



सत्यमेव जयते

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



A N N U A L R E P O R T 2 0 2 5



MOTTO

INTELLIGENCE ENFORCEMENT COORDINATION

MISSION

As Central Authority, to effectively prevent and combat abuse of and illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; to coordinate action by various officers, State Governments and other authorities relating to enforcement under all relevant drug laws; to coordinate action taken by all concerned Ministries, Departments or Organisations in matters relating to drug abuse; to ensure implementation of the National obligations under various International Conventions and Protocols in respect of counter measures against illicit trafficking; to work in cooperation with Foreign Authorities and international organizations to facilitate coordination and universal action; as National Nodal Agency, to be a repository and reference point for data, issues and benchmarks pertaining to drug law enforcement; to assess and analyse existing and emerging challenges, trends and operational capabilities, to make appropriate interventions and advise the Central Government; to make sustained effort for capacity building and training of agencies involved in the field of drug law enforcement.

VISION

Endeavour for a drug free society through coordination and cooperation with all stakeholders and creating synergy amongst them.



Annual **REPORT**



2025

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS



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प्रधान मंत्री
Prime Minister

संदेश

स्वापक नियंत्रक ब्यूरो द्वारा 'नशीली दवाओं के दुरुपयोग और अवैध तस्करी के विरुद्ध अंतरराष्ट्रीय दिवस' के उपलक्ष्य में 12 से 26 जून, 2025 तक आयोजित 'नशा मुक्त भारत पखवाड़ा' के आयोजन के बारे में जानकारी प्रसन्नता हुई।

नशीली दवाओं का दुरुपयोग एवं इनकी अवैध तस्करी हमारे समाज के समक्ष एक बड़ी चुनौती के रूप में उभर कर सामने आई है। इससे न केवल व्यक्ति की शारीरिक व मानसिक क्षमताएं क्षीण होती हैं, बल्कि पारिवारिक विघटन, सामाजिक अपराध एवं आतंकवाद जैसी समस्याएं भी बढ़ती हैं। ऐसे में इस गंभीर संकट से मुक्ति के लिए व्यापक जन-भागीदारी अनिवार्य है।

नशा मुक्त भारत बनाने के लिए निरंतर जागरूकता बढ़ाने, युवाओं को शिक्षित करने और पुनर्वास के अवसर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए हम कृतसंकल्पित हैं। यह देखना सुखद है कि इस दिशा में राष्ट्रीय व अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगठन व विभिन्न संस्थाएं प्रभावी योगदान दे रही हैं। इस कड़ी में स्वापक नियंत्रक ब्यूरो द्वारा अवैध तस्करी के विरुद्ध किए जा रहे सशक्त प्रयास सराहनीय हैं।

अमृत काल में एक भव्य व विकसित भारत बनने की ओर अग्रसर प्रयासों को आगे बढ़ाना हमारा सामूहिक दायित्व है। मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि यह विशेष दिवस जन-जन को इस समस्या के विरुद्ध सजग करेगा और 'नशा मुक्त भारत' के संकल्प को साकार करने में सहायक सिद्ध होगा।

इस पुनीत उद्देश्य से जुड़े सभी कर्मियों, संगठनों और जागरूक नागरिकों को भविष्य के प्रयासों के लिए हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं।

(नरेन्द्र मोदी)

नई दिल्ली
आषाढ 03, शक संवत् 1947
24 जून, 2025



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अमित शाह



सत्यमेव जयते

गृह मंत्री एवं सहकारिता मंत्री
भारत सरकार

संदेश

हर वर्ष की भाँति, 26 जून को भारत भी माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में, पूरी दुनिया के साथ 'नशीली दवाओं के दुरुपयोग और अवैध तस्करी के विरुद्ध अंतरराष्ट्रीय दिवस' मना रहा है। यह दिवस ड्रग्स के विरुद्ध वैश्विक एकजुटता और इस चुनौती को जड़ से समाप्त करने की दिशा में संकल्प को और अधिक सशक्त करने का प्रतीक है।

ड्रग्स एक ऐसी समस्या है, जो केवल मानव शरीर को ही नहीं, बल्कि समाज, राष्ट्र के भविष्य और उसकी सुरक्षा को भी प्रभावित करती है। इसी कारणवश यह आज वैश्विक समस्या का रूप ले चुकी है। मोदी सरकार ने इस समस्या को अत्यंत गंभीरता से लिया है और इसके खिलाफ 'जीरो टॉलरेंस' की नीति से कार्य कर रही है। मजबूत संस्थागत ढाँचा, सशक्त एजेंसियाँ, उनके बीच बेहतर समन्वय और व्यापक जनजागरूकता अभियानों के माध्यम से हमारी सरकार 'नशा मुक्त भारत' का निर्माण कर रही है।

इस दिशा में नार्कोटिक्स कंट्रोल ब्यूरो (NCB) भी उल्लेखनीय कार्य कर रहा है। सरकार ने NCB के अभियान को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने हेतु उसके कैडर का पुनर्गठन किया है और 12 कार्यालयों का उन्नयन किया है। साथ ही साथ 04 नए क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों एवं 05 नए Zonal कार्यालयों का गठन भी किया गया है। हमारी सरकार ड्रग्स की समस्या को टुकड़ों में देखने के बजाय 'टॉप टू बॉटम' और 'बॉटम टू टॉप' अप्रोच से इसके पूरे इकोसिस्टम को ध्वस्त कर इसे जड़ से उखाड़ फेंकने की दिशा में कार्य कर रही है।

ड्रग्स की समस्या का समाधान केवल सरकारी प्रयासों से नहीं, बल्कि जनभागीदारी और जनजागरूकता से ही संभव है। इसी उद्देश्य से मोदी सरकार ने 'नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान' शुरू किया है, जिससे अब तक देशभर के लगभग 5 करोड़ युवा और 3 करोड़ महिलाएं जुड़ चुकी हैं। सरकार 350 एकीकृत पुनर्वास केंद्रों को सहायता दे रही है। ड्रग्स से जुड़ी समस्याओं की रिपोर्टिंग और सहायता के लिए टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन 'MANAS - 1933' और 'मानस पोर्टल' शुरू किए गए हैं, जहाँ नागरिक गोपनीय रूप से मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी और दुरुपयोग की जानकारी साझा कर सकते हैं। तकनीकी युग की चुनौतियों को देखते हुए, जब ड्रग्स का कारोबार डार्क वेब और साइबर स्पेस तक पहुँच चुका है, तो सरकार ने अभियान को तकनीक-संगत बनाते हुए NCB और नेशनल फॉरेंसिक साइंस यूनिवर्सिटी के बीच समझौता ज्ञापन किया है और साइबर पेट्रोलिंग को भी बढ़ावा दिया है।

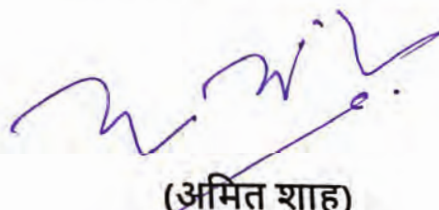
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आज ड्रग्स का कारोबार राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए भी एक गंभीर खतरा बन गया है, क्योंकि इससे प्राप्त धन का उपयोग आतंकवादी गतिविधियों में किया जा रहा है। चाहे NIDAAN के माध्यम से नार्को अपराधियों के एकीकृत डेटाबेस का निर्माण हो, NCORD पोर्टल, ड्रग्स के स्रोत और गंतव्य की मैपिंग या खुफिया एजेंसियों द्वारा मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग चैनलों की पहचान, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए मोदी सरकार ने अनेक ठोस पहलें की हैं। इन प्रयासों के सकारात्मक परिणाम सामने आए हैं। वर्ष 2004-14 की तुलना में, 2014-25 के बीच जब्त किए गए ड्रग्स की मात्रा में 4 गुना, उनकी अनुमानित कीमत में 4 गुना, नष्ट किए गए ड्रग्स की मात्रा में 10 गुना और नष्ट किए गए ड्रग्स के मूल्य में 8 गुना वृद्धि हुई है।

मैं आज इस विशेष अवसर पर सभी देशवासियों से एक विशेष अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि ड्रग्स के विरुद्ध इस लड़ाई में देश तभी सफल हो सकता है, जब आप सहयोग करेंगे। सरकार की इस मुहिम से जुड़ें, अपने आसपास सतर्कता रखें और ड्रग्स से संबंधित-किसी भी प्रकार की सूचना सरकार तक पहुँचाएँ। यह समस्या आपके परिवार, आने वाली पीढ़ी, देश के भविष्य और सुरक्षा से जुड़ी है। इसका समाधान हम सबको मिलकर ही करना होगा।

आइए, इस अंतरराष्ट्रीय दिवस पर यह संकल्प लें कि ड्रग्स की समस्या को जड़ से समाप्त कर एक सजग, स्वस्थ और सशक्त समाज का निर्माण करेंगे।



(अमित शाह)



Message from DG - NCB



It is a matter of pride and responsibility that I present the Annual Report 2025 of the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), which reflects the sustained and coordinated national effort to combat the menace of drug trafficking and substance abuse in India. The year 2025 has been marked by unprecedented operational expansion, sharper intelligence-led interventions, and strengthened inter-agency coordination. Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (DLEAs) across the country registered an all-time high of over 1.48 lakh cases and effected seizures of more than 1200 tonnes of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The scale and diversity of seizures, ranging from plant-based drugs to synthetic substances, pharmaceutical diversions, and precursor chemicals, underscore the evolving and complex nature of the threat.

The NCB, as the national nodal agency under the NDPS framework, significantly enhanced its enforcement footprint across the country during the year. With increased high impact case registrations, focused network-busting operations, and a notable rise in arrests, the Bureau demonstrated its resolve to dismantle organized drug trafficking syndicates. The conviction rate of NCB cases rose to 65.5%, reflecting strengthened prosecution mechanisms, close monitoring of trials, and effective coordination with the Special Public Prosecutors.

The year also witnessed emerging challenges. Proliferation of hydroponic cannabis; synthetic drugs such as ATS and mephedrone; use of darknet platforms and cryptocurrencies; drone-based smuggling across international borders; and the diversion of pharmaceutical drugs demand continuous adaptation in strategy and technology by Drug Law Enforcement Agencies. The dismantling of 30 clandestine laboratories involved in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs like mephedrone and pharmaceutical drugs for psychotropic use by the enforcement agencies during the year was higher than the previous three years combined, demonstrating the threat of clandestine laboratories and diversion of precursor chemicals for manufacturing synthetic drugs.

Financial investigation, preventive detention under the PITNDPS Act, controlled deliveries under Section 50A of the NDPS Act, and large-scale destruction of illicit narcotic crops have strengthened the multi-pronged approach to narcotics control. Digital initiatives such as the NCORD Portal, NIDAAN, integration with CCTNS and NAFIS, and the expansion of E-Office systems in NCB have enhanced data-driven decision-making, operational efficiency, and transparency.

The Narco-Coordination Centre (NCORD) mechanism continued to serve as a robust institutional platform for policy-level and field-level coordination among the various Central Government and State Governments departments and agencies. The 8th Apex NCORD Meeting and regional conferences reinforced the whole-of-government approach required to address this national security challenge. The Joint Co-ordination Committee meeting at the Central and State levels has emerged as a platform where the various DLEAs at the State level and the Central level could come together to share intelligence and evolve strategies for 360° approach in dealing with drug trafficking networks. I sincerely hope that this platform will evolve and strengthen coordination and synergy.

International cooperation remained a cornerstone of our strategy. Through bilateral engagements, multilateral forums, joint working groups, and capacity-building programmes, India reaffirmed its commitment to fulfilling its international obligations and strengthening global partnerships against transnational drug trafficking.

Equally important has been the emphasis on demand reduction and public awareness. Under the “Nasha Mukht Bharat” Abhiyan, NCB organized extensive outreach programmes, reaching millions of citizens, particularly youth. The MANAS National Narcotics Helpline (1933) has emerged as a vital interface between citizens and enforcement agencies, generating actionable intelligence while also facilitating counselling and rehabilitation support.

The achievements reflected in this report are the result of the collective efforts of Central and State enforcement agencies and the unwavering support of the Government of India. They also reflect the dedication and professionalism of officers and personnel working tirelessly, often in challenging and high-risk conditions, to safeguard our society.

As drug trafficking networks continue to innovate and exploit technology, our response must remain agile, intelligence-driven, and collaborative. This Annual Report not only documents the progress made in 2025 but also reinforces our resolve to pursue the vision of a Drug-Free India with renewed determination. I commend all officers and stakeholders for their commitment and assure that the Narcotics Control Bureau will continue to strengthen enforcement, deepen coordination, and support national and international efforts in combating the drug menace.

Anurag Garg

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Form
ADEC	Asia Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
ANTF	Anti-Narcotics Task Force
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASOD	ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters
ATS	Amphetamine-Type Stimulants
BIMSTEC	Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation
BNN	Badan Narkotika Nasional (National Narcotics Board of Indonesia)
BNS	Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita
BNSS	Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita
BPR&D	Bureau of Police Research and Development
BSA	Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam
BSF	Border Security Force
CAPT	Centre for Advanced Police Training
CAS	Crime Analysis System
CBCS	Codeine Based Cough Syrup
CBI	Central Bureau of Investigation
CBN	Central Bureau of Narcotics
CBIC	Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs
CCPCJ	Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
CCTNS	Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems
CDR	Call Detail Record
CDSCO	Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation
CDTI	Central Detective Training Institute
CEIB	Central Economic Intelligence Bureau
CENC	Centre of Excellence in Narcotics Control
CICA	Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia
CISF	Central Industrial Security Force
CNB	Central Narcotics Bureau (Singapore)
CND	Commission on Narcotic Drugs
CPC	Central Pay Commission
CRPF	Central Reserve Police Force
CrPI	Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022
DLEA	Drug Law Enforcement Agency

Abbreviation	Full Form
DoP	Directorate of Prosecution
DoR	Department of Revenue
DRI	Directorate of Revenue Intelligence
DTO	Drug Trafficking Organisation
EMCDDA	European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
EUROPOL	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol)
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
FDA	U.S. Food and Drug Administration
FIU-IND	Financial Intelligence Unit – India
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
IB	Intelligence Bureau
ICDP	International Conference on Drug Policy
ICG	Indian Coast Guard
ICJS	Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System
ICPO– INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IDEC	International Drug Enforcement Conference
IDFC	Intelligence Data Fusion Centre
IIS	Indian Information Service
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
JNPT	Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust
JWG	Joint Working Group
LIMBS	Legal Information Management and Briefing System
MANAS	Madak-Padarth Nished Asoochna Kendra (National Narcotics Helpline 1933)
MDMA	3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (Ecstasy)
MLAT	Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoSJE	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
NACIN	National Academy of Customs, Indirect Taxes and Narcotics
NAFIS	National Automated Fingerprint Identification System
NATGRID	National Intelligence Grid
NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau
NDLEA	National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (Nigeria)
NDPS	Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances
NFSU	National Forensic Sciences University

Abbreviation	Full Form
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NIDAAN	National Integrated Database on Arrested Narco-Offenders
NMBA	Nasha Mukht Bharat Abhiyan
NMSC	National Maritime Security Coordinator
NPCI	National Payments Corporation of India
NPS	New Psychoactive Substances
NTRO	National Technical Research Organisation
OFAST	Office Français Anti-stupéfiants (French Anti-Drug Trafficking Office)
OSINT	Open-Source Intelligence
PEN Online	Pre-Export Notification Online System (INCB)
PFMS	Public Financial Management System
PITNDPS	Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988
PMLA	Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002
RPF	Railway Protection Force
RRU	Rashtriya Raksha University
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SFSL	State Forensic Science Laboratory
SLP	Special Leave Petition
SPANDAN	Spiritual Partnership Against Narcotic Drugs Abuse, Nationwide
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
WDR	World Drug Report

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About Narcotics Control Bureau

CONSTITUTION, ORGANIZATION & EVOLUTION

The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is the national nodal agency established under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985, dedicated to combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. It plays a crucial role in coordinating the efforts of various ministries, government departments, state and central enforcement agencies to strengthen drug control measures across the country.

The NCB is also responsible for enforcing India's international obligations under the United Nations Conventions of 1961, 1971, and 1988, which aim to combat the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances on a global scale.

NCB CHARTER

(Vide S.O 96(E) dated 17.03.1986)

NCB was constituted on 17th March 1986 in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (3) of section 4 of the NDPS Act, 1985. The Bureau, subject to the supervision and control of the Central Government, exercises powers and functions of the Central Government for taking measures with respect to:

- i. Coordination of actions of State Governments and other authorities under the NDPS Act, the Customs Act, the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, and any other law for the time being in force in connection with the enforcement of the provisions of the NDPS Act, 1985;

- ii. Implementation of the obligation in respect of countermeasures against illicit traffic under the various international conventions and protocols presently in force or which may be ratified;
- iii. Assistance to concerned authorities in foreign countries and international organizations to facilitate coordination and universal action for the prevention and suppression of illicit trafficking in these drugs and substances;
- iv. Coordination of actions of other Ministries, Departments, and Organizations in respect of matters relating to drug abuse.

FUNCTIONS & POWERS OF NCB

As per O.M-50/71/86-AD.I dated 02.02.1987, the functions and powers of NCB are as follows:

- i. Collection, collation, and dissemination of Intelligence relating to smuggling, peddling, abuse, and prevention of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances on a national and international basis;
- ii. Study of modus operandi, price structure, marketing pattern, and classification of drugs and smuggling, peddling, and consumption thereof so that field formations are alerted, and the loopholes are plugged;
- iii. Coordination of the actions of Central and State enforcement agencies and

- supplementing such actions where cases have inter-state or international ramifications;
- iv. Act as a nodal agency for liaison, cooperation, and coordination at the international level with other drug law enforcement agencies and international organizations, through NCB – Interpol (CBI) India, where necessary;
 - v. To always have a complete, detailed, and up-to-date study on the implementation of drug laws and to make recommendations to the government from time to time for plugging loopholes and acting wherever necessary;
 - vi. Undertake, from time to time, a comprehensive study of the procedures, practices, functions, conventions, and understandings, both national and international, formal or informal, recognized or implied, to see their relevance to and bearing on the smuggling of drugs;
 - vii. Take over all work relating to combating the smuggling of drugs from the field formations that require handling, direction, control, and investigation from the centre;
 - viii. To undertake a critical study of the court judgments and guide complex prosecution proceedings launched by field formations against drug smugglers to secure enhanced punishments;
 - ix. Receive inter-agency requests from one agency for action by the other and transmit the same after supplying such other relevant information as may be in the possession of the Bureau to achieve optimum results, and also to supply such information to the National Central Bureau - Interpol (CBI) India for transmission to the foreign member countries of the I.C.P.O., Interpol;
 - x. Arrange training for the officers of the NCB and field formations within and outside India, and make on-the-spot studies at selected centres of drug smuggling in foreign countries;
 - x. Collect intelligence about the smuggling of drugs through various highly specialized and secret sources, including air reconnaissance;
 - xi. Organize conferences and meetings at national and international levels to discuss, consider, and adopt countermeasures to combat the menace of drug smuggling;
 - xii. Gauge and assess from time to time the practical and operational requirements of various field formations and advise the Central Government on whether these field formations have proper and adequate resources to meet the challenge of technological and operational means adopted by drug smugglers generally or in a particular sector and suggest improvements;
 - xiii. Visualize and foresee operational requirements in different areas at different times by collation, study, and analysis of overall intelligence, and render continuing and timely advice in respect of the actual implementation of the available operational resources at different points, whether on land or on sea, to achieve the best results;
 - xiv. Complement the efforts of the field formations and the Central Government regarding the implementation of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, and other laws on the subject.

As per the OM dated 02.02.1987, the Narcotics Intelligence and Enforcement Agencies within the country, however, continue to be under the administrative control of their respective departments.

The authority of the Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau, over these agencies is confined to all actions required for obtaining the objectives and performing the functions outlined above.

NCB was transferred from the Department of Revenue (DoR) to Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) vide Cabinet Secretariat notification S.O. 193 (E) dated 18th February 2003.

NCB ORGANIZATION

The NCB is headquartered in New Delhi. The organization is broadly divided into the following three key divisions, each headed by a Deputy Director General and entrusted with distinct functional responsibilities:

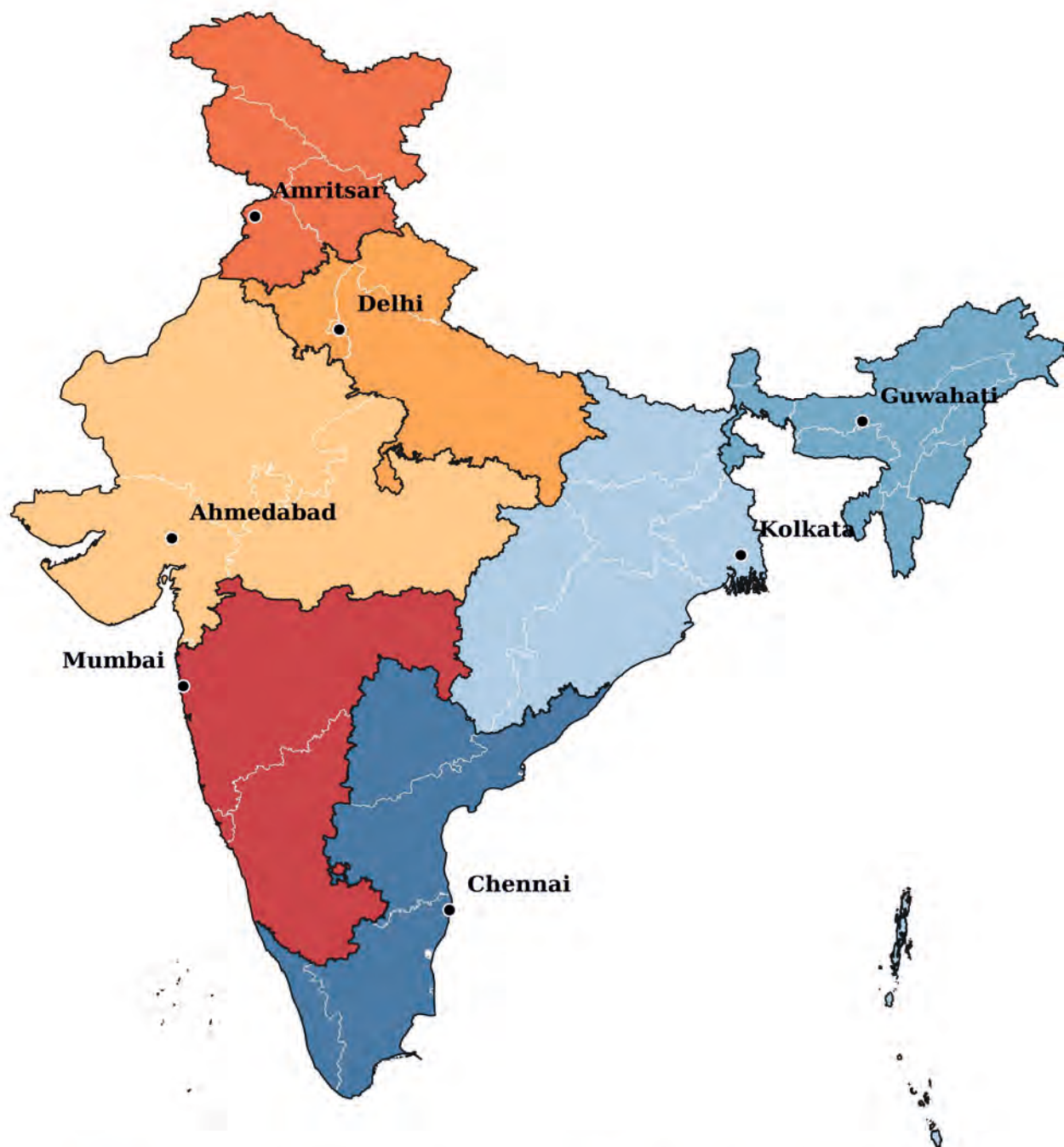
- **Administration Division:** This division is responsible for overseeing all matters related to Administration, Training & Skill Development, National and International Coordination, Vigilance, and Rajabhasha. It ensures smooth internal functioning of the organization and facilitates coordination with domestic and international counterparts.
- **Operations & Enforcement Division:** This division deals with Operational Strategies, Intelligence Gathering, and Enforcement Activities. It plays a pivotal role in planning and executing field operations aimed at combating illicit drug trafficking and related offenses
- **Special Wing Division:** This division handles key areas such as Digital Initiatives, Legal Affairs, Public Awareness, and Publications. It is instrumental in driving legal frameworks, spreading awareness against drug abuse, and promoting digital transformation within the organization.

Each of these divisions works in close synergy to ensure the comprehensive and effective functioning of the organization's mandate.

At field level, NCB has a pan-India presence with 30 Zonal Units in Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Jodhpur, Chandigarh, Jammu, Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Indore, Bengaluru, Patna, Kochi, Hyderabad, Goa, Bhopal, Amritsar, Jaipur, Ranchi, Srinagar, Visakhapatnam, Imphal, Dehradun, Bhubaneswar, Gorakhpur, Agartala, Itanagar, Siliguri and Raipur and 07 Regional offices, i.e.:

- i. North-Western Region at Amritsar
- ii. Northern Region at Delhi
- iii. Western Region at Ahmedabad
- iv. South-Western Region at Mumbai
- v. Southern Region at Chennai
- vi. Eastern Region at Kolkata.
- vii. North-Eastern Region at Guwahati

REGIONAL OFFICES & THEIR RESPECTIVE JURISDICTIONS



- DDG (Northern Region), Delhi
- DDG (North-Western Region), Amritsar
- DDG (Western Region), Ahmedabad
- DDG (Eastern Region), Kolkata

- DDG (North-Eastern Region), Guwahati
- DDG (South-Western Region), Mumbai
- DDG (Southern Region), Chennai
- Regional Office

LOCATION OF NCB ZONAL UNITS





C H A P T E R 1

Global Drug Trafficking Trends

Overview

The chapter examines global supply and production of drugs, trafficking network and its behaviour, and the accelerating dominance of synthetic drugs, particularly methamphetamine and ultra-potent synthetic opioids such as nitazenes. It further traces the principal trafficking corridors, the Golden Crescent, the Golden Triangle, and expanding maritime trafficking into non-traditional markets, and analyses how India's geographic position places it at the convergence of multiple, overlapping supply vectors.

The chapter also mentions about the technological disruptions in the drug markets through darknet platforms, cryptocurrency, decentralised finance and encrypted social commerce.

1.1. World Drug Report 2025: Key Highlights

1.1.1. The Scale of Global Drug Use

As of 2023, an estimated 316 million people worldwide, i.e., six per cent of the global population aged 15 to 64, had used at least one drug in the past year. This is a 29 per cent increase over the 246 million reported in 2013. This growth outpaces global population growth over the same period, indicating a **genuine rise in consumption population rather than a reflection of demographic expansion.**

Cannabis remains the most widely used drug globally, with about 244 million users in 2023. However, cocaine has grown the fastest, from 17 million users in 2013 to 25 million by 2023.

The opioid user population, estimated at 61 million, has been broadly stable since 2017, though the current pattern suggests it is shifting from plant-based opiates towards synthetic opioids.

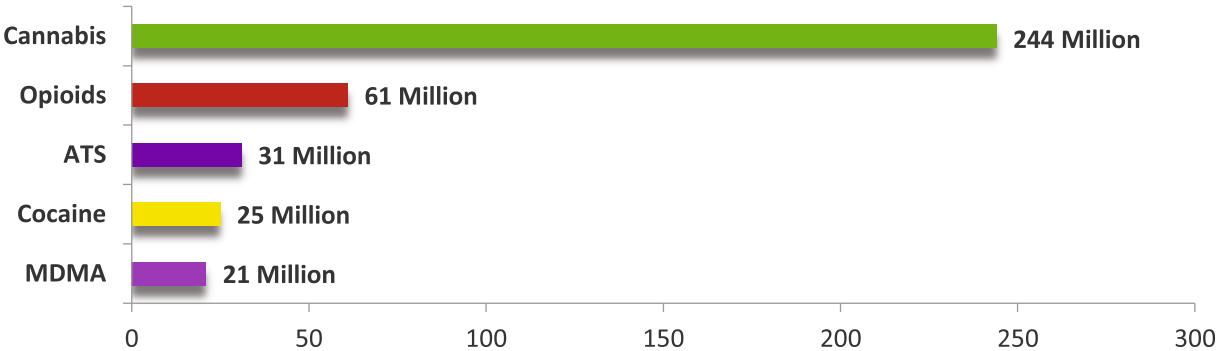


Figure 1.1 — Global Drug Users by Category (2023) | Source: UNODC WDR 2025

Drug / Category	Users	Key Trend
Cannabis	244 million (4.6% prevalence)	Fastest-growing use among young adults; High-THC product diversification
Cocaine	25 million	Fastest market growth; Record production of 3,708 tonnes (+34% YoY)
Opioids	61 million	Geographic shift from plant-based to synthetic; Afghan ban creating supply shock
ATS	31 million	Methamphetamine dominant in Asia-Pacific; Captagon market influx
MDMA	21 million	Highest prevalence in Australia/New Zealand and Eastern Europe

Table 1.1— Global Drug Consumption by Category (2023) | Source: UNODC WDR 2025

1.1.2. Emerging Threats

Two classes of emerging threats demand immediate global attention: ultra-potent synthetic opioids and drug-related violence.

Some Nitazenes can be up to 500 times more potent than heroin and are emerging as a major global health threat. Parallel threats such as polydrug combinations signal a broader transition toward more lethal and unpredictable drug markets.

Detection of these compounds has spread from 13 countries in 2019-20 to 35 countries by 2023-24,

including Malaysia and Singapore. Their arrival in India's neighbourhood places this threat firmly within the current planning horizon.

The second threat is drug-related violence. Ecuador's homicide rate rose nearly sixfold between 2020 and 2023, driven by cocaine trafficking rivalry. Trends in the past have established that drug abuse and crime are not isolated events anymore and they reflect the violent consequences of a global market where supply has outpaced enforcement.

◆ Strategic Implications for India

1. India faces growing supply pressure from all major trafficking corridors. This multi-directional threat requires a coordinated response across enforcement domains.
2. The surge in trafficking-related violence in cocaine transit countries shows that drug market competition can trigger broader security crisis.
3. India's maritime neighbourhood warrants close monitoring.

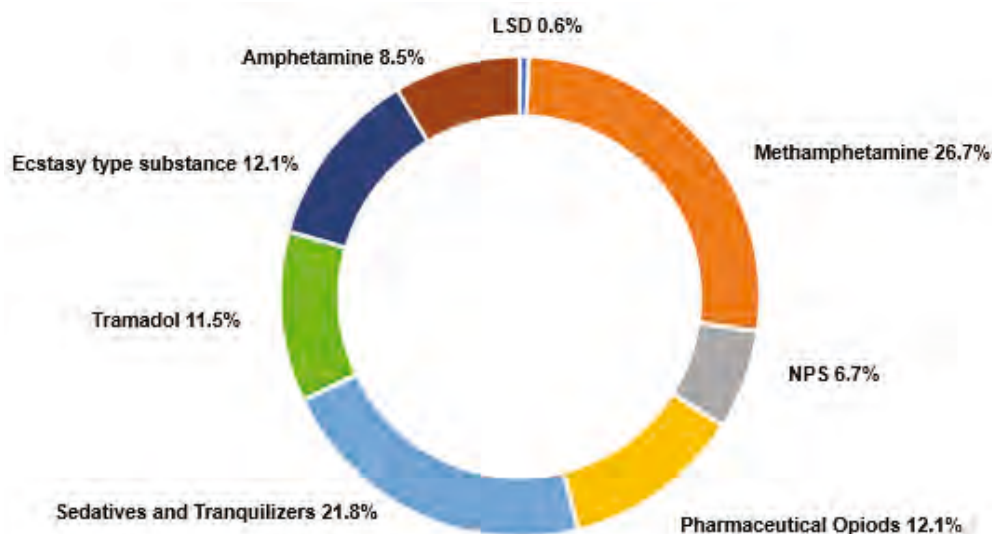


Figure 1.2 — Commonly used synthetic drugs globally | Source: UNODC WDR 2025

1.2. Global Supply-side Trends

Cocaine production surged to a record 3,708 tonnes in 2023 (over 34% increase), leading to a fall in the price of coca paste by over 40% due to market oversupply. Consequently, trafficking networks are increasingly compelled to diversify and expand into non-traditional destinations, including emerging markets such as India, to absorb the surplus.

World's 94% of the opium, supplied by Afghanistan, faced a critical challenge post the April 2022 drug ban. This reduced global opium poppy cultivation by 68% and production by 72% by 2024. However, pre-ban stockpiles of roughly 13,200 tonnes are expected to sustain trafficking by mid of 2026. These stockpiles nearing depletion can trigger increased cultivation to meet to the

demand or can change the consumption trend, which can lead to higher synthetic opioid substitution.

As a result, production has shifted geographically, especially with Myanmar, collectively accounting for over 37,000 hectares, indicating the emergence of new supply zones, compensating for the global supply void post Afghanistan's decline. Its cultivation stood at 45,200 hectares in 2024, over 50% larger than in 2020, producing 995 tonnes of opium.

In this evolving landscape, India's strategic location positions it as a key transit hub, for both natural and synthetic drugs.

1.2.1 Cocaine

Global cocaine production reached a record of 3,708 tonnes in 2023. Production is heavily concentrated in the **Andes, with Colombia** responsible for nearly 60 per cent of global coca cultivation. The surge is driven by increased coca cultivation, better processing efficiency, and **growing global consumption**, particularly in **Australia, Europe and North America**.

Between 2019 and 2023, cocaine seizures worldwide increased by 68 per cent. In India, cocaine seizures had a multi-fold increase, soaring from 19 kg in 2020 to over 226 kg in 2025.

1.2.2. Opiates

Myanmar is the world's leading source of illicit opium, having surpassed Afghanistan following the Taliban's 2022 ban on poppy cultivation. Production has surged to a ten-year high, driven by the economic collapse and ongoing civil war following the 2021 military takeover. Shan State remains the epicentre, accounting for 88% of the country's total cultivation (46,700 ha). Currently, dried opium trades at about USD 750 per kilogram, ten times the pre-ban price.

The new Opium trafficking corridor from Myanmar passes directly through India's North-Eastern states, posing a severe security risk to India, also linked with financing terror and arms smuggling. The porous border and Free Movement Regime

(FMR) facilitate trafficking, exacerbating local addiction and funding insurgent groups.

1.2.3. Synthetic Drugs

Synthetic drugs represent the most fundamental structural change in global narcotics. Unlike plant-based drugs, they need no specific geography, no growing season, and no large-scale cultivation.

Amphetamine type stimulants (ATS) accounted for 48.1% of all synthetic drug seizures (2023). Methamphetamine and amphetamine (including 'Captagon', an illicitly manufactured tablet typically containing amphetamine) are the most trafficked synthetic stimulants.

Methamphetamine manufacture remains concentrated in hubs like **Mexico, Myanmar, Afghanistan, Czechia, and the Netherlands**. While seizures in North America have recently declined, emerging markets in **Europe, Africa, and the Near and Middle East** have seen an average eightfold increase in methamphetamine seizures over the past decade.

Amphetamine is particularly prevalent in Europe and the Middle East. The market for **Captagon** originates mainly in the **Syrian Arab Republic**. Recent political transitions in Syria have uncovered large manufacturing sites, but the future of this market remains uncertain, with signs that production may relocate or continue under different conditions.

The synthetic opioid category deserves specific attention as the highest-lethality emerging drug class. **Fentanyl** has already caused tens of thousands of deaths annually in North America, and while its spread into European and Asian markets has been limited thus far, the structural conditions that enabled fentanyl's North American dominance, an established opioid user population, sophisticated darknet distribution, and a chemical precursor ecosystem in Mexico, are increasingly replicable in other contexts.

1.2.4. Psychedelics

There is a current psychedelic renaissance, characterized by a renewed interest in the therapeutic use of substances like **LSD, MDMA, psilocybin, and ketamine**. While most of these are controlled and strictly limited to scientific or medical purposes, there is a growing commercial environment encouraging unsupervised, quasi-therapeutic use for mental health and well-being.

Production and trafficking of Ketamine remain heavily concentrated in **East and South-East Asia**, though the sources identify both Asia and

Europe as the main regions for the origin or departure of seized ketamine. The illicit ketamine market peaked in 2022 with 33.9 tons seized globally. While 2023 UNODC data showed seizures remained at a high level, they did not necessarily continue the previous sharp upward trajectory.

Europe is identified as a major source of illicitly manufactured MDMA. Production and trafficking of plant-based substances like **Ayahuasca, Salvia Divinorum, and Hallucinogenic mushrooms** are reported, though these markets are geographically more concentrated than those for synthetic drugs.

1.3. Trafficking Flows: Golden Crescent, Golden Triangle, and Emerging Routes

Drug trafficking routes are neither static nor predictable, and they respond to enforcement pressure with geographic displacement, adapt to geopolitical events through rerouting, and exploit legitimate trade infrastructure. India sits at the intersection of every major trafficking pathway.

1.3.1. The Golden Crescent

The Afghanistan–Pakistan–Iran corridor remains the world’s primary opiate trafficking complex. Pre-ban stockpiles of about 13,200 tonnes are currently sustaining these trafficking pipelines.

The Golden Crescent corridor bifurcates beyond Pakistan. The Balkan Route carries heroin through Iran, Turkey, and into Western Europe, historically the dominant European heroin supply pathway and now increasingly carrying methamphetamine alongside heroin (route convergence).

The South Asian arm flows through Pakistan into India via both the land frontier in Punjab and Rajasthan, and the maritime frontier along the Gujarat and Maharashtra coastlines, the latter a route of increasing concern given its use of fishing

vessels and coastal craft that operate below the detection threshold of standard maritime surveillance.

1.3.2. The Golden Triangle

Myanmar’s Golden Triangle has expanded as both an opiate supplier and a dominant methamphetamine hub. The convergence of opium cultivation with large-scale methamphetamine manufacturing, primarily in areas controlled by ethnic armed groups in Shan State, has created a poly-drug production complex that is simultaneously the largest source of Golden Triangle opiates and the dominant supply hub for South-East Asian methamphetamine markets.

For India, the Golden Triangle threat manifests most acutely through the North-Eastern land frontier. The Manipur corridor, through which the Indian National Highway 102 passes, is the primary land entry point for both heroin and methamphetamine tablets.

Notably, the Bay of Bengal maritime route represents an emerging transportation channel.

1.3.3. Cocaine’s Expanding Reach

Cocaine's traditional trafficking architecture, Andean production, North American primary market, European secondary market via West African transit, is undergoing a significant geographic expansion.

1.3.4. Geopolitics as Route-Shaping Forces

Syria's political transition in 2024, which has disrupted the Captagon manufacturing network centred on the Syrian Arab Republic, has created a trafficking uncertainty zone in the Near and

Middle East that other suppliers, including emerging methamphetamine trafficking networks operating through the Gulf, are now exploiting.

The potential geographic relocation of Captagon production to Libya or Egypt would extend synthetic drug supply into North Africa in a manner that could create new maritime trafficking routes through the Mediterranean and potentially the Red Sea.

The rise of the Taliban in Afghanistan is another example of geopolitics leading to the rise and fall of drug production hubs and trafficking networks.

Corridor	Primary Drug(s)	India Entry Vector
Golden Crescent	Heroin, Opium, Hashish	Punjab/Rajasthan; Gujarat
Golden Triangle	Heroin, Meth, WY tablets	Manipur/Mizoram
Andean → Indian Ocean	Cocaine	Maritime
Balkan Route (Afg–Iran–Turkey–EU)	Heroin converging with Meth	Air: Middle East / Gulf hubs to Indian metros

Table 1.2 — India Drug Trafficking Corridor Exposure Matrix | Source: UNODC WDR 2025; NCB India

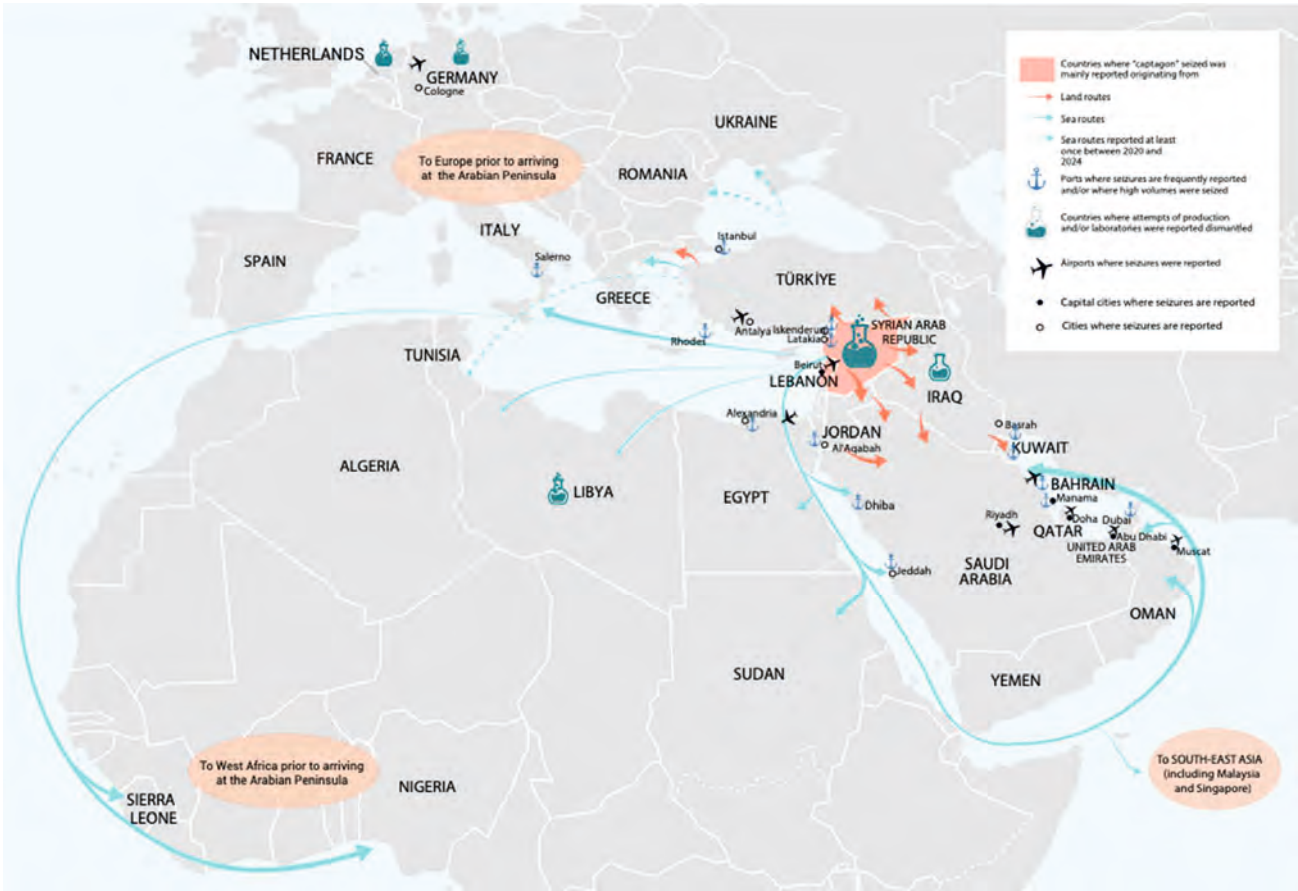


Figure 1.3 — Main trafficking routes for counterfeit Captagon 2020 - 2024 | Source: UNODC WDR 2025

1.4. The Synthetic Drug Revolution: NPS on the Rise

New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) and illicitly manufactured synthetic drugs constitute the most structurally disruptive development in global drug markets of the past decade, and the one for which existing regulatory and enforcement frameworks are least adequately designed

1.4.1. Trajectory of NPS

In 2023, UNODC's Early Warning Advisory system identified 527 distinct NPS in global drug markets, a decrease from the 2021 peak of 662, but still it was double the number recorded in 2010.

This apparent decline conceals a dynamic substitution process: when a compound is placed under international control, it typically disappears from markets but is replaced within months by a structurally modified analogue that temporarily exists outside the scheduling framework.

The international control system had, as of June 2025, scheduled 87 NPS compounds since 2014; each scheduling generates a new synthesis challenge that illicit chemists have consistently met.

The compositional profile of NPS in global markets has shifted significantly over this period. Synthetic cannabinoids, compounds that activate cannabinoid receptors with dramatically greater potency and unpredictability than natural cannabis, dominated the early NPS market and

continue to account for 73 per cent of synthetic NPS seizures (excluding ketamine) in the 2019–2023 aggregate.

Synthetic cathinones (stimulant compounds structurally related to amphetamines) account for 21 per cent. However, the most toxicologically alarming shift is the emergence of synthetic opioids, particularly the fentanyl analogues and, more recently, the nitazenes class, as a growing proportion of both NPS reports and drug-related death toxicology finding.

1.4.2. Nitazenes: The Emerging Threat

Nitazenes are synthetic opioid compounds with extraordinary potency. Etonitazene is about 500 times more potent than heroin. Between June 2023 and January 2025, 458 deaths in the UK were attributed to nitazenes.

The geographic spread of nitazenes detection has been rapid and is accelerating. In 2019–2020, nitazenes were detected exclusively in North-America, Western and Central Europe, 13 countries in total.

By 2023–2024, detection had spread to 35 countries, now including Malaysia and Singapore in South-East Asia, Australia and New Zealand, Brazil in South America, and Mauritius and selected West African countries.

NPS	Key compounds	Potency
Nitazenes	Protonitazene, Etonitazene, Metonitazene	100–500× heroin; Extremely high overdose lethality
Fentanyl	Fentanyl, Acetylfentanyl, Carfentanil	50–100× heroin; Respiratory depression risk
Synthetic Cannabinoids	MDMB-4en-PINACA, ADB-BUTINACA, AM-2201	Unpredictable potency; severe psychosis risk
Synthetic Cathinones	Mephedrone (M-Cat), MDPV, Alpha-PVP, EPHEDRONE	Stimulant class; High abuse potential

Table 1.3 — NPS and Synthetic Drugs risk analysis | Source: UNODC WDR 2025

THE 'KUSH' CASE STUDY

Representative Sample of Kush



In 2022, a drug known locally as Kush emerged in Sierra Leone and spread rapidly through West and Central Africa - Liberia, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, and Senegal. Both Sierra Leone and Liberia declared national drug emergencies in response. Forensic analysis of Kush samples revealed that the substance contained variable and largely unknown quantities of synthetic cannabinoids (MDMB-4en-PINACA, ADB-BUTINACA), nitazene compounds (protonitazene), cocaine, and a range of other adulterants, sold as a single product under a locally understood name, with users having no awareness of the pharmacological profile of what they are consuming.

