing and disseminating manuals on the above to all the forensic science labs in the country.
- f. Identifying the basic minimum equipment required to conduct tests to determine the nature and purity of any narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or precursor.
- g. Identify the gaps between the equipment that is required and that which is available in each of the labs.
- h. Make recommendations on the equipment required to strengthen each laboratory.
- i. Conduct training program for the personnel working in various forensic laboratories in the country.
- j. This policy shall also stress that drug labs be set up at Federal, Provincial and District levels (at least one at each level) for use of all LEAs and ANF.
- k. ANF being the lead/premier anti narcotics agency should develop a State of the Art Drug Laboratory as a centre of excellence where apart of routine drug testing, can also act as an appellate (third party) platform.

### **3.2.6 Registration of NGOs/INGOs working for Drug Demand Reduction**

36. Being a social evil, the problem of drug addiction is also being dealt by the Non-Governmental Organizations of both local and foreign origin. Owing to sensitivity of the matter, it is all the more important to assess the competence and capability of the person undertaking the task of running treatment and rehabilitation centres on following grounds:

- i. Mobilize support of private sector and relevant NGOs to promote drug treatment, care, rehabilitation and reintegration facilities;
- ii. Develop, by the end of 2019, a unified/standardized protocols and evidence based treatment guidelines for Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres in the country to adopt and practice;

- iii. Ministry of Narcotics Control shall establish a mechanism to register all such centers that meet the laid down/approved standards and guidelines. The centers so recognized shall be 'recognized treatment centers' by the federal and provincial governments;
- iv. All NGOs (INGOs or local/international donors/charitable organizations working on drug and controlled substance abuse (prevention/treatment/rehabilitation/awareness raising) in Pakistan shall be registered with MNC. In this regard MNC shall develop SOPs related to registration and functioning.

37. It also needs to be ascertained that whether or not these organizations are performing the said task in line with international best practices besides observing traditional sensitivities of Pakistani society. For this reason, it will be mandatory for all such NGOs/INGOs, aspiring to work in the domain of drug addiction, treatment and rehabilitation to register with the Ministry of Narcotics Control. After preliminary screening and detailed scrutiny, a Registration Certificate will be awarded to the organization if it is found eligible in all respects. Upon registration such NGOs/INGOs will be eligible to seek funding opportunities from local or international sources in order to carry out their operations.

38. The Ministry will maintain a database of the NGOs/INGOs and will undertake periodic assessment of the performance through a robust monitoring mechanism to ascertain the efficacy which will then reflect upon extension of registration or cancellation of initial registration.

### **3.3 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

#### **3.3.1 UN and multilateral conventions and resolutions**

39. Pakistan remains firmly committed to continue contributing to the United Nations-led international efforts to address and counter the complex and transnational challenge of illicit drugs, guided by the established principle of common and shared responsibility.

40. Pakistan is a party to the three UN drug control conventions as well as the SAARC Convention on Drug Control. Pakistan will continue to abide by all its commitments and obligations under these international conventions while reaffirming its political commitments under the relevant United Nations resolutions including the United Nations General Assembly from time to time. Recently, in the 30<sup>th</sup> special session on the world drug

problem (19-21 April 2016, New York), Pakistan made substantive contributions to the outcome document titled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”. Pakistan would continue to:

- i. Focus on its national interests while carrying out international cooperation activities.
- ii. Effectively project Pakistan's strong political will and resolve of zero tolerance against illicit drugs or any sort of corruption in such activities.
- iii. With its national interests at the foremost, Pakistan will have a outwards looking policy in international cooperation by building bilateral ties with neighbouring countries which lead to regional forums on narcotics control alongwith proactive participation on international /multilateral forums and platforms.
- iv. Highlight Pakistan's counter narcotics concerns, challenges being faced and counter narcotics domestic, regional and international contributions.
- v. Dispelling any negative reference/propaganda or distortion of facts against Pakistan at international forum.
- vi. Establish a robust information sharing mechanism with all partner countries.
- vii. To ensure continuous engagement policy based on bilateral, regional and global perspectives.
- viii. Seeking support of international partners to build capacity of anti narcotics agencies in Pakistan.