Over 85% of admissions to the Sierra Leone Psychiatric Hospital are linked to Kush, with treatment centres overwhelmed.

This case is strategically significant for India as a proof-of-concept scenario: it demonstrates that NPS compounds can rapidly achieve mass-market penetration in new geographies when packaged in a locally relatable format, distributed through established street-level networks, and priced at access levels that undercut established drug categories.

The pattern of anonymous synthetic compound adulteration within a locally branded product is a distribution model that could be replicated in any urban drug market with established heroin or cannabis retail infrastructure including markets in Indian metropolitan cities.

1.5 Technology in the Global Drug Markets

The digital transformation of drug markets has fundamentally restructured global distribution by reducing the transaction costs, physical risks, and information asymmetries; technology has created a resilient, efficient ecosystem accessible to younger, digitally native populations.

1.5.1 Darknet Markets (DNMs)

Darknet marketplaces (DNMs), accessed via encrypted networks such as Tor, are operating similarly to e-commerce platforms, offering listings, reviews, and escrow services for illegal goods, particularly drugs. Some of these platforms are highly sophisticated, with strong security and service standards.

Following major takedowns of Hydra, Alpha Bay, and Hansa, the ecosystem has become fragmented and decentralised, with multiple smaller markets and emerging blockchain-based platforms that are harder to disrupt.

Sales are dominated by synthetic drugs, NPS, and pharmaceuticals due to their suitability for discreet postal delivery.

1.5.2 Cryptocurrency & Decentralized Finance

Cryptocurrency provides the pseudonymity required for settlement and money laundering. But as Bitcoin becomes easier for agencies to trace via blockchain analytics, traffickers are migrating to **Monero (XMR)** and **Zcash**, which use protocol-level encryption to hide identities and amounts.

Additionally, Decentralized Finance (DeFi) platforms are being used to launder proceeds through complex, automated transactions across blockchain networks, with no central authority to regulate or monitor transaction.

1.5.3 Social Commerce & Encrypted Platforms

Encrypted messaging platforms such as Telegram, WhatsApp, and Signal have emerged as significant channels for drug distribution globally, including in India. Unlike darknet markets that require specialized access, these platforms are widely accessible via smartphones, lowering entry barriers and enabling broader reach.

Among these, Telegram has become a prominent platform for drug advertising, with public channels offering product listings, pricing, and delivery details to large subscriber bases.

Enforcement is challenged in these platforms due to jurisdictional issues in securing platform cooperation, the ephemeral nature of content (including auto-deletion of messages), and the use of multiple accounts, layered communication methods, and cryptocurrency payments by vendors to maintain anonymity.

1.5.4 The Postal Vector: A Strategic Blind Spot

The convergence of darknet markets, synthetic drugs, and international postal systems has created a major enforcement challenge, often termed the small-parcel postal vector. High profit margins- for example, small quantities of drugs such as MDMA and LSD yielding substantial returns make the model viable even when some shipments are intercepted.

Detection is further constrained by the nature of synthetic drugs and NPS: many are not covered in standard screening systems, require only small quantities for high value, and are often concealed using advanced methods such as false labelling or chemical masking. As a result, a considerable proportion of illicit consignments evades detection during screening.



Figure 1.4 - Darknet platforms currently taken down by DEA & FBI (USA) | Source: EUROPOL media & news



Figure 1.5 - Cryptocurrency platforms primarily used for criminal activities | Source: Finance Research Letters Volume 67, Part B, September 2024, 105875 Volume 67, Part B, September 2024, 105875

ANONYMITY	FINANCIAL
- Tor & VPN chaining makes source identification nearly impossible 87% of darknet drug vendors used Tor + VPN double-layering <3% of Tor-based drug transactions resulted in successful IP attribution by law enforcement.	- Monero & DeFi laundering are beyond current AML tools \$2.8 billion laundered via DeFi protocols in 2022 46% rise in Monero (XMR) adoption on darknet markets 2020–2023 0% blockchain transparency- Monero's ring signatures defeat chain-analysis tools.
Source: EMCDDA- Drugs and the Darknet (2023 Update). EU Drugs Agency, 2023	Source: Chainalysis Crypto Crime Report 2023. Chainalysis, Feb 2023
LOGISTICS	EVIDENCE
4.7 billion international parcels processed annually (UPU, 2022). <1% of small parcels physically inspected at most postal hubs. 65% of EMCDDA-sampled darknet drug seizures were parcels under 50g.	23 seconds default auto-delete setting used by >80% of drug vendor channels (RAND 2022). 0 logs retained - Telegram's server architecture retains no message metadata post-deletion. - Tor onion routing splits packet paths across ≥3 nodes; no single node holds full routing data. 72% of darknet prosecutions cite insufficient digital evidence as primary charge reduction factor.
Source: UNODC — Combating Illicit Trafficking via Postal and Courier Services (2022) · UNODC, 2022	Source: RAND Europe — Internet-facilitated Drugs Trade (2022) · RAND Europe, 2022

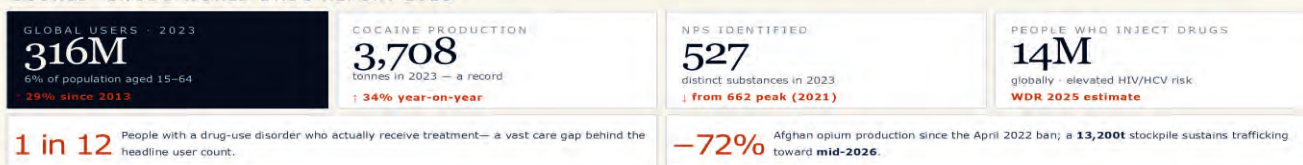
Table 1.4 — Role of Cryptocurrency and Dark Web in enabling Criminal activity

Global Drug Trafficking Trends

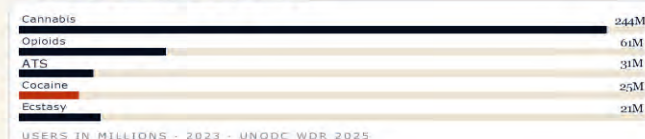
Understanding the *Global Drug Problem Scenario*

316 million users worldwide. A 29% surge in a decade. Synthetic drugs have broken free from geography, trafficking has moved onto darknet marketplaces, and geopolitics has fractured old corridors — placing India between two of the world's largest production zones.

SOURCE: UNODC WORLD DRUG REPORT 2025



1.1 WHO IS USING — AND WHAT



TREND DRIVERS

Cannabis remains the most widely used drug (4.6% prevalence); high-THC diversification dominates young adult use. **Cocaine** is the fastest-growing market — from 17M to 25M users in a decade, with production up 34% YoY and coca paste prices down 40%, signalling oversupply. **Opioids** stable in headcount but shifting from plant-based to synthetic — a structural inflection.

1.2 PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY TRENDS



1.3 INDIA AT THE INTERSECTION OF FOUR TRAFFICKING VECTORS



1.4 EMERGING THREATS · NITAZENES, 'KUSH' AND DARKNET RESILIENCE



1.5 THE TECHNOLOGY ENFORCEMENT GAP



• Strategic implications for India

Simultaneous pressure from every corridor demands a corridor-based, not shipment-based, response.

- Multi-directional supply pressure requires coordinated enforcement across domains.
- Trafficking-related violence is spilling across transit states — Ecuador's homicide rate rose nearly sixfold (2020–23) on cocaine rivalry; market competition can trigger broader security crises.
- India's maritime neighbourhood — Sri Lanka's container ports, the Bay of Bengal and the Gujarat/Maharashtra coast — warrants close, continuous monitoring.



C H A P T E R 2

India in the Global Drug Landscape

Overview

India occupies a position of exceptional strategic consequence within the global narcotics ecosystem, operating at the intersection of multiple illicit supply chains while simultaneously emerging as a significant site of domestic demand. Its role is multidimensional: a transit corridor for cross-border drug flows, a supplier of precursor chemicals essential to synthetic drug production, and an increasingly important consumption market shaped by shifting socio-economic and demographic dynamics.

This centrality is reinforced by geography. Flanked by the Golden Crescent to the northwest and the Golden Triangle to the northeast, two of the world's most prolific drug-producing regions, India sits at a critical convergence point for the movement of opiates, methamphetamine, and pharmaceutical drugs across Asia.

These proximities generate sustained inflows while simultaneously exposing India to spillover effects from production surges, trafficking route diversification, and enforcement displacement in neighbouring regions.

This chapter conceptualizes India as a structural node within global narcotics networks. It analyses the country's geographic vulnerabilities, including extensive land and maritime interfaces, as well as the strategic challenges arising from its location between two high-intensity illicit drug-producing regions.

Further, it examines the inherent duality of India's pharmaceutical sector, globally recognized for its scale and legitimacy, yet susceptible to diversion and misuse within illicit supply chains, thereby situating India at the nexus of both regulated and underground drug economies.

2.1. India's Strategic Geography and Vulnerability

2.1.1. Extensive Land interface

The India-Pakistan border (approximately 3,323 km) presents a persistent interdiction challenge given its proximity to Afghanistan, the world's historically dominant opium producer. Despite the 2022 Taliban drug ban, which reduced opium production by 93 per cent from its peak, UNODC notes that stockpiles remain sufficient to meet demand through 2026. The pressure on the India-Pakistan corridor is therefore structural and ongoing. The India-Myanmar border (approximately 1,643 km) passes through hilly, heavily forested terrain in Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram, and Arunachal Pradesh. Myanmar's illicit opium production increased by over 50 per cent between 2020 and 2024, with the area under poppy cultivation reaching 45,200 hectares. Methamphetamine (Yaba) flows from Myanmar through this corridor continue to intensify, reflecting the broader global trend of methamphetamine expansion documented in UNODC 2025.

The Bangladesh border (approximately 4,096 km) heavily riverine and difficult to plug, is a significant route for Phensedyl (codeine -based cough syrup) trafficking, confirmed by UNODC illicit financial flow data; showing pharmaceutical outward flows to Bangladesh. India's narcotics landscape is characterized by a layered risk architecture spanning high-intensity border zones, established transit corridors, urban consumption centres, and emerging threat vectors.

2.1.2. High-Risk Frontier Zones (Immediate Priority)

The western corridor (Indo-Pakistan border) remains a primary conduit for heroin with Punjab, Rajasthan and J&K forming the core belt. Punjab's drone vulnerability marks a critical escalation, with cross-border air-drops enabling the movement of drugs, arms, and counterfeit currency, indicating

increasing technological sophistication of trafficking networks. The eastern gateway (Indo-Myanmar border) functions as a major entry point for methamphetamine and heroin from the Golden Triangle, exacerbated by porous terrain and the Free Movement Regime (FMR), particularly across Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Arunachal Pradesh.

2.1.3. Medium-Risk Transit Corridors (Immediate Priority)

The Indo-Nepal corridor facilitates the flow of cannabis, hashish, and pharmaceutical drugs into northern and eastern India, leveraging open-border dynamics. The Indo-Bangladesh border areas are exploited for trafficking of codeine-based substances & ecstasy tablets with eastern states acting as key transit and distribution nodes. Illicit cultivation patterns are evolving, with poppy and cannabis production gradually shifting toward northeastern border areas and certain coastal regions, indicating decentralization of domestic supply sources.

2.1.4. Urban Distribution Hubs

Major metropolitan regions such as Delhi NCR, Mumbai, and Bangalore serve as primary consumption centres, particularly for high-value synthetic drugs and cocaine, reflecting rising urban demand and purchasing power.

2.1.5. Maritime Risk Areas

A maritime shift in trafficking routes is underway, with networks increasingly exploiting sea lanes via Sri Lanka and the Maldives, impacting India's western and southern coastal states. India's coastline, stretching from Gujarat to West Bengal, serves as both an entry and exit route for narcotics trafficking. In 2025, four maritime seizure operations recovered over 390 kg of narcotics, including 305.894 kg of amphetamine at Porbandar, 53.62 kg of Ganja at Ramanathapuram, and 29.954 kg of hashish oil at VOC Port, Tamil Nadu.

2.2. Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle

Key Finding — UNODC WDR 2025 *Global opium production remained 93% below pre-ban levels in 2024, yet Afghan stockpiles are estimated at 13,200 tonnes. Myanmar produced 995 tonnes in 2024, i.e. 50% higher than in 2020.*

2.2.1. The Golden Crescent

The dominant narrative around the Golden Crescent in recent years has been one of decline, anchored to the dramatic collapse of Afghan opium cultivation from approximately 233,000 hectares in 2022 to just 10,800 hectares in 2023, following Taliban-imposed eradication. It would be analytically imprudent, however, to interpret this contraction as a diminishing threat to India.

Three considerations warrant caution. First, the volume decline is a supply-side phenomenon, not a demand-side one. Existing stockpiles have continued to sustain trafficking flows even as production has fallen, meaning the pipeline has not yet run dry. Further, these pipelines are now being used to traffic ATS, as there are reports of processed production of ATS in this region.

Second, the western corridor has not been abandoned by trafficking networks; it has been adapted. The India-Pakistan border, particularly through Punjab, has witnessed a marked shift toward drone-based smuggling as a countermeasure against ground-level interdiction.

This represents a technological escalation in smuggling methodology that outpaces current enforcement capacity along that frontier.

Third, and perhaps most consequential, the collapse of the Afghan supply has not eliminated the Golden Crescent as a geopolitical risk; it has redistributed it. Syndicates that historically depended on Afghan-origin heroin are now diversifying their portfolios, and some of that diversification is flowing eastward into India.

The broader implication is that India's western exposure is shifting from being a high-volume

heroin transit problem to a more complex, multi-substance, tech-enabled smuggling problem. The nature of interdiction required has changed and the institutional response has to undergo a change.

2.2.2. The Golden Triangle

If the Golden Crescent represents a threat in transition, the Golden Triangle represents one in acceleration. Myanmar's illicit opium cultivation expanded by approximately 56% between 2021 and 2023, growing from 30,200 to 47,100 hectares, making it the single most important substitute supply zone for the global gap left by Afghanistan's collapse. India's eastern borders are the most direct and porous entry point for this expanding production base, and the consequences are already visible.

The 140% increase in Amphetamine-Type Stimulant (ATS) seizures recorded in India between 2020 and 2025, culminating in 8.2 tonnes seized in 2024 alone, is the clearest empirical signal of how dramatically the eastern threat has escalated.

The northeastern states of Manipur, Mizoram, and Nagaland are bearing the sharpest frontline exposure. Porous border mechanisms, including the erstwhile Free Movement Regime along the India-Myanmar border, have created conditions under which these states have transitioned from peripheral transit zones to active staging grounds for distribution into the Indian hinterland. The second major trafficking corridor enters India through Champhai in Mizoram, which shares close proximity with Myanmar's Chin State. Drugs are smuggled through unfenced and porous border stretches and routed towards Silchar in Assam's Barak Valley through Aizawl and adjoining road networks. Thereafter, the contraband moves

towards Meghalaya and further reaches Guwahati, from where it is distributed across mainland India.

The risk of spillage, a well-documented dynamic in transit economies where drugs intended for onward markets are diverted into local consumption, is no longer hypothetical in this region. The combination of high supply availability, relative affordability of synthetic drugs, and limited treatment infrastructure create conditions that are structurally conducive to the entrenchment of local consumption markets.

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands present a particularly acute manifestation of this dynamic. Traffickers have exploited the archipelago's geography, using uninhabited islands for clandestine warehousing and mid-sea drop-offs, and relying on deep-sea dark vessels to move bulk shipments.

Multi-tonne seizure of 6,000 kg Methamphetamine in Andaman Sea in 2024 has already been recorded. Without a permanent, dedicated enforcement presence, the islands risk cementing

their role as a forward logistics hub for the Golden Triangle's westward expansion.

2.3. Securing precursor chemical supply chain

India's status as one of the world's largest producers of pharmaceutical drugs and precursor chemicals creates a structural vulnerability.

India is the world's largest supplier of generic medicines by volume, accounting for approximately 20 per cent of global generic drug exports.

Enabling provisions to regulate precursor chemicals to prevent their diversion for manufacturing of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by notifying them as controlled substances are not enough, traffickers adapt to enforcement pressure by shifting toward non-regulated pre-precursors. The importance of self-regulation by the chemical and pharmaceutical industry through Voluntary Code of Conduct assures greater significance in this context.

2.4. Consumption Trends: India in the Global Demand Picture

India's Magnitude of Substance Use Survey (MSUS, 2019) documented approximately 31 million current cannabis users and approximately 23 million opioid users, placing India among the world's largest opioid-using populations.

2.4.1 Opioids

Approximately 2.1% of the population (22.6 million individuals) use opioids. The prevalence of opioid use in India is three times the global average. There has been a significant shift in this category: while opium was the major opioid in 2004, heroin has now surpassed it as the most commonly used opioid.

2.4.2. Cannabis

About 2.8% of the population (31 million individuals) use cannabis. This includes 22 million people (2%) using Bhang (legal) and 13 million people (1.12%) using illegal products like Ganja and Charas. While the prevalence is lower than the global average, the proportion of people dependent on Ganja/Charas (1 in 7) is higher than that of those dependent on bhang (1 in 16).

2.4.3. Sedatives and Synthetic Drugs

Roughly 1.08% of Indians (11.8 million people) use sedatives non-medically. Other drugs like Cocaine (0.10%), Amphetamine Type Stimulants (0.18%), and Hallucinogens (0.12%) currently affect a smaller proportion of the population.

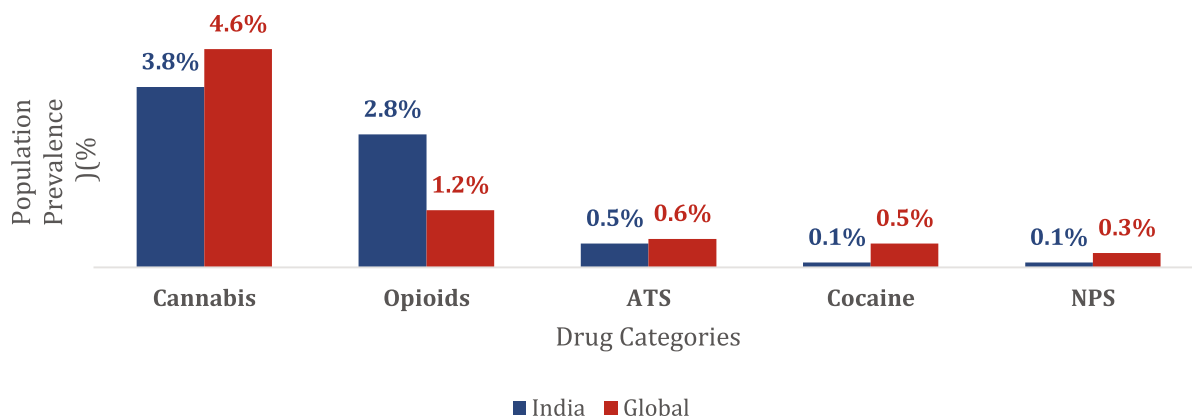


Figure 2.1 — Drug Consumption Trends: India vs Global Average (2023)

2.5. International Obligations and India's Treaty Architecture

India is a signatory to all three core UN drug control conventions. The domestic legal framework substantially implements these treaty commitments through the NDPS Act 1985, PIT-NDPS Act 1988, and PMLA 2002, Precursor Chemical Control, Mutual Legal Assistance, Treaties and Asset confiscation. India has consistently demonstrated strong compliance with INCB's annual review, in scheduling, reporting, and precursor notifications, while flagging the persistent challenge of pharmaceutical drug diversion, particularly tramadol and codeine, as an area requiring strengthened enforcement.

2.5.1 Control of Narcotic Drugs

India implements a strict zero-tolerance policy by giving multi-agency enforcement powers. While border guarding forces, including the Border Security Force (BSF), the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), the Assam Rifles, RPF and the Indian Coast Guard are empowered under the NDPS Act to execute searches and seizures, the State Police, State Excise, CBI, NIA, CEIB, Customs, DRI and CBN are empowered under the NDPS Act to execute searches, seizures and conduct investigations.

Agencies have successfully intercepted massive maritime smuggling, like a landmark 2024 joint operation involving the NCB, the Indian Navy, and state police, which resulted in the seizure of over 3,100 kg of narcotics.

2.5.2 Control of Psychotropic Substances

The NCB proactively targets the underground manufacturing sector, frequently busting clandestine laboratories producing synthetic psychotropics like Methamphetamine, Mephedrone.

To combat the evolving nature of the drug trade, Indian authorities actively monitor dark web marketplaces and utilize bottom-to-top investigations to track illegal psychoactive shipments sent through international courier parcels and internet pharmacies.

The government rapidly updates the schedules of restricted psychotropic substances to legally intercept New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) before they can establish a foothold in the domestic market.

2.5.3 Precursor Chemical Control

Under the NDPS (Regulation of Controlled Substances) Order 2013, pharmaceutical manufacturers and chemical industries are subjected to rigorous compliance checks like filing mandatory returns, and any discrepancy triggers immediate audits to prevent the diversion of raw materials (like ephedrine or pseudoephedrine) into the illicit market.

India actively participates in the International Narcotics Control Board's (INCB) Pre-Export

Notification (PEN) Online system through CBN, ensuring that any controlled precursor chemicals leaving Indian ports are legitimately authorized by the destination country's government.

2.5.4 Mutual Legal Assistance

By leveraging its Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs), Indian agencies, including NCB, frequently execute 'controlled deliveries' which allow illicit consignments to pass borders under heavy surveillance to identify, track, and arrest the ultimate cartel bosses in foreign jurisdictions, rather than just catching the low-level carriers.

2.5.5 Asset Confiscation

DLEAs in India are mandated to run financial investigations concurrently with all major drug seizures and dismantle the financial backbone of the syndicates.

Using provisions under Chapter VA of the NDPS Act and the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), the Competent Authority routinely freezes bank accounts, seizes real estate, and forfeits shell companies built on drug proceeds.

The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU-IND) continuously analyses banking data to flag

suspicious, high-volume transactions, directly leading law enforcement to laundered cartel assets.

2.5.6 Demand Reduction

Launched in 2020, the flagship national public health campaign, Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyan has achieved massive grassroots scale. By recent milestones, the initiative has actively sensitized over 180 million people across the country, including millions of youth and women, through widespread community outreach and awareness programs.

To modernize its public response, the government launched MANAS (Madak-Padarth Nished Asoochna Kendra), a dedicated 24x7 toll-free helpline (1933) and digital portal that allows citizens to report drug trafficking anonymously or seek immediate medical counselling for addiction.

The government successfully integrated demand reduction into the education system by involving over 4,80,000 educational institutions, ensuring that preventative education and de-addiction messaging directly reach young, at-risk demographics.

International Obligation	Convention
Control of Narcotic Drugs	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961
Control of Psychotropic Substances	Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971
Precursor Chemical Control	United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances 1988 (Art. 12)
Mutual Legal Assistance	United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances 1988 (Art. 7)
Asset Confiscation	United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances 1988 (Art. 5)
Demand Reduction	All three

Table 2.1 — International Obligations and Conventions

Between two production zones, with 15,106 km of land border.

India is simultaneously a transit corridor, the world's largest source of generic pharmaceutical ingredients, and a growing consumer market.

Seven land neighbours, a 11,099 km coastline, and treaty commitments to three UN conventions define its structural exposure.

SOURCE · UNODC WDR 2025; MSUS 2019

LAND BORDER

15,106

km

COASTLINE

11,099

km of maritime exposure

PAKISTAN BORDER

3,323 km

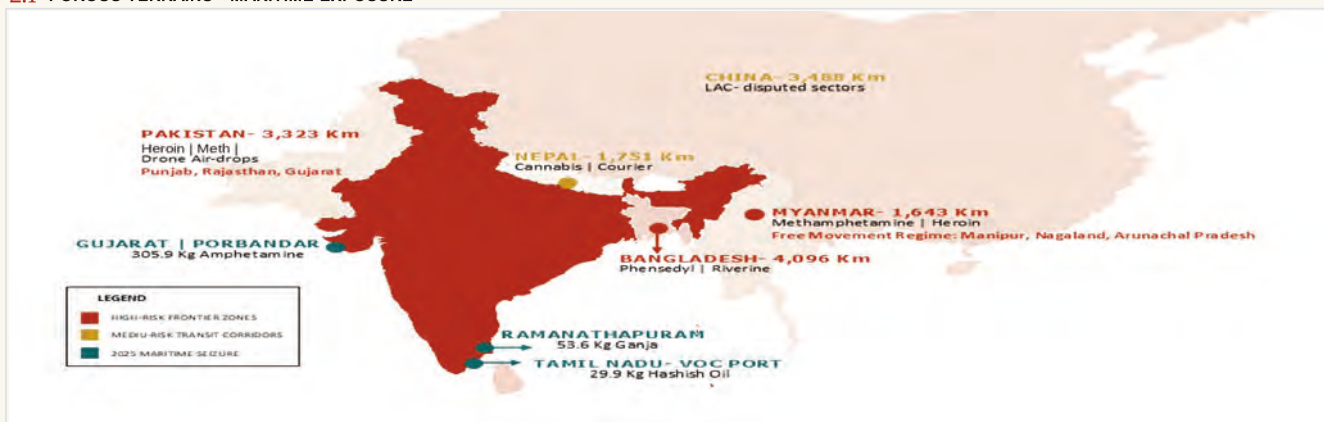
Heroin · Hashish

MYANMAR BORDER

1,643 km

Rugged NE terrain under Free Movement Regime

2.1 POROUS TERRAINS · MARITIME EXPOSURE



2.2 GOLDEN CRESCENT ↔ INDIA ↔ GOLDEN TRIANGLE

GOLDEN CRESCENT-UNODC WDR 2025

Global opium production **93% below** pre-ban levels — but 13,200 t in Afghan stockpiles.

- Afghan cultivation collapsed from ~233,000 ha (2022) to **10,800 ha** (2023), yet stockpiles sustain flows.
- Western corridor: High-volume heroin transit problem → complex, multi-substance, drone-enabled smuggling problem.

GOLDEN TRIANGLE · MYANMAR

995 t | **+140%**

- opium in 2024: 50% higher than 2020
- ATS Seizures between 2020 and 2025
- Cultivation up from ~56% (2021-23): 30,200 → 47,100 ha — the main substance substitute for Afghanistan's collapse.
- Andaman & Nicobar emerging as a forward logistics hub.

STRUCTURAL VULNERABILITIES

- Legitimate cross-border trade conceals cargo
- Informal NE migration covers high-frequency moves
- Punjab drone air-drops moving drugs, arms & fake currency
- Free Movement Regime exploitation at Myanmar
- Fishing vessels below surveillance thresholds

2.3 PRECURSOR CHEMICAL DIVERSION · INDIA'S PHARMA PARADOX

GLOBAL SHARE

20% generic drug exports

- India is the world's largest supplier of generic medicines by volume.
- By 2025, traffickers shifted to non-regulated **pre-precursors** that bypass narcotic filters
- India- identified as the primary source country for trafficked pregabalin, a pharmaceutical increasingly used non-medically for its dissociative effects, with seizure clusters appearing in Africa and the Middle East.
- India appears as upstream node in global illicit supply chain.

2.4 DEMAND · INDIA IN THE GLOBAL PICTURE

MSUS 2019 · NCB 2025

CANNABIS USERS (MSUS)

2019

31M

current users across India

OPIOID USERS (MSUS)

2019

23M

among the world's largest opioid populations

SEDATIVES AND DRUGS USE · INDIANS

1.08% | **0.10%** | **0.18%**

Sedatives:

Non-medical use

Cocaine

ATS

Fastest-rising segment

2.5 TREATY ARCHITECTURE · COMPLIANCE STATUS

International Obligation	Convention
Control of Narcotic Drugs	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961
Control of Psychotropic Substances	Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971
Precursor Chemical Control	United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances 1988 (Art. 12)
Mutual Legal Assistance	United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances 1988 (Art. 7)
Asset Confiscation	United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances 1988 (Art. 5)
Demand Reduction	All three

Drug Trafficking Scenario in India

Overview

India faces a growing challenge of trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances due to its geographic location between two major global drug-producing regions.

This strategic vulnerability is compounded by use of drones by the Pakistan based member of the transnational drug syndicates to push the Heroin & other drugs into India in the bordering State of Punjab, Rajasthan, and Jammu & Kashmir. The north-eastern states of Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Assam are affected on account of their proximity to Myanmar. Whereas, India's extensive coastline across Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu, is also exploited for the illicit trafficking of heroin, cocaine and synthetic drugs.

This chapter provides a comprehensive overview of the national seizure landscape for 2025, supported by the following key pillars of analysis:

- i. **Enforcement Data:** In 2025, Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (DLEAs) achieved their highest enforcement output on record, registering 148,063 cases and making 1,83,675 arrests. This resulted in the seizure of approximately 12,409 quintals (over 1,240 tonnes) of drugs valued at around ₹18,227 Crores.
- ii. **Diverse Contraband Composition:** The seizure profile of drugs remains a mix of traditional and emerging threats. While Cannabis products accounted for 51% (6,33,597 kg) of total seizures, Opiates at 29% (3,61,423 kg), and pharmaceutical drugs at 19% (2,37,390 kg) stood at second and third place. Though cocaine and synthetic drugs like ATS represent 1% by volume, their high potency and rapid market expansion present a critical challenge.
- iii. **Multi-Agency Synergy:** With State Enforcement Agencies registering nearly 99% of all cases, complemented by NCB, Customs, CBN and the DRI the enforcement action reflects a zero-tolerance approach of the Governments.

3.1. National Seizure Overview

Key Finding

In 2025, the DLEAs registered 148,063 cases and made 183,675 arrests (including 747 foreign nationals), seizing approximately 12,409 quintals of drugs, the highest enforcement output on record.

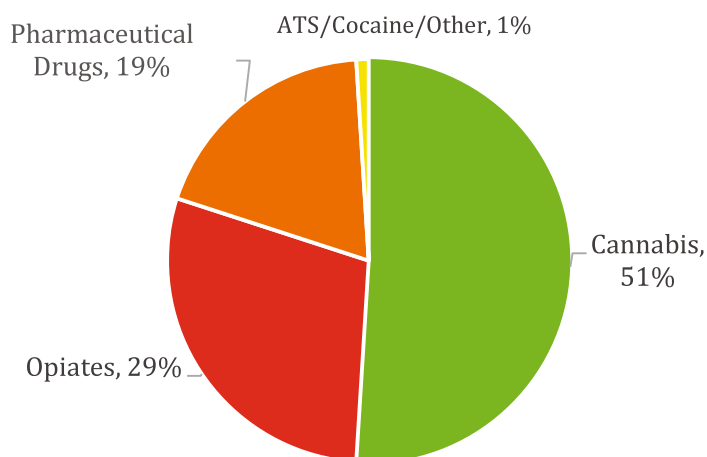


Figure 3.1 — Composition of NDPS Contraband Seized by DLEAs (2025)

In 2025, Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (DLEAs) reported substantial seizures across a range of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Cannabis (Ganja, hashish, and hashish oil) constituted the largest share, accounting for approximately 51% of total seizures (6,33,597 kg).

Opiates, including heroin, opium, morphine, codeine, and poppy straw, made up about 29% (3,61,423 kg), while pharmaceutical drugs such as Codeine-Based Cough Syrup (CBCS) and NRx medicines accounted for 19% (approximately 237,390 kg). The remaining 1% (8,575 kg) comprised Amphetamine-Type

Stimulants, cocaine, controlled substances, and other narcotic or synthetic drugs.

The enforcement landscape in 2025, reflected multi-agency participation. State Police accounted for the majority with 1,40,294 cases (94.8% of total cases), followed by State Excise (6,652 cases). The Central agencies, including Narcotics Control Bureau (439 cases), Central Bureau of Narcotics (277 cases), Customs (212 cases), and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (189 cases) contributed about 0.75% of the cases. National Drug Enforcement statistics is reflected in Annexure- I.

Agency	Total Cases	Share of Total Cases) (%)
State Police	1,40,294	94.75%
State Excise	6,652	4.49%
Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)	439	0.30%
Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN)	277	0.19%
Customs	212	0.14%
Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI)	189	0.13%
Total	1,48,063	

Table 3.1 — Share of Total Cases Amongst Enforcement Agencies (2025)

Total cases registered by all DLEAs increased from 68,144 in 2021 to 96,930 in 2024, before rising sharply to a five-year high of 1,48,063 in 2025- a single year increase of over 53%. Arrests followed a similar pattern, growing from 93,538 in 2021 to 122,224 in 2024, and then surging to 183,675 in 2025. The number of

arrests of foreign nationals in drug related crime in the year 2025 was 747. The arrest-to-case ratio however remained stable at approximately 1.2-1.3 throughout the period. Details of arrested foreign nationals are provided in Annexure- II.

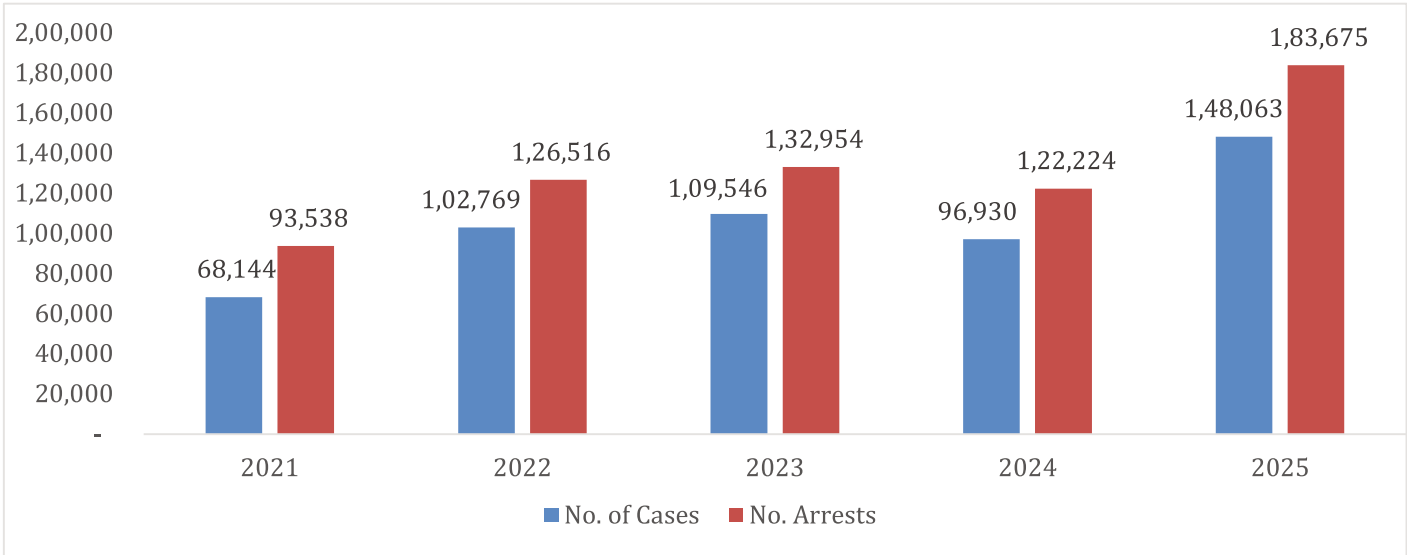


Figure 3.2 — Number of All India Cases and Arrests by DLEAs (2021–2025)

The narcotics drug seizure in India over 2021-2025 shows a mixed trend, with quantity falling from 16,096 quintals in 2021 to 12,409 quintals in 2025, i.e., a decline of about 22.9%. The value of the seized narcotic seizure drug remained stable since 2022, exceptionally

rising to ₹27,524 crore in 2024 due to a single seizure of high valued consignment of more than 6000 Kg of Methamphetamine and single of 1290 Kg Cocaine. Details of state wise seizures are at Annexure III.

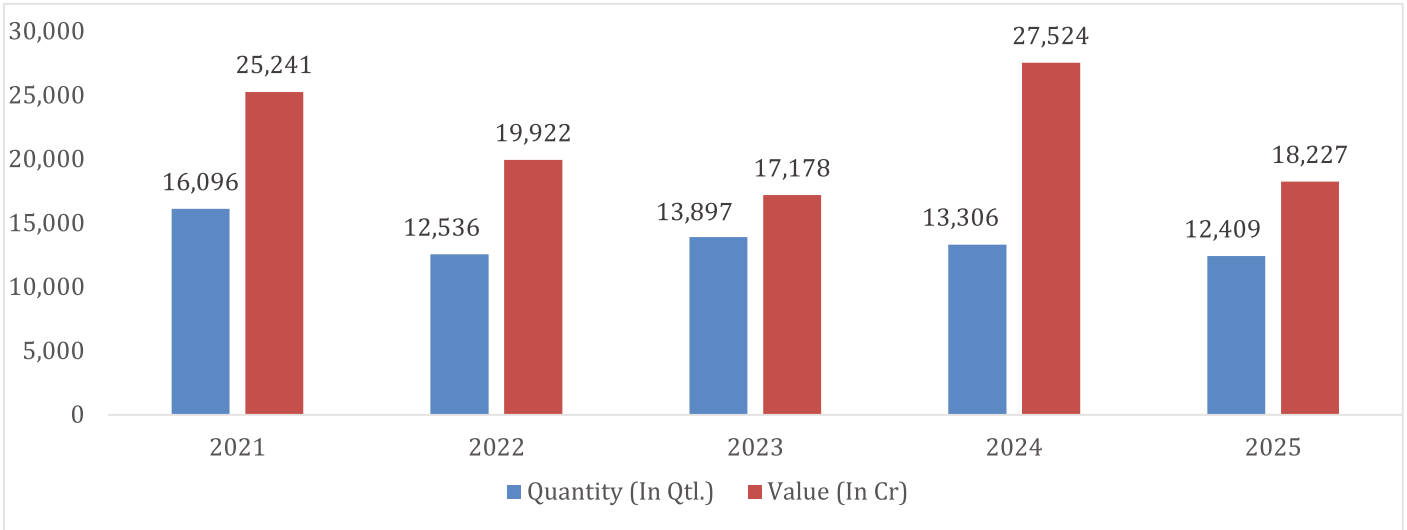


Figure 3.3 — Quantity of Drugs Seized and its Value by DLEAs (2021–2025)

3.2. Major Drug Routes: Border-wise Analysis

3.2.1. Golden Crescent: The Western Corridor

The Golden Crescent remains a key source of heroin, hashish, and ATS. Despite the Taliban's 2022 drug ban, which reduced Afghan opium production by 93%, pre-existing stockpiles (estimated at 13,200 tonnes) continue to sustain supply. Prices of dried opium have risen sharply to around USD 750/kg, while global heroin seizures have declined to nearly half of 2021 levels.

In India, border states such as Punjab, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir remain highly vulnerable to transborder trafficking from Pakistan. Punjab alone accounted for 2,086 kg

of heroin seizures in 2025, representing 58% of the national total (3,567 kg).

3.2.2. Golden Triangle: The Eastern Gateway

The Golden Triangle continues to be a major source of methamphetamine, through India's north-eastern states. Myanmar's opium production reached 995 tonnes in 2024, reinforcing its role in regional supply.

Among Indian states, Mizoram accounted for 1,477 kg of ATS seizures (42% of the national total of 3,485 kg). Other significant contributions were reported from Manipur (535 kg), Delhi (454 kg), Gujarat (308 kg) and Karnataka (164 kg).

3.3. Substance-wise Seizure Composition

The detailed national drug enforcement statistics for all substance categories, covering

the period 2021–2025, are reflected below which summarises the key seizure data

Substance	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Ganja (kg)	812,545	718,376	628,612	533,903	628,190
Hashish (kg)	4,309	3,598	3,375	6,907	5,407
Opium (kg)	5,161	3,805	8,533	8,632	8,094
Morphine (kg)	131	129	210	194	227
Heroin (kg)	7,197	5,410	2,986	2,596	3,567
Cocaine (kg)	364	218	292	1,483	226
ATS (kg)	504	1287	3495	8406	3485
Mephedrone (kg)	138	2872	688	3559	852

*Hashish data includes seizure data of Hashish & Hashish Oil

** ATS data includes seizure data of Amphetamine, Methamphetamine & MDMA

Table 3.2 — National Drug Enforcement Statistics: Seizures 2021–2025

3.3.1. Cannabis

Cannabis (Ganja, hashish and hashish oil) remained the most frequently seized narcotic drug in 2025.

As shown in figure 3.4, total cannabis seizures declined steadily from 8,169 quintals in 2021 to 5,408 quintals in 2024, before rebounding to 6,336 quintals in 2025.

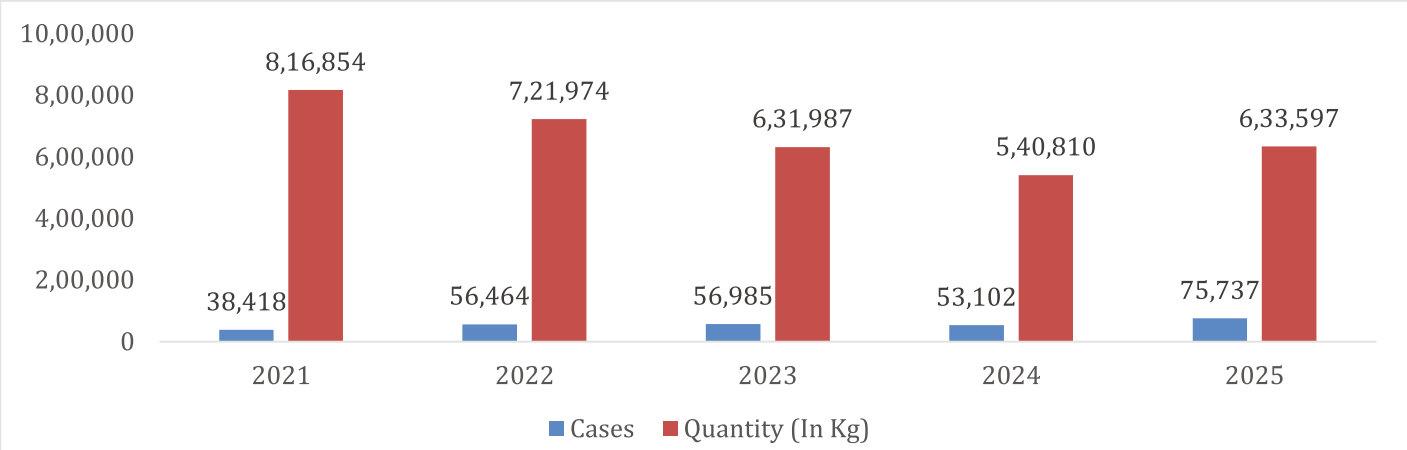


Figure 5.4 — Total Cannabis Seizure by DLEAs (including Hashish) trend: Cases and Quantity

CANNABIS



Cannabis/Ganja

Dried flowers and leaves of the Cannabis sativa plant, typically smoked or ingested.

Effects include euphoria, altered perception, impaired memory, increased heart rate, anxiety, and with chronic use, potential respiratory damage and psychological dependence.



Hashish

A concentrated cannabis resin extracted from the plant's trichomes, pressed into blocks.

More potent than Ganja, it causes intense euphoria, sedation, hallucinations, cognitive impairment, cardiovascular stress, and heightened risk of psychosis with prolonged use.



Hydroponic Ganja

Cannabis cultivated in nutrient-rich water without soil, producing higher THC concentrations.

Its amplified potency leads to stronger psychoactive effects, severe anxiety, paranoia, rapid heart rate, dependency risks, and greater neurological impact compared to conventionally grown cannabis.

Within this broader trend, Ganja continued to account for the bulk of cannabis seizures and recorded a notable increase in 2025. Seizures rose from 5,33,903 kg in 2024 to 6,28,190 kg (an increase of 18%), partially reversing the earlier decline from 8,12,545 kg in 2021.

At the same time, Ganja-related cases increased sharply from 50,072 to 71,612 (up by 43%) in the year 2025, indicating an expansion in enforcement coverage and zero tolerance to drug approach of the enforcement agencies.

In contrast, hashish seizures declined from 6,483 kg in 2024 to 5,112 kg in 2025, indicating either reduced detection or a possible shift in trafficking patterns within the cannabis segment.

Geographically, major cannabis seizures remain concentrated in key cannabis producing and transit regions. The major source states include Odisha, Tripura, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh reflecting both cultivation hotspots and established trafficking corridors.