41. The year 2019 is of particular significance in the context of United Nations-led international efforts to address and counter the world drug problem. It is the target date set in the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem<sup>5</sup>, notably for the specific goals and targets set out in operative paragraph 36 of that Political Declaration, which reads as follows:

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<sup>5</sup>As endorsed by the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs (11-12 March 2009) and subsequently adopted by the UN General Assembly in its resolution A/RES/64/182 of 18 December 2009. in its resolution

*“Decide to establish 2019 as a target date for States to eliminate or reduce significantly and measurably: (a) The illicit cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plant; (b) The illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; and drug related health and social risks; (c) The illicit production, manufacture, marketing and distribution of, and trafficking in, psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs; (d) The diversion of and illicit trafficking in precursors; (e) Money-laundering related to illicit drugs;”*

42. Pakistan is working closely with the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which is the central policy-making body within the United Nations system on drug matters. Pakistan views the ministerial segment<sup>6</sup> of the CND as an opportunity for the international community to, inter alia, take stock of the progress made over the past decade, particularly in achieving the common goals and targets set in the 2009 Political Declaration.

43. Pakistan remains seriously concerned at the emerging trend of legalizing illicit drugs for recreational purposes in some regions. The UN drug control conventions clearly prohibit non-medical use of drugs. Legalization of illicit drugs for recreational purposes runs counter to the international efforts to address the world drug problem. Pakistan would continue to highlight its concerns in this regard, urging the UN, notably the CND, as well as the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) to play an active role, within their respective mandates, to promote effective implementation of the UN drug control conventions.

44. Under the Anti-Narcotics Policy-2019, Pakistan will seek closer international cooperation. Efforts would also be made to strengthen cooperation with UNODC, INCB and WHO.

45. Pakistan has concerns on the increased cultivation and production of narcotics in Afghanistan, and will, therefore, seek closer partnerships and cooperation with all relevant multilateral and regional/sub-regional initiatives to prevent and counter illicit drugs particularly under the Paris Pact Initiative, Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and the Triangular Initiative or any other similar platform/initiative that emerges in future related to this objective.

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<sup>6</sup>As it was decided by UN ECOSOC in its decision 2017/241 entitled “Preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2019”

46. Pakistan will take the initiative to identify emerging areas of concern for international drug control and may organize international conferences, meetings and seminars to foster cooperation, including by exchange of experiences, perspectives and good practices in the areas of concern. Projecting a unified national stance on all counter narcotics matters at relevant regional / international counter narcotics forums and developing good will and image building of Pakistan would be an important priority.

### **3.3.2 Bilateral agreements and cooperation**

47. In addition to multilateral and regional forums, Pakistan has entered into mutually beneficial bilateral agreements and Memorandum of Understandings with many countries on narcotic drugs. These agreements/MoUs comprehensively cover all aspects of drug supply, demand reduction and regulation of licit trade. Furthermore, serious efforts shall be made to have confidence building initiatives with neighboring countries who are also concerned/related with narcotics trafficking in order to seek enhanced cooperation and understandings. Future signing of bilateral agreements and MoUs will be done by focusing on the following aspects:

- i. Cooperation in drug supply reduction through sharing operational intelligence, relevant seizure statistics, good practices, relevant laws, and through controlled deliveries, joint operations, etc.
- ii. Cooperation and sharing of experiences and good practices in drug demand reduction, including in the areas of prevention, early intervention, treatment, recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration of drug addicts.
- iii. Promoting legitimate trade and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes, in line with the international prescribed mechanism and Pakistan's national interest.
- iv. Cooperation among relevant training and capacity-building institutes to promote mutual learning.
- v. Pakistan will participate in all significant international meetings and operations which are deemed important for the country and international community.