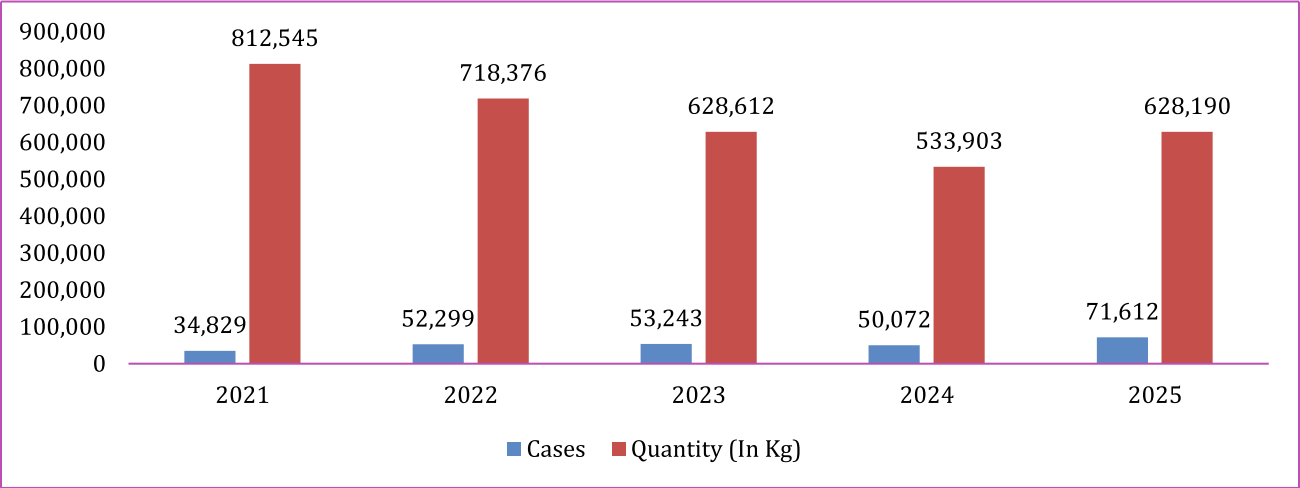


Figure 3.5 — Ganja Seizure Trend (by DLEAs): Number of Cases and Quantity Seized

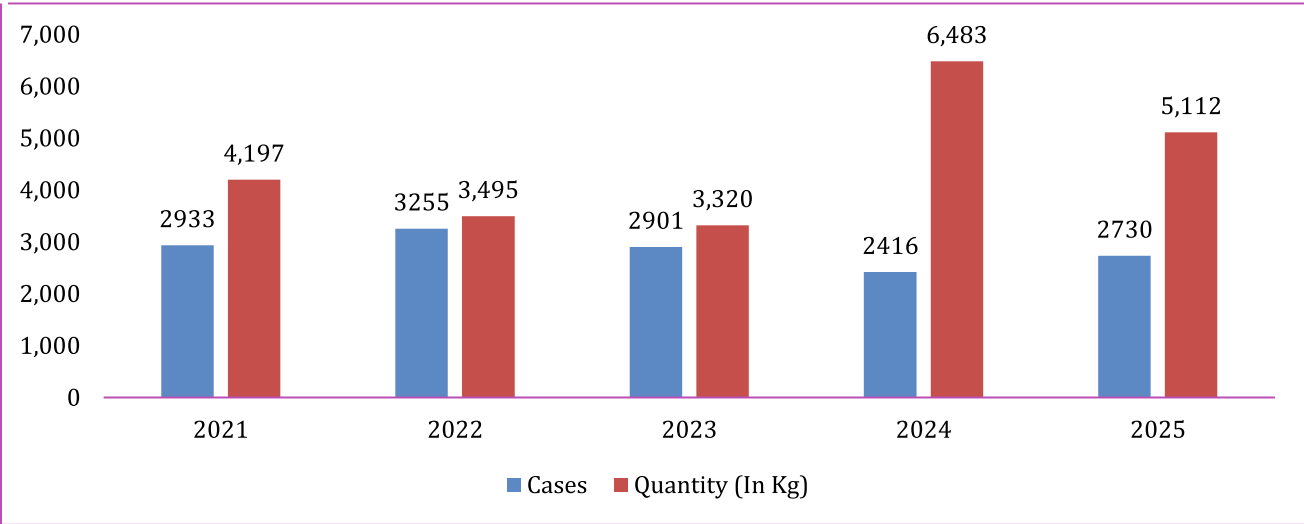


Figure 3.6 — Hashish Seizure Trend (by DLEAs): Number of Cases and Quantity Seized

3.3.2. Hydroponic Ganja

An emerging trend in drug trafficking is the growing circulation of Hydroponic Ganja, particularly in major metropolitan areas. Its higher potency, compact form, and ease of concealment make it attractive for urban markets and cross-border sourcing networks.

This shift is reflected in enforcement data from 2024 to 2025 while cases registered on account of such seizures increased from 102 to 687, the seizures rose from 303 kg to 4,862 kg, nearly a 16-fold increase in quantity recovered. Out of the 687 cases registered in 2025, 672 cases were registered at Airports with seizure of 4819 Kg of Hydroponic Ganja.

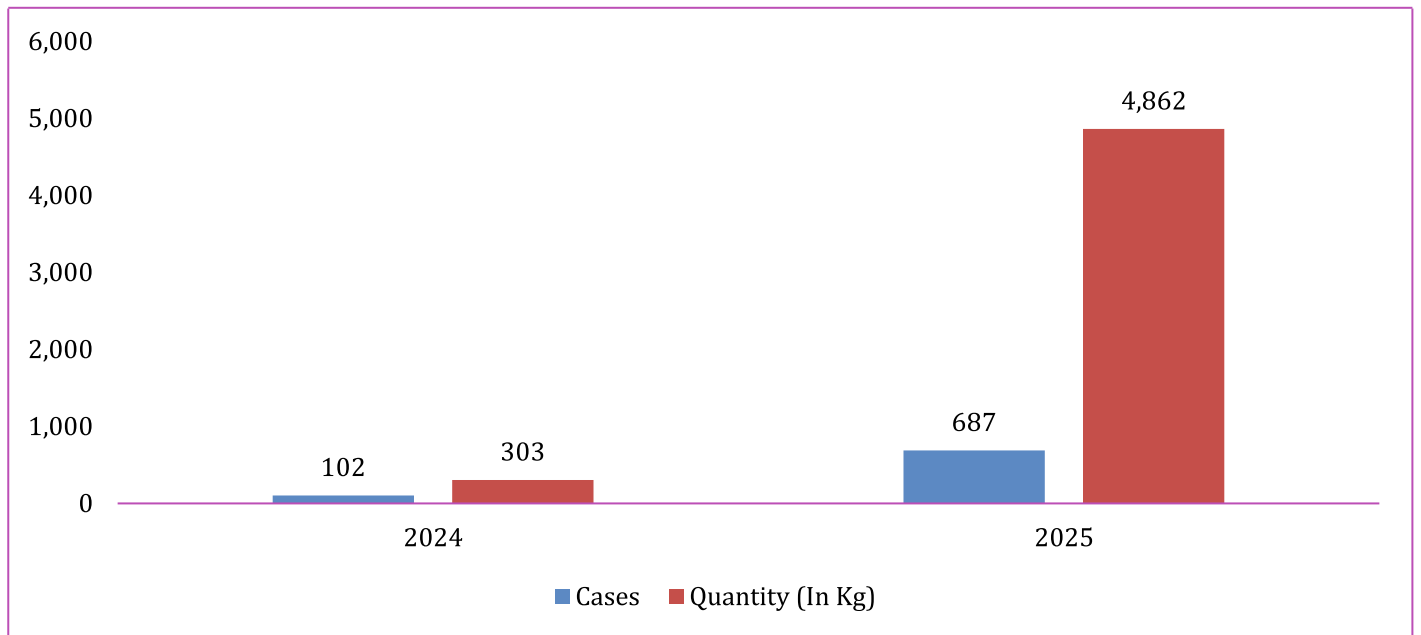


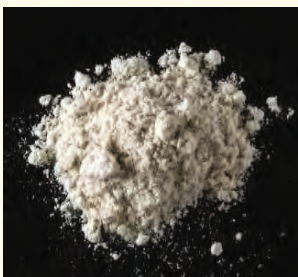
Figure 3.7 — Hydroponic Ganja Trend (by DLEAs): Number of Cases and Quantity Seized

3.3.3. Heroin: Divergent Seizure and Case Trends

Heroin trends indicate a clear divergence between seizure volumes and case numbers. Total seizure quantities declined from 7,197 kg in 2021 to 3,567 kg in 2025, even as the number of cases increased sharply from 12,634 to 36,793.

This suggests a shift towards smaller, more frequent consignments, likely in response to lesser availability and intensified enforcement.

The increase in seizures from 2,596 kg in 2024 to 3,567 kg in 2025 indicates a partial recovery in supply, which warrants close monitoring as trafficking networks may be re-establishing disrupted channels.



HEROIN

A highly addictive opioid derived from morphine, processed from poppy plants, typically injected, snorted, or smoked. Causes intense euphoria, respiratory depression, sedation, nausea, collapsed veins, organ failure, and severe physical dependence, with overdose frequently resulting in death.

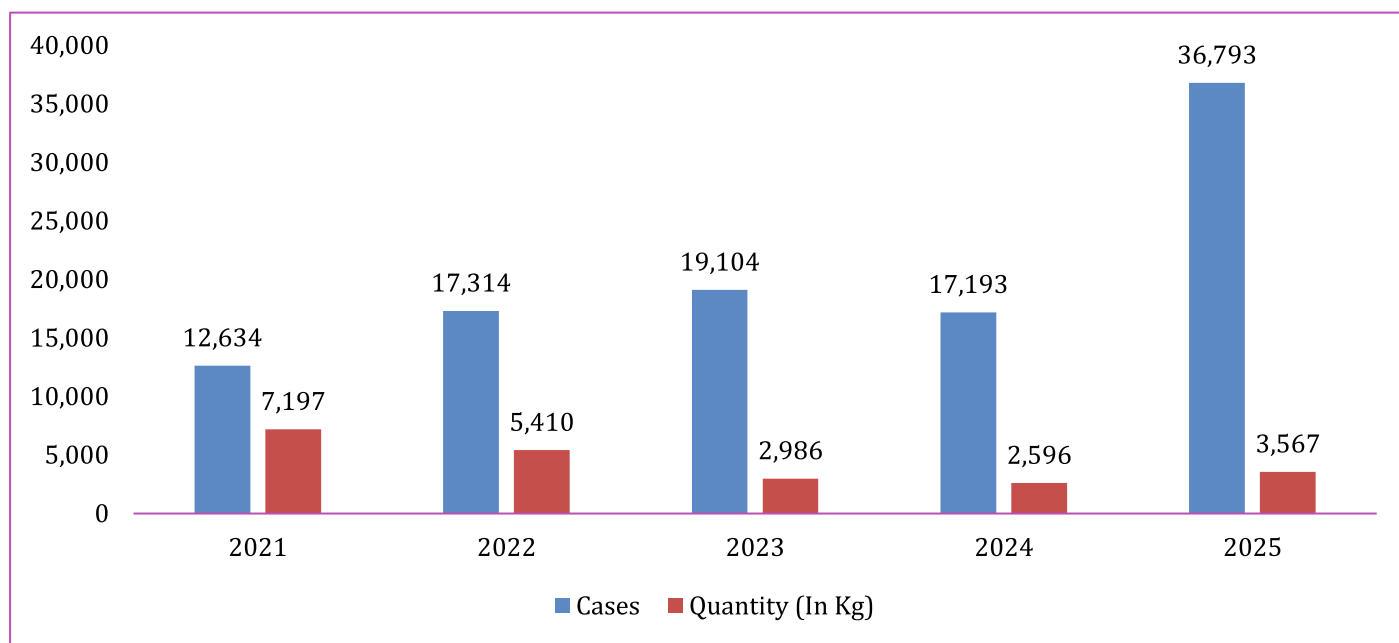


Figure 3.8 — Heroin seizure Trend (by DLEAs): Number of Cases and Quantity Seized

Punjab accounted for 2,085.55 kg (58% of total heroin seizures), reaffirming its central role in trafficking flows linked to the Golden Crescent.

3.3.4. Declining Trajectory of Opium and Poppy Straw

Opiates (opium, heroin, morphine, codeine, and poppy straw) showed a significant decline in seizures, falling from 5,21,366 kg in 2024 to 3,61,423 kg in 2025 (–31%). This reduction may be largely driven by a decrease in poppy

straw seizures due to intensified crop eradication efforts. In 2025, approximately 42,282 acres of illicit poppy cultivation were destroyed nearly 1.9 times higher than 2024 and four times the 2021 level.



OPIUM

A naturally occurring narcotic latex extracted from unripe *Papaver somniferum* seed pods. Consumed by smoking or ingestion, it causes euphoria, pain relief, respiratory depression, constipation, hormonal disruption, and severe physical and psychological dependence with prolonged use.



POPPY STRAW

All parts (except the seeds) of the opium poppy after harvesting, whether in their original form or cut, crushed, or powdered, and whether or not juice has been extracted therefrom.

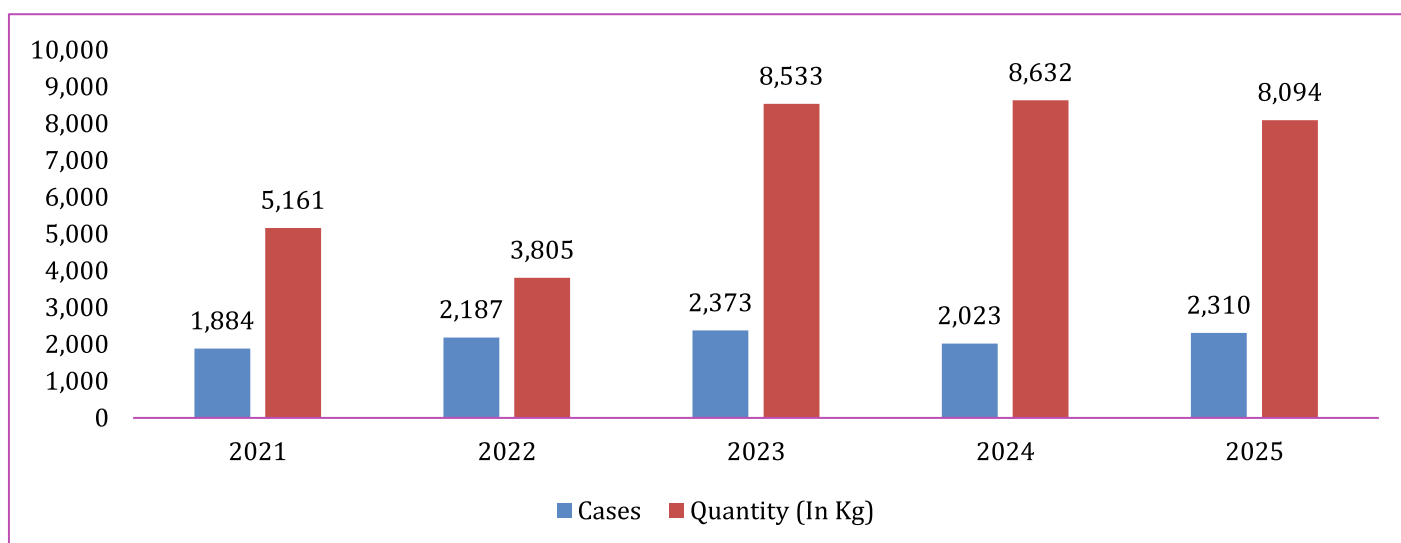


Figure 3.9 - Opium Seizure Trend (by DLEAs): Number of Cases and Quantity Seized

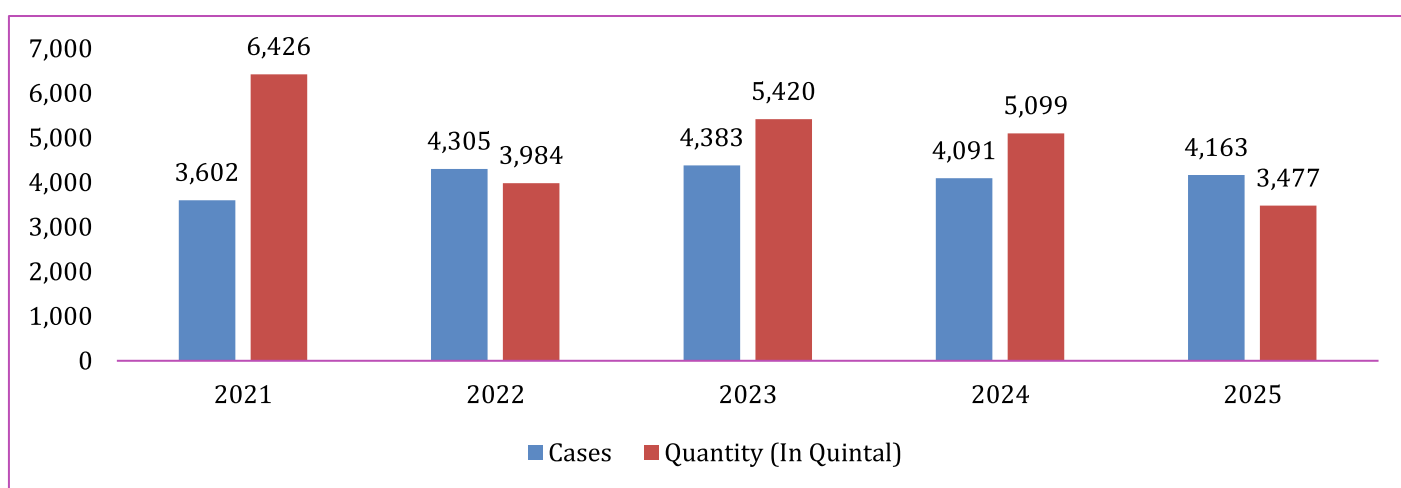


Figure 3.10 - Poppy Straw Seizure Trend (by DLEAs): Number of Cases and Quantity Seized

3.3.5. Cocaine

Cocaine seizures totalled 226 kg in 2025, with major interdiction in Maharashtra (108.06 kg), Delhi (55.49 kg), Tamil Nadu (15.60 kg), and Karnataka (14.52 kg). The higher figures in 2024 (1,483 kg) were driven by a single large seizure. Despite lower volume of cocaine

seizure, number of cases increased from 178 in 2024 to 267 in 2025 (+50%), indicating rising enforcement activity and a broadening of geographic footprint of cocaine distribution networks across urban centres.



COCAINE

A powerful stimulant alkaloid extracted from *Erythroxylum coca* leaves, typically snorted, injected, or smoked. Causes intense euphoria, elevated heart rate, hypertension, constricted blood vessels, paranoia, stroke risk, cardiac arrest, severe psychological dependence, and nasal tissue destruction with chronic use.

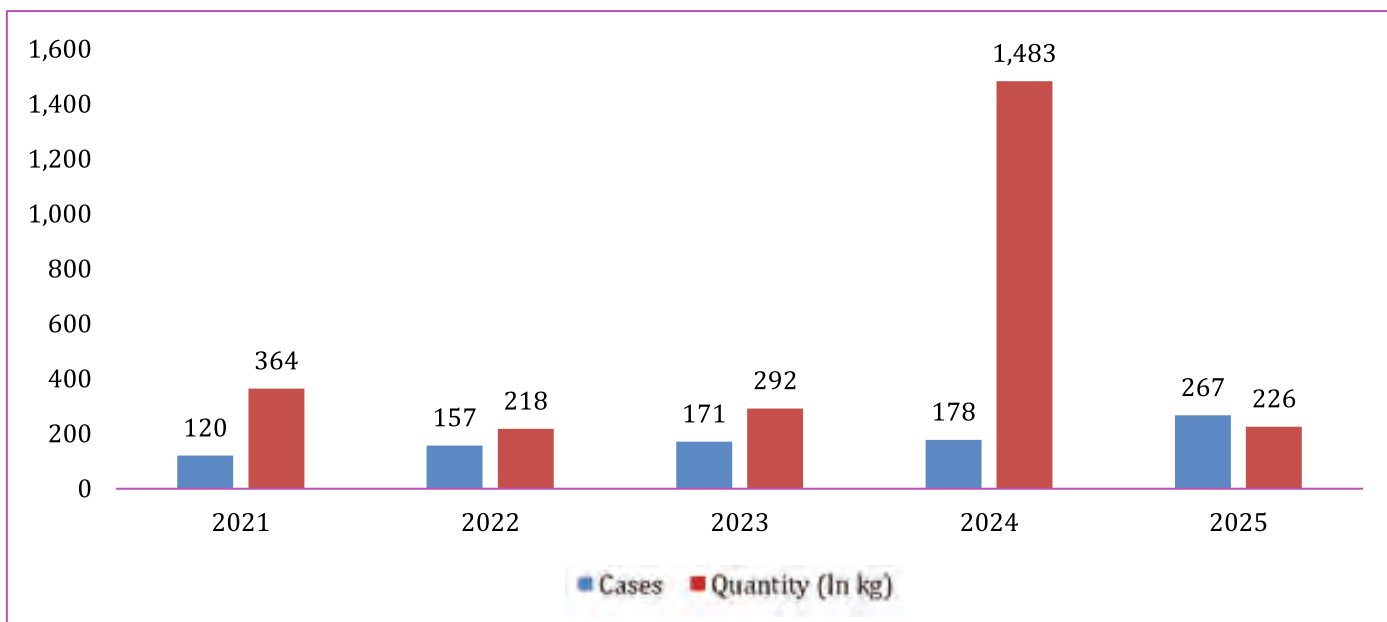


Figure 3.11 — Cocaine Seizure Trend (by DLEAs): Number of Cases and Quantity Seized

3.3.6. ATS & Mephedrone: Synthetic Surge

Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS) (Amphetamine, Methamphetamine & MDMA) has shown a sharp rise in trafficking activity. Seizures increased from 504 kg (2021) to a peak of 8,406 kg (2024), before declining to 3,485 kg in 2025. Notably, ATS cases rose significantly from 485 (2021) to 2,755 (2025), a 468% increase, indicating sustained expansion

of trafficking networks and effective enforcement efforts. The decline in seizure quantity in the year 2025 as compared to 2024 is attributable to single seizure of about 6,018 Kg in the Andaman Sea, while the longer-term trajectory remains sharply upward, with seizures nearly seven-fold higher in 2025 than in 2021.



ATS (Amphetamine-Type Stimulants)

A broad category of synthetic stimulants including amphetamine, methamphetamine, and MDMA, typically ingested, smoked, or injected. Causes intense euphoria, hyperactivity, insomnia, aggression, hyperthermia, cardiovascular damage, severe neurotoxicity, psychosis, and strong physical and psychological dependence with prolonged abuse.



MEPHEDRONE

A synthetic cathinone stimulant classified as a designer drug, commonly snorted or ingested. Causes euphoria, increased energy, elevated heart rate, hyperthermia, hallucinations, paranoia, serotonin syndrome, severe cardiovascular stress, and strong psychological dependence with repeated use.

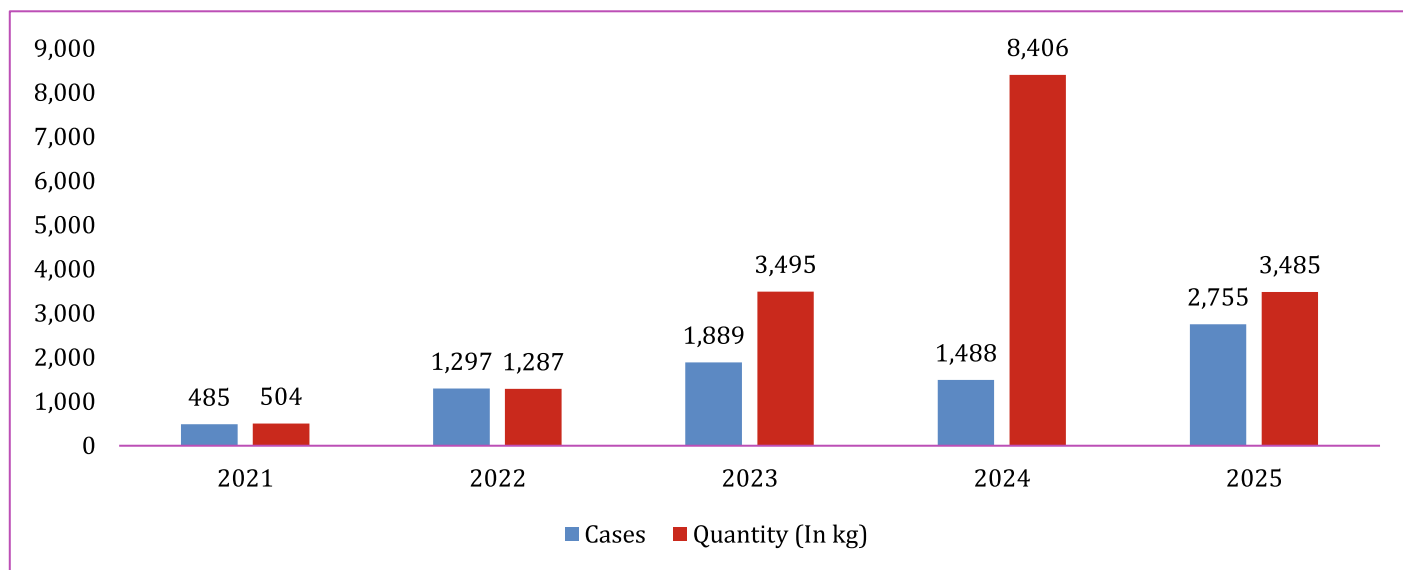


Figure 3.12 — ATS Seizure Trend (by DLEAs): Number of Cases and Quantity Seized

Mephedrone seizure/ cases increased steadily from 235 in 2021 to 1,271 in 2025, with the biggest jumps in 2023 and 2025. The quantity seized shows wild ups and downs, with 2022 and 2024 having very large seizures due

to 700 Kg seizure in 2022 and 900 Kg single seizure in 2024 from a clandestine lab bust. Large number of seizure cases may indicate more enforcement efforts or increasing trafficking or both.

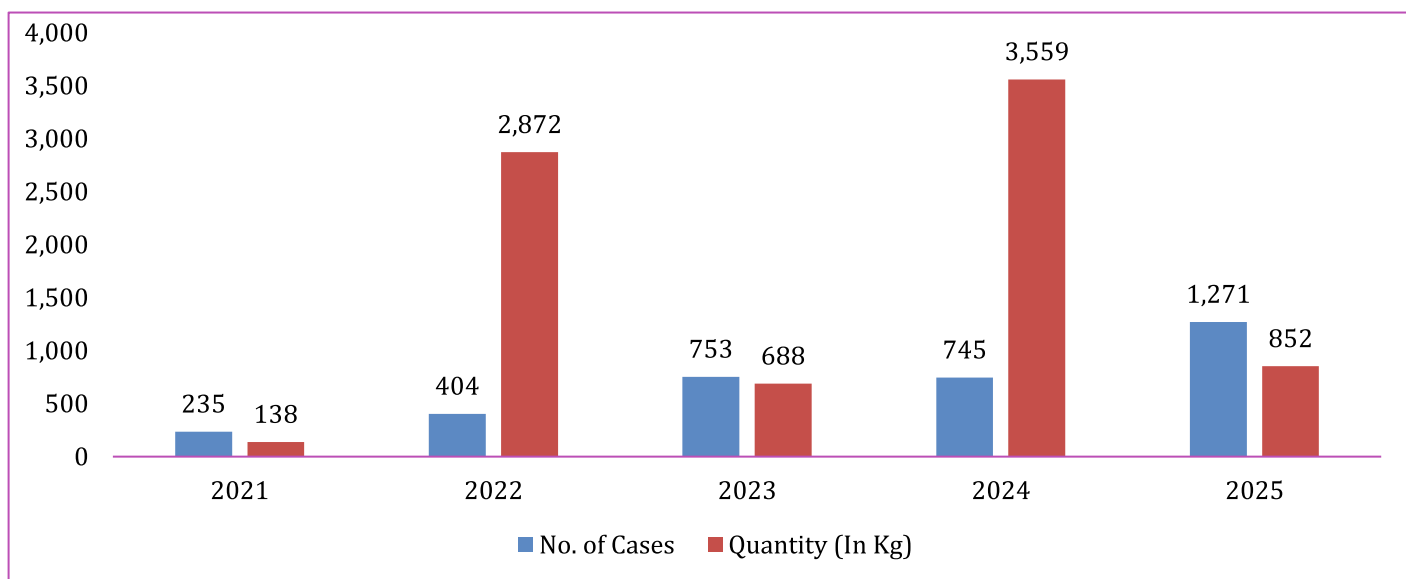
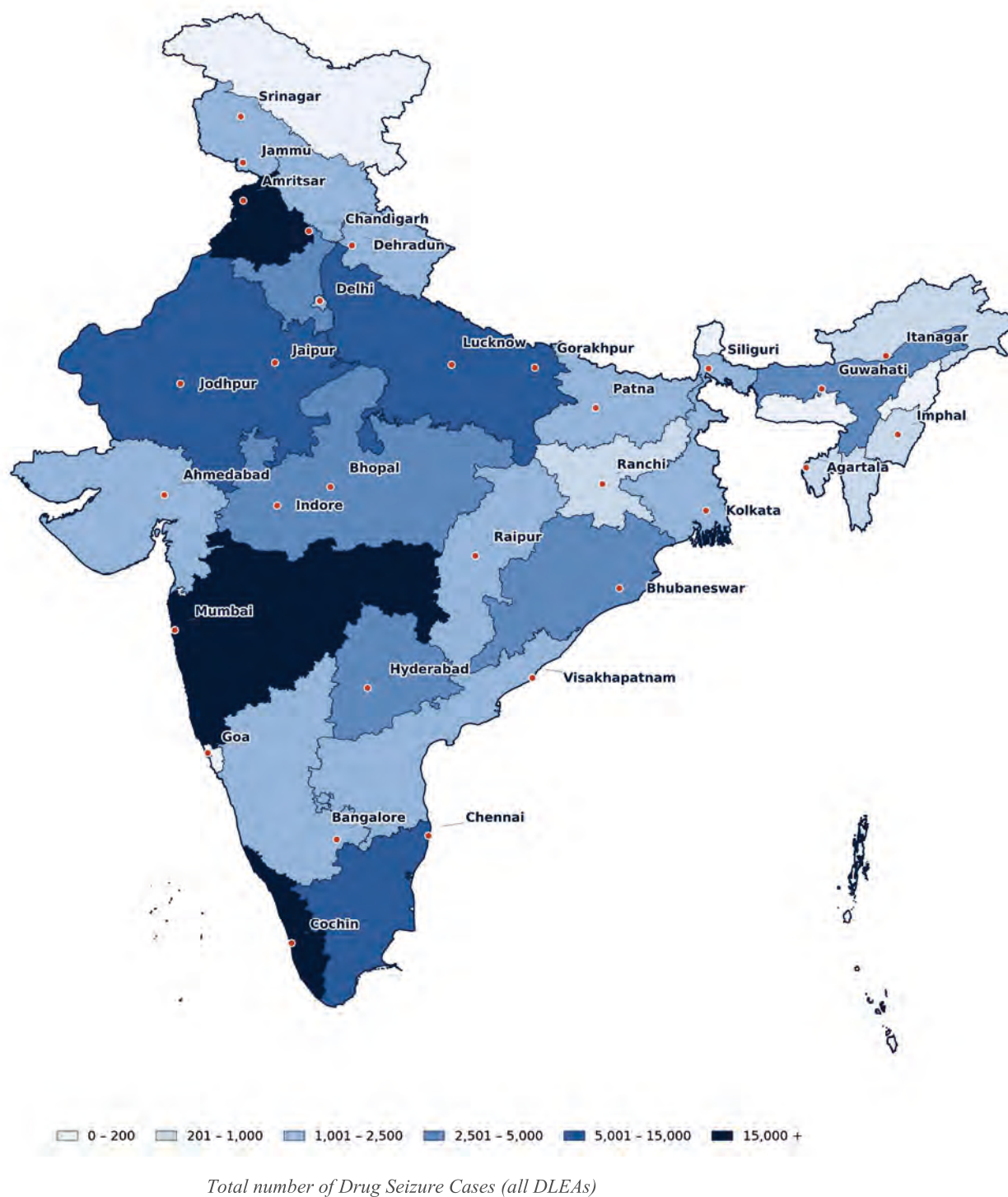


Figure 3.13 — Mephedrone Seizure Trend (by DLEAs): Number of Cases and Quantity Seized

3.4. Heat maps of Indian States Based on Drug Seizure Cases



3.5. Evolving Modus Operandi

Drug trafficking networks are increasingly leveraging technology and diversified logistics channels to evade detection, using dead drop methods, drones, darknet market, cryptocurrencies, courier services and maritime routes. Additionally, India's location in the Indian Ocean region continues to make it a transit hub for drugs originating from the Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle. In 2025, four significant maritime interdictions were recorded, involving seizures of Ganja, Hashish oil, Amphetamine, and Hashish across coastal regions including in Tamil Nadu and Gujarat (refer Annexure- IV)

3.5.1. Drone-Based Smuggling

Drone-based trafficking has emerged as a major and rapidly escalating threat along the

Indo-Pak border. In 2025, 305 cases were detected with 468 kg seized, a 98% increase in quantity over 2024. The scale of this threat is underscored by the growth trajectory: from just 3 incidents (10 kg) in 2021, incidents surged to 35 (148 kg) in 2022, then 28 (103 kg) in 2023, before accelerating sharply to 179 incidents (236 kg) in 2024 and 305 incidents (468 kg) in 2025, a 100-fold increase in incident count over five years. This exponential rise reflects the growing operational maturity of trafficking networks using unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) to circumvent traditional border controls. Punjab accounted for 298 cases and 461 kg, primarily involving heroin (449.751 kg) and methamphetamine (9.018 kg). Additional incidents were reported in Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir. (refer Annexure- V)

Emerging Threat

In 2025, drone-based drug interdiction reached a historic high, a 70% increase in cases registered over 2024 and seizure of 468 kg of drugs (mainly Heroin). Punjab accounted for 298 of 305 cases where drone was used for trafficking.

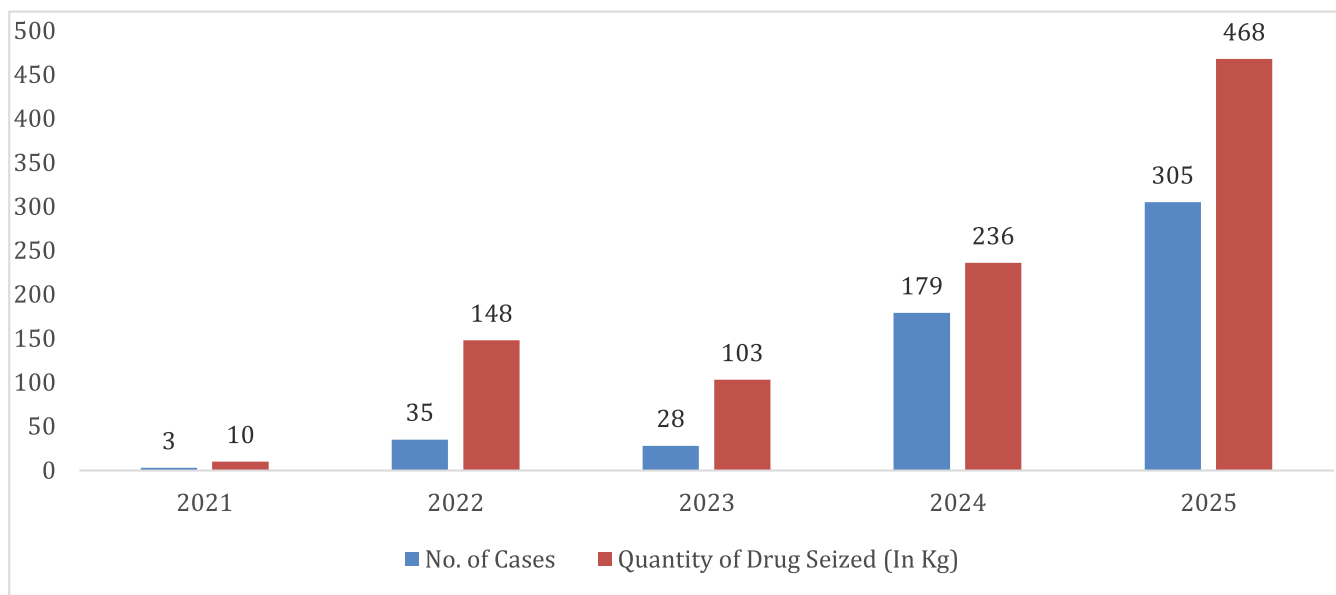


Figure 3.14 — Drone-Based Drug Seizure Trend (by DLEAs): Number of Cases and Quantity Seized

3.5.2. Courier & Postal Networks

From 2021 to 2025, the number of cases booked for drugs sent through parcels and couriers have remained between 173 (2024) and 250 (2021). Seized quantities showed

greater variation: 1,557 kg in 2021, 754 kg in 2022, 1,098 kg in 2023, 857 kg in 2024, and 972 kg in 2025. Despite the fall in case numbers and quantity since 2021, parcel and courier channels remain a significant route for drug traffickers in India.

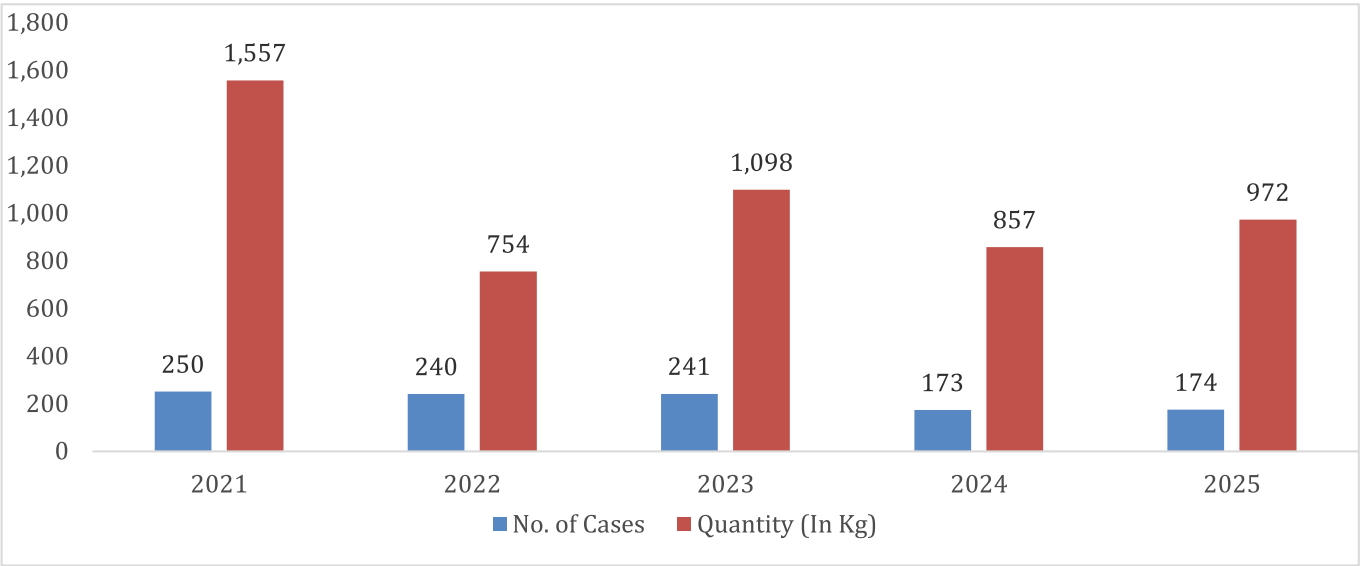


Figure 3.15 - Courier & Parcel-Based Drug Seizure trend (by DLEAs)

3.5.3. Darknet and Cryptocurrencies

The darknet has become a key element in the evolving modus operandi of drug traffickers, linking online marketplaces with encrypted communications, digital payments and global logistics to move drugs while concealing operators’ identities. Investigations by enforcement agencies show that syndicates use simple but effective methods: they run anonymous vendor accounts on darknet markets, use privacy OS tools to access hidden services, coordinate orders over encrypted apps and call-centre style teams, accept payments in cryptocurrency or digital wallets, and hide shipments through international drop-shipping, re-shipping and postal parcel routes. Investigation in these cases revealed that trafficking syndicates are using greater sophistication in their operations to evade interdiction, with vendors building reputations

through star ratings and re-shippers and overseas suppliers keeping the supply flowing to many Indian cities and remote areas. Between 2021 and 2025, the NCB booked 110 darknet-related cases, underscoring that as trafficking methods keep changing, intelligence-led investigations, international cooperation and improved digital and financial forensics, capacity building remain essential to disrupt these networks.

3.5.4. Maritime Drug Trafficking

Maritime channel data reveals a notable decline in 2025 compared to 2024, when 10 cases and 43 arrests were recorded with approximately 10,600 kg seized — indicating that large-volume consignments intercepted in 2024 may have prompted trafficking networks to shift toward lower-profile maritime operations or alternative routes.

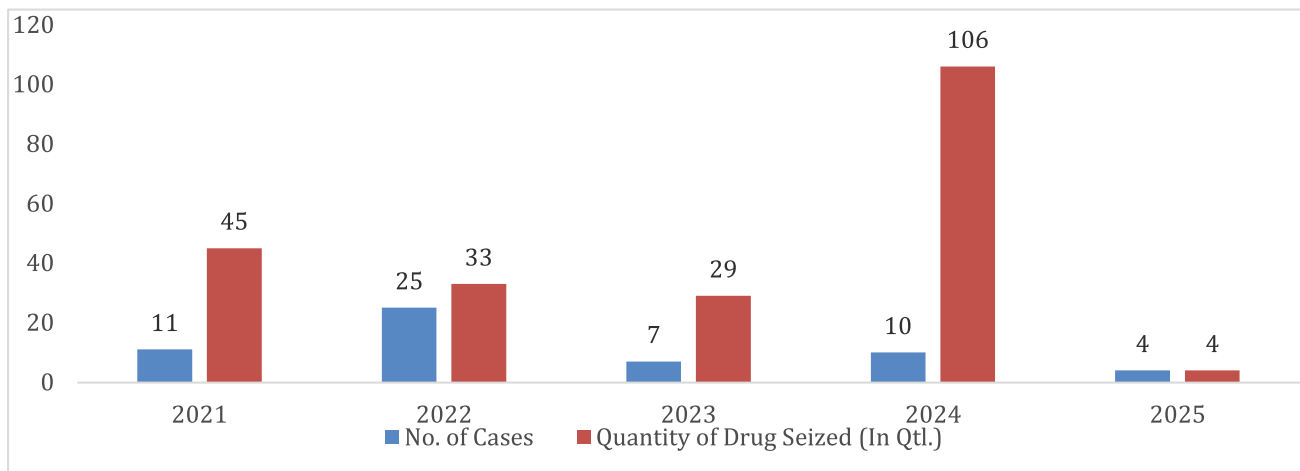


Figure 3.16 — Maritime-based Drug Seizure Trend (by DLEAs)

3.6. Pharmaceutical Drug Diversion

Pharmaceutical drug seizures by DLEAs over the period 2021–2025 exhibit a **clear upward trajectory with minor fluctuations**, reflecting strengthening enforcement and increased focus on the diversion of licit pharmaceuticals. Seizures declined from 1,34,327 kg in 2021 to 1,14,937 kg in 2022, followed by a sharp rise to 1,98,031 kg in 2023. The upward momentum continued, reaching a peak of 2,43,111 kg in 2024, before registering a marginal decline to 2,37,390 kg in 2025.

Overall, the trend indicates a **substantial increase of over 77% between 2021 and 2025**, underscoring intensified regulatory vigilance and improved interdiction capabilities. The sustained high levels of seizures in recent years highlight the **growing challenge of pharmaceutical drug misuse and trafficking**, as well as the effectiveness of targeted enforcement efforts by DLEAs in curbing such activities.

The Rise of Diverted Pharmaceuticals in Punjab

In Punjab, pharmaceutical opioids have emerged as a dangerous 'second wave' with 8,95,508 codeine-based cough syrup bottles seized in 2025 - the highest among all states. The ready availability of cheap, legally manufactured drugs like Buprenorphine, Tramadol, and Alprazolam through non-compliant pharmacies has made diverted pharmaceuticals an accessible substitute.

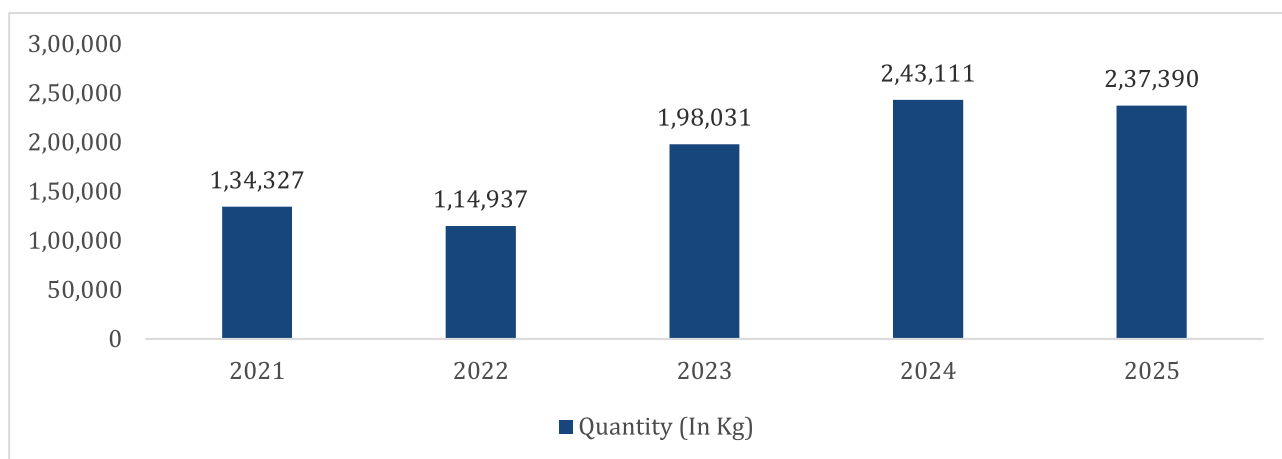


Figure 3.17 - Year-wise Seizure of Pharmaceutical Drugs by DLEAs

3.7. Clandestine Laboratory Network

Enforcement Milestone

In 2025, enforcement agencies dismantled 30 clandestine drug-manufacturing laboratories, exceeding the total number detected in the previous three years combined. A total of 102 persons were arrested in connection with these operations

Clandestine laboratories in India vary in scale and sophistication, with mephedrone emerging as the most commonly manufactured drug. From the multi-drug facilities dismantled in 2025, recoveries included 320.376 kg of mephedrone, 225.16 kg of ephedrine, 260.363 kg of pharmaceutical tablets containing psychotropic substances, and 34,657 kg of other substances. The five-year trend (9 labs in 2021, 10 in 2022, 8 in 2023, 9 in 2024, and 30 in 2025) reveals that there has been a sudden surge of clandestine labs involved in manufacture of synthetic drugs. The details in

this regard have been listed at Annexure-VI. This surge suggests either a significant expansion of the clandestine lab ecosystem in India or improved detection capability, or both. The concentration of mephedrone labs in Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh also points to the existence of organised supply chains in these states.

India's large-scale production of precursor chemicals such as ephedrine and pseudoephedrine comes with the risk of diversion into illicit drug manufacturing.

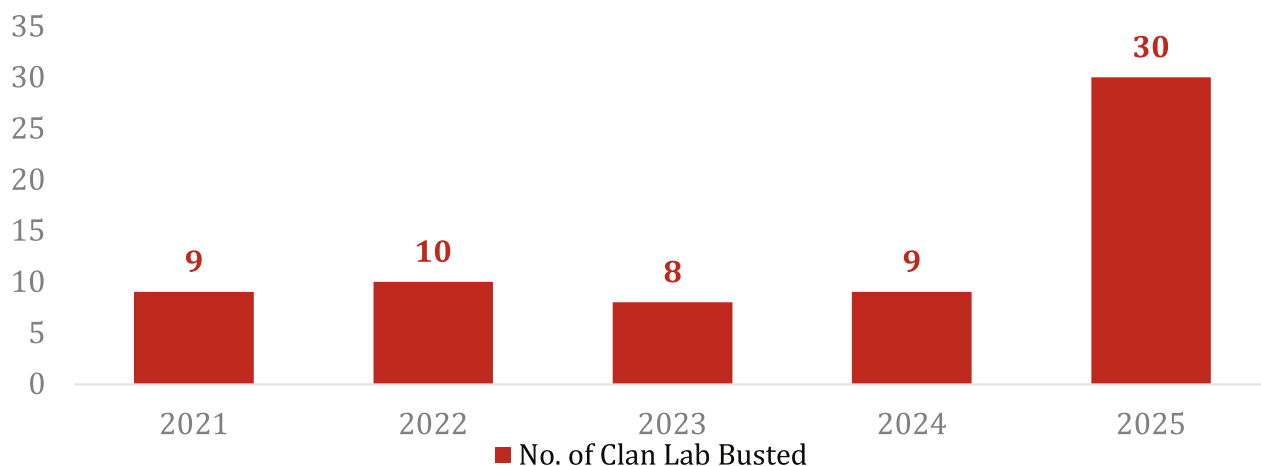


Figure 3.18 — Number of Clandestine Laboratories Busted (2021–2025)

3.8. Foreign Nationals Involved in Drug Trafficking

In 2025, a total of 747 foreign nationals were arrested by DLEAs for their involvement in drug trafficking. The highest numbers were from Nepal (203), Nigeria (143) and Myanmar (97), highlighting India's vulnerability to trafficking

networks operating from neighbouring countries and West Africa. Other notable nationalities included Bangladesh (17), Kenya (10), and Ghana (9).