- vi. Robust implementation of the already signed bilateral agreements and further strengthening the existing bilateral cooperation with all important partner countries and organizations.
- vii. Seek meaningful mutual legal assistance on counter narcotics with countries wherein Pakistani nationals have been arrested on drug charges or whose nationals are arrested in Pakistan, to facilitate respective sides in back and forward tracking, assets investigations and subsequent freezing / forfeiture of assets generated from illicit drug proceeds.
- viii. Posting of dedicated Pakistani Drug Liaison Officers (DLOs) in all important countries for ensuring real-time information sharing, operational cooperation and effective dissemination of national/regional drug situation, Pakistan's counter narcotics policy, challenges and achievements to the host country.

48. Pakistan may offer and provide technical assistance to other countries based on mutually beneficial cooperation. Such exchange of expertise can be at bilateral regional and international levels and/or through relevant international organizations including UNODC and the INCB.

## **4.0 NATIONAL-LEVEL COORDINATION AND INTER-PROVINCIAL COORDINATION**

### **4.1 Counter Narcotics Efforts in post devolution scenario**

49. With the passage of 18<sup>th</sup> amendment in the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, the subject of narcotics was given to the provinces. However, the Ministry of Narcotics Control and ANF remains with the federal government under the Rules of Business 1973 and has jurisdiction to operate in the country. The Special CNS Courts are established throughout the country for prosecution and convictions. The provinces have established their own anti-narcotics setup. As per Rules of Business 1973, the Ministry of Narcotics Control has the mandate for inter-provincial coordination and monitoring implementation of policies on all aspects of narcotics and dangerous drugs. Therefore, the Ministry of Narcotics Control will continuously strive to have an effective coordination and evaluation mechanism with the provinces on the subject of narcotics and dangerous drugs. In addition to the anti-narcotics setup, health, education and welfare departments will be asked to play an effective and meaningful roles in narcotics control and drug demand reduction. On the operational side, more effective collaboration and information sharing between the provinces and ANF will be encouraged. Among others, following efforts will be made:

- i. Existing forums like National Narcotics Control Committee (NNCC) and Inter Agency Task Force (IATF) shall be made more meaningful and effective;
- ii. The provincial governments would be asked to activate the Provincial Narcotics Control Committees (PNCC) and District Narcotic Control Cells (DNCC). Regular meetings should be held in order to develop an effective monitoring and implementation mechanism at district and sub-district level;
- iii. While the responsibility of international cross border movements remains with Ministry of Interior and federal government, provinces can also play an effective role in countering inter provincial trafficking of narcotics and dangerous drugs.

50. Ministry of Narcotics Control shall hold regular meetings of National Narcotics Control Committee (NNCC) wherein all national/provincial stakeholders may share information, data, so that informed decision

making is possible on matters related to drug supply reduction and drug demand reduction.

51. Government may encourage active participation of civil society, NGOs and think-tanks to promote research, awareness/advocacy campaigns and treatment & rehabilitation initiatives on narcotics and drug abuse. A reach-out/partnership framework will be put in place for effective collaboration with all international/private sector entities who desire to join hands and share resources with the Government of Pakistan on the issue of narcotics and drug abuse.

52. Realizing the growing trend of drug abuse amongst the youth and in particular, within the educational institutions, Ministry of Narcotics Control will be working hard to counter this growing trend by actively engaging the concerned federal/provincial departments, educational institutions, faculty, students and their parents.

#### **4.2 Implementation Ministries and other Departments**

53. Ministry of Narcotics Control, ANF, other federal ministries/divisions, provinces and the Inter Agencies Task Force (IATF) and LEAs will extend maximum assistance and cooperation with the view to achieving the objectives set out under this Policy. The Ministry of Narcotics Control would like to play the lead support/facilitator role for the provincial governments so that they may benefit from incoming international support from international partners in areas related to building of capacities of provincial drug control departments/organizations and in the areas of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation.