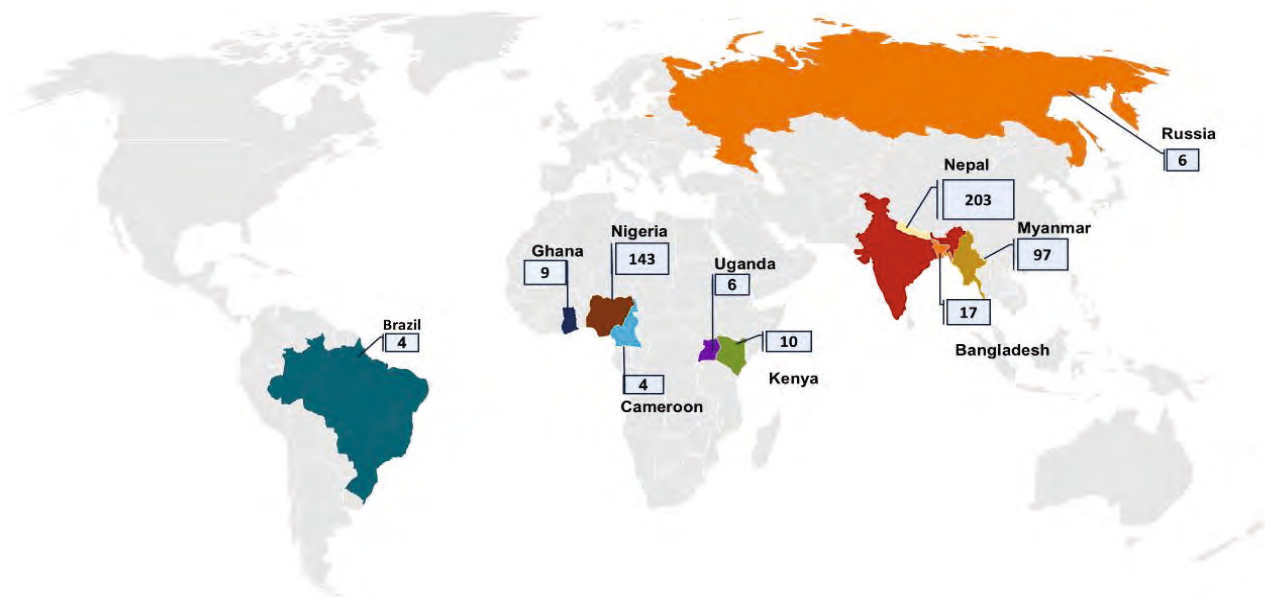


Figure 3.19 — Number of Foreign Nationals Arrested: Top 10 Countries (2025)

3.9. Financial Investigation Insights

Financial investigation under Chapter VA of the NDPS Act saw significant intensification in 2025. All DLEAs together conducted financial investigation in 1,356 cases in 2025, and froze property worth ₹836 crore, an escalation from ₹164.93 crore in 2021. The financial enforcement trend reveals a complex pattern: after a dip to ₹87 crore in 2022, asset freezing recovered sharply to ₹276 crore (2023), ₹666 crore (2024), and ₹836 crore in

2025, representing a five-fold increase over these four years. The number of financial investigation cases initiated similarly surged from 258 (2021) to 158 (2022), then accelerated to 587 (2023), 1,053 (2024), and 1,356 (2025), signalling a structural shift in enforcement strategy from seizure-focused to asset-recovery-focused operations to weaken the economic ecosystem of the drug traffickers. (refer Annexure-VII)

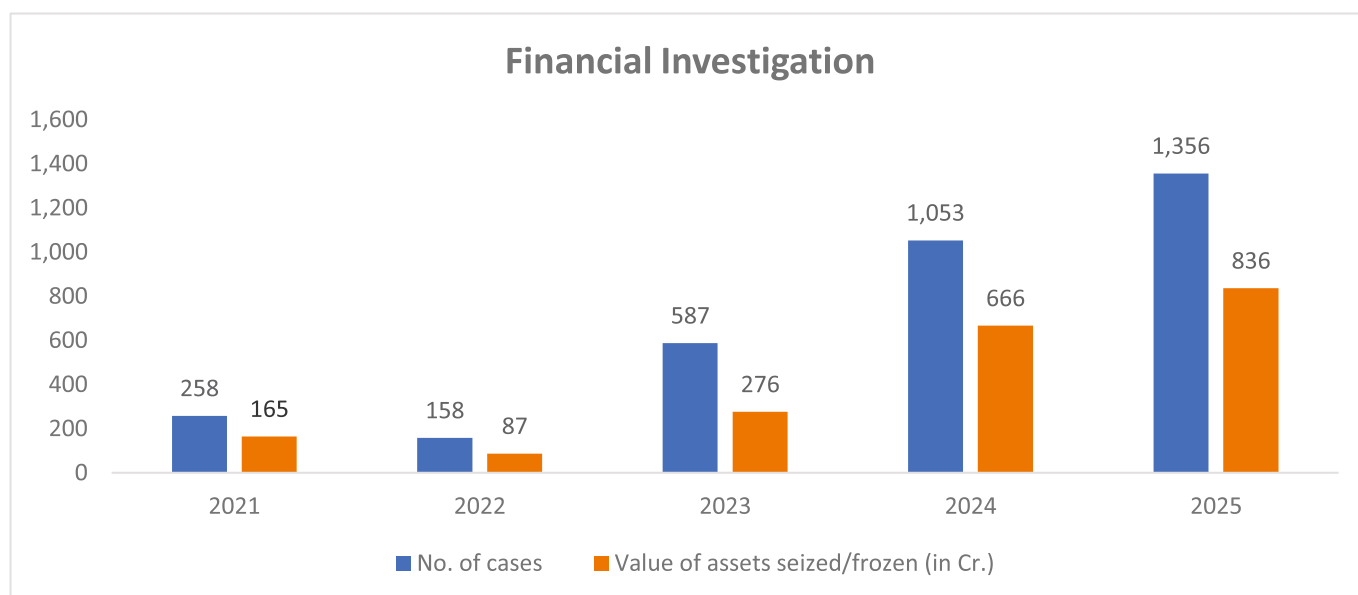


Figure 3.20 — Financial Investigation cases and assets seized (2021-2025)

3.10. PITNDPS

Under the PITNDPS Act, 810 detention orders were issued in 2025, a more than seven-fold increase from 114 orders in 2021 (refer Annexure- I). This reflects the sustained use of preventive detention as a strategic tool to target financiers, organisers, and kingpins operating

behind the scenes. The consistent year-on-year rise, from 114 (2021) to 409 (2022), 450 (2023), 531 (2024), and 810 (2025), signals a strategic shift toward financial disruption of drug syndicates, complementing traditional seizure-based enforcement.

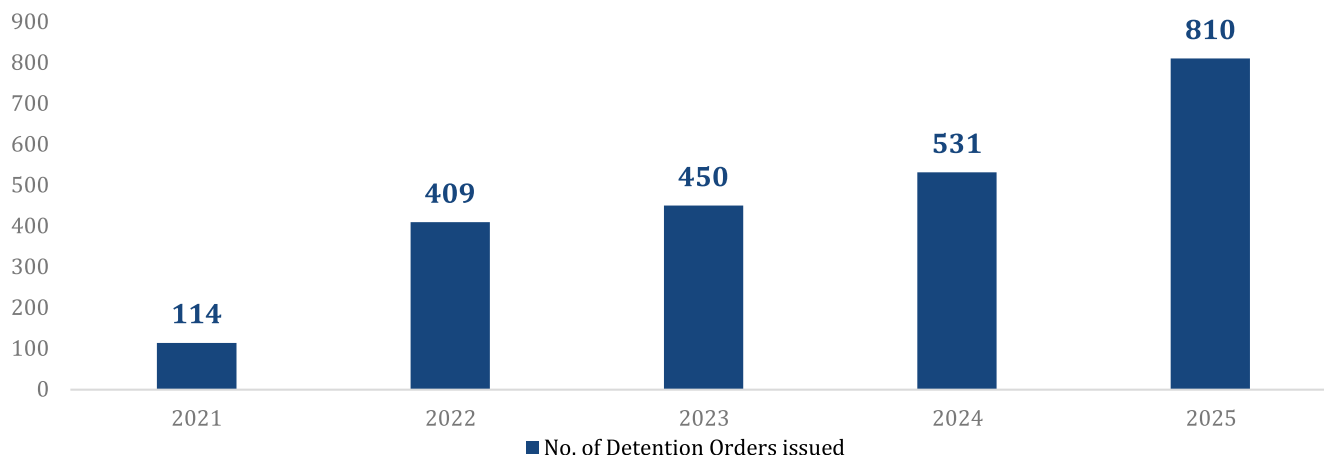


Figure 3.21 — Number of Detention orders issued under the PITNDPS Act

3.11. Illicit Crop Destruction Programme & Drug Disposal

Narcotic crops are plants that contain psychoactive substances, which can affect the mind, mood, or behaviour. These crops are often used to produce drugs that may have medicinal applications but can also be addictive and abused.

India is one of the countries for which an exception has been made in the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961), allowing it to produce gum opium for medical and scientific purposes. Countries such as Australia, Austria, France, China, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, and the Czech Republic also produce opium, but through the Concentrate of Poppy Straw (CPS) method.

Licit cultivation of Opium Poppy is carried out in notified areas in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh and licenses for cultivation are issued by the Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN).

3.11.1. Illicit Crop Destruction

The crop destruction chart presents a compelling dual-crop enforcement trend. Illicit poppy destruction grew from 11,027 acres (2021) to 13,796 (2022), then surged to 31,786 (2023), before dipping to 22,512 (2024) and peaking at 42,282 acres in 2025, which is nearly 1.9 times higher than in 2024 and about 4 times the level recorded in 2021. This sharp increase clearly highlights 2025 as the most effective year, reflecting a substantial intensification of detection and destruction efforts against illicit opium/ poppy cultivation across the country.

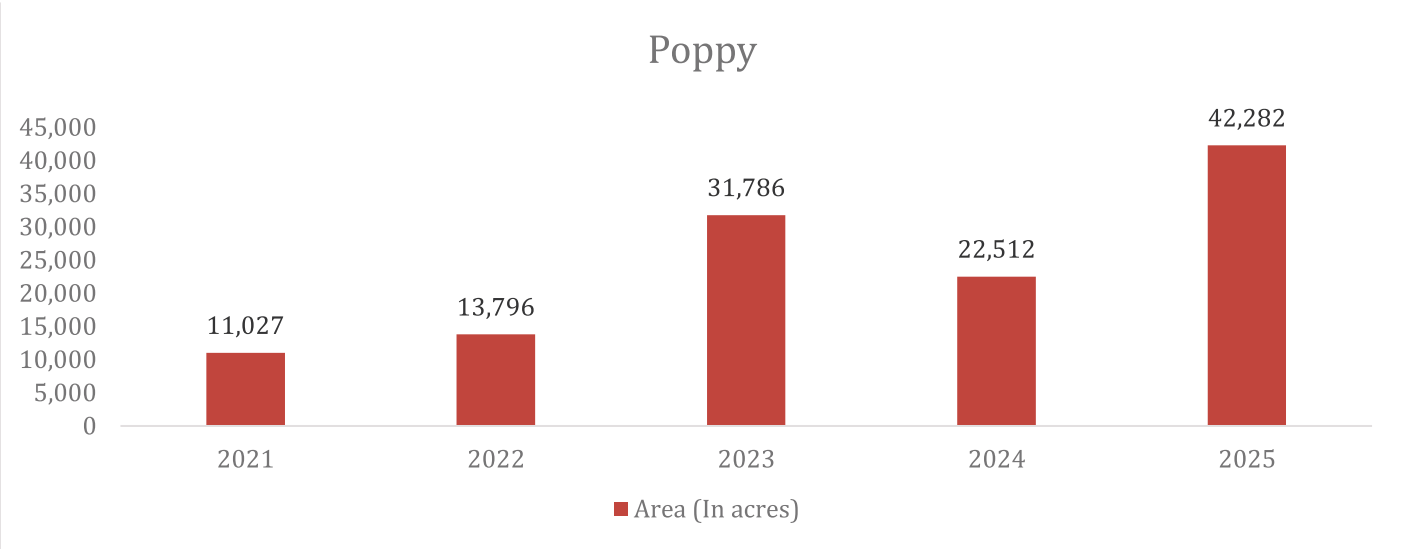


Figure 3.22 — Illicit Crop Destruction Trend (2021–2025): Poppy

Destruction of Cannabis cultivation followed a different pattern: from 34,866 acres (2021) it declined to 26,266 (2022) and 22,507 (2023), before rising again to 34,018 (2024) and 38,193 acres in 2025. India witnessed a marked intensification in cannabis crop destruction efforts in 2025 which is nearly 1.12 times higher than 2024 and highest in the last 5 years. This increase reflects a coordinated, nationwide scale-up in enforcement operations targeting illicit cultivation.

Notably, 2025 marks the highest eradication levels for both crops simultaneously, reflecting heightened enforcement priority across opiate and cannabis supply chains. The inverse relationship between poppy eradication intensity (particularly in 2023 and 2025) and opium/ poppy straw seizure volumes confirms that supply-side intervention is yielding measurable results on downstream enforcement metrics.

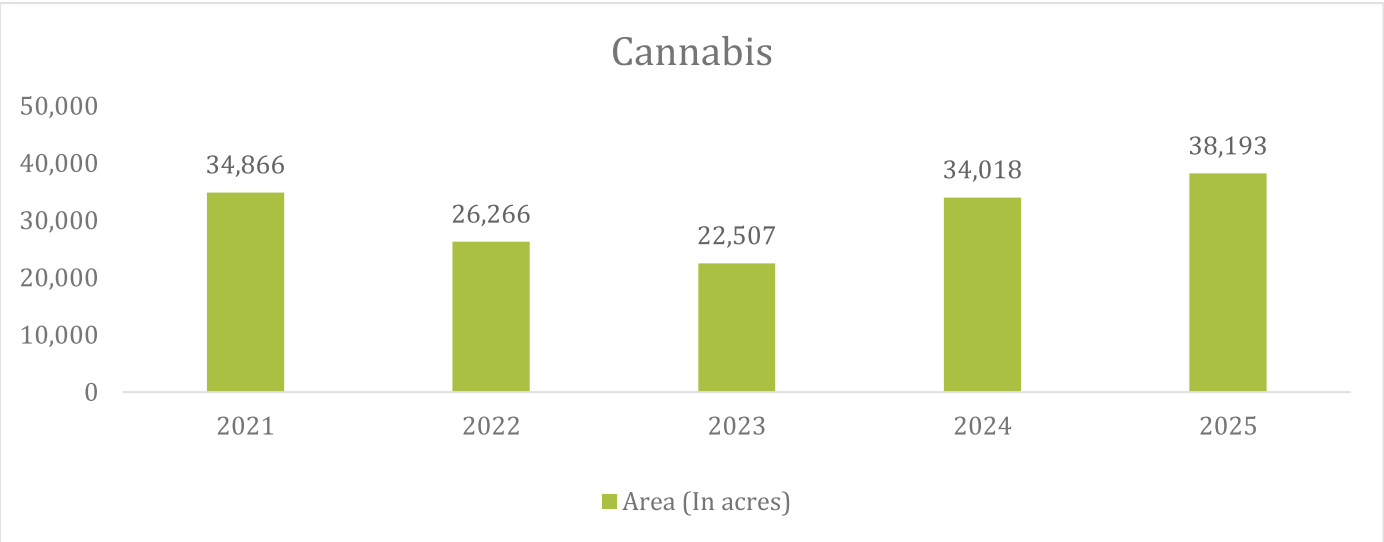


Figure 3.23 — Illicit Crop Destruction Trend (2021–2025): Cannabis

3.11.2. Drug Disposal: Strengthening Post-Seizure Management

Drug disposal remains a critical responsibility of Central and State Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (DLEAs), ensuring that seized substances are securely destroyed to prevent pilferage, reuse, and storage constraints. In 2025, approximately 1,009 tonnes of drugs were disposed (including tablets and bottles converted into kg equivalent), marking the

highest level of disposal to date, more than double that of the previous year. Detailed list is given in Annexure- VIII. This reflects intensified efforts across agencies to strengthen post-seizure management. Major substances disposed included Ganja (428,488 kg), poppy straw/husk (392,418 kg), amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) (6,455 kg), and heroin (3,078 kg).

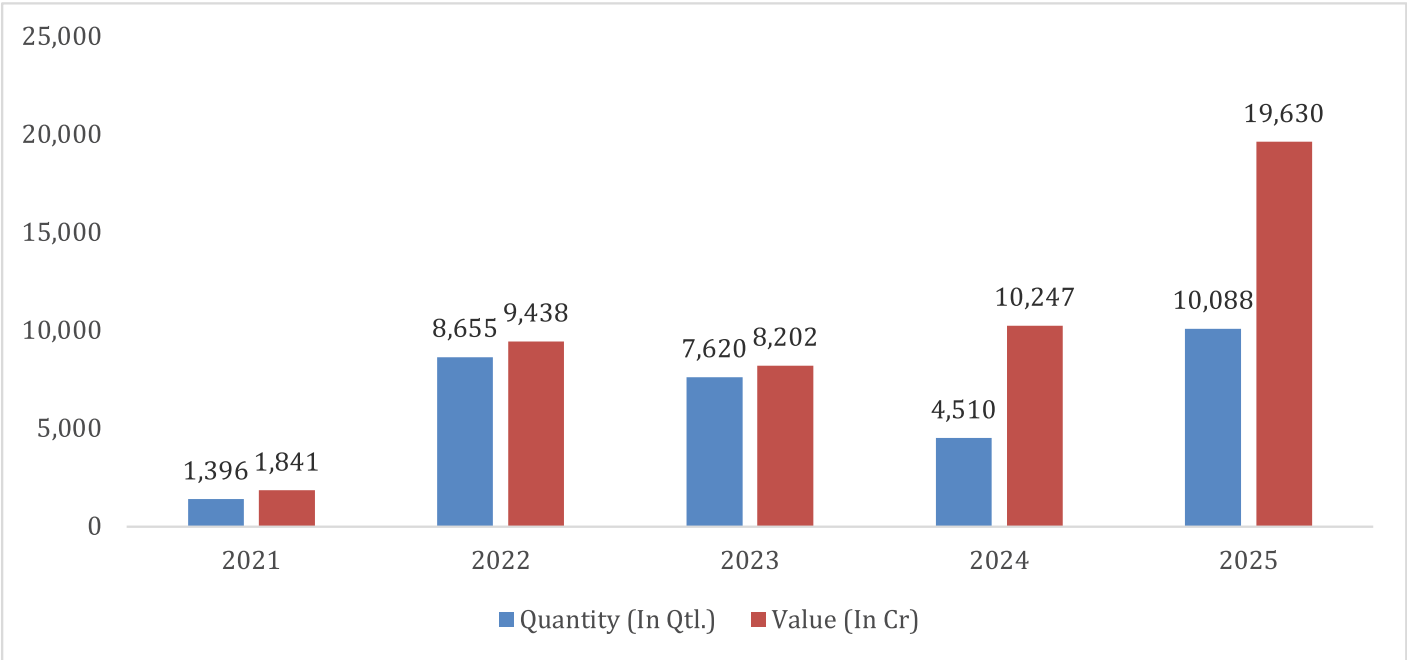


Figure 3.24 — Drug disposal Trend (2021–2025)

Drug Trafficking Scenario in India

GLANCE

The highest enforcement output *on record*.

CASES · 2025

148,063

ARRESTS

183,675

NARCOTICS SEIZED

12,409

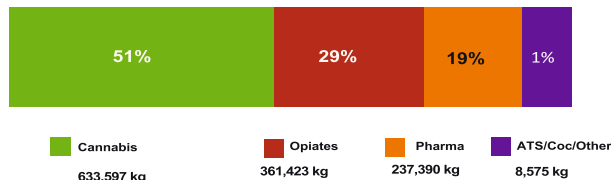
quintals (approx.)—
≈ 1,240 tonnes

DRUGS DISPOSED

1,009 t

more than double 2024
↑ 100%+

3.1 WHAT WAS SEIZED · COMPOSITION BY SUBSTANCE



AGENCY-WISE SHARE · CASES 2025

State Police	140,294
State Excise	6,652
NCB	439
CBN	277
Customs	212
DRI	189

3.2 DUAL FRONT TRAFFICKING PRESSURE: WESTERN AND EASTERN CORRIDORS

GOLDEN CRESCENT · WEST

Punjab — 58% of national heroin

2,086 kg

heroin seized in Punjab alone

3,567 kg

heroin — national 2025 total

CRITICAL

GOLDEN TRIANGLE · EAST | ATS

Mizoram	1477 kg
Manipur	535 kg
Delhi	454 kg

CRITICAL

3.3 FIVE-YEAR SUBSTANCE TRENDS

Substance	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Ganja (kg)	812,545	718,376	628,612	533,903	628,190
Hashish (kg)	4,309	3,598	3,375	6,907	5,407
Opium (kg)	5,161	3,805	8,533	8,632	8,094
Morphine (kg)	131	129	210	194	227
Heroin (kg)	7,197	5,410	2,986	2,596	3,567
Cocaine (kg)	364	218	292	1,483	226
ATS (kg)	504	1287	3495	8406	3485
Mephedrone (kg)	138	2872	688	3559	852

3.4 NEW ATTACK SURFACES · DRONES, MARITIME, DARKNET

DRONE INTERDICTION

+70%

305 cases ·

468 kg seized

Punjab: 298 of 305 cases

(100× case growth over 5 yrs)

MARITIME

4

Tamil Nadu and Gujarat, involving ganja, hashish oil, amphetamine, and hashish, highlighting continued use of sea routes for multi-drug trafficking.

DARKNET & CRYPTO

110

NCB cases registered 2021–2025 involving darknet marketplaces and cryptocurrency-based drug trafficking.

3.5 CLANDESTINE LABORATORIES · PHARMACEUTICAL DIVERSION

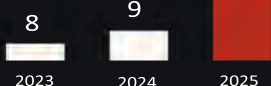
NCB ENFORCEMENT MILESTONE

30 clandestine labs dismantled in 2025.

More than the previous three years combined.

102 persons arrested.

Shifts the enforcement posture from interdiction to production denial.



PHARMA DIVERSION · CBCS HOTSPOTS

27.45 Lakhs

bottles of codeine-based cough syrup seized in 2025

Punjab	895,508
West Bengal	435,921
Uttar Pradesh	330,791

3.6 FINANCIAL DISRUPTION & PREVENTIVE DETENTION

ASSETS FROZEN | 2025

₹836 Cr

5 x the 2021 level (₹164 Cr)

FINANCIAL INVESTIGATIONS

1,356

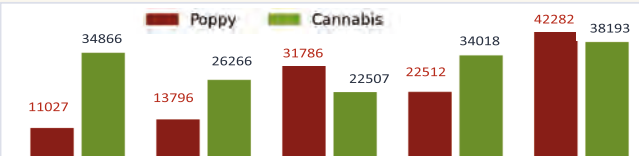
Cases in 2025, up from 258 (2021) – a shift from seizure-led to asset-recovery-led enforcement.

PITNDPS DETENTIONS

810

Preventive detention orders in 2025

3.6 CROP DESTRUCTION & POST-SEIZURE DISPOSAL | AREA IN ACRES



DRUGS DISPOSED · 2025 · HIGHEST EVER

1,009 tonnes

428,488 kg

Ganja

6,455 kg

ATS

392,418 kg

Poppy straw / husk

3,078 kg

Heroin

FOREIGN NATIONALS ARRESTED

747

203 Nepal

143 Nigeria

97 Myanmar



CHAPTER 4

Enforcement in Focus: NCB at Work in 2025

Overview

The year 2025 stands as a definitive period for the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), during which the agency achieved its most extensive operational footprint to date through record-breaking enforcement actions and a multi-dimensional approach to dismantling drug trafficking organizations.

A central focus of this chapter is the operational footprint of the Narcotics Control Bureau's (NCB) throughout 2025 and its specific contributions within the broader context of national enforcement.

The chapter covers NCB's enforcement numbers, flagship operations, financial investigation, preventive detention under the PITNDPS Act, controlled deliveries under Section 50A of the NDPS Act, and contribute towards the illicit crop destruction programme across the country.

4.1. NCB Enforcement & Operations Performance

Key Finding

During 2025, NCB registered 439 cases and apprehended 704 individuals involved in drug trafficking, including 40 foreign nationals. This marks a 5.2% increase in case registration and a 19.7% surge in arrest compared to the previous year's figures of 417 cases and 588 arrests. This indicates the network centric enforcement approach of NCB.

4.1.1. Seizure profile

Pharmaceutical drugs, including codeine-based cough syrup (CBCS) and other NRx medicines, which are often used as gateway drugs, constituted the largest share at approximately 75% (80,841 kg) of the total quantity seized.

This was followed by cannabis, comprising Ganja, hashish, and hashish oil, at around 15% (16,869 kg). Opiates such as heroin, opium, poppy straw, and other derivatives accounted for about 6% (6,529 kg). The remaining 4% (4,203 kg) consisted of cocaine, controlled substances, and synthetic drugs like ATS & Mephedrone.

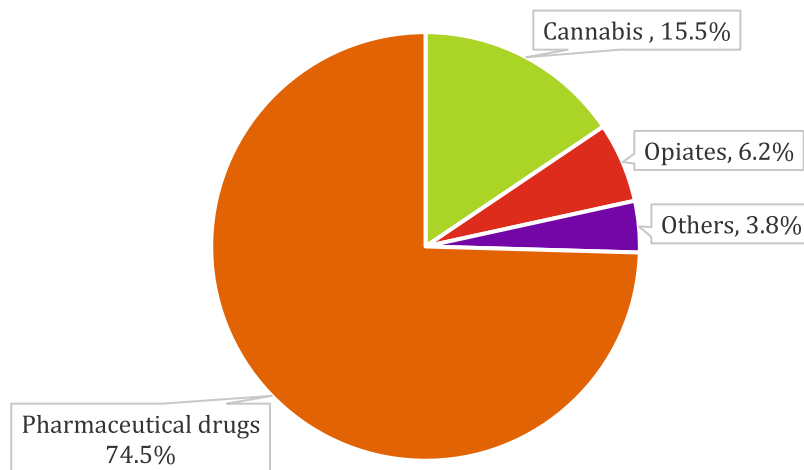


Figure 4.1 — Composition of NDPS Contraband Seized by NCB (2025)

NCB demonstrated a calibrated shift in its enforcement strategy during 2025, registering 439 cases and apprehending 704 individuals, including 40 foreign nationals. This reflects a **5.2% increase in case registration** compared to 417 cases in the previous year, alongside a **19.7% increase in arrests** from 588 to 704.

The enforcement efforts had strategic focus on **targeted, intelligence-driven operations and network disruption**, prioritizing quality of enforcement over volume, with greater emphasis on dismantling organized trafficking syndicates.

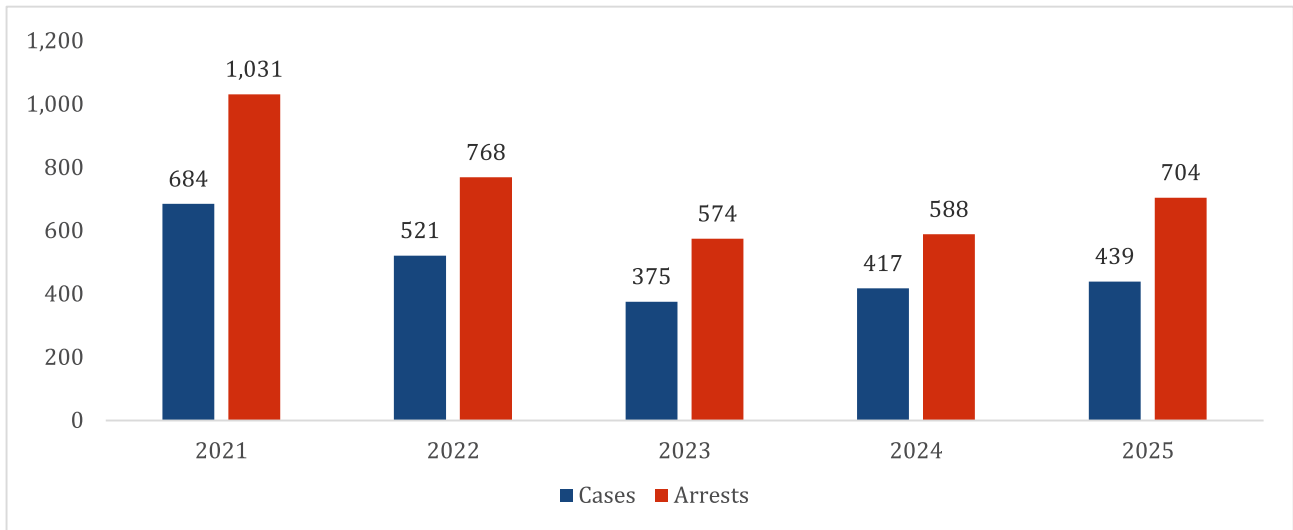


Figure 4.2 —Cases & Arrests (2021–2025)

During 2021-2025, the total quantity of seizures witnessed a decline in the intermediate phase, followed by a sharp increase in subsequent

years, the overall value of seizures remained comparatively resilient.

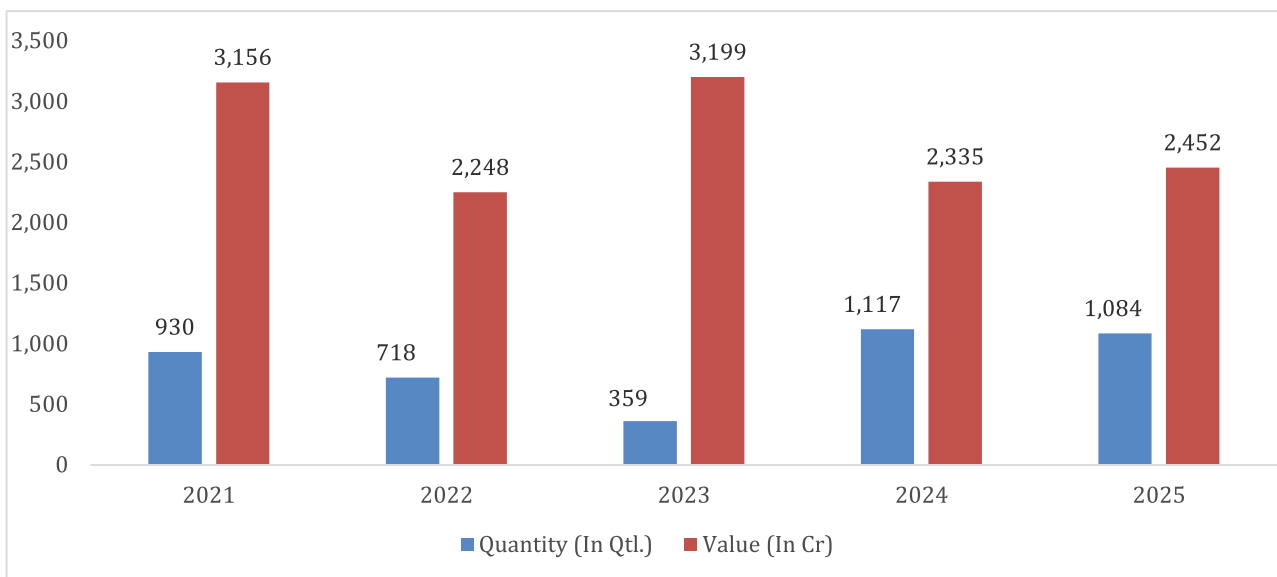


Figure 4.3 —Quantity and Value of Drugs Seized (2021–2025)

4.2. Drug-wise Seizure Trends

4.2.1. Cannabis

Seizure trends during 2021–2025 indicate a gradual decline in both quantity and cases over

the period. Seizure cases and quantities decreased from 279 cases, 563 quintals in 2021 to 142 cases, 169 quintals in 2025.

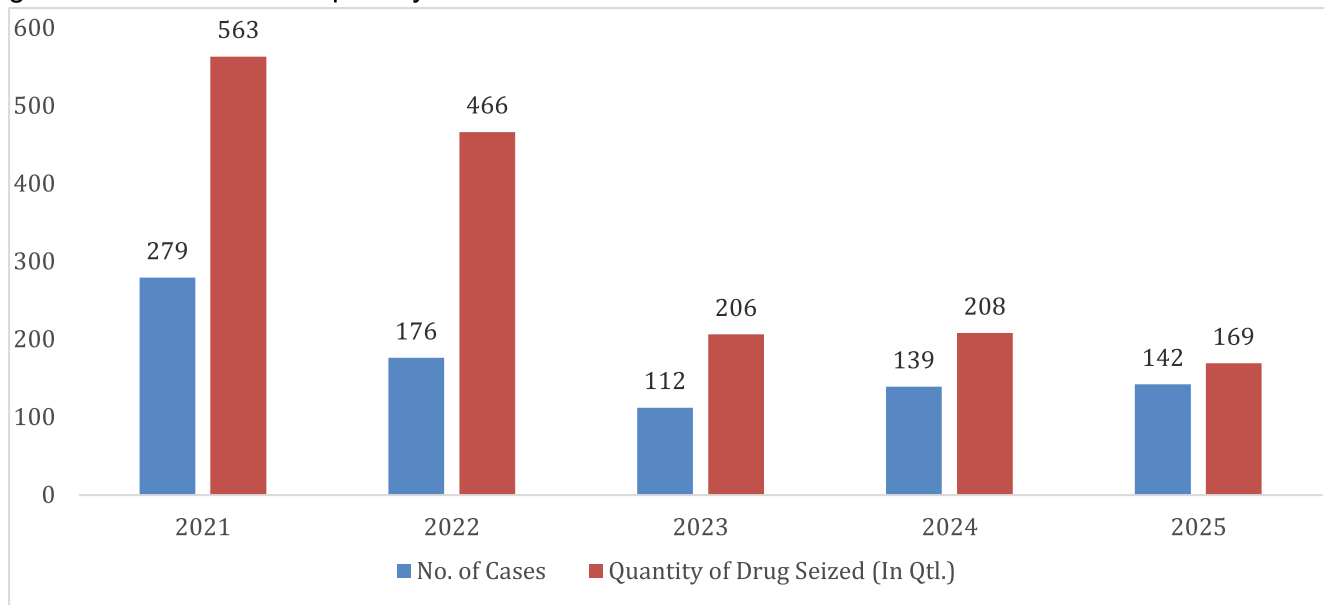


Figure-4.4 Cases and seizure trends- Cannabis (2021-2025)

4.2.2. Opium

The number of opium cases has shown a fluctuating trend over the five-year period. It declined from 61 cases in 2021 to 45 in 2022, then gradually increased to 53 in 2023, 54 in 2024, and returned to 61 in 2025. The quantity of drug seized however remained very low

throughout, falling from 445 kg in 2021 to 100 kg in 2023, and then rising slightly to 297 kg in 2024 and 280 kg in 2025. Overall, while the number of cases increased in 2025, the seized quantity continued to remain modest, indicating no major increase in volume.

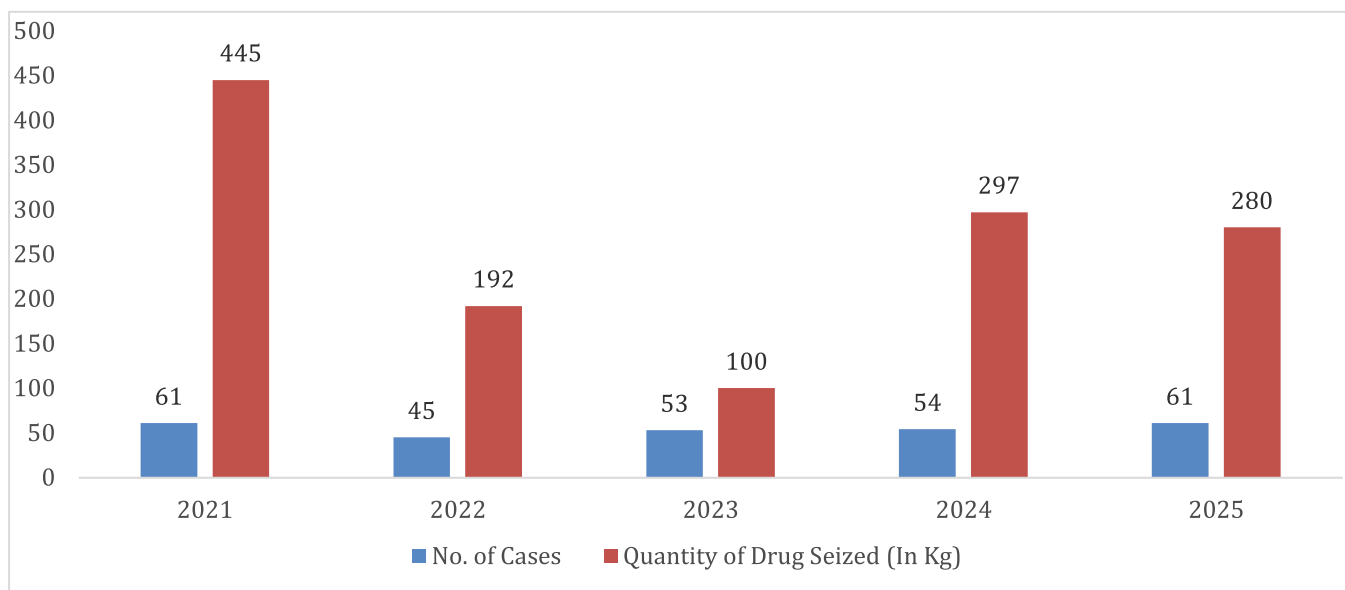


Figure-4.5 Cases and seizure trends- Opium

4.2.3. Heroin

The heroin seizure data shows a clear decline in quantity over the years, falling sharply from 1,052 kg in 2021 to 109 kg in 2025. The number of cases also decreased overall, dropping from 98 in 2021 to 60 in 2025, though there was a brief rise in 2022 and again in 2024. Overall,

both the number of cases and the quantity seized show a downward trend after 2021, with 2023 recording the lowest level in both cases and quantity. This downward trend is in line with the international trend of declining seizures of heroin.

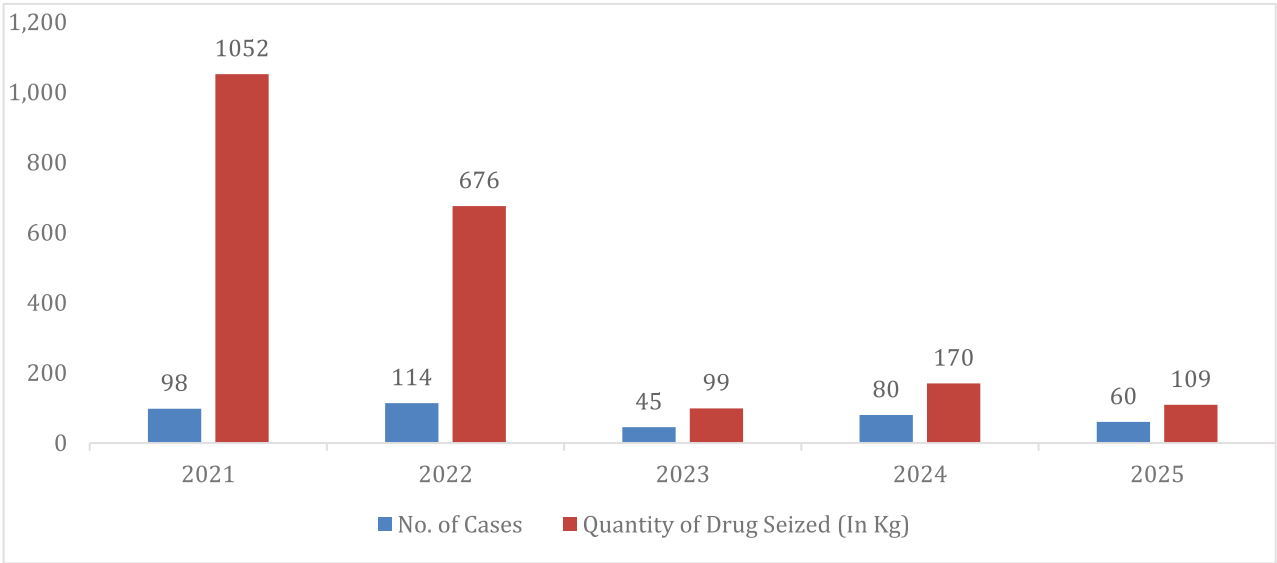


Figure-4.6 Cases and seizure trends- Heroin (2021-2025)

4.2.4. Poppy Straw

The number of cases involving seizure of Poppy husk has shown a fluctuating trend over the years, declining from 16 in 2021 to 8 in 2023 and 2024, before rising again to 15 in 2025. The quantity seized, has remained fairly stable in

most years, except for a sharp surge in 2024 when it jumped to 160 quintals. Overall, the data suggests that while the number of cases has varied moderately, the seized quantity saw a significant spike in one year.

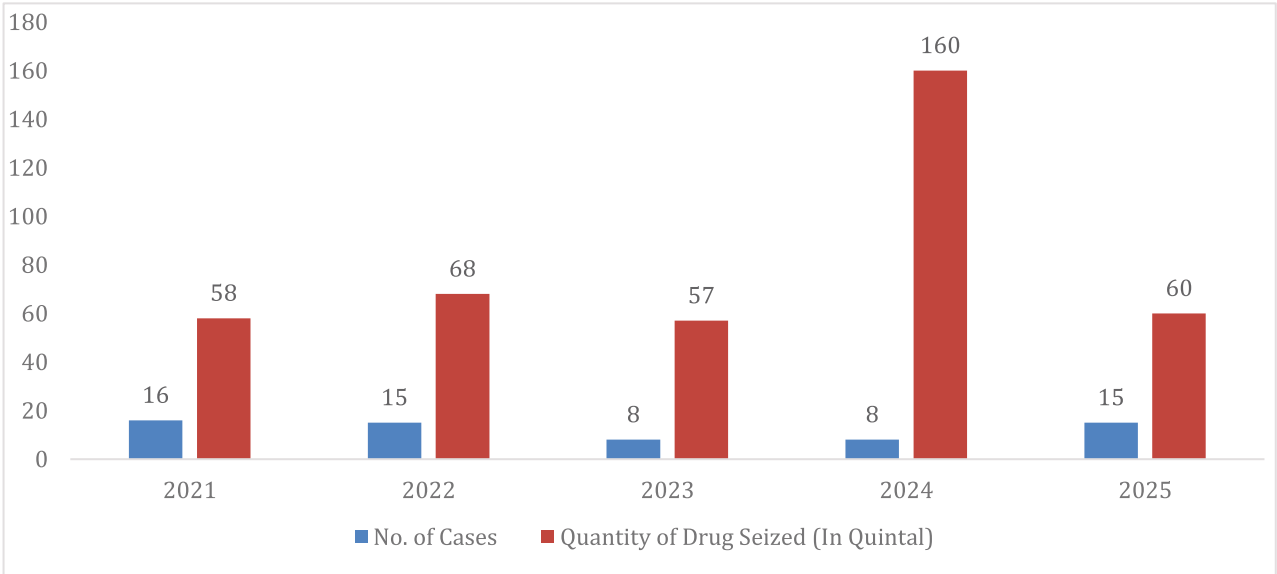


Figure-4.7 Cases and seizure trends- Poppy Straw (2021-2025)

4.2.5. ATS

The number of cases related to seizure of ATS has shown a mixed trend, falling from 54 in 2021 to 30 in 2022, and then gradually rising to 49 in

2025. The quantity seized, measured in kilograms, increased sharply from 79 kg in 2021 to a peak of 2,653 kg in 2023, before declining to 997 kg in 2024 and 944 kg in 2025

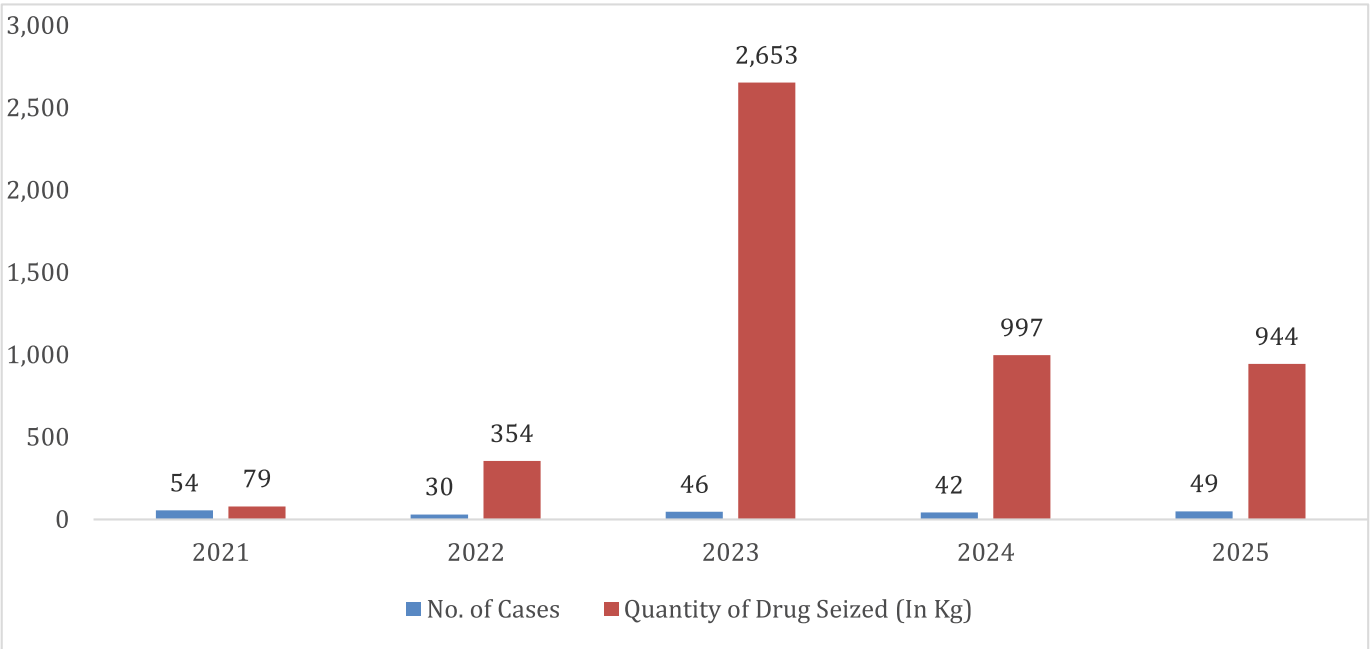


Figure-4.8 Cases and seizure trends- ATS (2021-2025)

4.2.6. Cocaine

The number of cocaine cases remained fairly stable over the five-year period, ranging between 16 and 31 cases, with no major year-

to-year surge. The quantity seized, however, showed a sharp rise in 2024 at 88 kg, which was largely due to a single seizure of 82 kg.

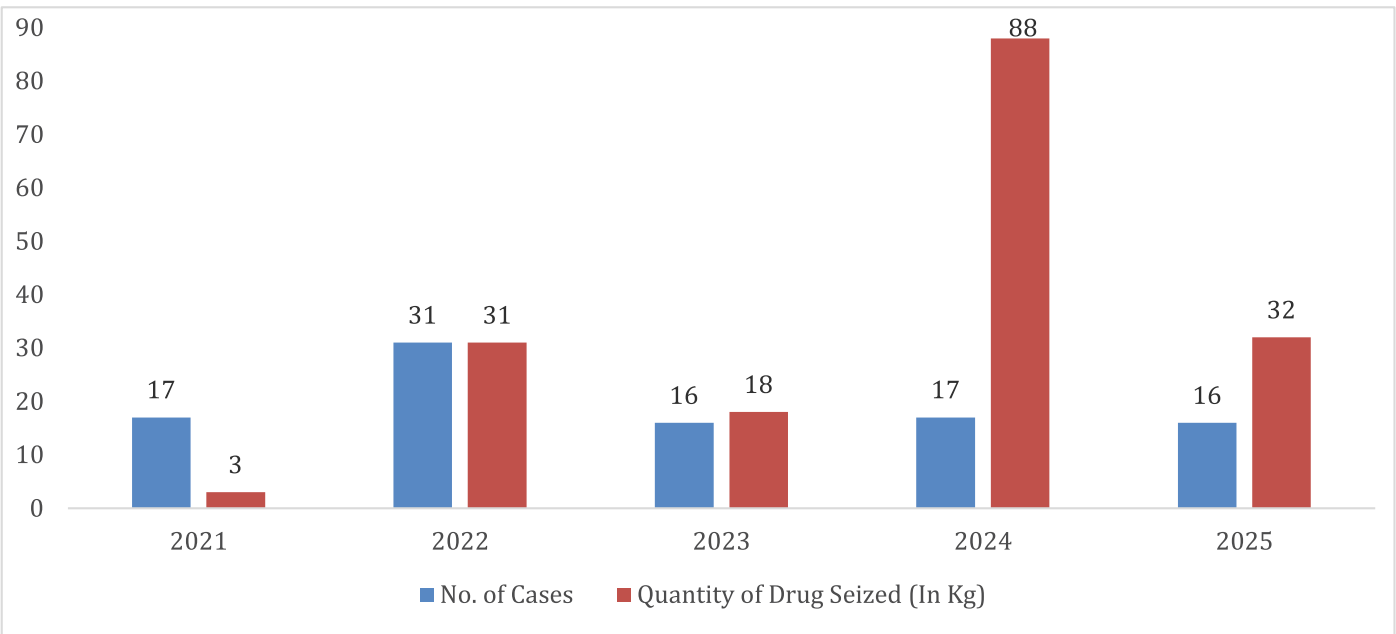


Figure-4.9 Cases and seizure trends- Cocaine (2021-2025)

4.2.7. Mephedrone

The number of mephedrone cases has shown a declining trend over the years, falling from 19 in 2021 to 10 in 2025. The quantity seized, however, recorded a dramatic spike in 2024 at

1,042 kg, which was far higher than the other years. This exceptional rise was due to 907 kg seizure from clandestine laboratory busted in Bhopal.

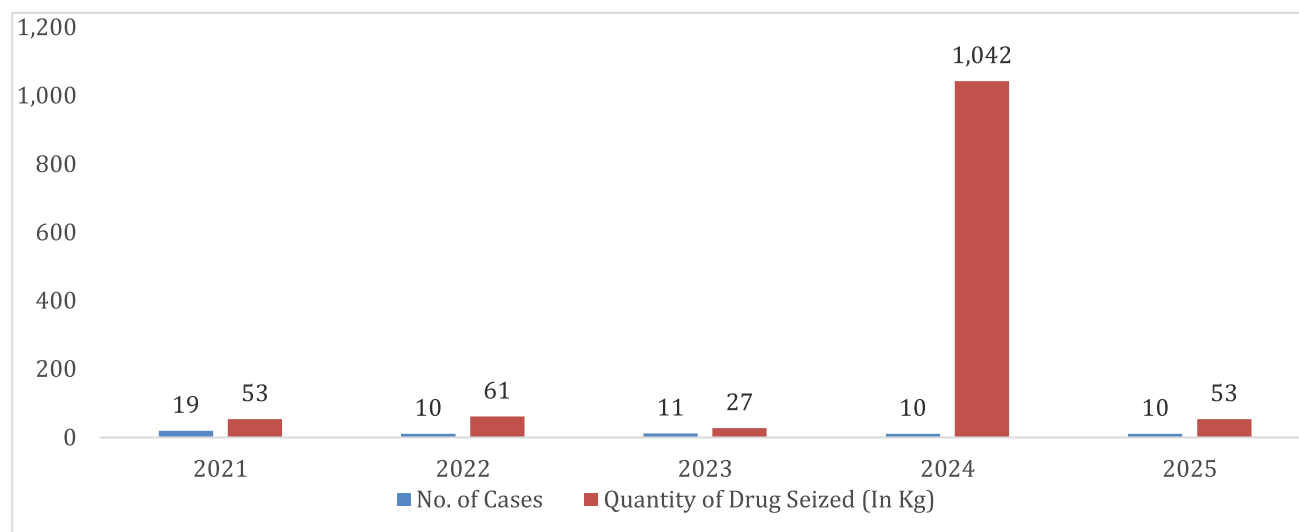


Figure-4.10 Cases and seizure trends- Mephedrone (2021-2025)

4.2.8. Pharmaceuticals Drugs

Enforcement actions against the illicit trafficking of pharmaceutical drugs—primarily including codeine-based cough syrups and psychotropic tablets such as tramadol and alprazolam — has shown a notable stabilization in case registration alongside a massive surge in volumes intercepted. The number of registered cases declined from a peak of 76 in 2022 to a settled average of 40 in 2024 and 41 in 2025.

Conversely, the volume of seizures experienced an exponential upward trajectory over the last two years, skyrocketing from a low of 60 quintals in 2023 to 607 quintals in 2024, and peaking at an unprecedented 808 quintals in 2025. This sharp divergence indicates a new enforcement approach of end-to-end investigation in these cases to identify all sources of supply and diversion.

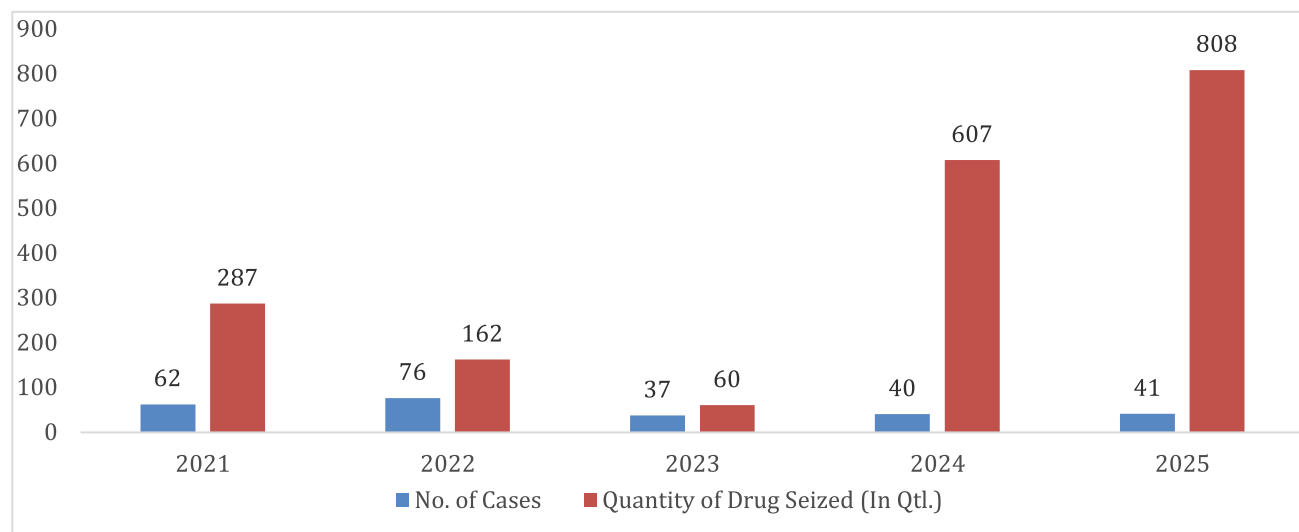


Figure-4.11 Cases and seizure trends- Pharmaceuticals Drugs (2021-2025)

4.2.9. Other Drugs

The Other Drugs category covers a diverse mix of illicit materials, including psychotropic substances like ketamine, plant-based materials like khat leaves, and vital Controlled Substances like acetic anhydride, ephedrine, and pseudoephedrine that act as precursors in synthetic drug manufacturing. A year-on-year analysis of other drugs shows a varying trend in case registrations alongside massive spikes in the volumes of intercepted substances. Between 2021 and 2022, cases grew slightly from 20 to 24 while seizures rose from 352 kg to 447 kg,

followed by a dip to 15 cases in 2023 even as volumes climbed to 689 kg. In 2024, registered cases hit a five-year low of 8, yet the seizure figure was exceptionally high, skyrocketing to 11,527 kg due to a single case involving about 11,000 kg of Acetic Anhydride. Moving into 2025, cases rebounded and doubled to 16, and while the total quantity dropped from the previous year's anomalous peak down to 3,176 kg, it remained substantially higher than the baseline levels of the earlier years, reflecting an ongoing trend toward bulk-level interceptions.

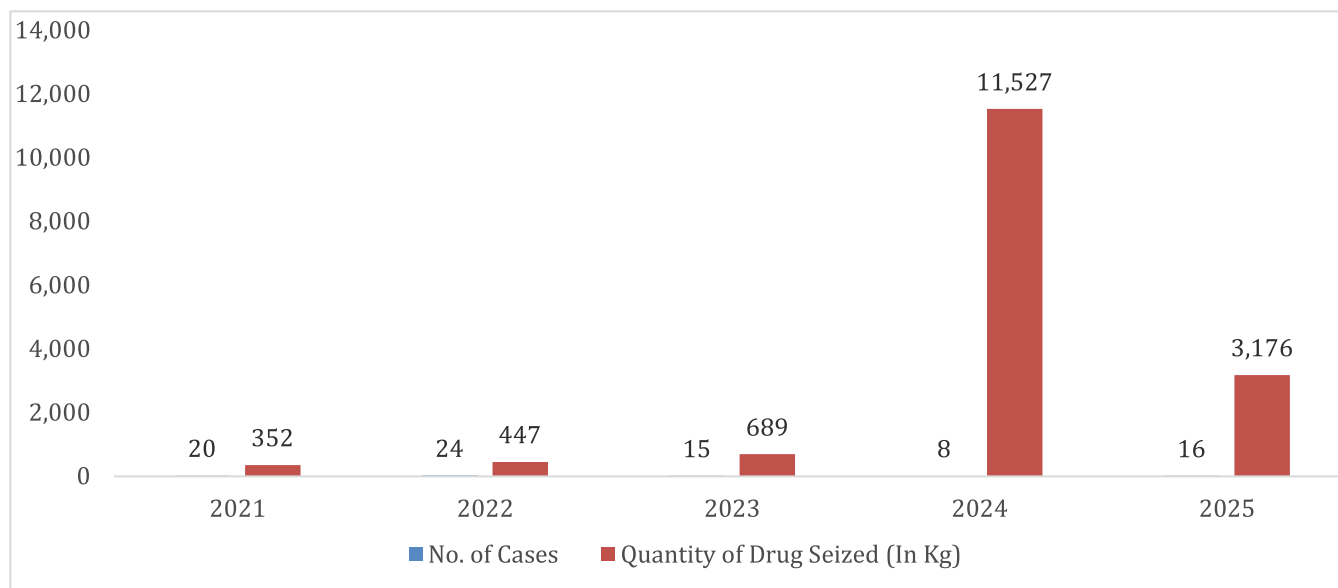


Figure-4.12 Cases and seizure trends- Other Drugs (2021-2025)

4.3. Flagship Operations in 2025

NCB conducted several high-impact operations in 2025, demonstrating the effectiveness of intelligence-led enforcement, controlled delivery techniques, and inter-agency coordination. Three operations in particular exemplify a strategic approach towards dismantling of network.

4.3.1. Operation Crystal Fortress

Intelligence was developed over a period of time on sophisticated drug syndicate in Delhi involved in trafficking of ATS. On a specific input

received, a carton box containing 15.045 kg of amphetamine was recovered in Vasant Kunj, New Delhi on 20.09.2025.

Investigation revealed about one accused who was responsible for booking and coordinating the movement of parcels on behalf of the syndicate. Follow-up operations led to the arrest of two persons and the identification of a larger trafficking network. A subsequent search at a house in Chattarpur Enclave resulted in the recovery of 328.54 kg of methamphetamine, exposing a major storage and distribution hub.

Further investigation established that the kingpins behind the seized drugs were operating from the UAE, from where they managed the syndicate's procurement, logistics, finances, and international coordination. The network utilized compartmentalized operations, courier channels, and transnational linkages to facilitate large-scale trafficking while maintaining operational distance from activities in India. The investigation highlighted the increasing role of foreign-based controllers in directing organized drug trafficking networks targeting India.

Investigation further revealed linkage of the UAE-based kingpins to multiple high-profile NCB

cases, including the case relating to seizure of 82 kg cocaine and the methamphetamine laboratory bust involving the arrest of Mexican chemists. The emergence of common linkages across these cases indicated the existence of sophisticated transnational criminal syndicate operating from foreign soil and coordinating diverse narcotics trafficking activities through an extensive network of associates, facilitators, and logistics handlers.

The case underscores the importance of intelligence led investigations and international cooperation in dismantling such organized criminal enterprises.



Figure -4.13 -Operation Crystal Fortress (Recovery of 328.54 kgs of Methamphetamine and 15.045 kgs of Amphetamine on 20.09.2025)

4.3.2. Operation MedMax

Intelligence was developed over a period of time about transnational drug syndicate involved in a sophisticated trafficking of controlled pharmaceutical drugs through online platforms. Acting on an input, the NCB intercepted a vehicle near Bengali Market, New Delhi, and recovered 12,200 Tramadol tablets (3.701 kg). Subsequent investigation led to the arrest of eight accused and exposed a sophisticated transnational syndicate engaged in the illicit trafficking of controlled pharmaceutical drugs through digital platforms and international logistics networks.

This Operation titled MedMax, uncovered a technology-driven criminal network operating across more than ten countries spanning Asia,

Europe, North America, and Australia. Investigation revealed that the syndicate had utilized B2B e-commerce platforms, encrypted communication channels such as Telegram, call-centre-based coordination, digital payment systems, cryptocurrency transactions, and international drop-shipping arrangements to facilitate the movement of controlled pharmaceutical drugs while concealing the identities of key operators and beneficiaries.

Investigation revealed that the network had established supply, logistics, and financial channels across multiple jurisdictions, with the kingpin operating from the UAE.

Analysis of digital evidence led to the identification of 50 international consignments, including 29 live packages in the USA, 18 in

Australia, and one each linked to Estonia, Spain, and Switzerland. This intelligence was shared with international counterparts, including the US DEA, Interpol, and Australian authorities. Acting on NCB's inputs, the US DEA apprehended a major re-shipper and money launderer in Alabama and seized over 17,000 tablets of controlled medicines in Australia, a clandestine pill-manufacturing facility was identified subsequently dismantled by Australian authorities.

The operation demonstrated the effectiveness of intelligence-led investigations, financial and digital forensics, and international cooperation in dismantling a transnational pharmaceutical drug trafficking network and advancing the objective of bottom-to-top investigation.

4.3.3. Operation MELON

In a major crackdown on darknet-facilitated drug trafficking under Operation “MELON”, dismantled India’s most prolific darknet drug syndicate operating under the alias “Ketamelon.” Following sustained surveillance, the operation resulted in the seizure of 1,127 LSD blots, 131.66 grams of Ketamine, and digital assets worth ₹70 lakhs, including a hardware wallet containing USDT and other incriminating digital evidence such as KITES OS boot drives and custodial wallets on Binance.



“Ketamelon,” identified as the country’s only Level-4 darknet vendor, had operated for over two years, sourcing drugs from UK-based vendor Gungadin—linked to the globally notorious Dr. Seuss syndicate—and delivering over 600 consignments to major Indian cities. This operation follows the 2023 bust of the “Zambada” cartel, India’s top-rated 5-star darknet LSD syndicate, marking a sustained offensive by NCB against synthetic drug cartels leveraging the anonymity of cryptocurrencies and the darknet to target Indian youth.

4.3.4. Operation Riverine

On 02.12.2025, NCB dismantled a major transnational drug trafficking network through swift intelligence-led action. A riverine operation conducted by NCB in coordination with 147 Battalion of CRPF and Silchar Police along the riverbank led to the seizure of 6.149 kg of heroin from a boat and arrest of two traffickers.

Investigation revealed that the consignment had originated in Myanmar and was being transported to Silchar via forest and riverine routes to evade increased surveillance on probable land routes.

The successful operation underscored the importance of inter- agency coordination.



Figure-4.14- Operation Riverine (Recovery of 6.149 kgs of Heroin in 530 soap cases from boat) on 02.12.2025

4.3.5. Multi drug seizure at Mumbai

On 21.01.2025, NCB Mumbai Zonal Unit seized 200 g of Cocaine from DHL couriers in Mumbai which was concealed inside a projector and destined to Australia. The sender details were fake and the contact number mentioned was found inactive. With no further leads other than the content declaration bill with the parcel, the purchase store was tracked. Examination of the CCTV footage of this store led to physical identification of the purchaser of the projector.

The house of a suspect at Navi Mumbai was searched, leading to recovery of 11.540 Kgs of Cocaine, 4.9 Kgs of Hybrid Cannabis, 5.5 Kgs of Jelly type gummies of Cannabis (containing THC) along with drug sale proceeds INR of Rs. 1,60,200/- which were seized. In this matter 06 members of the drug syndicate have been arrested. Under the operation Global Hunt, the Kingpin of the drug syndicate was identified and located in Malaysia. He was later deported with the assistance of Malaysian authorities pursuant to a Red Notice.

4.3.6. Seizure of Pharma drugs at Amritsar

On 07.02.2025, the NCB Amritsar Zonal Unit seized 5,000 Tramadol tablets (brand Trekem-100) from one accused. The supplier was also identified and arrested the same day. The tablets were found manufactured by Haridwar based pharmaceutical firm, and marketed by a Dehradun based Medical agency, which was later found to be non-existent. Investigation linked the manufacturer to a previous case involving the seizure of 10,000 Tramadol tablets. Subsequent searches at JR Pharmaceuticals on 09.02.2025 led to the seizure of 16,860 packaged Tramadol tablets and 327 bottles of Codeine-based Cough Syrup (CBCS). On 15.02.2025, 80.720 kg (approx. 2,55,000 tablets) of loose Tramadol concealed in drums were also recovered. Coordination with GST officials revealed about other premises linked to the firm, resulting in the recovery of 8,89,064

bottles of CBCS. Further raids in March 2025 yielded 1,24,200 Alprazolam tablets and additional quantities of Tramadol, CBCS, and raw materials.

Investigation thereafter extended to another firm based at Dehradun, which had supplied pharma drugs to non-existent firms. The search at this premises resulted in recovery of 1,56,465 bottles of CBCS, 17,89,600 psychotropic tablets, 304.94 Kg Tramadol HCL raw material, 44.47 Kg codeine phosphate raw material, 7.04 kg Alprazolam raw material and approximately 643 Kg of other narcotic and psychotropic raw materials.

A total of 12 individuals were arrested, including the kingpin (owner of JR Pharmaceuticals) and his associates. One factory involved in illegal diversion was also busted, and steps under Section 45 of the NDPS Act were initiated. Initiating the financial investigations bank accounts linked to the accused were frozen, and immovable properties worth ₹2.15 crore were seized and later confirmed by the Competent Authority, SAFEMA.

4.3.7. Clandestine Mephedrone lab bust at Sriganganagar

On 08.07.2025, acting on specific intelligence, the NCB Jodhpur Zonal Unit conducted a raid at a premise in Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan, and unearthed a clandestine laboratory engaged in the illicit manufacture of Mephedrone (MD). During this operation, 780 g of Mephedrone along with various precursor chemicals, laboratory glassware and manufacturing equipment were seized.

Investigation revealed that two individuals previously associated with teaching profession in Raisinghnagar, had entered into a criminal conspiracy to manufacture and distribute Mephedrone for illegal financial gains. A third individual was found to be a regular purchaser and distributor of the contraband produced in the clandestine laboratory. Most of the chemicals

and laboratory equipment had been procured from suppliers in Delhi under the guise of legitimate scientific requirements.

Investigation further disclosed that the accused had acquired knowledge regarding the manufacture of Mephedrone through online sources and conducted repeated experiments over nearly one year to refine the quality of the drug. The manufactured Mephedrone was

reportedly supplied to traffickers and consumers in Raisinghnagar, Bikaner and adjoining areas through a local distribution network.

Investigation established a clear nexus between the clandestine manufacturing unit and downstream drug trafficking activities, indicating the existence of a wider conspiracy involving the manufacture, transportation and distribution of Mephedrone in the region.



Fig-4.15 - Clandestine lab busted by NCB Jodhpur on 08.07.2025

4.3.8. Seizure of Hydroponic Ganja at Bangalore

On 06.08.2025, NCB Bangalore Zonal Unit busted an international Hydroponic Ganja trafficking network involved in smuggling of contraband from Bangkok to various cities across India. During this operation, a total of 53 kg of Hydroponic Ganja, valued at approximately ₹18.55 Crore, was seized from two drug mules who had arrived in Bengaluru from Bangkok.

Subsequent investigation led to the arrest of four other members of the syndicate.

Investigation revealed that certain key operatives of the trafficking network are suspected to be based in the United Kingdom and Thailand, indicating the transnational nature of the syndicate and its cross-border linkages. Further investigation to identify and apprehend the remaining members of the network and unravel the complete modus operandi of the syndicate is underway.

4.4. Financial Investigation & PITNDPS Detentions

4.4.1. Financial Investigation

Financial Investigation was introduced in the NDPS Act in the year 1989 with the objective to ensure that the properties of traffickers generated from drug money could be frozen, seized, or forfeited without delay.

It broadens the investigation net to include convicted traffickers and their associates, relatives, and even transferees unless they can prove a legitimate transaction.

Guidelines have been issued by NCB for the Financial Investigations in NDPS cases, which have also been made available on the NCORD Portal for guidance of other DLEAs.

While the number of cases where financial investigations were conducted by NCB remained stable during 2021 -2023, a steady

upward trend is observed thereafter, with financial investigations done in 70 cases in 2025.

This reflects a calibrated expansion in enforcement efforts and operational reach. Concurrently, the value of property seized has shown a significant increase, from ₹31 crore in 2021 to ₹96.69 crore in 2025, indicating a sharper focus on identifying and targeting high-value assets linked to narcotics networks. The trends underscore a strategic shift towards a more intelligence-driven and financially oriented enforcement approach, with emphasis on disrupting the economic foundations of drug trafficking networks, alongside traditional interdiction efforts

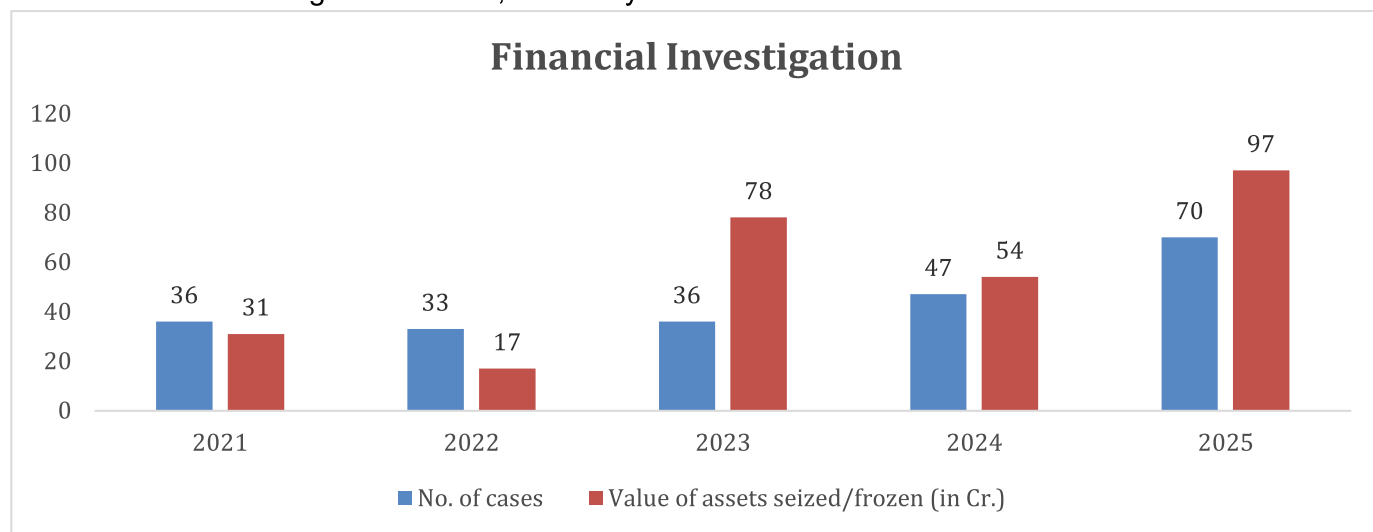


Figure 4.16 — Financial Investigation & Value of seized assets (2021–2025)

4.4.2. Preventive Detention under PITNDPS Act

The preventive detention provisions under the PITNDPS Act, 1988, serve as an additional weapon for drug law enforcement agencies to dismantle Drug Trafficking Organisations (DTOs) by targeting the main operators, organisers, financiers, kingpins, repeated offenders and others who generally operate from behind the scenes.

The provisions of the PITNDPS Act also allows the transfer of drug kingpins to jails outside their home state so that they are not able to use jails to recruit new members or run their syndicates from the jails. The number of such detentions has remained between 16 and 24 over last 5 years.



Figure 4.17 —PITNDPS Detention Orders Issued (2021–2025)

4.5. Drug Disposal

The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), in coordination with State Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, continued to strengthen drug disposal mechanisms in 2025 to ensure safe, scientific, and timely destruction of seized narcotic substances. Large-scale disposal drives were undertaken across the country, preventing pilferage, reducing storage burdens, and reinforcing the integrity of enforcement operations.

Disposal trends during 2021–2025 show fluctuations in quantity alongside a consistent increase in the overall value of drugs disposed. Disposal quantities rose sharply from 372 quintals in 2021 to 1,350 quintals in 2022, before moderating to 574 quintals in 2023 and 537 quintals in 2024. In 2025, the disposal quantity increased again to 778 quintals. In contrast, the value of disposed drugs registered a steady upward trend, increasing from ₹1,015 crore in 2021 to ₹3,889 crore in 2025 - the highest during the last 5 years.

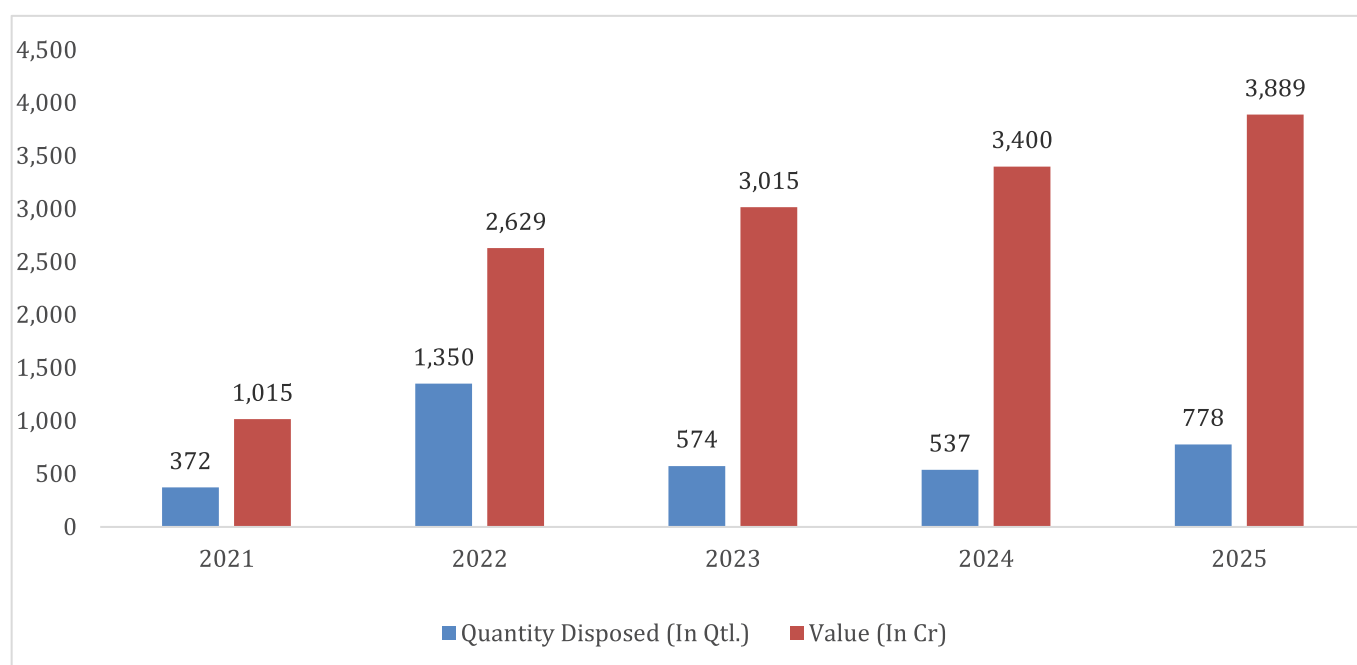


Figure 4.18 —Quantity and Value of Drug Disposal (2021-2025)

Enforcement in Focus: NCB at Work in 2025

From interdiction to *network dismantlement*

439 cases registered · 704 arrests (+19.7%) including 40 foreign nationals · 1.08 lakh kg seized · 34 controlled deliveries · 3,889 Cr value drug disposed (2025) - **highest on record**, up from 1,015 Cr in 2021.

CASES REGISTERED

439

vs 417 in 2024
+5.2%

PERSONS APPREHENDED

704

incl. 40 foreign nationals
+19.7% YoY

PITNDPS DETENTIONS

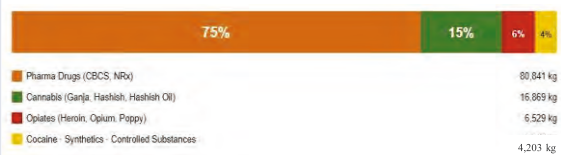
16

4.1 CASES & ARRESTS · FIVE -YEAR TRAJECTORY

CASES & ARRESTS · 2021 - 2025



2025 SEIZURE PROFILE · ~1,08,442 KG TOTAL



4.2 THREE FLAGSHIP OPERATIONS · 2025

20.09.2025 · DELHI

Operation Crystal Fortress

343.585 kg
METHAMPHETAMINE · 2 ARRESTS

Porter courier intercepted at Vasant Kunj (15.045 kg) → residential search at Chattarpur Enclave recovered 328.54 kg. **Largest single recovery of the year.**

25.05.2025 · DELHI

Operation MedMax

12,200 tabs
TRAMADOL · 8 ARRESTS · UAE KINGPIN

Transnational tech-enabled syndicate · B2B platforms · Telegram · call-centres · crypto wallets · hawala channels · uncovered via digital forensics.

02.12.2025

Operation Riverine

6.149 kg
HEROIN · 530 SOAP CASES · 2 ARRESTS

Myanmar-origin consignment via riverine route to Silchar, evading road checkpoints · joint with **CRPF 147 Battalion** & Silchar Police.

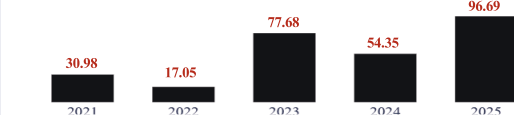
INTELLIGENCE · LED · CONTROLLED DELIVERIES

4.3 FINANCIAL ATTACK · PITNDPS DETENTIONS

PROPERTY SEIZED (in CRORE RUPEES)

96.69 Cr

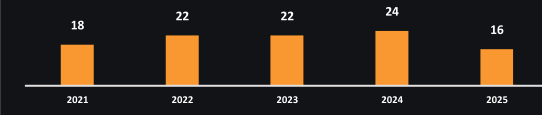
70 cases in 2025 · up from 33 in 2021-22.



PITNDPS Cases by NCB

102

cases since 2021 | Targets Kingpins, Financers & Syndicate Operators



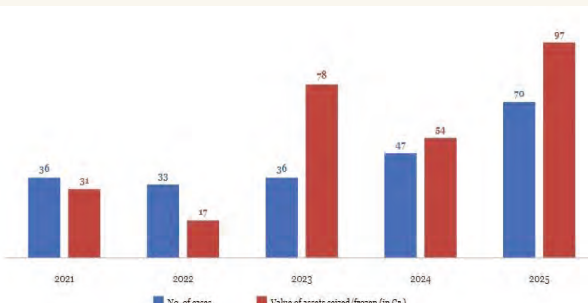
4.4 FINANCIAL INVESTIGATION ANALYSIS

- Cases remained stable at 33–36 during 2021–2023, rising sharply to 47 in 2024 and 70 in 2025, reflecting a strong push towards financial enforcement.
- Asset value seized grew from 331 crore in 2021 to 397 crore in 2025, indicating a sharper focus on high-value assets linked to drug trafficking.

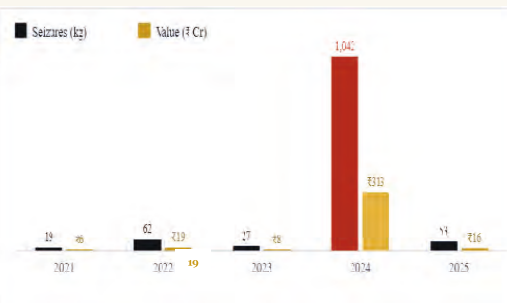
- Despite asset value dipping to 354 Cr in 2024, both caseload and asset value grew simultaneously in 2025, reflecting a maturing enforcement model.
- Overall, caseload grew 94% and asset value 212% over five years, signalling a decisive shift towards intelligence-driven, economically focused disruption of drug networks.

DG NCB AUTHORISATIONS

4.5 FINANCIAL INVESTIGATION & VALUE OF SEIZED ASSETS



4.6 MEPHEDRONE · SEIZURE AND VALUE





C H A P T E R 5

Prosecution in NCB

Overview

This chapter presents an overview of prosecution in NCB with insights into trial as well as appeal related data. Analysis of time period for conclusion of trial and sentencing patterns and has been presented to reflect the prosecution performance of NCB in 2025.

Synopsis of landmark rulings of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and High Courts during 2025 have been included to highlight developments in judicial approach towards the NDPS Act, 1985.

5.1. Prosecution

Prosecution related matters at the Headquarters level are monitored and coordinated by the Legal Section that functions under the supervision of the Deputy Director General, Special Wing. A law officer of the rank of Additional Legal Adviser, has been deputed from the Ministry of Law and Justice for providing legal advice, guidance, and assistance on various legal and prosecution related issues. He is assisted by a Senior Public Prosecutor (Sr.PP) and Public Prosecutor (PP) who have been engaged on contract.

To further systematise and strengthen prosecution in NCB the proposal for establishment of a Directorate of Prosecution has been accorded in principle approval by MHA.

NCB has also drafted a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the effective and expeditious prosecution of cases under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985, which outlines best practices for Investigating Officers (IOs), Public Prosecutors (PPs) and Supervisory officers monitoring investigation; and prosecution of cases before courts.

5.1.1. Legislation

The NDPS Act is a special law enacted by the parliament with an objective of controlling and regulating the operations relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and controlled substances.

The Act has strict penalties based upon the quantity and type of contraband involved. The punishment is graded and increases if the quantities seized are of commercial nature with maximum punishment extending up to 20 years of imprisonment. The Act also provides for death penalty under certain circumstances.

Section 37 of this Act has stringent provisions for grant of bail in cases of offences punishable

under section 19 or 24 or 27A of the Act and also for the offences involving commercial quantities.

This Act has been amended from time to time to ensure that this law keeps pace with global developments as well as the latest judicial pronouncements. NCB on its part is continuously involved in deliberations with the Department of Revenue on amendments required in the NDPS Act to meet the emerging challenges.

5.1.2. Trial analysis

As on 31.12.2025 2,667 cases of NCB were undertrial in various courts across the country. The Zone wise break-up of the under-trial cases is at **Annexure-IX**.

During this period, trial in 203 cases of NCB was concluded. 131 of these cases resulted in conviction while 69 cases resulted in acquittal. In 3 cases, trial could not be concluded due to death of accused and these cases were abated.

In the year 2025, NCB filed 307 complaints in the trial courts. The Zone wise break up of complaints filed is at **Annexure-X**

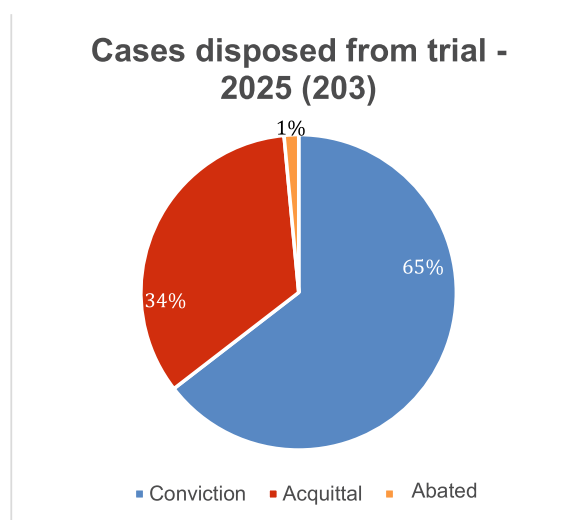


Figure 5.1 Break-up of cases disposed of by trial courts

In the 131 cases which resulted in conviction, of 265 accused, were awarded varying terms of imprisonment and fines. Among those convicted, included 09 foreign nationals (03 Nigerians, 03 Nepalese and 01 national each from Zimbabwe, South Africa and Bolivia). A total amount of Rs.3.28 crores was imposed as fine in these matters.

The sentencing pattern in 2025 reflects that out of the 265 convicted persons, 249 were sentenced to more than 10 years

imprisonment. The predominance of sentences of 10 years and above highlights that a significant proportion of NCB prosecutions involved persons indulging in trafficking of commercial quantities of narcotics and psychotropic substances.

The majority of cases of NCB which resulted in conviction were concluded within a period of 5 to 10 years. Efforts to further reduce this period are underway through close monitoring of progress of trial.

No. of convicted persons and period of sentence awarded

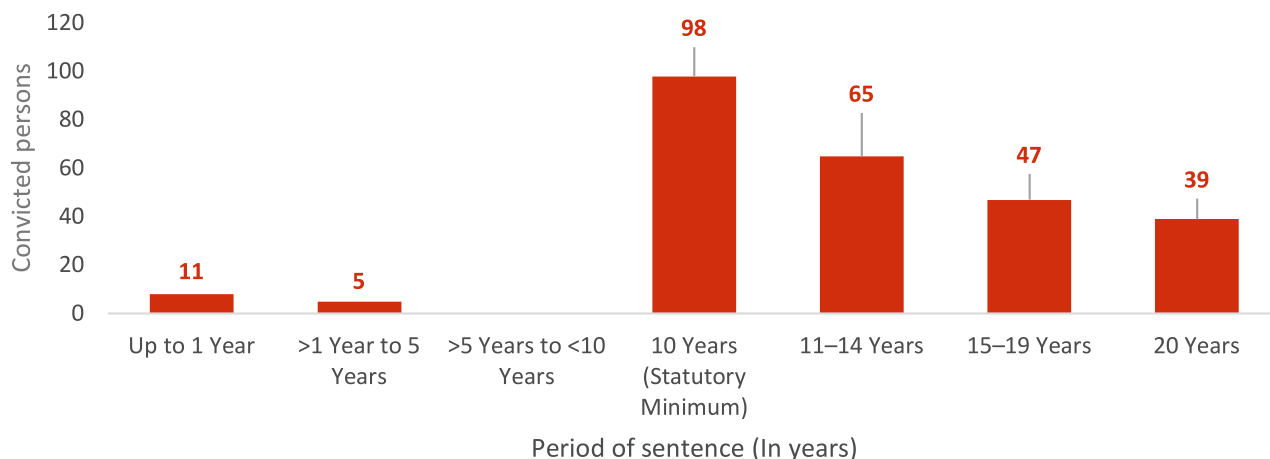


Figure 5.2-Period of sentence awarded to the convicts

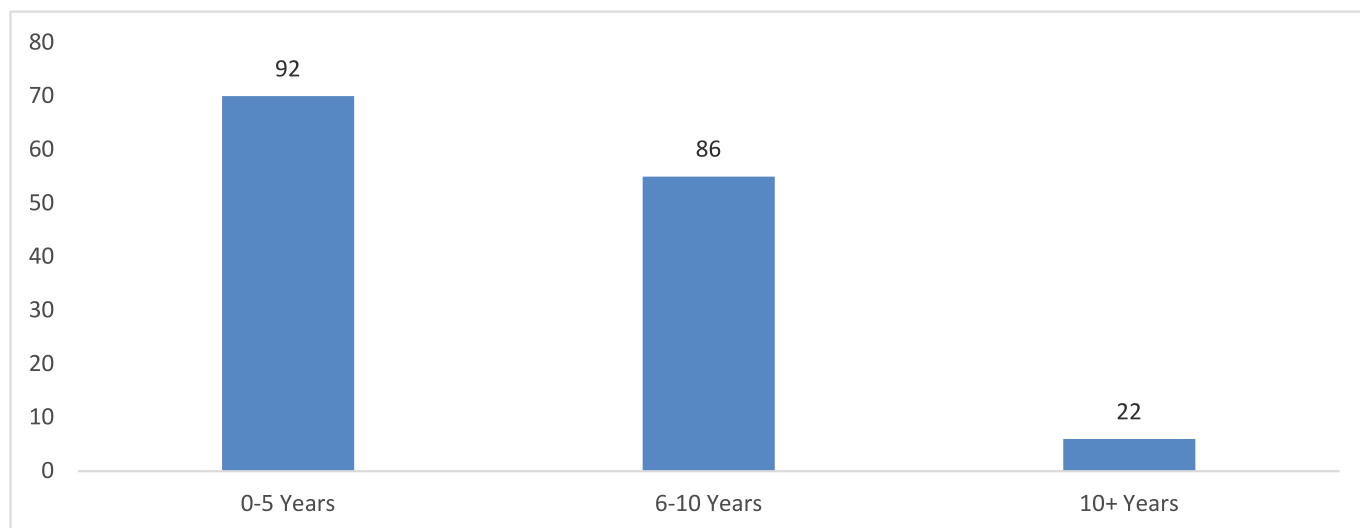


Figure 5.3 Duration of trial of Cases disposed in 2025

5.1.3. Conviction Rate Trajectory

The conviction rate trend of NCB between 2020 to 2025 reflects a positive trend. The conviction rate which stood at 57.14% in 2020

reached 65.5% in 2025, with some fluctuations during the intervening years. The break-up of cases disposed from trial court from 2020 to 2025 is at **Annexure-XI**.

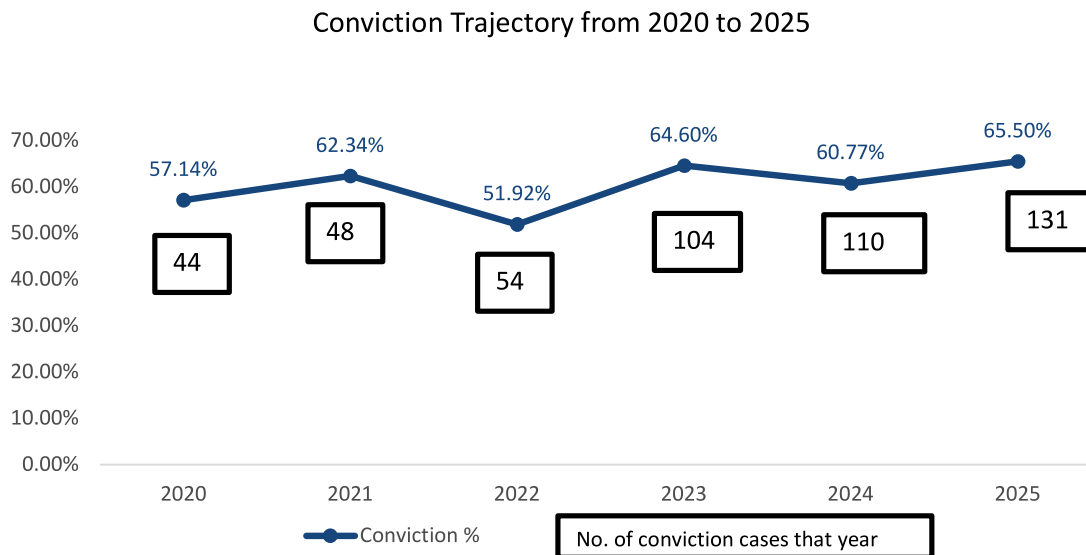


Figure 5.4 Conviction trajectory from 2020-2025

5.1.4 Appeals

In 2025, 977 appeals were filed at different High Courts wherein NCB was a party. Of these, while 89 appeals were filed by NCB, in 888 filings the accused challenged the decisions of the trial courts. During the year 215 such appeals were disposed by the High Courts.