#### **4.3 Federal Ministries**

##### **Ministry of Narcotics Control**

- a. Assist in implementation of supply reduction strategies through LEAs under its control
- b. Assist in developing drug free cities in all the provinces
- c. Assist in developing intelligence related to drug trafficking
- d. Promote drug free culture in prisons
- e. Assist in money laundering cases and investigation of drug generated cases
- f. Assist in mutual training of IATF and other LEAs



### **Ministry of Commerce**

- a. Monitor the import and use of controlled precursor chemicals
- b. Monitor the emergence of substitute precursors and controlled substances not on the controlled substance list
- c. Motivate and encourage business community to cooperate and help preventing trafficking of narcotic drugs and precursors through their business consignments

### **Ministry of Finance**

- a. Monitor drug related assets and suspicious transactions through financial monitoring units (FMU) and share information with ANF and IATF agencies
- b. The State Bank of Pakistan is the regulator of all banking sector in Pakistan along with Financial Monitoring Unit established under AMLA 2010, both entities may be part of National Anti Narcotic Policy 2019 implementation setup

### **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

- a. Continue the ongoing efforts to strengthen cooperation with, and safeguard Pakistan's interests, at the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), including by maintaining Pakistan's active profile at the Commission, in coordination with the Ministry of Narcotics Control and other relevant national stakeholders
- b. Promote active participation in relevant bilateral, regional and international initiatives aimed at preventing and countering drugs, particularly those involving intergovernmental negotiations
- c. Continue to facilitate participation of relevant national stakeholders in bilateral, regional and international efforts to prevent and counter illicit drugs
- d. Boost international understanding and cooperation towards precursor control and demand reduction
- e. Liaise and provide complete details of Pakistanis apprehended abroad on the charges of narcotics for backtracking, investigation and updating of record

- f. Facilitate in mutual legal assistance and respond to various narcotics related cases from countries concerned through diplomatic channels for investigation and prosecution in the courts of law in Pakistan
- g. Provide the Government of Pakistan approved mandates to all international organizations and entitles working in Pakistan with regard to their achievements related to control of illicit drugs

### **Economic Affairs Division**

- a. To negotiate with various donor agencies working in the realm of Narcotics Control regarding resource allocation for MNC
- b. Assessment of requirements; programming and negotiations for external economic assistance from foreign Governments and organizations
- c. Economic matters pertaining to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, Governing Council of UNDP, ESCAP (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific), Colombo Plan and OECD (DAC)
- d. Assessment of requirements, programming and negotiation for securing technical assistance to Pakistan from foreign Governments organizations including nominations for EDI Courses
- e. Matters relating to technical assistance to foreign countries
- f. Review and appraisal of international and regional economic trends and their impact on the national economy. Proposals concerning changes in International Economic Order

### **Ministry of Human Rights**

- a. Ensure human rights of drug users are upheld, and they are treated as victims and not criminals
- b. Awareness raising through various activities and events on multiple fora

### **Ministry of Information, Broadcasting & National Heritage**

- a. Collect information for launching an awareness campaign against drugs

- b. Actively participate in social movement against drugs and promote a drug-free society
- c. Facilitate the projection of drug free homes, cities, educational institutions and jails
- d. Promote awareness campaigns outlining the negative consequences of drug use

### **Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development**

- a. Promote drug free culture among migrant workers
- b. Encourage rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners with drug offences
- c. Develop programs for skill development of drug addicts
- d. Encourage labour unions to promote drug free workplaces

### **Ministry of Planning and Development**

- a. Plan for the impact of infrastructure development and trade on drug and precursor trafficking for ANF outfits
- b. Consider emerging drug-related needs for example drug treatment facilities when planning new trade centres
- c. Promote alternative livelihood interventions for farmers growing illicit narcotic plants, including poppy, in support of eliminating such cultivation
- d. Encourage economic development in rural areas affected by illicit cultivation of narcotic plants to provide a licit alternative to drug(s)

### **Ministry of Railways**

- a. Facilitate drug free travelling on trains as part of the drug reduction strategy through the Railways Police
- b. Train doctors and para-medical staff in the treatment of drug users in Railways hospitals
- c. Encourage labour unions to promote drug free workplaces
- d. Liaise with IATF Secretariat for training of Railways Police from ANF Academy

### **Ministry of Religious Affairs**

- a. Develop social courses on drug abuse prevention for students and teachers of madrasas
- b. Promote a drug free environment in madrasas
- c. Educate pilgrims proceeding on Hajj/Umrah about drug trafficking and abuse
- d. To support through effectively use of religion as a positive healing measure during treatment and rehabilitation