During the same period, 66 Special Leave Petitions (SLPs) were filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in which NCB was a party. Of these, while 19 appeals were filed by NCB, in 47 matters the accused challenged the decisions of High Court. During the year, 75 SLPs were disposed by the Apex Court.

The Zone wise break-up of the above cases is at **Annexure XII & XIII**.

5.1.5 Legal Bulletin & SOPs / Circulars

In 2025, NCB has initiated the publication of a Quarterly Legal Bulletin, a compilation of important judgments on the NDPS Act

delivered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and High Courts. This bulletin is circulated amongst the field units of NCB as well as other DLEAs to keep them abreast of the latest legal pronouncements.

During 2025, NCB also shared circulars drafted on prosecution and bail matters with other DLEAs to assist them in this domain.

5.1.6 Repatriation of Foreigners

NCB assists MHA and MEA in processing cases of transfer of Indian nationals convicted abroad in drug crimes to India and vice-versa as per provisions of Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003. These provisions allow convicts lodged in jails outside their home country to serve the remaining part of their sentences in their home country. In 2025, such inputs were provided in 9 cases.

5.1.7 Important Convictions

Section 53 of the NDPS Act empowers officers to undertake investigation into the offences under the said Act. The culmination of such

investigation is in the form of a complaint that is filed before a Special NDPS court. In the year 2025, some important cases ended in conviction which involved substantial recovery and organized trafficking are listed below.

- i. Accused Nasir Hussain Gulam Hussain was convicted for smuggling of 39.68 kg of Charas by the NDPS Court, Ahmedabad (Bhadra), Gujarat. This accused however absconded in 2004 and trial against the remaining 08 accused was completed in 2008, and they were convicted. Accused Nasir Hussain Gulam Hussain was apprehended 17 years later and tried. He was sentenced to 12 years of rigorous imprisonment along with a fine of Rs. 6 lakhs.
- ii. The NDPS court, Mohali, Punjab convicted accused Des Raj, Yashwant, Pushp Raj and Vijay Kumar in the matter relating to seizure of 21.370 Kgs of charas concealed by accused in panels of his car. The entire seizure was video graphed and cited as evidence. Investigation revealed that the charas was headed for Jind, Haryana and that the accused were regularly trafficking charas upwards of 10 kgs from Himachal to Haryana. The court sentenced 03 accused to 15 years of rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs.1.5 lakh each. One other accused was sentenced to 10 years of rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs.1 lakh.
- iii. The NDPS Court Sehore, Madhya Pradesh convicted accused Ashish Kumar Pradhan, Arjun Singh Sengar, Rupesh Sahu, Vishnu Prasad Patel, Shashikant Yadav and Pawan Yadav for trafficking of 890.290 kg of Ganja. They were sentenced to 20 years of rigorous imprisonment each along with a fine of ₹1 lakh each. This case involved interstate gang which transported contraband from Odisha to Madhya Pradesh.
- iv. The NDPS Court, Mandla, M.P. convicted five accused namely Rajesh Kumar, Dinesh Kumar Prajapati, Ranjit Nayak, Dadhivaman Das and Vinod Kumar Dhobi for their involvement in the illicit trafficking of 1,526.09 kg of Ganja. Each accused was sentenced to 17 years of rigorous imprisonment along with a fine of ₹1.50 lakhs. In this case, a truck was intercepted on National Highway in district Mandla of M.P. and its search led to the recovery of packets of Ganja concealed beneath the load being transported in an organised manner from Odisha to Lalitpur in UP.
- v. The NDPS Court, Bahraich, U.P., accused Gyanchand and Tilak Sunar were convicted and sentenced them to 15 years of rigorous imprisonment and a fine of ₹2,00,000 each with an additional 2 years imprisonment in default of payment of fine. In this case, a joint team of NCB & SSB had intercepted accused at the Indo–Nepal border while they were transporting 31.370 kg of Charas from Nepal into India concealed in plastic sacks inside their vehicle.
- vi. In a matter relating to seizure of 20 kgs of Opium the NDPS Court, Bhubaneswar, Odisha convicted accused Vijay Bhan, Suraj Pal, and Surendra and sentenced them to 10 years rigorous imprisonment with a fine of ₹1 lakh each. The accused were involved in an inter-state smuggling racket, wherein Opium was concealed in the specially made cavity in the driver's cabin of a truck.
- vii. The NDPS Court, Begusarai, Bihar convicted accused Raj Kumar Yadav, Kallu Sahani and Ramesh Rai for

their involvement in the illicit trafficking of 1,223.7 kg of Ganja and sentenced each of them to 20 years of rigorous imprisonment along with a fine of ₹ 1 lakh each. This case began with interception of an oil tanker in

Begusarai when it was coming from Agartala, Tripura. The search of the oil tanker revealed Ganja being concealed in a chamber inside the main oil tank.

5.2. Important Judicial pronouncements in 2025

S.No.	Case Title	Citation	Observation of Court
1	Bharat Aambale v. State of Chhattisgarh	2025 SCC Online SC 110	The Hon'ble Supreme Court observed that the prosecution sans the compliance of the procedure under Section 52A of the NDPS Act will not render itself helpless but can still prove the seizure or recovery of contraband by leading cogent evidence in this regard such as by examining the seizing officer, producing independent witnesses to the recovery, or presenting the original quantity of seized substances before the court. The evidentiary value of these materials is ultimately to be assessed and looked into by the court. The court should consider whether the evidence inspires confidence. The Court then summarized its observations in the matter in form of 10 guidelines.
2	Mihir Rajesh Shah v. State of Maharashtra	2025 SCC Online SC 1288	In this matter the Hon'ble Court held that grounds of arrest must be informed in writing to the accused and should be communicated within a reasonable time and in the language understood by accused. It was observed that failure to do so would render arrest and remand illegal and accused will be at liberty to be set free.
3	Union of India v. Namdeo Ashruba Nakade	2025 Live Law SC 1109	In this matter, Hon'ble Supreme Court gave material observations that if an accused is involved in organized drug trafficking, no case is made for dispensing with the mandatory requirement of Section 37. The Apex Court further observed that in offences punishable with 10 to 20 years, it cannot be said that the incarceration of one year four months is an unreasonably long time.

S.No.	Case Title	Citation	Observation of Court
4	Union of India v. Vigin K. Varghese	2025 SCC Online SC 2440	In this matter Hon'ble Supreme Court gave observations regarding bail. It was held that analysis of twin requirements of section 37 is to be done with reference to the material placed by the prosecution. The Court pointed to the allegation regarding the prior involvement of accused in a seizure of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances only days prior to the registration of present case. The Apex Court set aside bail orders and the matter was remitted to the High Court for fresh consideration of the respondent's prayer for bail, keeping in view the parameters of Section 37 of the NDPS Act.
5	Sagar v. State of UP	2025 SCC On Line SC 2584	In this matter, Hon'ble Supreme Court gave observations about, whether parity with the co-accused can be the sole reason for granting bail. The Court held that individual role of the accused has to be to be considered while deciding parity. The Apex Court further observed that parity cannot be claimed as a matter of right.
6	Jothi @ Nagajothi v. State	2025 SCC On Line SC 2774	In this matter, the Hon'ble Supreme Court observed that minor procedural irregularities do not affect the core of the prosecution case. The Court held that sampling at the spot itself does not render the entire prosecution void, if the chain of custody remained intact. The conviction and sentence imposed by the Trial Court was affirmed. The Apex Court also observed that a Court has no discretion to reduce the sentence below the minimum statutory sentence prescribed.
7	Kuldeep Singh vs. DRI	S.B. Criminal miscellaneous bail application no. 13353 / 2025 (High Court of Rajasthan)	In this matter, the Rajasthan High Court cancelled the bail of an accused on the grounds that the intensity of the narcotic substance is much higher in Hydroponic weed as the content of Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in the recovered narcotic substance is approximately 25% as compared to 2% THC in ordinary Ganja.

Table 5.1 Landmark Supreme Court judgements in 2025

CHAPTER 05

PROSECUTION & LEGAL OUTCOMES · 2025

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

From arrest to *conviction*— the year of the highest NCB conviction rate on record.

307 complaints filed. Of 203 trials concluded, 131 ended in conviction — sending 265 accused (incl. 9 foreign nationals) to prison and imposing ₹3.28 crore in fines. The conviction rate climbs to 65.5%, the highest of the cycle. Seven landmark rulings clarify Section 37 bail, Section 52A compliance, and arrest-grounds doctrine under the NDPS Act, 1985.

CONVICTION RATE · 2025

65.5%

6-yr high

COMPLAINTS FILED

307

in Trial Courts after complete investigation

TRIALS CONCLUDED

203

131 convicted · 69 acquitted · 3 abated

ACCUSED CONVICTED

265

incl. 9 foreign nationals

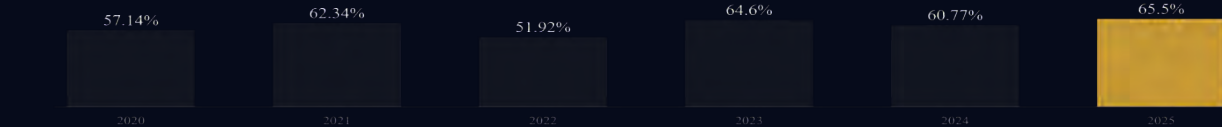
5.1 SENTENCING DISTRIBUTION · SEVERITY WEIGHTED TO COMMERCIAL QUANTITIES

YEARS OF IMPRISONMENT · 2025

10 years	98 persons
11-14 years	65 persons
15- 19 years	47 persons
20 years (max.)	39 persons
Other terms (<10 years)	16 persons

5.2 CONVICTION -RATE TRAJECTORY

RATE OF CONVICTION · NCB CASES · ALL NDPS SPECIAL COURTS



2025 shows the **highest rate of conviction since institutionalised monitoring**. Drivers: zonal-regional-HQ trial review, SPP coordination, evidence-gathering reforms.

5.3 APPELLATE WORKLOAD · PENDENCY · PROSECUTORIAL BENCH

HC + SC · 2025

PENDING TRIAL · ALL NCB CASES

2,667

cases pending in NDPS Special Courts as of 31 Dec 2025. Sustained intake exceeds disposal capacity.

HIGH COURTS · 2025

977

appeals filed · NCB a party

89 filed by NCB

215

Disposed in the year

SUPREME COURT · 2025

66

SLPs filed · NCB matters

19 filed by NCB

75

Disposed in the year

5.4 SEVEN LANDMARK SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS · 2025

NDPS JURISPRUDENCE

#	CASE	CITATION	HOLDING
1	Bharat Aambalev. State of Chhattisgarh	2025 SCC OnLine SC 110	Non-compliance with §52A does not render the prosecution helpless — seizure provable by cogent evidence (seizing officer, independent witnesses, original substance). Court issued 10 guidelines.
2	Mihir Rajesh Shah v. State of Maharashtra	2025 SCC OnLine SC 1288	Grounds of arrest must be conveyed in writing, within reasonable time and in a language the accused understands; failure renders arrest & remand illegal.
3	Uol v.Namdeo Ashruba Nakade	2025 LiveLaw SC 1109	In organised trafficking, no case for dispensing with the mandatory §37 bail bar; 1 yr 4 mo incarceration not unreasonably long for 10–20 yr offences.
4	Uol v.Vigin K. Varghese	2025 SCC OnLine SC 2440	§37 twin tests assessed against the prosecution's material; bail orders set aside and remitted to the High Court for fresh consideration.
5	Sagar v. State of UP	2025 SCC OnLine SC 2584	Parity with a co-accused cannot be the sole ground for bail; individual role must be weighed. Parity is not a matter of right.
6	Jothi @ Nagajothi v. State	2025 SCC OnLine SC 2774	Minor procedural irregularities (spot sampling) do not void prosecution where chain of custody is intact; no discretion below the statutory minimum sentence.
7	Kuldeep Singh v. DRI	Rajasthan HC · SB Cri. Misc. Bail 13353/2025	Bail cancelled: hydroponic weed carries ~25% THC against ~2% in ordinary ganja — substantially higher potency.

FOREIGN CONVICTS · 2025

9 foreign nationals

3

Nigeria

3

Nepal

1

Zimbabwe

1

S. Africa

1

Bolivia

NCB also assisted MHA/MEA on **prisoner-transfer cases** — Indians convicted abroad and foreign nationals seeking to serve remaining sentence at home. Inputs provided in 9 such cases to MHA in 2025.



C H A P T E R 6

Domestic Coordination

Overview

India's domestic narcotics coordination architecture, operationalized through the Narco-Coordination Centre (NCORD), constitutes one of the most structurally comprehensive drug control frameworks in the world. Established under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and restructured in 2022, NCORD operates across four tiers-Apex, Executive, State, and District-integrating 30+ central agencies and departments at the national level, with parallel multi-agency structures at the State and District levels.

In 2025, the NCORD mechanism recorded significant activity: the 8th Apex Committee Meeting chaired by the Union Home Secretary, the 6th Executive NCORD Meeting, and the 33rd Monthly NCORD meeting, in addition to 54 State-level and 5260 District level NCORD meetings. Two high-level Regional Conferences- for Northern States and for North-Eastern States and the 2nd National ANTF Conference under the chairmanship of the Union Home Minister collectively reinforced a whole-of-government enforcement posture.

The digital coordination ecosystem further strengthens institutional coherence. Tools including the NCORD Portal, NIDAAN, NAFIS, CCTNS, and the E-Office system form an interlocking digital infrastructure for intelligence-led enforcement, inter-agency data sharing, and administrative transparency.

6.1. NCORD: The Four-Tier Architecture

Narco-Coordination (NCORD) is a 4-tier coordination mechanism designed for better coordination between stake holders in policy matters as well as to tackle field-level issues. The initial order of constitution of the NCORD mechanism was issued vide MHA Order No. I-12017/18/2013-NCB II dated 22.11.2016 on the recommendation of the National Security Advisor to ensure effective coordination of

actions taken by various Ministries, Departments, Central and State law enforcement agencies.

The NCORD mechanism was further restructured by MHA vide orders No. I-12023/2/2017-NCB-II dated 29.07.2019, 05.12.2019 and 25.03.2022.

Tier	Chaired By	Key Participants
Tier I (Apex)	Union Home Secretary	Central Ministries, Chief Secretaries, DGPs, ANTF Heads
Tier II (Executive)	Special Secretary (IS)	Central Ministries, Operational Agencies
Tier III (State)	Chief Secretary	State Enforcement, Health, Excise, Education, Forensics
Tier IV (District)	District Magistrate	District Police, Customs/GST, Education, Health, Social Welfare

Table 6.1 — NCORD Four-Tier Structure

6.1.1. Restructuring of NCORD in 2022

In the year 2022, MHA, vide Order No I-12023/2017-NCB-II(Vol-I) dated 25.03.2022& its addendums dated 23.09.2022 & dated 08.04.2024, included Central level Ministries, Departments, and Organizations.

Thereafter, MHA, vide Order dated 25.03.2022 & its addendum dated 17.02.2023, included

State-level Departments, Organizations, and Agencies. At the district level, representatives of State Departments of Education/Health/Social Justice/Forest & Agriculture, Customs/Central GST, Border Guard Agencies, ICG, Port Authority, and representatives from MHA/Intelligence Bureau (IB) were included in the NCORD meeting.

Level	Ministries, Departments and Agencies Included in NCORD Committee
Central Level	Dept. of Revenue; MoHFW; MoSJE; Ministry of Ports, Shipping & Waterways; Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers; Narcotics Control Bureau, Dept. of Pharmaceuticals; CBIC; Intelligence Bureau, DCGI, Indian Navy, NCRB, National Investigation Agency (NIA), Indian Coast Guard, DRI, National Maritime Security Coordinator (NMSC), Enforcement Directorate (ED), National Technical Research Organization (NTRO) and CEIB (DoR)
State Level	State Health & Family Welfare, Department of Social Welfare, Department of Forests, Department of Agriculture, State Excise, Department of Education, Coastal Police (in coastal States), Narcotics Control Bureau, Port Trust (in coastal States), Indian Navy, Indian Coast Guard, DRI, CBN, RPF, Department of Posts, FDA, SFSL, Border Guarding Agencies, State Maritime Board, Intelligence Bureau (IB) and Enforcement Directorate (ED)
District Level	State Depts of Education/Health/Social Justice/Forest & Agriculture; Narcotics Control Bureau, Customs/Central GST; Border Guard Agencies; Indian Coast Guard; Port authority; MHA/IB representatives

Table 6.2 — NCORD levels and its members

NCORD Tier	Cumulative (2019–2025)	2025
Apex Committee Meetings	8	1 (May 2025)
Executive Committee Meetings	6	1 (April 2025)
State-Level Meetings	240	54
District-Level Meetings	13,286	5,260

Table 6.3 — NCORD Meeting Activity | Cumulative and 2025 Data

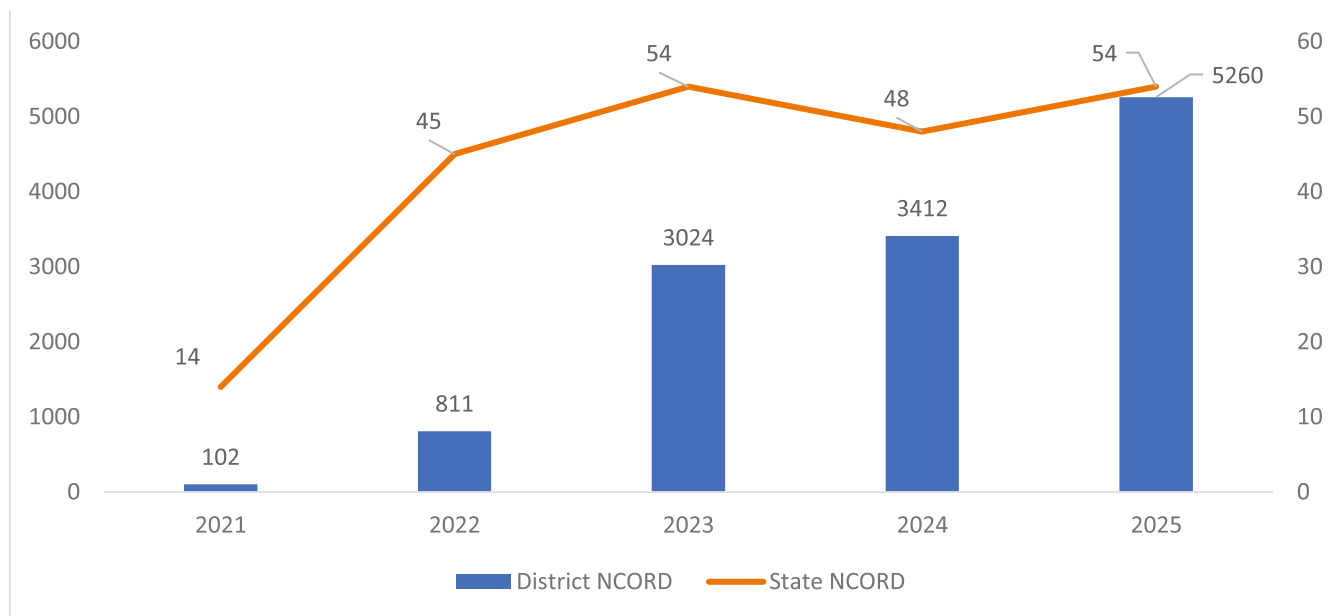


Figure 6.1 — NCORD Meeting Activity Growth (2021–2025)

6.2. Strategic Coordination Mechanisms - Apex and Executive NCORD Meetings

6.2.1. 8th Apex NCORD Meeting (15 May 2025)

The 8th meeting of the Apex-level Committee of Narco Coordination Centre presided over by the Union Home Secretary Shri Govind Mohan was held on 15.05.2025 (in hybrid mode) at North Block, New Delhi.

In addition to the officials of NCB and Officers from various Central Ministries/ Departments/ Agencies participated in the meeting. Chief Secretaries of States & UTs, Director General(s) of Police or their representatives and ANTF Heads of State & UTs or their representatives participated in the meeting.

Key deliberations and directives included:

- Comprehensive review of the prevailing drug trafficking situation - emerging trends, trafficking routes, and consumption patterns;
- Assessment of compliance with directions issued during the 7th Apex NCORD Meeting and evaluation of progress made by States and Union Territories in implementing those directives;
- Discussions on the directions issued by the Hon'ble Home Minister in various meetings, including the need to intensify

- awareness on the misuse of precursors and synthetic chemicals, the detection and dismantling of clandestine laboratories, and public sensitization about the harmful effects of narcotic drugs;
- iv. Precursor, synthetic drug, and clandestine lab review in coordination with the Dept of Chemicals and Petrochemicals;
 - v. Effective utilization of hotspot mapping data by States for the destruction of illicit drug cultivation was stressed, with clear directions that such data must also be systematically leveraged for identification, seizure, investigation, and allied enforcement actions;
 - vi. Identification of States with no district-level NCORD meetings and comparatively low NDPS case registration under the NDPS framework, emphasizing accountability and proactive enforcement;
 - vii. Policy decision: Formulation of evaluation parameters for drug seizure offences;
 - viii. introduction of an incentive and award mechanism for exemplary enforcement performance;
 - ix. Strengthening of the NCORD institutional mechanism at all tiers to ensure better inter-agency coordination and monitoring.



Figure 6.2 — 8th Apex NCORD Meeting (15 May 2025)

6.2.2. 6th Executive NCORD Meeting (11 April 2025)

The 6th Executive NCORD Meeting was held on 11 April 2025 at North Block, New Delhi, presided over by the Special Secretary (IS).

Officials of NCB and Officers from various Central Ministries/ Departments/Agencies participated in the meeting. Review of action taken on the 7th Apex Committee NCORD Meeting and progress on actionable points from

Meeting and progress on actionable points from prior meetings and conferences. Principal emphases included:

- i. Coordinated action among all departments, ministries, and law enforcement agencies, underscoring NCORD's vital role;
- ii. Digital technology leverage: Data Fusion Centres highlighted as a key enabler for inter-agency coordination;
- iii. Strengthening law enforcement, demand reduction, and frequent drug scheduling;
- iv. Terror-linked cases: NIA involvement from the initial investigation stage for all narco-terrorism-linked cases;
- v. International partnerships: Coordination with national and international partners is emphasized as a sustained priority.

Additional details of Apex, Executive, State and District level meetings mentioned in Annexure XIV, XV, XVI and XVII respectively.

6.2.3. 33rd Special Coordination Meeting

The Special Coordination Meeting chaired by the Director General NCB was conducted via video conferencing on 05.08.2025 with thematic focus on 'Challenges of Precursor Chemicals, Synthetic Drugs, and Clandestine Laboratories.' The participants included representatives of 13 hotspot States/UTs participated: Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Karnataka and Rajasthan.

The meeting reinforced about the multifaceted challenges of drug trafficking and precursor chemical diversion which requires seamless coordination across all levels of government.



Figure 6.3. - 33rd Special Coordination Meeting (5 August 2025)

Quantitative Highlight : Scale of the NCORD Mechanism

5260 district-level NCORD meetings in 2025, a 54% increase over 2024 (3,412) and a sixfold increase from 2021 (811). 54 state-level meetings versus 48 in 2024.

6.2.4. 2nd National ANTF Conference

The 2nd National Conference of Anti-Narcotics Task Force (ANTF) Heads of all States/UTs was organised by NCB on 16–17 September 2025 at Sushma Swaraj Bhawan, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi. It was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Union-Home Minister.

The Conference was attended by all Central Government Ministries/Departments, ANTF Heads of all States/UTs, and concerned Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (DLEAs).

Deliberations covered all dimensions of drug supply control, demand reduction, and harm reduction, including national security implications. The operational directives issued included:

- i. Strict enforcement against three categories of drug cartels:
 - a) those operating at border entry points
 - b) those managing distribution from entry points to the States
 - c) those managing retail distribution within the States.
- ii. Extension of Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyan to every village and educational institution;
- iii. Putting in place a mechanism for deportation and extradition of

absconders: all ANTFs to coordinate with the CBI Director;

- iv. ANTF Heads to identify and destroy clandestine synthetic drug laboratories and prevent their re-establishment;
- v. Top-to-bottom and bottom-to-top approaches to be ensured;
- vi. Scientific drug disposal to be ensured every third month;
- vii. Anti-Narcotics Action Checklist to be drafted and shared for district police with quarterly review;
- viii. Each State to establish a Narcotics-based Forensic Laboratory unit with an accountability framework;
- ix. High-level State strategy to be drafted against drug cartels involving ANTF, State Police, and District Administration;
- x. Coordinated mechanism among NCB, CBI, and State Police to be put in place for the extradition of foreign offenders in drug-trafficking and narco-terrorism networks.

6.3. Regional Conferences

6.3.1. Northern Regional Conference

A Regional Conference on “Drug Trafficking and National Security” was held on 11 January 2025 at New Delhi under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Union Home & Cooperation Minister, Shri Amit Shah. The conference was attended by the Chief Ministers/Administrators, Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police of the Northern States and Union Territories, namely Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, NCT of Delhi and Chandigarh.

The Conference served as a high-level platform to review the evolving narcotics situation, strengthen inter-governmental coordination and assess the implementation of key anti-narcotics initiatives. The following issues/agenda were deliberated upon:

- i. Drug disposal campaign: Pakhwada conducted 10–25 January 2025;
- ii. Integration of ANTF with MANAS National Narcotics Helpline;

- iii. State and ANTF achievements and effectiveness of the NCORD mechanism;
- iv. Operational effectiveness of State Forensic Science Laboratories (SFSs) and measures to strengthen them;
- v. Usage of databases, including NIDAAN;
- vi. Application of PITNDPS provisions against habitual offenders;
- vii. Measures taken towards the establishment of dedicated/ exclusive Special NDPS Courts;
- viii. Whole-of-Government approach to drug trafficking and drug abuse.

The Conference emphasized the need for sustained coordination between Central and State agencies and reiterated the importance of a comprehensive approach encompassing enforcement, intelligence, demand reduction, rehabilitation, forensic strengthening and institutional capacity building.

6.3.2. North-Eastern Regional Conference

A Regional Conference was held at Dimapur, Nagaland, co-chaired by the DG, NCB and DGP Nagaland. ANTF Heads from seven North-Eastern States - Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Tripura, Assam, and Meghalaya, alongside Sikkim and West Bengal, participated.

Key agenda items reflected the specific threat profile of the region:

- i. Current drug trafficking scenario in North-Eastern States;
- ii. Cross-border trafficking challenges from Bangladesh and Myanmar;
- iii. MoSJE schemes for awareness and de-addiction centres;
- iv. Use of the Narco Offender Database and the latest crime investigation technologies for NDPS cases;
- v. Illicit crop destruction management using the latest technology;
- vi. Leveraging GSTN data for effective precursor and pharmaceutical diversion control.



Figure 6.4 — North-eastern Regional Conference on Drug Trafficking and National Security, Dimapur, 13 November 2025

6.4. Digital Coordination Ecosystem

NCB has developed and operationalized an interlocking suite of digital platforms that collectively constitute an intelligence-driven coordination infrastructure. These systems enable real-time data sharing, offender profiling, biometric identification, financial investigation support, and administrative transparency across the narcotics enforcement network.

6.4.1. NCORD Portal

The NCORD Portal functions as the central digital coordination platform for central, State, and district-level agencies engaged in narcotics control. It hosts Action Taken Reports, minutes of meetings, and best practices shared by authorized agencies. This portal Provides limited public access to awareness material, publications, and multimedia content. Regular updates by States and districts have improved transparency and strengthened inter-departmental coordination. It Facilitates effective monitoring of field-level NCORD meeting compliance and report submission.

6.4.2. NIDAAN- National Integrated Database on Arrested Narco-Offenders

This portal covers the personal details, criminal antecedents, network linkages, and court case status of arrested narco-offenders. It supports intelligence-led investigations, risk assessment, and inter-agency tracking of narcotics-related criminal networks. NIDAAN

integrates offender-related information from multiple national databases, E-Prisons, SIMS, CCTNS, and e-Courts, to provide consolidated profiles of arrested narco-offenders.

6.4.3. Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS)

CCTNS provides a centralized platform for crime and criminal data, enabling real-time information sharing among law enforcement agencies. NCB has aligned its operational processes with the CCTNS framework. Approximately 7,800 cases have been entered by NCB on the CCTNS portal. The CCTNS CAS Centre enables advanced search and analytical reporting across zonal and regional offices, including State-wise and drug-wise seizure data from police agencies.

6.4.4. NAFIS — National Automated Fingerprint Identification System

NAFIS is a centralized biometric system for fingerprint-based criminal identification, integrated with CCTNS and the Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS). Fingerprints captured at the district level and transmitted to the Central Fingerprint Bureau at NCRB through standardized hardware. Implemented in 16 NCB Zonal offices — enabling biometric verification of arrested persons. Action has been initiated to extend NAFIS to an additional 14 Zones, which will achieve full zonal coverage.

CHAPTER 6

Domestic Coordination

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

One of Asia's most structurally *comprehensive* drug-control coordination frameworks.

A four-tier mechanism — Apex, Executive, State, District — operating under Ministry of Home Affairs authority since the 2022 restructuring. 30+ central agencies and departments at the national level. In 2025 alone: the 8th Apex Committee meeting, the 6th Executive NCORD, the 33rd Monthly NCORD, 55 state-level meetings, and 5,621 district-level meetings.

SOURCE: MHA ORDER I - 12023/2017 - NCB - II

DISTRICT MEETINGS · 2025 5,260 ↑ 56% over 2024 (3,412) 6× since 2021	STATE -LEVEL MEETINGS 54 vs 48 in 2024	CUMULATIVE DISTRICT MTGS 12,654 2019-2025	CENTRAL AGENCIES LINKED 30+ ministries · departments · agencies
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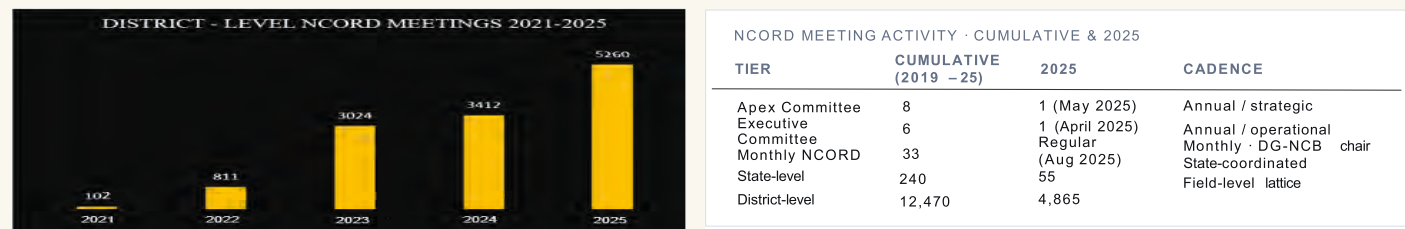
6.1 THE FOUR-TIER ARCHITECTURE



6.2 FLAGSHIP COORDINATION MEETINGS · 2025

15 MAY 2025 · NORTH BLOCK 8th Apex NCORD Presided by Special Secretary (IS). Emphases: Data Fusion Centres , inter-agency coordination, the role of NIA in narco-terrorism-linked cases, and sustained international coordination, strengthening law enforcement, demand reduction, and frequent drug scheduling.	11 APRIL 2025 6th Executive NCORD Chaired by DG, NCB . Focus on precursor chemicals, synthetic drugs, and clandestine laboratories. Thirteen hotspot states/UTs participated.
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6.3 MEETING ACTIVITY GROWTH · DISTRICT LEVEL DOMINATES THE LATTICE



6.4 REGIONAL CONFERENCES · POLITICAL SIGNAL

11 JAN 2025 · NORTH Northern Regional Conference Chaired by Union Home Minister Sh. Amit Shah · CMOs, Chief Secretaries, DGPs of northern states attended. Themes: drug-disposal <i>Pakhwada</i> · ANTF-MANAS integration, SFSL effectiveness.	13-14 NOV 2025 · DIMAPUR North-Eastern Conference Held in Nagaland, co-chaired by DG NCB & DGP Nagaland. Agenda: cross-border trafficking, de-addiction centres, narco-offender database, GSTN data for precursor control.	16-17 SEP 2025 · DELHI 2nd National ANTF Conference At Sushma Swaraj Bhawan, chaired by Union Home Minister. Directives: three-cartel enforcement, Nasha Mukti Bharat to every village, quarterly scientific disposal .
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6.5 DIGITAL COORDINATION ECOSYSTEM

NCORD Portal Central digital coordination across all four tiers — ATRs, minutes, best practices. Meeting-compliance monitoring + limited public access for awareness material	NIDAAN National Integrated Database on Arrested Narco-Offenders — consolidated profiles, antecedents, network linkages. Links E-Prisons · SIMS · CCTNS · e-Courts	CCTNS Centralised crime & criminal data with CAS Centre analytics — state-wise & drug-wise reporting. ~7,800 NCB cases entered to date
NAFIS National Automated Fingerprint Identification System — integrated with CCTNS and ICJS. 16 NCB zones live · 14 more underway → full coverage	E-Office Electronic file & receipt handling — eliminates physical records, improves transparency & decision velocity.	



C H A P T E R

7

International Coordination

Overview

International cooperation remains fundamental to addressing the complex and transnational challenge of drug trafficking, which poses serious threats to public health, fuels organized crime, and undermines societal stability. Given the cross-border nature of this issue, no country can effectively tackle it in isolation.

In the evolving global landscape, illicit drug markets are becoming increasingly decentralized, technology-driven, and adaptive, thereby reducing the effectiveness of conventional enforcement mechanisms. The proliferation of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), along with the growing use of encrypted communication platforms, the darknet, and cryptocurrencies by trafficking networks, necessitates strengthened international collaboration, enhanced technical capabilities, and real-time intelligence sharing.

7.1. International Cooperation & Diplomacy

The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), as India's central nodal agency on drug law enforcement, is entrusted with the responsibility of implementing obligations arising from international drug control conventions. The Bureau plays a pivotal role in fostering coordination with foreign governments and international organizations to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, and precursor chemicals.

India is a signatory to the following key international conventions and agreements:

- i. The 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (as amended by the 1972 Protocol);
- ii. The 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances;
- iii. The 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;
- iv. The 1993 SAARC Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;
- v. The 2009 BIMSTEC Convention on Cooperation in Combating International Terrorism, Transnational Organized Crime, and Illicit Drug Trafficking

NCB engages with international stakeholders on drug-related matters through five modes of international engagement:

- i. **Bilateral Talks:** Director General-level and Joint Working Group interactions with

partner countries, covering intelligence exchange, operational coordination, and treaty implementation review;

- ii. **Multilateral Meetings:** Participation in the United Nations system, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, ASEAN-led forums, and BIMSTEC mechanisms, reflecting India's active role in global drug governance;
- iii. **International Capacity Building:** Organisation of, and participation in, training programmes and workshops for drug law enforcement agencies of partner nations;
- iv. **Bilateral Agreements and MoUs:** Formalised agreements with partner nations on drug control and enforcement cooperation, with further agreements currently under negotiation;
- v. **International Reporting:** Submission of statutory forms and reports to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), pursuant to India's obligations under international drug control conventions.

Together, these engagements enable NCB to strengthen international partnerships, enhance information exchange, and build a coordinated global response to the threat of drug trafficking.

7.2. Bilateral & Multilateral talks

During the year 2025, NCB held regular Director General (DG) Level/Bilateral talks with countries, such as Indonesia, Sri Lanka, USA, Nepal, and Thailand on drug-related matters. These

engagements served as the mechanism for intelligence exchange, operational coordination, and treaty implementation review on drug-related matters.

7.2.1. DG-Level Engagements

The 7th DG-Level JWG Meeting between NCB, India, and BNN, Indonesia was held on virtual mode on 4 June 2025. The Indian delegation

was led by Sh. Anurag Garg, Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau. The Indonesian delegation was led by Mr. Agus Irianto, Deputy for Legal Affairs and Cooperation, National Narcotics Board of the Republic of Indonesia.



Figure 7.1 — 7th DG-Level JWG Meeting between NCB, India, and BNN, Indonesia, (04 June 2025)

The 4th Director General Level Talks (DGLT) between NCB India and PNB Sri Lanka was held in Chennai on 18 July 2025. The Indian delegation was led by Sh. T.G. Venkatesh, Deputy Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau and the Sri Lankan delegation was led by Mr. Oshan Hewawitharana, Acting Deputy Inspector General of Police, Police Narcotics Range, Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

7.2.2. Joint Working Group Engagements

NCB officers also participated in Joint Working Group Meetings/Bilateral Talks on Security, Counter Terrorism, and Border Cooperation-related matters with Myanmar, Nepal, Egypt, Thailand, USA, Bhutan, Malaysia and the UAE.

In 2025, the officers of NCB participated in 17 international multilateral meetings spanning the United Nations system, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), ASEAN-led forums, and BIMSTEC mechanisms. The list of international multilateral meetings attended by NCB officers is at Annexure- XVIII.



Figure 7.2— 46th ASEAN Senior officials meeting on Drug matters at Singapore (26-28 August 2025)

7.2.3. Agreements & MOUs

India maintains robust bilateral partnerships with various countries to strengthen cooperation and facilitate the exchange of intelligence in combating illicit drug trafficking. Towards this end, India has entered into 46 Bilateral Agreements (BAs) and Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) on drug-related matters with partner nations, as detailed in Annexure-XIX.

Further, with a view to expand international cooperation and enhance coordinated responses, eight additional MoUs/BAs on drug-related matters are currently under negotiation with Cuba, Chile, Tanzania, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Iran, the United Kingdom, and Oman.



Figure 7.3— Meeting with Delegates of US ONDCP at NCB Hqrs New Delhi (13 August 2025)



Figure 7.4- Meeting with Delegates of Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), U.K. at NCB Hqrs New Delhi (11 December 2025)

7.3. International Capacity Building

As India's central nodal agency on drug law enforcement, the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) ensures proactive engagement in global and regional initiatives aimed at strengthening international cooperation against drug trafficking. The Bureau regularly organizes and participates in international training programmes, workshops, and seminars, facilitating the exchange of best practices and operational insights among partner nations.

NCB also delivers customized capacity-building modules for drug law enforcement agencies of other countries, with a focus on enhancing their operational effectiveness in combating transnational organized crime and illicit drug trafficking. These initiatives include dedicated training programmes, workshops, and seminars for drug law enforcement officers. The details of such initiatives undertaken by NCB in the year 2025 are provided in Annexure- XX.



Figure 7.5- NCB India - OFAST, France Joint Seminar on Synthetic Drugs and Chemical Precursors at New Delhi (19-21 February 2025)



Figure 7.6- Training of Trainers (ToT) Programme for Drug Law Enforcement Officers of Mauritius organized by NCB at New Delhi (28 April 2025 to 02 May 2025)

To enhance their professional skills, NCB officers also attended training programmes abroad in nine capacity-building programmes and workshops organized by international organizations, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Association of

Southeast Asian Nations, as well as various partner countries. The details of these international capacity-building engagements are provided in Annexure- XXI.

7.4. International Reporting

NCB is mandated to submit various statutory forms and reports on drug-related matters to the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on a quarterly, annual, and triennial basis.

The details of the forms and reports submitted to the INCB during 2025 are detailed at Annexure XXII.

International Coordination

India's nodal *posture* in the global drug control architecture

Five conventions ratified · 46 bilateral agreements live · 8 more under negotiation · 17 multilateral meetings across UN, SCO, ASEAN and BIMSTEC · DG-level talks with 8 partner nations · 9 capacity-building programmes.

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS (BA) 46 MoUs / BAs in force +8 under negotiation	MULTILATERAL MEETINGS 17 UN · SCO · ASEAN · BIMSTEC	DG - LEVEL ENGAGEMENTS 5 Indonesia, Sri Lanka, USA, Nepal, Thailand.	INTERNATIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING INITIATIVES 3 training programs France · Mauritius · Bhutan
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7.1 TREATY ARCHITECTURE

FIVE CONVENTIONS

1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs	1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances	1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic of NDPS	1993 SAARC Convention on NDPS	2009 BIMSTEC Convention
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7.2 FIVE MODES OF INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT

Bilateral Talks	Multilateral Meetings	International Capacity Building	Bilateral Agreements and MoUs	International Reporting
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7.3 DG-LEVEL ENGAGEMENTS · 2025

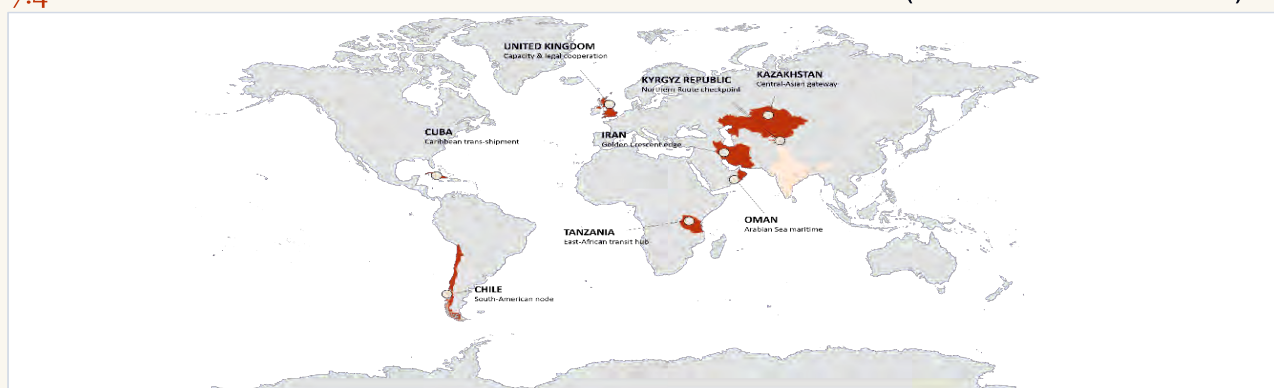
JOINT WORKING GROUPS

4 JUNE 2025 · VIRTUAL
7th DG-level JWG · NCB ↔ BNN Indonesia
Indian side: **Sh. Anurag Garg, DG NCB**. Indonesian side: **Mr. Agus Irianto, Deputy for Legal Affairs & Cooperation, National Narcotics Board**.

18 JULY 2025 · CHENNAI
4th DGLT · NCB ↔ PNB Sri Lanka
Indian side: **Sh. T.G. Venkatesh, DDG NCB**. Sri Lankan side: **Mr. Oshan Hewawitharana, Acting DIG, Police Narcotics Range**.

JOINT WORKING GROUP · SECURITY · COUNTERTERRORISM · BORDER COOPERATION
Additional bilateral talks with Myanmar, Nepal, Egypt, Thailand, USA, Bhutan, Malaysia and the UAE.

7.4 BILATERAL AGREEMENTS AND MOUs · 46 SIGNED · 8 UNDER NEGOTIATION (AS HIGHLIGHTED IN THE MAP)



7.5 CAPACITY BUILDING & STATUTORY REPORTING

2025

9 capacity-building programmes attended – conducted by UNODC, ASEAN.	NCB HOSTING Customised modules delivered to foreign DLEAs on TOC and illicit drug trafficking.	TRAINING SUBJECTS Forensic Science · Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT) · Cross Border Investigations.
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INCB & UNODC STATUTORY SUBMISSIONS		
FORM	SCOPE	CADENCE
A	Quarterly stats — import/export, Narcotic Drugs	Quarterly
A/P	Quarterly stats — Psychotropic substances (Sch. II, 1971)	Quarterly
B	Annual estimates — narcotics requirement, synthetic mfg, opium production	Annual
C	Annual stats — production, manufacture, consumption, stocks, seizures (NDs)	Annual
D	Annual info — substances frequently used in illicit NDPS manufacture	Annual
P	Annual stats — Psychotropic substances (production, mfg, consumption, stocks)	Annual



C H A P T E R 8

Demand Reduction, Awareness & Public Engagement

Overview

This chapter outlines the demand reduction and public outreach efforts of the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), positioned within the broader national framework led by the Ministry of Home Affairs. While policy leadership on rehabilitation and social intervention rests with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, the chapter highlights NCB's complementary role as an enforcement-led agency that actively integrates awareness generation into its mandate. It situates these efforts within the larger vision of the Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyan, emphasizing the convergence between enforcement, prevention, and community engagement.

The chapter further examines the scale and modalities of outreach undertaken during 2025, focusing on the design and execution of nationwide sensitization initiatives. It captures the breadth of engagement across States and Union Territories, with particular attention to youth-centric interventions and vulnerable groups. In addition, it analyses the strategic use of digital ecosystems and mass communication platforms, including social media, broadcast channels, and institutional partnerships, to expand the reach and effectiveness of messaging.

8.1. 2025 Awareness Initiatives

The Narcotics Control Bureau, functions as the nodal agency for combating drug trafficking and addressing the menace of substance abuse in the country. While the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is primarily entrusted with demand reduction and awareness generation. NCB actively complements these efforts through sustained and wide-ranging awareness initiatives.

During the year 2025, NCB continued its proactive engagement in demand reduction activities under the overarching framework of the Nasha Mukta Bharat (Drug-Free India) Abhiyan, launched under the visionary leadership of the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

To maximize outreach and impact, NCB effectively leveraged digital and social media platforms, engaging eminent personalities from diverse fields, including politics, bureaucracy, sports, cinema, and music. These influencers participated in audio-visual campaigns and

public messaging initiatives, significantly enhancing the reach and resonance of anti-drug messages among the masses.

NCB also collaborated with telecom service providers, FM radio stations, television channels, and corporate institutions to disseminate awareness messages ensuring widespread and sustained visibility. The campaign received further momentum through social media endorsements and posts by prominent national leaders, including the Hon'ble Home Minister of India and other distinguished dignitaries, thereby amplifying its national impact.

These concerted and multi-pronged efforts underscore NCB's continued commitment to demand reduction, complementing enforcement actions and reinforcing the national resolve towards achieving the long-term objective of a Drug-Free India.

1,950 Awareness Programmes	61.4 L Citizens Reached (NMBA)	3.4 Cr Mission SPANDAN Participants	60 L E-Pledge Signatories
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Figure 8.1 —Demand reduction & Awareness activities undertaken by NCB in the year 2025

8.1.1. Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyan: 1,950 Programmes | 61.4 Lakh People Reached

The Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyan, India's flagship anti-drug demand-reduction campaign launched under the direction of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, provides the overarching framework within which NCB's preventive awareness activities are embedded. During 2025, NCB organised 1,950 awareness and sensitisation programmes across States and Union Territories cumulatively reaching an estimated 61.42 lakh (6,142,443) individuals.

Target beneficiaries included youth, students, educators, parents, and other vulnerable population groups. Programme content encompassed the harmful effects of drug abuse, the legal consequences of illicit trafficking under the NDPS Act, and the civic imperative of collective responsibility in building a drug-free society. Details of coverage are compiled in the Annexure- XXIII.

The Nasha Mukta Bharat Pakhwada 2025 alone accounted for 1152 programmes (59% of the annual total) and 33 lakh participants (54% of the NMBA annual reach), demonstrating the concentration effect of coordinated national campaign windows.

Campaign Event	Period	Programmes	Participants
Nasha Mukta Bharat Pakhwada	12–26 June 2025	1152	33 Lakh
Independence Day Awareness Drive	15–16 August 2025	160	25 Lakh
Other NMBA Programmes (Year-round)	Jan–Dec 2025	638	~3.4 Lakh

Table 8.1 — Campaign Events undertaken during 2025

8.1.2. Mission SPANDAN: 3.4 Crore Participants via 5 Spiritual Organisations 25,647 Programmes

Mission SPANDAN (Spiritual Partnership Against Narcotic Drugs Abuse, Nationwide) is a strategic initiative conceived by NCB to mobilise spiritual and community organisations as institutional vectors for anti-drug demand reduction. Recognising the deep societal

influence and the grassroots network density of such organisations, NCB signed MoUs with five leading spiritual bodies to formalise and systematise these partnerships.

Organisation	Outreach Channel	Geographic Presence
The Art of Living	Satsang, community camps, youth programmes	Pan-India, International
Prajapita Brahma Kumaris Ishwariya Vishwa Vidyalaya	Spiritual discourse, residential workshops	Pan-India, 100+ countries
ISKCON (International Society for Krishna Consciousness)	Community events, youth engagement	Pan-India, International
Sant Nirankari Charitable Foundation	Community congregations, social service camps	Pan-India
Shri Ram Chandra Mission (SRCM)	Meditation sessions, awareness workshops	Pan-India, International

Table 8.2 — Campaign Events under Mission SPANDAN during 2025

During 2025, Mission SPANDAN facilitated 25,647 awareness programmes through its five partner organisations, with an aggregate participation of 3.4 crore (34 million) individuals. This is the largest single demand-reduction

outreach channel operated by NCB by participant volume.

Programme activities encompassed spiritual discourse incorporating anti-drug messaging, community congregations, youth sensitisation

workshops, and residential immersion programmes, leveraging the credibility and institutional trust associated with spiritual

organisations to amplify adoption of drug-free lifestyles.

5 MoU Partner Organisations	25,647 Programmes Conducted	3.4 Cr Total Participants	~1,326 Avg. Participants / Programme
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Figure 8.2 — Impact of Mission SPANDAN activities of NCB in the year 2025

8.1.3. MANAS Helpline 1933: Call Volume, Intelligence Value & Counselling Support

The MANAS National Narcotics Helpline (1933) is a 24×7 toll-free multi-channel platform operated by NCB that serves a dual function:

- i. Facilitating citizen access to counselling, de-addiction guidance, and rehabilitation support; and
- ii. Generating actionable intelligence inputs on drug trafficking, illicit cultivation, and associated criminal activity.

MANAS operates as an integrated national node, connected to: MoSJE's de-addiction helpline (14446), all 30 NCB Zonal Units, 36 Anti-Narcotics Task Forces (ANTFs) across States and UTs. This tri-level integration enables near-real-time intelligence forwarding and coordinated enforcement response, reducing the information lag between public reporting and field action.

The details of inputs received on Manas and cases registered on the basis of these inputs have been listed at Annexure XXIV.

Access channels for MANAS

1. Toll-free number: 1933 (24×7 operational)
2. Web portal: www.ncbmanas.gov.in
3. Email: info.ncbmanas@gov.in
4. Mobile App: MANAS — available on the UMANG platform

Note: Informant confidentiality is strictly maintained across all access channels.

Performance Metric	Value
Total Citizen Queries Handled	1,21,000+ (1.21 lakh)
Individuals Provided Counselling / Rehabilitation Support	42,200+
Drug-Related Intelligence Inputs Generated	11,000+
Cases Registered (NCB + State/UT ANTFs)	172
Persons Arrested	230
Narcotics Seized (Value)	Approx. ₹21.38 crore

Table 8.3 — Cumulative Performance Metrics since launch of MANAS

Out of 11,000+ intelligence inputs generated by MANAS, 172 cases were registered, a direct enforcement conversion rate of approximately 1.56%. While this appears modest, it reflects the intelligence value-chain: inputs are first triaged by Zonal Units and ANTFs before formal registration, with many inputs contributing to ongoing investigations without generating independent case files.

The 230 arrests stemming from MANAS inputs across NCB and 36 State ANTFs confirm the operational utility of citizen-sourced intelligence within the structured drug law enforcement framework.

To enhance accessibility and inclusivity, four regional languages, Punjabi, Tamil, Bengali, and Marathi, were added to the MANAS service interface during 2025. This expansion aims to directly address the linguistic barriers that limit rural and semi-urban citizen engagement with national helplines.

8.1.4. CBSE Partnership: MoU Signed September 2025 | 100 Schools Covered

In September 2025, NCB formalised a Memorandum of Understanding with the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), India's premier school examination and affiliation authority, establishing a structured framework for preventive drug education within CBSE-affiliated schools. The MoU was signed on 03 September 2025 with the following scope and objectives:

- i. Strengthen cooperation between NCB and CBSE in the design and delivery of anti-drug awareness programmes;
- ii. Equip students, teachers, and parents with knowledge of the harmful effects of drug abuse and the legal consequences of narcotics offences under the NDPS Act;
- iii. Institutionalise periodic awareness workshops within the academic calendar of CBSE-affiliated schools;

- iv. Support teacher training to enable in-house delivery of drug-awareness content.

Following the MoU signing, CBSE identified approximately 140 affiliated schools across India for programme coverage. Zonal Units of NCB are responsible for coordinating programme delivery in their respective jurisdictions. Sessions are conducted in a multi-stakeholder format, simultaneously engaging students, teachers, and parents, to create reinforced anti-drug messaging across home, school, and community spheres.

During 2025, awareness campaigns were successfully conducted in 100 schools under this framework.

8.1.5. E-Pledge Campaign: 60 Lakh Citizen Commitments on MyGov Platform

The E-Pledge Campaign, branded 'Say Yes to Life, No to Drugs', is a digital civic mobilisation initiative launched by NCB on the MyGov platform, the Government of India's official citizen engagement portal. The campaign invites citizens across the country to formally commit to drug-free living through a structured online pledge mechanism.

During 2025, more than 60 lakh (6 million) citizens recorded their E-Pledge on the MyGov platform. This figure positions the E-Pledge among the highest-participation public health commitment campaigns conducted through the MyGov ecosystem in the drug prevention domain. The strategic value of the initiative is as follows:

- i. Creates a social norming effect, public pledge-taking reinforces drug-free identity and peer accountability;
- ii. Provides NCB with citizen engagement data to inform regional outreach prioritisation;
- iii. Serves as a gateway for MyGov users to access further information, helpline details (1933), and awareness resources.

8.1.6. Mission Drug Free Campus: 297 Activities | 61,867 Students Sensitised

Mission Drug Free Campus is a targeted NCB initiative directed at tertiary and higher educational institutions, universities, and colleges across India. The initiative is premised on the heightened drug-use vulnerability of the 18–25 age cohort and the institutional capacity of campuses to deliver sustained, peer-reinforced demand reduction.

During 2025, 297 activities were conducted under the Mission Drug Free Campus framework, sensitising a total of 61,867 students. Activities were designed with a specific focus on:

- i. Education on the medical and social consequences of substance abuse;
- ii. Legal literacy on the NDPS Act provisions applicable to possession and trafficking;
- iii. Promotion of drug-free campus culture through student-led pledge drives and peer education models;
- iv. Integration with MANAS 1933 referral pathways for students requiring counselling support.

8.1.7. Digital & Social Media Outreach: Platform-Wise Performance

NCB's Social Media Cell operates a multi-platform digital engagement strategy, actively managing content across Instagram, Facebook, LinkedIn, X (Twitter), WhatsApp, and YouTube for both NCB and the MANAS 1933 helpline.

The Social Media Cell provides comprehensive digital coverage of institutional events, including pre-event communications, real-time dissemination, and post-event summaries, ensuring public visibility of NCB's policy activities and enforcement milestones.

Content is produced around three objectives: educate, engage, and inspire responsible choices. Promotion of the MANAS 1933 helpline is embedded in all content streams to ensure that citizens encountering digital awareness content are directed to support pathways. A daily NCB News Bulletin aggregating national and international drug-related developments is circulated to internal and external law enforcement stakeholders.

Platform / Handle	Followers	Impressions / Reach
NCB — X (Twitter)	95,556	3,55,515
MANAS — X (Twitter)	165	37,536
NCB — Instagram	440	14,527
NCB — LinkedIn	119	7,582
NCB — YouTube	2,848	40,112
NCB — Facebook	18,931	50,252

Table 8.4 — Social Media Performance Metrics as of 2025



Figure 8.3 — Celebration of Independence Day - Nashe se Azadi (15-16 August 2025)



Figure 8.4 — Vigilance Awareness Week at NCB HQ (27 October 2025)

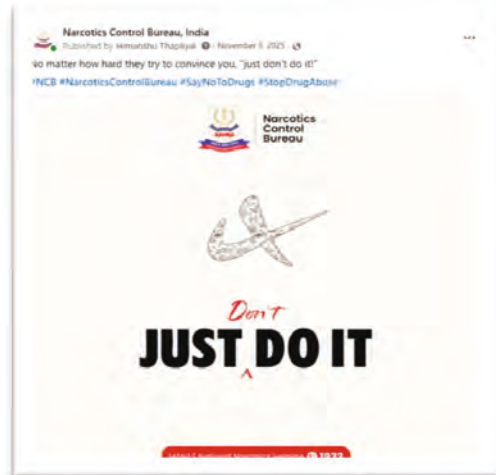


Figure 8.5 — International Yoga Day at NCB HQ, (21 June 2025)



Fig 8.6— Celebration of International Day Against Drug Abuse (26 June 2025)

Facebook



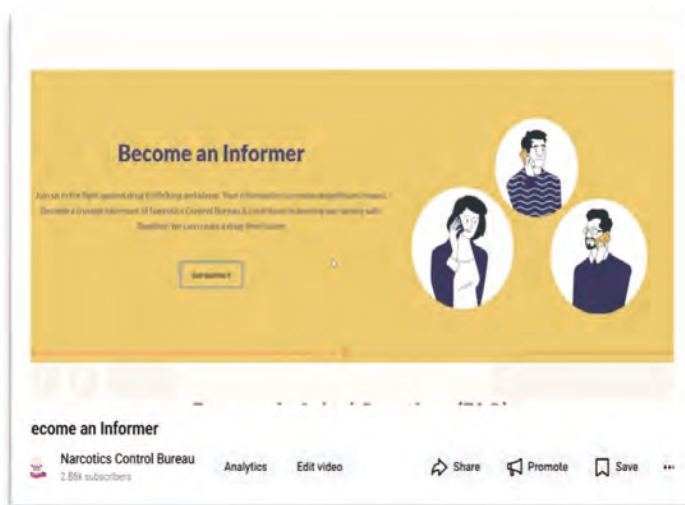
LinkedIn



Instagram



YouTube



Twitter

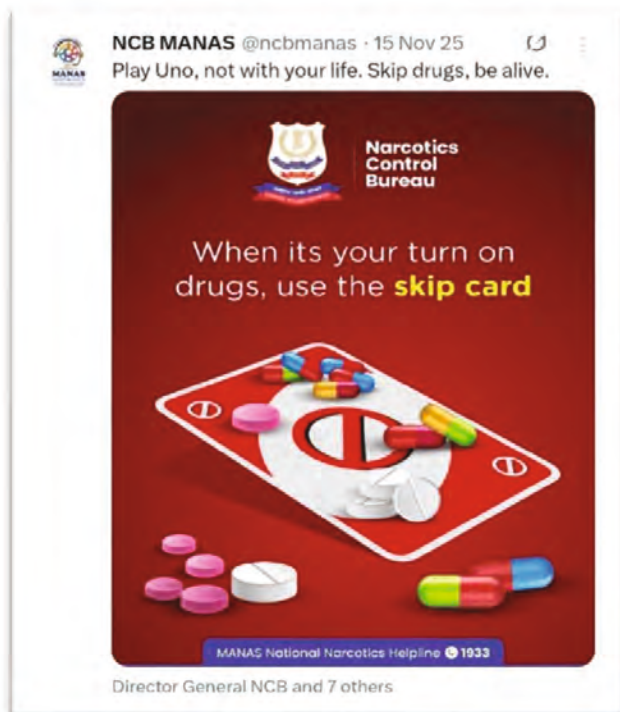


Figure 8.7 —Some engaging posts on social media

Demand Reduction, Awareness & Public Engagement

NCB's complementary role to MoSJE's statutory mandate: 1,950 NMBA programmes reaching 61.4 lakh citizens · 25,647 SPANDAN events with 3.4 crore participants via 5 spiritual organisations · 60 lakh E-Pledges · 1.21 lakh MANAS queries handled · 100 CBSE schools · 40,119 students sensitised on campuses.



8.1 NASHA UKT BHARAT ABHIYAN · THE UMBRELLA

CONCENTRATION EFFECT · PAKHWADA WINDOW

The 12–26 June Pakhwada delivered **59%** of the year's programmes and ~54% of its participant reach in just 15 days.

PROGRAMME SHARE

59%
PAKHWADA

41%
OTHERS

PARTICIPANT SHARE

54%
PAKHWADA

46%
OTHERS

CAMPAIGN WINDOWS

CAMPAIGN WINDOW	PERIOD	PROGRAMMES	REACH
NMB Pakhwada	12–26 Jun 2025	1,152	33 L
Independence Day Drive	15–16 Aug 2025	160	25 L
Other NMBA · year-round	Jan–Dec 2025	638	~3.4 L
Total		1,950	61.4 L

8.2 MISSION SPANDAN · 3.4 CRORE REACHED

LARGEST DEMAND · REDUCTION CHANNEL BY VOLUME

SPANDAN SNAPSHOT

5
MOU PARTNERS

25,647
PROGRAMMES

3.4 Cr
PARTICIPANTS

~1,326
AVG PARTICIPANTS/ PROGRAMME

SPIRITUAL PARTNER	CHANNEL	REACH
The Art of Living	Satsang · camps · youth programmes	Pan-India · International
Brahma Kumaris	Discourse · residential workshops	Pan-India · 100+ countries
ISKCON	Community events · youth engagement	Pan-India · International
Sant Nirankari Foundation	Congregations · social service camps	Pan-India
Shri Ram Chandra Mission	Meditation · awareness workshop	Pan-India · International

8.3 MANAS HELPLINE 1933 · CITIZEN INTELLIGENCE NODE

24 × 7 · MULTI-CHANNEL · PAN-INDIA

CITIZEN SUPPORT

1,21,000+
queries handled

42,200+
Individuals provided counselling/rehabilitation support

INTELLIGENCE VALUE CHAIN

11,916 intel inputs

172 cases registered

230 persons arrested

Approx. ₹21.38 crore seized

ACCESS CHANNELS

1933
toll-free 24×7

UMANG
mobile app

Web portal:
www.ncbmanas.gov.in
Email:
info.ncbmanas@gov.in

+4 LANGUAGES IN 2025

Punjabi · Tamil · Bengali · Marathi

8.4 INSTITUTIONAL ANCHORS · CBSE & E-PLEDGE

SCHOOLS, FAMILIES & SOCIAL NORMING

NCB × CBSE MOU · 03 SEP 2025

Preventive education in schools

140
SCHOOLS IDENTIFIED

100
COVERED IN 2025

- Multi-stakeholder format
- simultaneously engages students, teachers and parents
- institutionalises periodic workshops in the academic calendar.

E-PLEDGE · MYGOV PLATFORM

"Say Yes to Life, No to Drugs"

60,00,000
CITIZEN PLEDGES IN 2025

- Among the highest-participation public-health commitment campaigns on MyGov
- creates a social-norming effect, peer accountability, and a gateway to MANAS 1933.

8.5 MISSION DRUG FREE CAMPUS · THE 18–25 COHORT

UNIVERSITIES & COLLEGES NATIONWIDE

2025 ACTIVITY

297
campus activities conducted

61,867
students sensitised

PROGRAMME ARCHITECTURE

- Medical & social consequences of substance abuse
- Student-led pledge drives · peer education models
- NDPS Act legal literacy — possession & trafficking
- Direct referral pathway → MANAS 1933 counselling

Premise: the 18–25 cohort carries the highest drug-use vulnerability and campuses provide the institutional density for sustained, peer-reinforced demand reduction.

8.6 DIGITAL & SOCIAL MEDIA OUTREACH

PLATFORM PERFORMANCE

PLATFORM / HANDLE	FOLLOWERS	IMPRESSIONS / REACH
NCB · X (Twitter)	95,556	3,55,515
NCB · YouTube	2,848	40,112
MANAS · X (Twitter)	165	37,536
NCB · Instagram	440	14,527
NCB · Facebook	18,931	50,252
NCB · LinkedIn	119	7,582

THREE OBJECTIVES

- educate, engage, and inspire responsible choices
- MANAS 1933 promotion embedded across all content streams
- daily NCB News Bulletin circulated to internal & external law-enforcement stakeholders.



C H A P T E R 9

Capacity Building & Skill Development

Recognizing that enforcement effectiveness is directly linked to the quality of human resources, NCB continued to invest in capacity building as a strategic force multiplier. Through institutional partnerships, specialized training programmes, international cooperation, and support to State Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (DLEAs), NCB strengthened national preparedness to counter emerging threats such as synthetic drugs, darknet-enabled trafficking, diversion of precursor chemicals, and transnational organized crime. These efforts are summarised in Table 9.1 below.

S. No.	Indicator	Achievement
1	Training Programmes	402
2	Officers Trained	30,468
3	Institutional MoUs	3
4	Maritime Courses	4
5	International Programmes Hosted	3
6	International Programmes Attended	9
7	Drug Detection Kits Distributed	3,109
8	Financial Assistance to States	₹28.09 Crore

Table 9.1 — Key Capacity Building Achievements in 2025

9.1. Institutional Framework for Capacity Building

9.1.1. Major Institutional MoUs Signed

NCB signed three landmark Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with premier national institutions, formalising collaborative

arrangements for advanced training, research, and technology development. The same is referred to in Table 9.2.

S. No.	Institution	Date of MoU	Focus Area
1	Centre for Advanced Police Training (CAPT), Bhopal	05 June 2025	Centre of Excellence for Narcotics Control (CENC) — advanced specialized training modules
2	Rashtriya Raksha University (RRU)	08 October 2025	Cyber and darknet-facilitated drug trafficking enforcement; joint research & training
3	National Forensic Sciences University (NFSU)	22 December 2025	Forensic research, advanced analysis, technology sharing; forensic investigation skills

Table 9.2 — Institutional MoUs signed by NCB in 2025 to strengthen specialized capacity.

9.1.2. Centre of Excellence In Narcotics Control (CENC) — CAPT Bhopal

The Centre of Excellence In Narcotics Control (CENC), established through a Memorandum of Understanding between NCB and CAPT Bhopal on 05 June 2025, represents a major institutional initiative towards creating a permanent national platform for advanced narcotics enforcement training, research and policy support.

Conceived pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble Union Home Minister and deliberations of the 7th Apex NCORD Committee, the Centre is envisioned as a national hub for capacity building, research, innovation and dissemination of best practices in drug law enforcement. The Centre will support specialized training on emerging threats such as darknet-enabled drug

trafficking, cryptocurrency investigations, precursor chemical diversion, clandestine laboratories, social media-enabled trafficking and technology - driven enforcement methodologies.

The Centre will also function as a knowledge repository and think tank for narcotics control by promoting research, publication of training resources, compilation of important judicial pronouncements, development of standardized training modules, and documentation of national and international best practices. In the long term, the Centre is envisaged to facilitate collaboration with academia, international organizations, law enforcement agencies and civil society stakeholders to strengthen India's response to evolving drug trafficking challenges.



Figure 9.1 - MoU with CAPT Bhopal for the establishment of Centre of Excellence for Narcotics Control on 05 June 2025



Figure 9.2 - MoU with Rashtriya Raksha University (RRU) for cyber and darknet narcotics enforcement at New Delhi on 8 Oct. 2025



Figure 9.3 - MoU with National Forensic Sciences University (NFSU) for forensic research, advanced analysis, and technology sharing at New Delhi on 22 Dec. 2025

9.1.3. Rashtriya Raksha University (RRU) Cyber & Darknet Focus

Recognizing the increasing use of digital technologies, encrypted communication platforms, darknet marketplaces and virtual assets by drug trafficking networks, NCB on 08th October, 2025 entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Rashtriya Raksha University (RRU), an Institution of National Importance under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

This collaboration seeks to leverage RRU's expertise in cyber security, digital forensics, artificial intelligence and behavioural sciences to strengthen NCB's investigative and intelligence capabilities. The MoU provides a framework for joint research, technology development, specialized training programmes, internships, expert consultations and academic collaboration in areas such as darknet investigations, cryptocurrency tracing, blockchain analytics, cyber threat intelligence, OSINT, digital forensics and AI-enabled analytical tools.

The partnership is also expected to facilitate the development of advanced training modules and certification programmes, thereby enhancing institutional preparedness to address cyber-enabled narcotics trafficking and other emerging forms of organized crime.

9.1.4. National Forensic Sciences University (NFSU) - Forensic Capability

To strengthen scientific and forensic capabilities in narcotics investigations, NCB on 22nd

December, 2025 entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Forensic Sciences University (NFSU), an Institution of National Importance under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The partnership establishes a framework for capacity building, academic collaboration, research, technical support and application of advanced forensic sciences in drug law enforcement.

The collaboration envisages specialized training programmes for NCB officers in crime scene management, forensic handling of evidence, digital forensics, cyber investigations, darknet-enabled drug trafficking, drone forensics and clandestine laboratory investigations. It also provides opportunities for academic collaboration, faculty exchange, internships, joint seminars and research projects in emerging domains such as forensic toxicology, behavioural sciences, artificial intelligence-enabled forensic analytics and cyber-enabled narcotics investigations.

Under the MoU, NCB will be able to leverage NFSU's laboratory infrastructure, forensic expertise and cyber-investigation facilities for advanced analysis, investigation support and capacity development. The collaboration also includes research on emerging psychoactive substances (NPS), impurity profiling, drug trend analysis, behavioural studies, wastewater-based drug surveillance, development of forensic databases and establishment of early warning mechanisms for identification of new narcotic substances.

9.2. Inter-Agency Training & Collaboration

As the national nodal agency for drug law enforcement, NCB develops standardized training curricula, coordinates national capacity-building initiatives, and facilitates inter-agency learning across Central and State enforcement agencies.

NCB continued to strengthen national drug law enforcement capacity through a robust inter-agency training framework involving premier national institutions and sister agencies. During

the year, NCB collaborated with SVPNPA Hyderabad, CAPT Bhopal, NACIN, BPR&D, NISD, CBI, NIA, Indian Coast Guard, BSF, CRPF, CDTI, NADT, LBSNAA, I4C and State Police organizations to conduct specialized courses, workshops, seminars and familiarization programmes.

Key collaborative initiatives included joint NDPS investigation courses for State Anti-Narcotics Task Forces (ANTFs), Maritime Interception

Training Programmes with the Indian Coast Guard, Specialized Courses on Cyber Investigations, Blockchain Analytics, Cryptocurrency Tracing, Digital Forensics, OSINT and Social Media Analysis, as well as training on precursor chemical diversion and clandestine laboratory detection. These initiatives promoted a multidisciplinary and coordinated approach towards combating organised drug trafficking and emerging narcotics threats while facilitating greater interoperability among enforcement agencies.

During the year, four maritime interception training programmes were organised in collaboration with the Indian Coast Guard, benefiting 75 officials of SI and above rank of NCB, Customs and State Police.

9.2.1. Five Standardized Training Modules

Five standardized training modules on drug law enforcement have been developed by NCB jointly with BPR&D, NACIN, and CAPT Bhopal, and comprehensively revised in consultation with BPR&D. The standardized modules have enabled greater uniformity in enforcement practices across States and Union Territories.



Figure 9.4— Training Onboard Ship



Figure 9.5— Class room course in Maritime Interception

9.2.2. Advanced Training Themes — NCB Officers

To address evolving challenges in narcotics enforcement, NCB has progressively expanded its training curriculum beyond conventional NDPS investigation techniques. Particular emphasis has been placed on technology-enabled investigations and emerging criminal methodologies. Training programmes conducted during the year covered darknet-enabled drug trafficking, blockchain analytics and cryptocurrency tracing, digital forensics, Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT), financial investigations, videography at crime scenes, clandestine laboratory detection and precursor chemical diversion. Officers were also sensitized to the implications of the new criminal laws—Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA)—for narcotics investigations and prosecutions.

9.3. Notable Training and Capacity Building Programmes

9.3.1. North-East Focused NDPS Training

A special training programme addressing region-specific challenges was conducted at KDTS-PTA, Agartala (10–12 September 2025), benefitting 36 officers from ANTFs, Excise, and Crime Branches of North-Eastern States and NCB.

9.3.2 Cryptocurrency & Drug Trafficking - National Workshop

A one-day National Workshop on 'Cryptocurrency-Facilitated Drug Trafficking: Detection, Disruption and Prevention' was organised in collaboration with industry experts and stakeholders from the virtual asset ecosystem on 08 December 2025. The programme benefited 179 officers from various drug law enforcement agencies.

9.3.3. Whole-of-Government Approach

Recognising that drug trafficking is a multidimensional challenge requiring coordinated action across sectors, NCB actively supports the Government's Whole-of-

Government Approach through structured engagement with civil services, defence establishments, police academies and specialised training institutions. During 2025, NCB conducted orientation and sensitisation programmes for IAS, IIS and other civil service officer trainees, senior defence officers and State Police officers. These programmes focused on the narcotics situation in India, provisions of the NDPS Act, NCORD mechanism, and emerging challenges such as proliferation of synthetic drugs, easier availability of drugs, darknet-enabled drug trafficking and cryptocurrency etc, and whole-of-government approach to deal with the challenge.

Such engagements contribute towards mainstreaming narcotics control concerns across the governance architecture, improving institutional awareness and promoting coordinated responses among various stakeholders involved in national security, public administration and law enforcement. Such trainings and workshops conducted in 2025 at NCB Headquarters are given in Table 9.3.

Programme	Date	Participants
IIS Officer Trainees — MHA Module, NCB HQrs	22.04.2025	15 officers
IAS Officer Trainees (2023 batch) — NCB & NDPS Act familiarisation	13.05.2025	07 Asst. Secretaries
51st Advanced Professional Programme in Public Administration	20.08.2025	21 senior civil & defence officers
Dy.SP Trainees (in coordination with CAPT Bhopal)	30.04.2025	96 Dy.SPs

Table 9.3 — Whole-of-Government engagement programmes, NCB Headquarters, New Delhi (2025).

9.3.4 Induction & Specialized Training Programmes

NCB also organized multiple induction training programmes for newly recruited officials at

CAPT Bhopal, ensuring that all new entrants are equipped with the foundational skills required for drug law enforcement.

Programme	Duration	Participants
Specialised NDPS Investigations Training Programme	30 Jun – 04 Jul 2025	Officers from all States/UTs
20-week Basic Induction Training — Sub-Inspectors	04 Aug – 26 Dec 2025	46 newly recruited Sis of NCB
Basic Induction Training — Ministerial Staff	25 Aug – 12 Sep 2025	22 ministerial staff of NCB
Basic Induction Training — Surveillance Assistants	24 Nov 2025 – 02 Jan 2026	21 surveillance assistants of NCB

Table 9.4 — Induction and specialized training programmes, CAPT Bhopal (2025)



Fig: 9.6 20-week Basic Induction Training for 46 newly recruited Sub-Inspectors

9.4. International Capacity Building & Outreach Programmes of 2025

As the national nodal agency for drug control, the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) continued to reinforce India's profile as a responsible regional and global partner in narcotics control through sustained international engagement, capacity-building initiatives, and active participation in multilateral forums. In furtherance of this objective, NCB regularly organised training programmes, workshops, seminars and study visits for foreign drug law enforcement agencies to facilitate the exchange of best practices, strengthen operational capabilities, and promote international cooperation in countering illicit drug trafficking. These initiatives focused on emerging and evolving challenges, including synthetic drugs, precursor chemical control,

cyber-enabled drug crimes, maritime drug trafficking, and transnational organised crime.

These international engagements have enabled NCB officers to gain exposure to global trends in synthetic drugs, precursor chemical diversion, darknet-enabled trafficking, financial investigations and forensic sciences. They have also facilitated the exchange of operational best practices, strengthened professional networks with counterpart agencies, and enhanced India's contribution to regional and global drug control initiatives. Major international capacity-building programmes organised by NCB during 2025 are summarised in Table 9.5.

9.4.1 Capacity Building Programmes Organized for Foreign Agencies

Programme	Date	Location
NCB India–OFAST France Joint Seminar on Synthetic Drugs & Precursor Chemicals	19–21 Feb 2025	NCB Hqrs., New Delhi
Training of Trainers (ToT) — Drug Law Enforcement Officers of Mauritius	28 Apr – 02 May 2025	NCB Hqrs., New Delhi
Study Visit - Royal Bhutan Police Officers	09 Dec 2025	NCB Hqrs., New Delhi

Table 9.5 — Training/workshops organized for foreign drug law enforcement officers by NCB in 2025.

9.4.2 Capacity Building Programmes Attended by NCB Officials

Programme	Date	Location
3rd Workshop on ASEAN Cooperation Projects — ASOD Focal Points	26 Feb 2025	Virtual (Philippines)
Online CICA Law Enforcement Training — OSINT in Criminal Investigations	7–11 Apr 2025	Virtual (Turkiye)
US HSI Workshop on Cross-Border Investigations	23–27 Jun 2025	Guwahati
US HSI Workshop on Cross-Border Investigations	28 Jul – 01 Aug 2025	Mumbai
Forensic Chemist Workshop for Indian Forensic Experts	11–14 Aug 2025	New Delhi
UNODC SMART Forensics Regional Workshop	25–26 Aug 2025	Mumbai
UNODC SMART Forensics Regional Workshop	28–29 Aug 2025	Ahmedabad
Workshop on Action Against Drug Trafficking — organized by Italy	01–05 Sep 2025	Rome, Italy
5th Forensics Science Symposium	2–4 Sep 2025	Virtual

Table 9.6 — International capacity building programmes attended by NCB officials, 2025.

Additionally, NCB officers participated in 17 multilateral international meetings of organizations, including SCO, UNODC, and INCB, during 2025, covering forums such as the 68th CND Session, ADEC 27, IDEC XXXIX, BIMSTEC Sub-Group meetings, and the

International Conference on Drug Policy (ICDP). These engagements facilitated exchange of operational best practices, enhanced international cooperation, and strengthened India's contribution to global drug control efforts.

9.5. Annual Training Statistics

The scale and outreach of NCB's capacity-building initiatives during 2025 are reflected in the extensive training calendar implemented throughout the year. A total of 402 Drug Law Enforcement (DLE) training programmes were conducted, benefitting 30,468 participants drawn from NCB, State Police, Customs, Excise,

Anti-Narcotics Task Forces, CAPFs and other stakeholder agencies.

The sustained training effort demonstrates NCB's commitment to creating a professionally skilled and technologically equipped workforce capable of responding to emerging narcotics threats across the country.

June 2025 recorded the highest participant turnout (7,033) in 30 programmes — indicating large-scale programmes aligned with the International Day Against Drug Abuse (26 June) and the Nasha Mukh Bharat Pakhwada campaign.

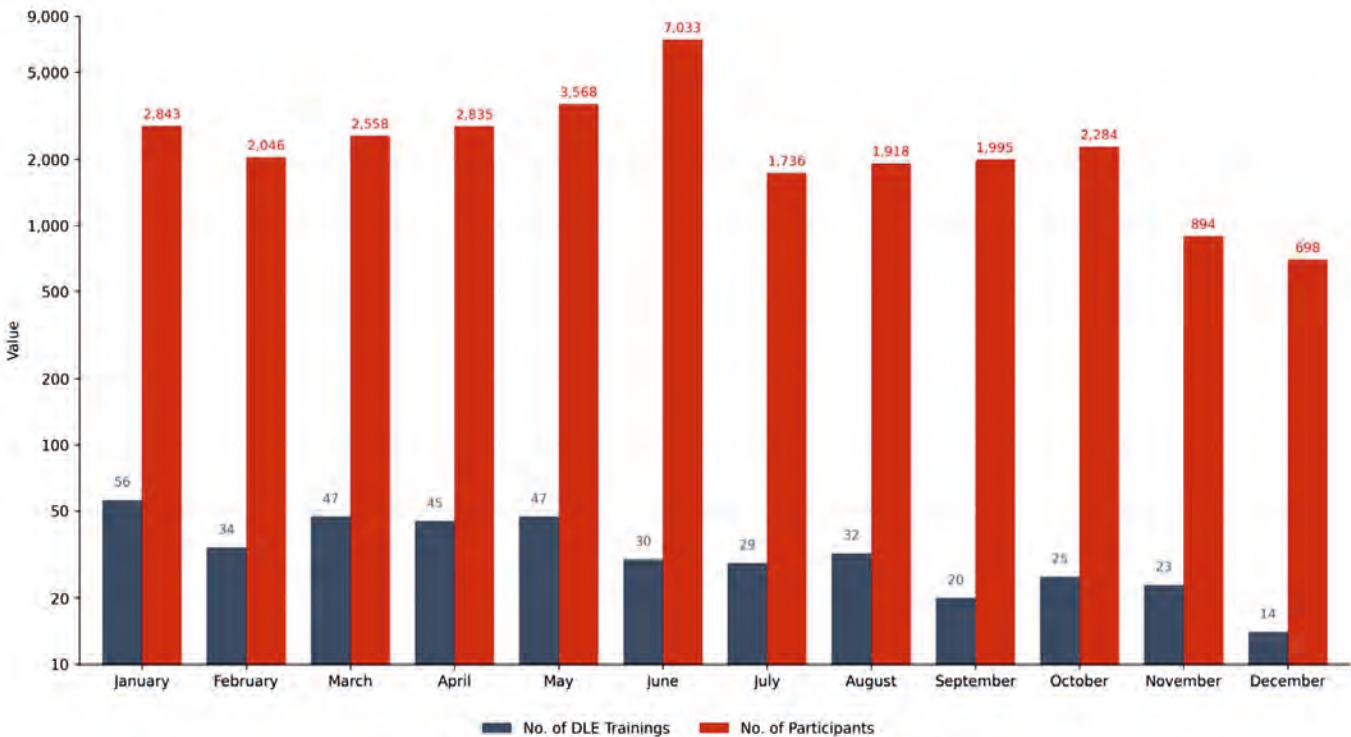


Figure 9.7 —Month-wise trainings conducted for DLEAs with participation numbers (Jan – Dec 2025)

9.6. Assistance to States & UTs for Narcotics Control

The Government of India introduced the 'Assistance to States/UTs for Narcotics Control' scheme on 24 October 2004 to provide financial support to State Governments for strengthening their enforcement capabilities against illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

As on 31 December 2025, cumulative financial assistance of Rs. 28,09,44,605/- has been disbursed to States and Union Territories since 2017.

During FY 2025–26, financial assistance under the scheme continued to support the strengthening of enforcement infrastructure and operational capabilities of State Drug Law Enforcement Agencies through procurement of specialized equipment, mobility support, surveillance and intelligence-gathering

resources, communication systems, training infrastructure and other operational requirements aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of anti-narcotics enforcement at the State level.

The scheme remains an important instrument for promoting uniform enforcement capabilities across States and Union Territories and for supporting the objectives of the NCORD mechanism.

In calendar year 2025 alone, financial assistance of ₹16.29 crore was sanctioned/recommended under the Scheme for strengthening infrastructure and operational capabilities of State Drug Law Enforcement Agencies.

Rs. 28.09 Cr	2004	States & UTs
Total Financial Assistance Disbursed since 2017	Year of Scheme Introduction Gol notification, 24 Oct 2004	All Eligible Recipients For enforcement augmentation

9.7. Drug Detection Kits- Field Deployment

To strengthen field-level detection capabilities and facilitate prompt identification of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals, NCB procures and distributes Drug Detection Kits across the country. These Kits provide a simple, correct, and user-friendly method for testing of suspected materials, even

by non-technical officials. In 2025-2026, 2446 standard-size Narcotics Drug Detection Kits, 497 Precursors Chemical Detection kits, and 166 Ketamine Detection Kits were procured and made available to states, detailed state wise list in Annexure -XXV.

Kit Type	Quantity Procured	Target Recipients
Standard Narcotics Drug Detection Kits	2,446	NCB Zonal Units / All State DLEAs
Precursor Chemical Detection Kits	497	NCB Zonal Units / All State DLEAs
Ketamine Detection Kits	166	NCB Zonal Units / All State DLEAs
Total kits procured	3,109	Pan-India distribution

Table 9.7 — Drug Detection Kits procured and distributed to States (2025)



NARCOTIC DRUGS

Opium, Morphine, Codeine, Heroin,
Amphetamines, Mescaline, Marijuana,
Hashish and Hashish Oil, Cocaine &
Methaqualone



PRECURSORS

Isosafrole, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-
propanone, Phenylacetic acid, 1-phenyl-
2-propanone, Piperonal, Safrole, Toluene,
Piperidine, N-Acetylthranilic Acid,
Ergometrine, Ergotamine, Lysergic Acid,
Ephedrine, Pseudoephedrine, Acetone,
Methyl ethyl ketone



KETAMINE

Modified Standard Ketamine Drugs
Detection Kit

Figure 9.8 Drug Detection kits

9.8. Way Forward

During 2026, NCB will further strengthen its capacity-building architecture by institutional strengthening, professionalization of State Anti-Narcotics Task Forces (ANTFs), enhancement of forensic capabilities, technology-enabled investigations, and outcome-based coordination mechanisms.

Key capacity-building priorities for 2026 would include:

- i. Strengthening State Anti-Narcotics Task Forces (ANTFs) through development of Model ANTF templates, specialized training programmes, annual ANTF conferences, and support for establishment of fully equipped ANTFs across States and Union Territories;
- ii. Expansion of institutional collaborations with Rashtriya Raksha University (RRU), National Forensic Sciences University (NFSU), SVPNPA, CAPT, NACIN, BPR&D, NISD, I4C and other partner institutions for specialized training, research and technology development;
- iii. Expansion of advanced training programmes on darknet investigations, cryptocurrency tracing, blockchain analytics, artificial intelligence-enabled intelligence analysis, digital forensics, OpenSource Intelligence (OSINT), financial investigations, precursor chemical diversion, clandestine laboratory detection and maritime narcotics interdiction;
- iv. Strengthening forensic capacities through specialized training programmes for forensic scientists, enhancement of laboratory capabilities for emerging synthetic drugs, and promotion of timely forensic reporting to support quality investigations and prosecutions;
- v. Development of outcome-oriented NCORD monitoring mechanisms, including standardized templates and periodic review frameworks to facilitate assessment of capacity-building outcomes and implementation of roadmap targets;
- vi. Expansion of hybrid learning, digital knowledge repositories, e-learning modules and master trainer programmes to ensure wider outreach and uniform dissemination of best practices across all drug law enforcement agencies;
- vii. Development of a Master Trainer Programme on NDPS Investigation to create a pool of certified trainers from all States and Union Territories for uniform dissemination of best practices and standardized investigation methodologies;
- viii. Strengthening NCB's institutional capacities through organizational restructuring, modernization of infrastructure, and focused human resource development initiatives.

These initiatives are expected to strengthen national preparedness, improve inter-agency coordination and enhance the capability of drug law enforcement agencies to effectively respond to emerging narcotics threats in a technology-driven and intelligence-led environment.

Capacity Building & Skill Development

GLANCE

402 DLE training programmes · 30,468 participants reached · 3 landmark institutional MoUs (CAPT Bhopal, RRU, NFSU) · 3,109 drug-detection kits deployed · ₹28.09 Cr disbursed to States/UTs since 2017.

DLE TRAINING PROGRAMMES

415

conducted in 2025
Jun peak: 7,033 participants

OFFICERS TRAINED

31,204

across 12 months · pan-India

INSTITUTIONAL MOUs · 2025

3

CAPT Bhopal · RRU · NFSU

DETECTION KITS DEPLOYED

3,109

Narcotics 2,446 · Precursors 497 · Ketamine 166

9.1 INSTITUTIONAL MOUs · 2025

CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE

05.06.2025

CAPT Bhopal

Centre of Excellence for Narcotics Control (CENC) — national hub for advanced specialised training, research, seminars and best-practice dissemination.

08.10.2025

Rashtriya Raksha University

Cyber- and darknet-facilitated drug trafficking enforcement · joint research and specialised training on emerging digital threats.

22.12.2025

National Forensic Sciences University

Forensic research · advanced analysis, technology sharing — building forensic and scientific investigation skills of NCB officers.

PRIORITY TRAINING AREAS · 9 THEMES

- 01 Synthetic drugs & New Psychoactive Substances
04 Financial investigations related to narcotics offences
07 Cross-border drug-trafficking investigations

- 02 Precursor chemical identification & diversion control
05 Maritime drug-trafficking interdiction
08 Courier and parcel-based narcotics smuggling

- 03 Darknet & cryptocurrency-facilitated drug trafficking
06 Clandestine laboratory identification & dismantling
09 OSINT & digital forensics

9.2 INTER-AGENCY TRAINING PARTNERS

INSTITUTIONAL + OPERATIONAL

INSTITUTIONAL

CAPT · CDTI · SVPNPA · NIA · I4C (MHA) · NISD

OPERATIONAL

BSF · CRPF · ICG · CBI · NIA · State Police

FIVE STANDARDISED TRAINING MODULES

BPR&D · NACIN · CAPT Bhopal

9.3 NOTABLE TRAINING PROGRAMMES · 2025

DOMAIN · FOCUSED



Maritime Interdiction

4 programmes · 2025 · 75 officers from NCB, State Police and Customs · with Indian Coast Guard.



NE-focused NDPS

KDTS-PTA Agartala · 10–12 Sep 2025 · 36 officers from NE ANTFs.



Cryptocurrency and Drug Trafficking

National workshop with industry experts · 08 Dec 2025 · 179 officers · detection, disruption, prevention of cryptocurrency-enabled narcotics transactions.



Induction and Special Training Programmes

CAPT Bhopal · 46 newly-recruited Sub-Inspectors · 22 Ministerial Staff · Surveillance Assistants

9.4 INTERNATIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING

HOSTED + ATTENDED

NCB HOSTED FOR FOREIGN AGENCIES

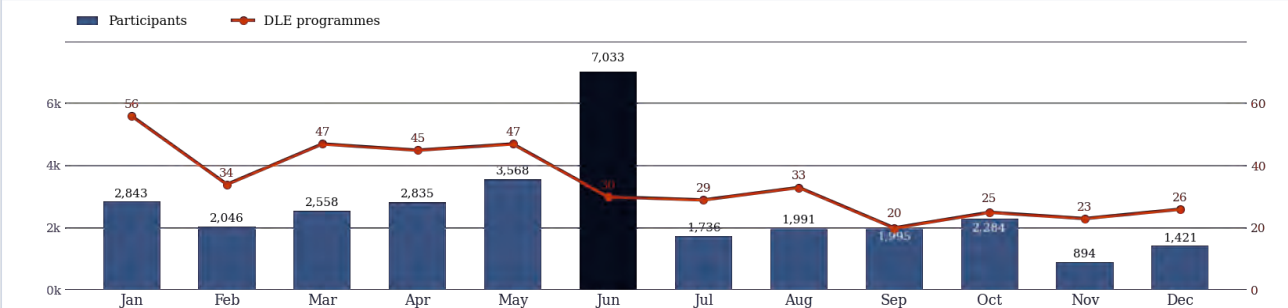
India-France Joint Seminar on Synthetic Drugs & Precursors	19–21 Feb
Mauritius – Training of Trainers	28 Apr–02 May
Study Visit for Royal Bhutan Police Officers	09 Dec

NCB OFFICERS ATTENDED (SELECTED)

ASEAN ASOD Cooperation Workshop	Philippines	26 Feb
CICA · OSINT in Criminal Investigations	Türkiye	07–11 Apr
US HSI · Cross-Border Investigations	Guwahati & Mumbai	Jun · Jul–Aug
UNODC SMART Forensics Regional Workshop	Mumbai & Ahmedabad	25–29 Aug
Workshop on Action Against Drug Trafficking (by Italy)	Rome	01–05 Sep

9.5 MONTHLY TRAINING & PARTICIPANT VOLUME

2025



TOTAL: 415 PROGRAMMES · 31,204 PARTICIPANTS · JUNE PEAK COINCIDES WITH INTERNATIONAL DAY AGAINST DRUG ABUSE (26 JUN) AND NMBA PAKHWADA.

9.6 FRONTLINE EQUIPMENT & STATE ASSISTANCE

2025

CUMULATIVE SINCE 2017

₹28.09 Cr

disbursed to States & UTs under 'Assistance to States/UTs for Narcotics Control' (GoI scheme · 24 Oct 2004) — for enforcement infrastructure, equipment and operational capacity.

DRUG · DETECTION KITS · 2025 — 26

3,109

kits procured and distributed pan-India — simple, user-friendly testing for non-technical field officials, enabling quick case registration.