### **Ministry of Law and Justice**

- a. Improve the legislative framework against drug abuse
- b. Improve the capacity and training of prosecutors and judges working on drug cases
- c. Capacity building of lawyers and law enforcement agencies on legal issues involved in drug / narcotics cases

### **Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination**

- a. Regulate and ensure the checking of illicit licenses of the controlled substance used by the pharmaceutical industry as narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances have medicinal uses as well
- b. Work out and implement the modalities to ensure use of mis-prescribed drugs
- c. Make necessary arrangement for treatments of drug addicts/ patients

### **Statistics Division**

- a. Plan, organize and conduct narcotics drug abuse survey in close coordination and cooperation with MNC and related ministries every 4-5 years in the country

### **Ministry of Education**

- a. Develop curriculum against drug abuse
- b. Publish anti-drug messages in text books/note books for schools, colleges and universities

- c. Develop a model drug-free education institute
- d. Promote extra-curricular sports and other activities through educational institutions
- e. Support university research and assessment studies on drug abuse
- f. Involve HEC and private school associations in implementing drug free environment

### **Ministry of Information Technology & Telecommunication**

- a. Ensuring use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools for raising awareness regarding drug abuse
- b. Employing ICT tools for curbing drug trafficking wherever possible
- c. Supporting Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) in developing various software which would be used for prevention and monitoring activities
- d. Prevention and investigation of Narcotics related crimes in accordance with the provisions of Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act (PECA), 2016

### **Ministry of Interior**

- a. Assist in reduction of drug trafficking through various LEAs under the administrative control of MoI including Pakistan Rangers and Pakistan Coast Guards
- b. Coordinate and collaboration on effective Border Management mechanisms

### **Pakistan Telecommunication Authority**

- a. To make it mandatory upon cellular operators to periodically circulate text messages pertaining to drug abuse for which technical and financial arrangements will be required to be made by MNC at its own expense
- b. To cooperate with Anti Narcotics Force and other LEAs for provision of information/data as and when required
- c. To regulate social media to ensure that no such material is circulated which encourages drug abuse or glorifies criminals including drug traffickers

## **4.4 Provincial Governments**

### **General**

- a. Assist in implementation of all facets of National Anti-Narcotics Policy
- b. Conduct survey of drug users and studies carried out by MNC
- c. Encourage all provincial departments to develop a drug-free society and be part of the social mobilization efforts in this regard
- d. Support the development of drug-free cities and educational institutions in provinces
- e. Periodical sharing of information and updates efforts being made for interdiction and demand reduction. on seizures, arrests, challans, convictions and recovery
- f. Regular sharing of information on seizures, arrests, challans, convictions and recovery

### **Education Departments**

- a. Develop curriculum against drug abuse
- b. Publish anti-drug messages in text books/note books for schools, colleges and universities
- c. Develop a model drug-free education institute
- d. Promote sports and other extra-curricular activities through educational institutions
- e. Support university research and assessment studies on drug abuse

### **Health Departments**

- a. Establish special wards in Government hospitals for drug treatment
- b. Register drug treatment centres run by the private sector and NGOs
- c. Arrange programmes for training of doctors and paramedical staff in treatment and

- d. detoxification of drug users
- e. Ensure strict enforcement of the prescription code
- f. Effectively control the manufacturing and sale of medicines which can be abused
- g. Develop best medical practices for treatment of drug users

**Excise, Taxation & Narcotics Control Department**

- a. Assist in implementation of supply reduction strategies
- b. Assist in developing drug free cities in the provinces
- c. Assist in monitoring related to drug trafficking
- d. Promote drug free culture in prisons
- e. Assist in drug awareness campaigns at district level
- f. Liaise with Ministry of Narcotics Control to reduce demand and supply of drugs
- g. Updates for new projects/initiatives on drug control
- h. Sharing of information on regular basis

## **5.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

54. Active and effective coordination and cooperation between federal ministries and provincial governments are essential for the success of the National Anti-Narcotics Policy. Also, efforts would be made for regular monitoring of implementation and evaluation of this Policy. In this regard, the following mechanisms will be activated:

55. **National Anti-Narcotics Council (NANC)** is proposed to be set up under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister of Pakistan to review and evaluate the implementation of the National Anti-Narcotics Policy. The membership of the Council shall comprise of Chief Ministers of Punjab/Sindh/Khyber Pakhtunkhwa/Balochistan and Gilgit-Baltistan, Prime Minister of AJK and federal Ministers of Interior, Health and IPC. The Secretary, Ministry of Narcotics Control shall be Member/Secretary to the Council. Ministry of Narcotics Control shall act as the Secretariat for the council and shall be responsible for documenting the outcomes of meetings and carry out coordination duties with all the provinces. The Council shall meet annually.

56. **Parliamentary Committees on Narcotics Control** exercise parliamentary oversight by evaluating and monitoring the implementation of the National Anti-Narcotics Policy. The Committees also prepare recommendations regarding review and improvement of Anti-Narcotics Policy for the NANC.

57. **National Narcotics Control Committee (NNCC)** is a functional coordination and cooperation mechanism for directing, implementing and monitoring the National Anti-Narcotics Policy. NNCC is chaired by Secretary of Narcotics Control Division and its members comprise Federal Secretaries of Ministries of Commerce, Interior, Information, Religious Affairs, Planning and Development, Railways, Capital Administration and Development, Chief Secretaries of Provincial Governments / Government of Gilgit-Baltistan / AJK and Director General, Anti-Narcotics Force. Narcotics Control Division provides secretariat for this committee. The committee shall meet on six-monthly basis to evaluate and monitor the implementation of this Policy, notably in the areas of drug demand reduction and drug supply reduction.

58. **Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF)** members will meet on quarterly basis to assess the performance of all LEAs to coordinate efforts and resources, with a view to implementing the overall strategy. All members nominated by the heads of relevant agencies and departments as focal



persons shall attend the meeting and present reports of their performance. The performance of each department will be compiled and a consolidated report will be sent to the respective head of the department on regular basis.

## **5.1 Strengthening of drugs-related statistics**

59. A database shall be systematically developed, maintained and updated;

- a. To monitor the licit manufacture, trade, import, export, use, consumption and stocks of narcotic drugs and Psychotropic substances;
- b. To assess the extent of illicit drug production, drug trafficking and the performance of enforcement agencies;
- c. To collect baseline data on drug addiction and monitor the impact of various drug demand reduction interventions;
- d. To serve as a basis to work out master plans for drug control and to assess the impact of the implementation of such plans; and
- e. To fulfill Pakistan's reporting obligations under various international conventions and resolutions.

### **5.1.1 Future course of action**

60. In order to implement the National Anti-Narcotics Policy-2019 in letter and spirit:

- a. Efforts will be made to maintain and further strengthen the mechanism for collection of statistics on drug law enforcement.
- b. The mechanism of collection of statistics on legitimate manufacture, trade, use, consumption and stocks of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors will be developed, strengthened and streamlined.
- c. Efforts will be made to develop a mechanism to regularly collect statistics on drug and substance abuse in the country and to use such statistics as a yardstick to measure effects of various interventions.
- d. All the data should be made available to district level which would help in combating the spread of drugs.

## **6.0 RESOURCE MOBILIZATION**

61. In light of the recently available statistics, considering Drug Abuse Survey in Pakistan, 2013, the number of addicts has increased significantly. It is, therefore, of vital importance that urgent and well coordinated measures be taken towards drug demand reduction. In this regard, the role of provincial governments also needs to be highlighted and this Ministry intends to collaborate with the provinces to launch projects and initiatives aimed at demand supply and demand reduction.

62. Resources to Implement the Objectives laid down in the Policy document will be obtained from the government of Pakistan in the form of annual budgetary allocation and through Public Sector Development Programmes for developmental projects especially those related to drug demand reduction. For this purpose, Ministry of Narcotics Control will present its detailed proposal to the Planning Commission and other relevant departments. The National Fund for Control of Drug Abuse shall also be utilized subject to its rules.

63. The Ministry of Narcotics Control will also be keen to collaborate with local and international partners/organizations willing to work on Demand Supply and Demand Reduction areas in Pakistan. Financial resources will then be allocated for federal/provincial projects and initiatives within the country. International organizations like UNODC, Colombo Plan, INL-P, DEA/USA, EU and China will be approached to supplement government resources. A clear and visible strategy for resource mobilization will be developed through available GoP resources and funding commitments from current donors as well identifying new donor opportunities, such as:

- a- GoP (Non-Development and Development budget)
- b- International donors willing to support Pakistan on counter narcotics efforts
- c- Through bilateral arrangements
- d- Through multilateral arrangements
- e- Available consortium or multilateral related funds being offered to Pakistan

64. The resource mobilization strategy will be based on the following principles;

- i- Raising awareness among policy makers
- ii- Convince all stakeholders and donors of a credible delivery system and capability of Ministry of Narcotics Control and ANF
- ii- To have a continuous contact and engaged relationship with current donors and potential donors
- iii- Use of communication as an effective tool for resource mobilization and provide a consistent message to policy makers and donors
- iv- Have an open mind policy of reaching out and engaging new donors with a view to invest in counter narcotics measures in Pakistan
- v- Ensure that the process of resource mobilization and utilization is transparent and accountable. A proper feedback mechanism will be in place

## **Annexure-A**

### **MoUs / AGREEMENTS SIGNED BETWEEN PAKISTAN & OTHER COUNTRIES**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Country Name</b>	<b>Date</b>
1.	Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	12-07-2004
2.	Australia	03-12-2010
3.	Republic of Azerbaijan	08-07-2004
4.	Federative Republic of Brazil	29-11-2004
5.	Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam	19-05-2004
6.	Canada	06-02-2019
7.	Kingdom of Cambodia	27-04-2004
8.	Peoples Republic of China	01-12-1996 03-11-2018
9.	Arab Republic of Egypt	18-04-1999
10.	Hellenic Republic	11-05-2005
11.	Republic of India	25-11-2008 13-09-2011
12.	Republic of Indonesia	08-07-2004
13.	Islamic Republic of Iran	25-08-1999
14.	Italian Republic	29-09-2004
15.	Republic of Kazakhstan	01-06-1995
16.	State of Kuwait	26-08-2004
17.	Kyrgyz Republic	27-10-1996 21-05-2015
18.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	23-04-2004
19.	Republic of Maldives	07-05-2015
20.	Federal Republic of Nigeria	02-09-1998 10-06-2014
21.	Republic of the Philippines	19-04-2005
22.	Romania	14-04-2004
23.	Russian Federation	08-07-1997 12-04-2007 07-10-2010
24.	Senegal	21-07-2017
25.	Republic of Singapore	10-05-2005
26.	Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	13-09-2003 06-04-2015
27.	Syrian Arab Republic	25-04-1996
28.	Republic of Tajikistan	13-05-2004
29.	Kingdom of Thailand	29-04-2004
30.	Republic of Turkey	15-06-2003
31.	State of the United Arab Emirates	05-11-1995
32.	Great Britain (United Kingdom)	24-09-2013
33.	Republic of Uzbekistan	19-10-1996
34.	United States of America (Drug Enforcement Administration)	27-12-2017



**LIST OF IMPLEMENTATION MINISTRIES AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS**

- i. Ministry of Commerce
- ii. Economic Affairs Division
- iii. Ministry of Federal Education and National Training
- iv. Ministry of Finance
- v. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- vi. Ministry of Human Rights
- vii. Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage
- viii. Ministry of Information Technology & Telecommunication
- ix. Ministry of Interior
- x. Ministry of Law & Justice
- xi. Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination
- xii. Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development
- xiii. Pakistan Telecommunication Authority
- xiv. Ministry of Planning & Development
- xv. Ministry of Railways
- xvi. Ministry of Religious Affairs
- xvii. Statistics Division

**Provincial Governments**

- i. Education Departments
- ii. Excise, Taxation & Narcotics Control Departments
- iii. Health Departments
- iv. Home Departments
- v. Provincial Police