DETECTION KIT BREAKDOWN

Standard Narcotics Drug	2,446
Precursor Chemical	497
Ketamine	166



C H A P T E R 10

राजभाषा

10.1. स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो मुख्यालय राजभाषा अनुभाग उल्लेखनीय प्रयास

संघ की राजभाषा नीति के संबंध में राजभाषा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी निर्देशों का ब्यूरो मुख्यालय एवं इसके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में अनुपालन किया जा रहा है। स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो मुख्यालय, उप महानिदेशक के कार्यालयों, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के सभी अधिकारियों व कर्मचारियों द्वारा इस संगठन में राजभाषा के प्रयोग को बढ़ाने के निम्नांकित सार्थक प्रयास किए गए:-

10.1.1. राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की तिमाही बैठकें

स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो, मुख्यालय में विभागाध्यक्ष की अध्यक्षता में गठित विभागीय राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की बैठकों (OLIC) का प्रत्येक तिमाही में आयोजन किया गया। बैठकों में हिंदी में कार्य करने और हिंदी के प्रयोग को बढ़ाने के लिए चर्चा की गई तथा इस संबंध में कार्य नीतियां बनाकर उनका कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित किया गया।

10.1.2. तिमाही, अर्धवार्षिक रिपोर्ट तथा वार्षिक मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट का संकलन एवं प्रेषण

ब्यूरो मुख्यालय की प्रत्येक तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्ट का संकलन करने के लिए मुख्यालय के सभी अनुभागों से आंकड़े मंगवाए गए और ब्यूरो मुख्यालय की समेकित रिपोर्ट सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन से गृह मंत्रालय तथा राजभाषा विभाग को भी भिजवाई गई। ब्यूरो मुख्यालय की अर्धवार्षिक रिपोर्ट तथा वार्षिक मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट भी सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन/हस्ताक्षर से क्रमशः गृह मंत्रालय व नगर राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति, दक्षिण दिल्ली-2 को भेजी गई।

स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो मुख्यालय के सभी उप महानिदेशक के कार्यालयों, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों से राजभाषा प्रयोग संबंधी तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्टें नियमित रूप से मँगवाई गई। सभी उप महानिदेशक क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों तथा क्षेत्रीय इकाइयों की वर्ष

2025 में राजभाषा हिंदी के प्रगामी प्रयोग संबंधी सभी तिमाहियों की रिपोर्टों की मदवार विस्तारपूर्वक समीक्षा की गई तथा पाई गई कमियों को दूर करने हेतु सुझाव दिए गए।

10.1.3. वार्षिक कार्यक्रम

राजभाषा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी वार्षिक कार्यक्रम 2025-26 को ब्यूरो मुख्यालय तथा इसके अधीनस्थ क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों व क्षेत्रीय इकाइयों में अनुपालन हेतु परिचालित किया गया जिससे कि वार्षिक कार्यक्रम में उल्लिखित निर्धारित लक्ष्यों को समुचित रूप से प्राप्त करने के लिए यथोचित प्रयास किए जा सकें।

10.1.4. हिंदी शिक्षण योजना

राजभाषा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय के अधीन केंद्रीय हिंदी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान की हिंदी शिक्षण योजना के अंतर्गत अगस्त, 2025 से जनवरी, 2026 सत्र की नियमित हिंदी प्रबोध, प्रवीण, प्रज्ञ एवं पारंगत दीर्घकालिक कक्षाओं हिंदी भाषा प्रशिक्षण के तहत नामांकन भेजे जाने के संबंध में ब्यूरो मुख्यालय तथा इसके अधीनस्थ क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों व क्षेत्रीय इकाइयों में परिपत्र अनुपालनार्थ परिचालित किया गया।

10.1.5 हिंदी में मौलिक पुस्तक लेखन के लिए राजभाषा गौरव पुरस्कार योजना

हिंदी में मौलिक पुस्तक लेखन के लिए राजभाषा गौरव पुरस्कार योजना- वर्ष 2024 के संबंध में ब्यूरो मुख्यालय तथा इसके अधीनस्थ क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को संबंधित जानकारी प्रेषित की गई तथा योजना में भाग लेने से संबंधित पत्राचार किया गया।

10.1.6 मूल रूप से हिन्दी में टिप्पण आलेखन हेतु नकद पुरस्कार योजना

राजभाषा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय की ब्यूरो, मुख्यालय में लागू उक्त प्रोत्साहन योजना- वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए ब्यूरो

मुख्यालय से 10 (दस) कार्मिकों को पुरस्कार हेतु नामित किया गया। इनमें से दो कार्मिकों को प्रथम पुरस्कार अर्थात् $5000 \times 2 = 10,000/-$ (दस हजार रुपये) तथा तीन कार्मिकों को द्वितीय पुरस्कार अर्थात् $3000 \times 3 = 9000/-$ (नौ हजार रुपये) तथा पांच कार्मिकों को तृतीय पुरस्कार अर्थात् $2000 \times 5 = 10,000/-$ (दस हजार रुपये) की राशि प्रदान की गई तथा ब्यूरो के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में लागू उक्त प्रोत्साहन योजना को अपने स्तर पर लागू किए जाने के संबंध में निर्देश जारी किए गए।

10.1.7 राजभाषा विभाग स्वर्ण जयंती समारोह

स्थापना वर्ष के उपलक्ष्य में राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा 26 जून, 2025 को भारत मंडपम, नई दिल्ली में "राजभाषा विभाग स्वर्ण जयंती समारोह" का आयोजन किया गया। इस समारोह में ब्यूरो मुख्यालय की ओर से महानिदेशक महोदय के अनुमोदन से उप निदेशक (राजभाषा) ने सहभागिता सुनिश्चित की गई। इसी उपलक्ष्य में एक अन्य सम्मेलन 11 जुलाई, 2025 को जीएमसी बालयोगी इनडोर स्टेडियम, हैदराबाद में भी आयोजित किया गया जिसमें ब्यूरो मुख्यालय की ओर से महानिदेशक महोदय के अनुमोदन से राजभाषा अनुभाग से वरिष्ठ अनुवाद अधिकारी द्वारा भाग लिया गया।

10.1.8 राजभाषा संबंधी निरीक्षण

भारत सरकार की राजभाषा नीति के कार्यान्वयन तथा राजभाषा के प्रगामी प्रयोग की स्थिति का जायजा लेने हेतु ब्यूरो, मुख्यालय के राजभाषा अधिकारियों द्वारा स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो की चंडीगढ़, अमृतसर, गुवाहाटी व इम्फाल क्षेत्रीय इकाइयों के क्रमशः दिनांक 02.04.2025, 04.04.2025, 07.05.2025 व 09.05.2025 को राजभाषायी निरीक्षण किए गए। निरीक्षण के दौरान कार्यालय में राजभाषा के कामकाज के बारे में व्यापक चर्चा हुई तथा कार्यालय में उपलब्ध फाइलों, रजिस्ट्रों, प्रशिक्षण सामग्री, मानक मसौदों तथा अन्य दस्तावेजों की जांच की गई तथा संबंधित कार्मिकों को आवश्यक सुझाव दिये गए।

10.1.9 हिंदी दिवस हिन्दी पखवाड़ा

स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में दिनांक 14 सितंबर से 28 सितंबर, 2025 के दौरान हिन्दी पखवाड़ा का आयोजन किया गया तथा साथ ही, तथा ब्यूरो के सभी उप महानिदेशक क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों व क्षेत्रीय इकाइयों में हिंदी पखवाड़ा 2025 का आयोजन किए जाने के लिए आवश्यक दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए गए। ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में हिंदी पखवाड़ा, 2025 के दौरान पांच प्रतियोगिताओं (हिंदी निबंध, हिंदी टिप्पण-आलेखन, राजभाषा हिंदी सामान्य ज्ञान, हिंदी अनुवाद तथा हिंदी श्रुतलेखन प्रतियोगिता) का आयोजन किया गया। इन प्रतियोगिताओं में ब्यूरो मुख्यालय के कार्मिकों ने भाग लिया तथा कुल 30 विजयी प्रतिभागियों को विजेता घोषित किया गया।

10.1.10 हिंदी कार्यशाला

ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में दिनांक 20 मार्च, 2025 को "कार्यालयी कार्य में हिन्दी टाइपिंग को बढ़ावा देना" तथा "हिन्दी वॉयस टाइपिंग के विभिन्न टूल" तथा दिनांक 23 जुलाई, 2025 को "कंठस्थ- 2.0" विषय पर हिंदी कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन किया गया। इन कार्यशालाओं में ब्यूरो मुख्यालय के कार्मिकों ने ऑफलाइन रूप से तथा ब्यूरो के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों व क्षेत्रीय इकाइयों के कार्मिकों ने भी ऑनलाइन रूप से भाग लिया।

इस कार्यशाला में राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा तैयार किए गए सॉफ्टवेयर कंठस्थ- 2.0 के उपयोग के बारे में सरल व रोचक तरीके से व्याख्यान दिया गया तथा सरकारी कामकाज हिंदी भाषा में किए जाने के लिए प्रतिभागियों को प्रोत्साहित किया गया। कार्यशालाओं के आयोजन में यह ध्यान रखा जाता है कि हिंदी कार्यशालाओं में बुलाए जाने वाले वक्ता तथा उनको दिया जा रहा विषय दोनों ही प्रतिभागियों के लिए उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सकें।

10.1.11. नगर राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति (दक्षिण दिल्ली-2) की बैठक

नगर राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की दिनांक 21 जुलाई,

2025 को अध्यक्ष कार्यालय भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण द्वारा क्रमशः विज्ञान भवन, नई दिल्ली तथा मेजर ध्यान चंद राष्ट्रीय स्टेडियम में आयोजित बैठकों में ब्यूरो मुख्यालय की ओर से राजभाषा अधिकारियों द्वारा भाग लिया गया। नगर राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की उक्त बैठक में लिए गए निर्णयों के संबंध में प्राप्त कार्यवृत्त पर अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई की गई तथा इसकी अनुपालना रिपोर्ट समयबद्ध प्रेषित की गई।

10.1.12 स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में अंग्रेजी सामग्री के हिंदी अनुवाद संबंधी महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों का निष्पादन

राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3 (3) के अंतर्गत यथापेक्षित द्विभाषी रूप से जारी किए जाने वाले कागजातों का हिंदी अनुवाद उपलब्ध करवाया गया।

ब्यूरो के विभिन्न पदों के भर्ती नियमों, कार्यालय

आदेशों, मानक प्रपत्रों आदि का हिंदी रूपांतर उपलब्ध कराया गया। गृह मंत्रालय से संबंधित विभिन्न प्रकार की

सामग्री का हिंदी अनुवाद उपलब्ध कराया गया।

भारत सरकार के राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित लक्ष्यों और केंद्र सरकार की राजभाषा नीति के अनुसरण में ब्यूरो मुख्यालय एवं इसके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में कार्यान्वयन तथा अनुवाद संबंधी सभी अपेक्षित कार्यों को समयबद्ध संपन्न किया गया।

आदेशों, मानक प्रपत्रों आदि का हिंदी रूपांतर उपलब्ध कराया गया। गृह मंत्रालय से संबंधित विभिन्न प्रकार की सामग्री का हिंदी अनुवाद उपलब्ध कराया गया।

भारत सरकार के राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित लक्ष्यों और केंद्र सरकार की राजभाषा नीति के अनुसरण में ब्यूरो मुख्यालय एवं इसके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में कार्यान्वयन तथा अनुवाद संबंधी सभी अपेक्षित कार्यों को समयबद्ध संपन्न किया गया।



C H A P T E R 11

Resources & Financial Statements

11.1. Strengthening of Organisational Capacity

During the year 2025, the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) continued its focused effort towards strengthening organizational capacity, enhancing operational preparedness, expanding physical infrastructure and improving human resource management. The initiatives undertaken during the year reflect a comprehensive approach towards building a stronger, technology-enabled and operationally efficient organization capable of effectively addressing the evolving challenges of narcotics trafficking.

11.1.1. Land and Building

Infrastructure development remained one of the priority areas during the year. With a view to provide permanent and modern office facilities to various field formations, NCB acquired land at important locations. Land measuring 1.60 acres was acquired at Patna and Gorakhpur for development of an Office-cum-Residential Complex, 0.58 acres and 0.99 acres for office complex at Dehradun and Raipur respectively. These projects will provide dedicated institutional infrastructure and reduce dependency on temporary arrangements.

In addition to land acquisition, a ready-built Office building having an area of 2305 sq mt was purchased at Jammu from the Jammu Development Authority. The availability of a permanent facility at Jammu will enhance operational coordination and provide better support to enforcement activities in the region.

Further, construction work of Delhi Office Complex and Office cum residential complex at Lucknow were initiated during the year. The development of these facilities will provide

improved working environment, better coordination facilities and enhanced capacity for intelligence, investigation and enforcement functions.

11.1.2. Human Resources

The Human Resource structure of the Bureau comprises enforcement officers, ministerial staff, technical officers, law officers and support staff spanning across its Headquarters, 7 Regional Offices and 30 Zonal Units nationwide. The data related to manpower details are given at Annexure XXVI.

Strengthening of human resource was another major area of focus during the year. In this period, Recruitment Rules for three important senior-level posts namely Additional Director General (Level-15), Additional Director (Level-13) and Assistant Director (Level-11) were notified. These rules provides a transparent and structured mechanism for appointments by defining eligibility criteria, qualifications, experience requirements and method of recruitment.

As on 31.12.2025, NCB had a sanctioned strength of 1630 posts, against which 1120 personnel were in position. The total vacancy position stood at 510 posts, representing a vacancy of approximately 31.3 percent. Cadre-wise analysis indicated that Group 'A' had 65 vacancies against 131 sanctioned posts, Group 'B' Gazetted had 33 vacancies against 116 sanctioned posts, Group 'B' Non-Gazetted had 217 vacancies against 686 sanctioned posts and Group 'C' had 195 vacancies against 697 sanctioned posts. This is reflected in the table below:

Cadre/Level	Sanctioned Strength	In position	Vacancies	Vacancy Percentage
Director General to Public Prosecutor (Group 'A')	131	66	65	49.62%
Office Superintendent to Section Officer (Group 'B' Gazetted)	116	83	33	28.45%
Inspector to Driver (Special Grade) (Group 'B' Non-Gazetted)	686	469	217	31.63%
Driver (Grade-I) to MTS (Group 'C')	697	502	195	28%
Total	1630	1120	510	31.3%

Table 11.1— Staff Strength across NCB Cadres

11.1.3. Law Officers

The NCB's legal wing has been facing a critical shortage of prosecutorial strength. As a short-term measure 14 Senior Public Prosecutors and

17 Public Prosecutors were engaged on contract to meet this challenge. Incumbency in this regard as on 31.12.2025 is as under:

Designation	Sanctioned Posts	Filled Posts	Vacant Posts
Senior Public Prosecutor	15	0	15
Public Prosecutor	21	0	21
Deputy Director (Law)	1	0	1
Deputy Legal Advisor	1	1	0

Table 11.2 — Status of Legal Wing Personnel Assets (as of Dec 2025)

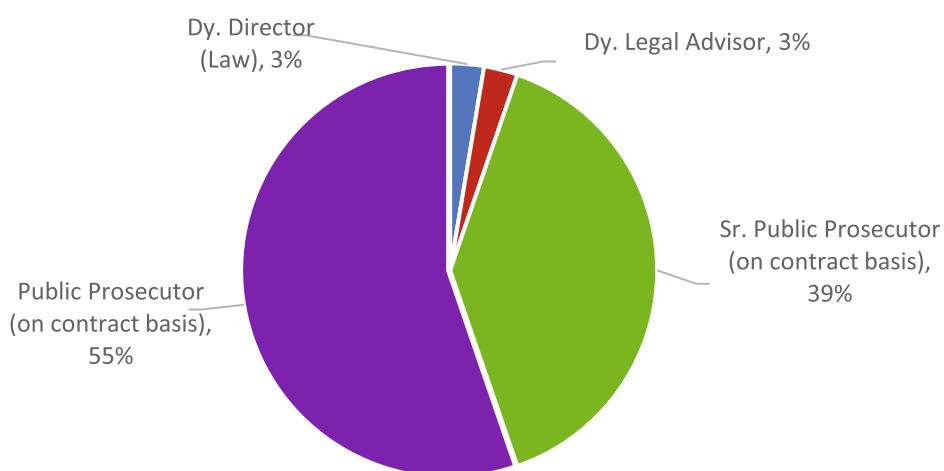


Figure 11.1 — Sanctioned Strength of Law Officers

11.1.4 Technical (Cyber) Officers

In the Technical (Cyber) cadre all 07 sanctioned posts remained vacant, highlighting a significant

gap in NCB's digital enforcement capabilities:

Designation	Sanctioned Posts	Vacant Posts
Assistant Director (Cyber)	1	1
System Analyst	1	1
Superintendent (Cyber)	3	3
Programmer	2	2

Table 11.3- Distribution of Sanctioned Technical Posts

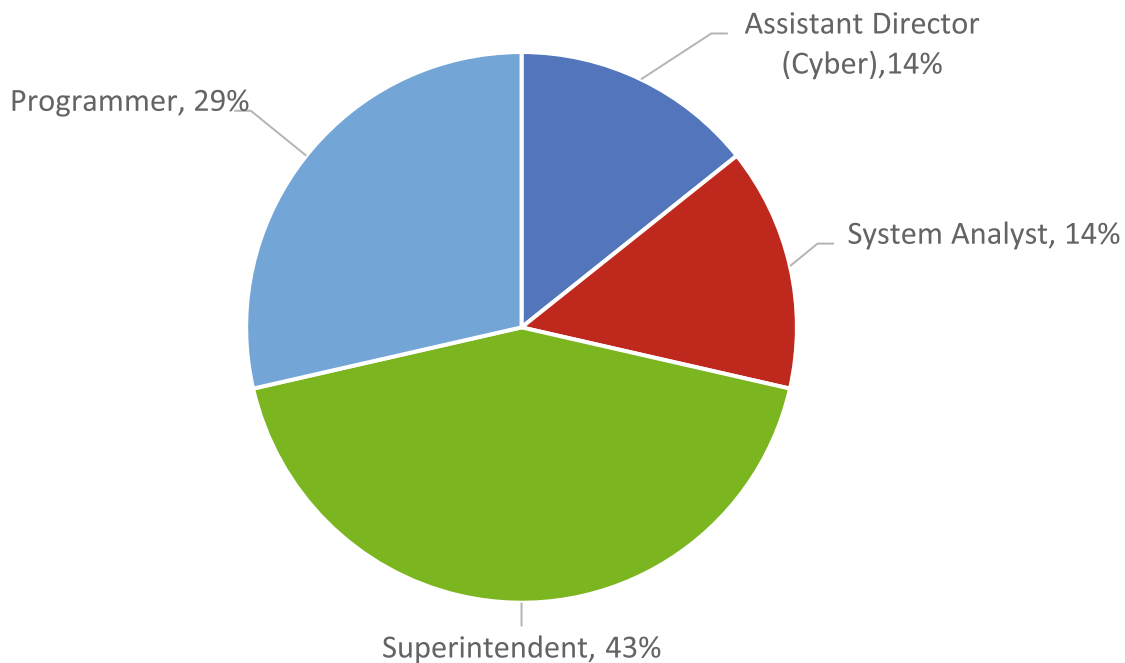


Figure 11.2: Sanctioned Strength of Technical Officers

During the year, sustained efforts were made to address these vacancies through multiple channels including recruitment, deputation, promotion and short-term contract.

Towards this end, 154 officers and officials were inducted through deputation from various Central and State Government organizations. This included officers at supervisory levels as well as field-level personnel including Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Drivers, Havaldars and Sepoys.

These officers brought with them field experience and specialized knowledge, thereby strengthening intelligence collection, investigation, surveillance and anti-drug trafficking operations. Rank wise list in this regard is at Annexure XXVII.

During the year, 32 posts of Stenographer Cadre was created. The newly created posts include that of Principal Private Secretary, Senior Private Secretary, Private Secretary, Stenographer Grade-I and Stenographer

Grade-II. Creation of these posts will improve secretarial support, documentation, administrative processing and overall office efficiency.

Additionally, Internal career progression in the organization was ensured through timely promotions. During 2025, 31 officials of different ranks were promoted (including Deputy Director, Assistant Director, Superintendent, Sub-Inspector and other ministerial and support cadres). Departmental Promotion Committees were conducted for 08 categories of posts, ensuring timely placement of experienced officers and strengthening the organizational hierarchy.

To further improve intelligence development, investigation quality, prosecution support and enforcement capabilities continued filling of

vacant posts will remain a key priority at the Bureau. The vacancy details are given at Annexure XXVIII.

11.1.5. Mobility

Recognising the importance of mobility in enforcement operations, NCB substantially enhanced its transport infrastructure. During the year 2025, 172 vehicles were procured with an expenditure of approximately Rs. 8.45 crore. The newly inducted fleet included operational vehicles and motorcycles suitable for field requirements. This augmentation has strengthened the capability of field units to conduct surveillance, raids, investigations, inspections and coordination activities effectively.

11.2. Budget Allocation & Expenditure- FY 2025-26

₹327.49 Cr Total Budget Allotted (FY 2025-26)	₹305.51 Cr Total Expenditure (FY 2025-26)	93.29% Overall Utilisation Rate (FY 2025-26)
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NCB receives budgetary support from the Government of India under two broad heads: Revenue Section (covering day-to-day operational and personnel expenditure) and Capital Section (for infrastructure, vehicles, equipment, and land/buildings). Details in this regard is given at Annexure XXIX.

11.1.1 Revenue Section

The Revenue Budget for FY 2025-26 stood at ₹213.94 Crore. An amount of ₹199.42 Crore was expended against this, translating to a utilization rate of approximately 93.21%. The largest heads of expenditure were made under salaries, allowances and rental heads.

Key Revenue Highlights

Salaries (₹62 Cr allotted, ₹60.20 Cr spent) and Allowances (₹62 Cr allotted, ₹57.01 Cr spent) together constituted nearly 58% of the total Revenue Budget. Rent, Rates & Taxes (₹18 Cr) and Office Expenses (₹15.10 Cr) are the next major heads.

11.1.2 Capital Section

The allotted budget under Capital head in FY 2025-26 was ₹113.55 Crore. Against this, the expenditure stood at ₹106.09 Crore - a utilization of 93.43%. The significant utilization is explained by the expenditure under Land (₹51 Cr, ₹50.86 spent) Building & Structures (₹27 Cr, ₹21.95 Cr spent) and Other Capital Expenditure (₹13 Cr, 12.86 Cr spent) heads. In addition to the above, expenditure under Machinery & Equipment reflected a utilization

of 97.27% (₹4.77 Cr allotted, ₹4.64 Cr spent). Further, out of the allotted ₹7.50 Cr ₹6.90 Crore was spent under the ICT Equipment head.

11.1.3 Total Budget Position

The total budget allotment of the bureau in FY 2025-26 was ₹327.49 Crore. Against this, an expenditure of ₹305.51 Crore was incurred, representing an overall utilization rate of more than 93%.

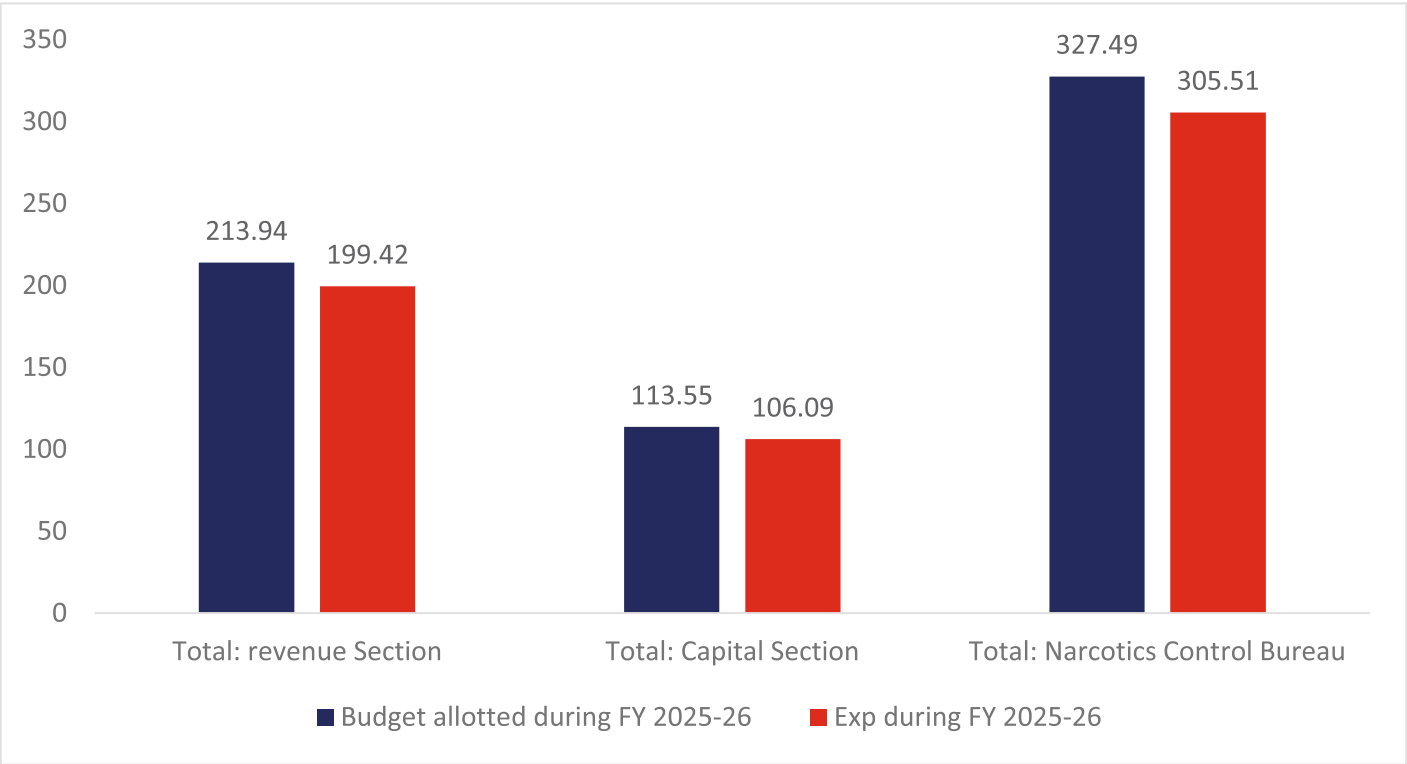


Figure 11.3 —Total Budget Allotted and Expenditure of NCB with the distribution of Revenue Section and Capital Section (In Crores)

11.3. Key Administrative & Financial Initiatives (FY 2025-26)

During FY 2025–26, NCB undertook several administrative measures aimed at enhancing operational efficiency, financial management, and employee welfare. The Bureau implemented enhanced delegation of financial powers to the Director General, NCB, thereby improving the speed and effectiveness of operational and administrative decision-making. To streamline official travel management and reduce working capital pressure, an MoU was signed with Balmer Lawrie on a pan-India basis for the booking of official air tickets on a credit basis. Further, an MoU was entered into with the State Bank of India (SBI) to extend salary account benefits and associated employee welfare schemes to personnel of the Bureau.

Additionally, Permanent Advance/ Imprest facilities were allotted to newly created offices of the Bureau to facilitate contingent and emergent operational expenditures, ensuring smoother field-level functioning and administrative responsiveness.

These initiatives undertaken during 2025 represent a significant phase of institutional consolidation and capacity building at the Bureau. Expansion of infrastructure, strengthening of manpower, cadre restructuring, improved mobility and administrative reforms have collectively enhanced the Bureau's capability to lead national efforts against drug trafficking. These measures will significantly contribute towards achieving the national vision of a Nasha Mukta Bharat by 2029.



C H A P T E R 12

Other Initiatives, Awards & Accolades

12.1. Technological & Intelligence Upgrades

In alignment with the Government of India's vision for Digital Governance and Smart Policing, the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is committed to enhancing its technological infrastructure and digital capabilities. The key digital initiatives aimed at strengthening NCB's investigative, intelligence, and enforcement mechanisms are as under:

12.1.1 Establishment of an Intelligence Data Fusion Centre (IDFC)

The emergence of sophisticated, technology-driven drug trafficking networks necessitates a transformative approach to intelligence collection, processing, and analysis. Drug syndicates increasingly exploit encrypted digital platforms, the dark web, and advanced communication tools to evade detection. Traditional investigative methods often fall short in uncovering hidden connections and identifying masterminds behind these operations.

To address these challenges, establishment of an Intelligence Data Fusion Centre (IDFC) at its headquarters is at advanced stage. The IDFC will integrate diverse, isolated data sources including NCB databases, government records, call detail records (CDRs), forensic images, financial records, and data from dark web and social media platforms to generate actionable intelligence in real-time. This initiative will enhance decision-making capabilities, improve operational efficiency, and support predictive analytics to identify drug trafficking trends and hotspots. Furthermore, the IDFC will facilitate seamless collaboration among law enforcement agencies to effectively disrupt complex criminal networks.

12.1.2 Development of the Precursor Registration and Evaluation Portal (PREP)

In accordance with the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Regulation of Controlled Substances) Order, 2013, NCB will

launch its new Precursor Registration and Evaluation Portal (PREP). This comprehensive, user-friendly digital system will simplify regulatory compliance for companies dealing in controlled substances.

The new PREP portal will offer improved data management, automated reporting, analytics, and end-to-end digitization of application and evaluation processes. By providing a streamlined interface, the portal will enhance the ease of doing business while enabling NCB to exercise better oversight, pattern detection, and risk assessment capabilities. This initiative will facilitate early identification of irregularities or potential misuse, reinforcing preventive enforcement measures.

12.1.3 Expansion of E-Office

E-Office, developed by the National Informatics Centre (NIC), aims to transform traditional government offices into efficient, transparent, and paperless digital workspaces. As part of NCB's ongoing digital transformation, the current operational capacity of 500 E-Office users will be expanded to 1,000 to accommodate growing demands. This increase will support broader digital initiatives and enhance productivity, transparency, and data security across the organization.

12.1.4 Integration of the LIMBS Portal

The LIMBS portal is designed to digitally manage and monitor court cases involving various ministries and departments of the Government of India. To enhance its functionality, NCB will integrate the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) portal with LIMBS, enabling online processing and payment of bills and claims to advocates and counsels. This integration will ensure timely tracking of legal matters while promoting transparency and accountability.

12.1.5 Implementation of the Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022 (CrPI Act)

The CrPI Act represents a significant legislative reform aimed at modernizing criminal investigation processes. It authorizes the collection, storage, and analysis of biometric and physical measurements of specific individuals for investigation and prosecution purposes. NCB will install the CrPI system across 30 zones, facilitating the secure and efficient handling of biometric records related to narcotics offenses. This initiative will support law enforcement operations and enhance the overall effectiveness of investigations.

12.1.6 Revamping of the NCB Official Website

As the digital face of the Bureau, the official NCB website plays a crucial role in public communication, information dissemination, and interagency coordination. To improve user engagement, accessibility, and transparency,

NCB will undertake a comprehensive revamp of its website. The redesigned website will feature:

- i. A modern, responsive interface accessible across devices;
- ii. Multilingual support to cater to a wider audience;
- iii. Enhanced information architecture for easier navigation;
- iv. Secure access for stakeholders and internal users;
- v. Realtime updates on enforcement actions, public notifications, and awareness initiatives;
- vi. Dedicated sections for citizen interaction, grievance redressal, and regulatory resources;

This revamp will align the website with current digital standards, enhance institutional visibility, and serve as a trusted source of information for the public, media, and other stakeholders.

12.2 Strengthening the Legal setup of NCB

To strengthen the legal setup within the organization, the Ministry of Home Affairs has accorded in-principal approval for establishing Directorate of Prosecution in NCB. It is envisioned to establish this Directorate headed by a Law officer on deputation from the Ministry of Law & Justice. He is proposed to be supported by a dedicated team of legal experts. This Directorate will ensure the availability of professional and timely legal support across all levels of NCB operations. Creation of this

Directorate is expected to enhance legal efficiency, improve trial preparedness and facilitate consistent legal strategies.

The recruitment of 36 Public Prosecutors on contract marks another major step in strengthening the legal backbone of NCB. These law officers offer in-house legal advice and ensure immediate resolution of legal matters arising during investigations.

12.3 Conclusion

These initiatives collectively aim to transform NCB into a technologically empowered, legally equipped intelligence driven agency capable of

effectively addressing the dynamic challenges of drug trafficking and organized crime.

Awards & Accolades

RECIPIENTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE (MSM) ON THE OCCASION OF REPUBLIC DAY, 2026

Sh. Neeraj Kumar Gupta, IPS
(DDG, NCB Hqrs)



Sh. Gyanendra Kumar Singh
(DD, NCB Hqrs)



KENDRIYA GRIH MANTRI DAKSHATA PADAK IN THE FIELD OF INVESTIGATION (2025)

Sh. C Shanmugam
(Inspector, Bangalore Zone)



Sh. R Manoj Prabhakar Doss
(Sub-Inspector, Chennai Zone)



KENDRIYA GRIH MANTRI DAKSHATA PADAK IN THE FIELD OF SPECIAL OPERATION (2025)

Sh. Gyanendra Kumar Singh
(DD, NCB Hqrs)



Sh. Sagar Pratap Kaushik (1st Bar)
(AD, NCB Hqrs)



Awards & Accolades

AWARD OF KENDRIYA GRIH MANTRI DAKSHATA PADAK IN THE FIELD OF SPECIAL OPERATION (2025)

Sh. Aashish Kumar Ojha
(Superintendent, NCB Hqrs)



Sh. Kapil Dev
(Inspector, NCB Hqrs)



Sh. Harender Kumar Dagar,
(Sub-Inspector, NCB Hqrs)



Sh. Rambharos,
(Sepoy, NCB Hqrs)



Sh. Sadiq Ansari
(Sepoy, NCB Hqrs)



A N N E X U R E S

Annexures

ANNEXURE I

National Drug Enforcement Statistics (Provisional) as on 31-12-2025

1. Seizure of drugs (in kg. with no. of cases)

Drug Type		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Opium	Seizure	5,161	3,805	8,533	8,632	8,094
	Cases	1,884	2,187	2,373	2,023	2,310
Morphine	Seizure	131	129	210	194	227
	Cases	208	283	236	183	98
Heroin	Seizure	7,197	5,410	2,986	2,596	3,567
	Cases	12,634	17,317	19,104	17,193	36,793
Ganja	Seizure	8,12,545	7,18,376	6,28,612	5,33,903	6,28,190
	Cases	34,829	52,299	53,243	50,072	71,612
Hashish	Seizure	4,197	3,495	3,320	6,483	5,112
	Cases	2,933	3,255	2,901	2,416	2,730
Cocaine	Seizure	364	218	292	1,483	226
	Cases	120	157	171	178	267
Methaqualone	Seizure	15	57	26	29	28
	Cases	14	38	39	16	21
Ephedrine/Pseudoephedrine	Seizure	325	1,001	969	264	340
	Cases	23	32	16	7	12
Acetic Anhydride	Seizure	285*	333	40	11,477	3,418
	Cases	3	2	1	5	5
ATS	Seizure	387	1,224	3,406	8,211	3,269
	Cases	120	157	223	250	812

Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2. Person arrested					
a) Nos of Person Arrested including Foreigners	93,538	1,26,516	1,32,954	1,22,224	1,83,675
b) Nos of Foreigners Arrested	593	777	735	660	747
3. Action taken under PITNDPS(NDPS) Act, 1988					
a) Nos of Detention orders (PITNDPS Act, 1988)	114	409	450	531	810
4. Destruction of narcotics drug yielding plants					
a) Poppy Plant Area (in Acres)	11,027	13,796	31,785	22,512	42,282
b) Cannabis Plant Area (in Acres)	34,866	26,266	22,507	34,018	38,193

5. Destruction of illicit manufacturing facilities

NAME OF FACILITY	DRUGS SEIZED	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Heroin	Heroin (Kg)	1,106	278	0	0	0
	Morphine(Kg)	0	0	0	0	13
	Morphine(lit)	356	0	0	0	0
	Opium(Kg)	36	3	3	0	0
	Acetic Anhydride(Kg)	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Substances(Kg)	165	186	5	0	30
	Nos of facilities detected	6	3	1	0	1
	Nos of persons arrested	7	4	1	0	0
	ATS					
	Amphetamine(Kg)	0	0	0	111	0
	Methamphetamines (Kg)	0	0	77	0	0
	Methamphetamines(Ltrs)	0	0	0	0	0
	Ephedrine/Pseudoephedrine powdered form(Kg)	0	662	0	9	0
	Ephedrine/Pseudoephedrine Tablets(Kg)	0	0	0	0	0
	Heroin(Kg)	0	0	0	0	0
	Ephedrine/Pseudo Ephedrine Tablets(Nos)	0	5,200	0	0	0
	Anthranilic acid(Kg)	0	0	0	0	0
	Ketamine(Kg)	0	0	0	0	0
	Mephedrone(Kg)	0	0	0	0	0
	Nos of facilities detected	0	1	2	2	0
	Nos of persons arrested	0	2	13	14	0
Multi Drug Facilities	Morphine(Kg)	0	0	0	0	1
	Opium(Kg)	0	0	0	0	0
	Cocaine(Kg)	0	0	23	0	0
	Methamphetamine(Kg)	0	0	0	0	0
	Ephedrine/Pseudo Ephedrine powdered form(Kg)	5	0	0	52	227
	Methaqualone (Kg)	0	0	0	0	0
	Acetic Anhydride(Kg)	0	0	0	0	5
	Di-ethyl ether(Ltrs)	0	0	0	0	0
	Others(Kg)	0	0	4	0	0
	CBCS (In No.)	0	0	0	900	0
	Tablets (In No.)	0	0	0	1,11,514	0
	Tablets (In Kg)	0	0	0	327	260
	Other Substances(Kg)	5	1,528	125	1,117	320
	Nos of facilities detected	5	6	5	7	29
	Nos of persons arrested	16	30	19	20	102
Ephedrine/Pseudo Ephedrine Tablets(Nos) [All Facilities]		91	75	323	0	34,638

6. Disposal of seized narcotics drugs and psychotropic substance

Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Opium	815	861	1,180	1,308	4,127
Morphine	20	116	81	8	139
Heroin	504	1,166	1,380	2,378	3,078
Ganja	57,129	6,90,806	4,78,936	2,41,382	4,28,488
Hashish	742	2,928	1,352	1,194	12,093
Cocaine	10	7	40	86	364
Methaqualone	0	4	14	18	2
Ephedrine/Pseudoephedrine	141	5,280	129	79	1,025
Acetic Anhydride	55	302	3	70	360
ATS	13	2,000	1,303	3,746	6,455

7. Attachment/Freezing of Properties

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Value of property Frozen (cr.)	164	87	276	666	836
Nos of Cases	258	158	587	1053	1,356

8. Agency wise number of seizure

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Narcotics Control Bureau	684	521	375	417	439
Directorate of Revenue Intelligence	97	126	94	115	189
Custom and Central Excise	139	185	169	67	212
Central Bureau of Narcotics	44	74	161	186	277
Police	66,692	1,01,294	1,08,007	95,495	1,40,294
Excise	488	569	740	650	6,652
Total	68,144	1,02,769	1,09,546	96,930	1,48,063

9. Agency-wise break-up of quantity seized (in kg)

Drug Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
A. NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU (NCB)					
Opium	445	192	100	297	280
Morphine	76	18	1	3	156
Heroin	1,052	676	99	170	109
Ganja	55,883	45,850	20,474	17,420	14,652
Hashish	404	697	108	3,391	2,196
Cocaine	3	31	18	88	32
Methaqualone	8	13	2	0	0
Ephedrine/Pseudoephedrine	130	92	652	125	74
Acetic Anhydride	215	281	0	11,376	2,908
ATS	75	353	2,645	987	935
B. DIRECTORATE OF REVENUE INTELLIGENCE (DRI)					
Opium	0	0	72	0	8
Morphine	0	0	0	6	0
Heroin	3,388	916	147	22	41
Ganja	41,419	25,538	6,769	8,443	6,596
Hashish	230	77	0	127	81
Cocaine	322	138	103	60	106
Methaqualone	0	10	0	3	20
Ephedrine/Pseudoephedrine	185	670	0	115	0
ATS	74	272	53	273	281
C. CUSTOM AND CENTRAL EXCISE					
Opium	0	5	1	0	0
Morphine	0	0	3	0	0
Heroin	222	202	30	0	0
Ganja	2,801	879	1,483	25,969	1,114
Hashish	32	3	0	2	0
Cocaine	4	38	34	6	8
Methaqualone	2	3	8	0	2

Ephedrine/Pseudoephedrine	0	49	25	0	0
ATS	9	7	16	0	0
D. CENTRAL BUREAU OF NARCOTICS (CBN)					
Opium	63	65	593	225	321
Morphine	0	1	0	0	0
Heroin	10	1	8	4	2
Ganja	0	375	531	618	985
Hashish	0	0	0	0	3
Acetic Anhydride	24,050	0	0	0	0
ATS	0	0	0	3	1
E. STATE POLICE					
Opium	4,653	3,542	7,767	8,110	7,481
Morphine	55	110	206	185	70
Heroin	2,507	3,581	2,623	2,350	3,382
Ganja	7,12,087	6,45,529	5,99,177	4,80,626	5,99,121
Hashish	3,531	2,718	3,212	2,962	2,831
Cocaine	36	11	138	1,329	80
Methaqualone	5	31	16	25	6
Ephedrine/Pseudoephedrine	10	160	286	24	259
Acetic Anhydride	0	52	40	101	510
ATS	152	478	593	6,807	1,818
F. STATE EXCISE					
Opium	0	0	0	0	2
Morphine	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	19	33	79	49	33
Ganja	356	205	182	826	5,723
Hashish	0	0	0	0	2
Ephedrine/Pseudoephedrine	0	30	6	0	7
ATS	76	115	100	141	234

ANNEXURE II

Details of Foreigners Arrested during the Year 2025

Name of Country	Persons Arrested
Afghanistan	1
Africa	1
Bangladesh	17
Benin	1
Botswana	2
Brazil	4
Burundi	2
Cameroon	4
Congo	1
Cote Devour	1
COTE D'IVOIRE	1
French	1
Germany	2
Ghana	9
Guinea	1
Holland/Netherland	1
Israel	1
Isreal	4

Name of Country	Persons Arrested
Ivory Coast	1
Japan	1
Kenya	10
Liberia	1
Liberian	2
Myanmar	97
Nepal	203
Netherlands	1
Nigeria	143
Palestine	1
Russia	4
Russian	2
Senegal	4
Sierra Leone	1
Sri Lanka	3
Sudan	2
Sweden	3
Tanzania	4
Uganda	6
Zimbabwe	1
Country Details not Reported	203
Grand Total	747

ANNEXURE III

State-wise seizure of drugs (DLEAs): (Part A)

State-wise seizure of drugs all over India by all DLEAs in the Year 2025 (In Kg/No./Litre/Blots/Bottles)								
State/drugs	Acetic anhydride (in kg)	ATS (in kg)	Cocaine (in kg)	Codeine (in kg)	Codeine (in litre)	CBCS (in litre)	Ephedrine/ Pseudoephedrine (in kg)	
Andaman & Nicobar	0	51	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Assam	0	152	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Bihar	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Chandigarh	0	0	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Dadar & Nagar	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Goa	0	0	5.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gujarat	2605	308	4.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Haryana	0	0	1.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0.00	0.00	1.03	0.00	0.00	
Jharkhand	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Karnataka	0	49	14.52	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	
Kerala	0	9	5.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Ladakh	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Madhya Pradesh	0	1	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Maharashtra	294	51	108.06	2.40	784.21	1044.52	6.38	
Manipur	0	535	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.39	0.00	
Meghalaya	0	25	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Mizoram	0	1477	0.00	259.90	0.00	114.11	7.04	
Nagaland	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
New Delhi	0	424	55.49	0.00	0.00	1.13	62.18	
Odisha	0	0	0.00	3.98	0.00	0.07	0.00	
Puducherry	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Punjab	0	38	4.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Rajasthan	0	0	0.22	122.63	0.00	7.89	0.00	
Sikkim	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Tamil Nadu	0	7	15.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.50	
Telangana	0	0	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	225.64	
Tripura	0	129	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Uttar Pradesh	20	0	3.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Uttarakhand	0	0	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
West Bengal	500	11	3.13	213.77	492.10	54.80	29.01	
Total	3418	3269	226	603	1277	1310	340	

Ganja (in kg)	Hashish (in kg)	Hashish oil (in kg)	Heroin (in kg)	Ketamine (in kg)	Khat leaves (in kg)	LSD (in blot)	LSD (in kg)
80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
45912	0.00	69.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	57	0.00
7003	0.00	0.00	5.40	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
17073	0.00	0.00	117.04	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
22709	378.72	0.00	121.79	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
16	6.85	0.00	5.62	0.00	0.00	5	0.00
17239	0.02	18.37	6.43	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
217	4.34	0.00	0.10	0.47	0.00	0	0.13
9598	232.80	0.00	5.46	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
6180	277.97	0.00	150.19	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
92	376.36	0.01	13.68	0.02	0.00	0	0.00
1560	558.83	0.00	33.75	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
3397	0.00	0.00	8.89	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
7005	6.22	4.29	0.72	0.00	162.52	808	0.04
5976	7.15	9.89	2.29	0.17	0.00	1567	0.05
1	1.92	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
0	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
17700	35.83	0.00	9.01	9.25	0.00	0	0.00
23019	87.74	0.00	15.41	50.69	0.00	50	0.09
1059	0.00	0.00	129.11	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
913	0.00	0.00	4.88	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
240	0.00	0.00	117.23	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
577	0.00	0.00	22.01	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
5090	2102.72	0.00	79.79	0.00	0.00	1	0.00
219542	0.00	60.00	57.12	0.00	0.00	14	0.00
339	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
1120	59.54	0.00	2085.55	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
59196	11.34	0.00	111.53	0.00	0.00	28	0.00
0	0.00	0.00	2.83	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
25256	0.35	70.79	0.77	0.05	0.00	51	0.02
25137	24.24	61.66	2.62	0.00	0.00	311	0.00
26168	0.00	0.00	7.52	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
41743	655.89	0.00	140.09	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
2513	282.84	0.00	22.43	0.00	0.00	2091	0.00
34515	0.00	0.00	287.72	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
628190	5112	295	3567	61	163	4983	0

State-wise seizure of drugs all over India by all DLEAs in the Year 2025 (In Kg/No./Litre/Blots/ Bottles)

State/drugs	MDMA (in kg)	Mephedrone (in kg)	Mescaline (in kg)	Methaqualone (mandrax) (in kg)	Morphine (in kg)	Opium (in kg)
Andaman & Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.71	0.00	0
Andhra Pradesh	29.85	0.00	0.00	1.80	0.00	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27
Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.51	371
Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	97
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12
Chhattisgarh	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
Dadar & Nagar	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Goa	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Gujarat	0.06	20.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	169
Haryana	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	344
Himachal Pradesh	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	22
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
Jharkhand	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	187
Karnataka	114.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3
Kerala	23.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Madhya Pradesh	2.51	114.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	257
Maharashtra	0.03	613.31	0.00	0.00	0.02	2962
Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	139.95	196
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16
New Delhi	29.35	0.00	0.00	15.88	0.26	334
Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	703
Rajasthan	0.85	61.70	0.00	0.41	0.22	1821
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Tamil Nadu	0.19	41.05	2.07	5.67	0.00	0
Telangana	3.06	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	18
Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Uttar Pradesh	3.43	1.01	0.00	2.49	19.69	487
Uttarakhand	5.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31
West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	19.96	25
Total	216	852	2	28	227	8094

	Poppy husk & poppy straw (in kg)	Injection (in no.)	CBCS (in bottle)	Tablets of all types in kg	Tablets of all types in no.	Total cases	Total arrested
	0	0	0	0	525	86	119
	0	878	0	0	1620	1743	4536
	1	270	0	0	9	291	420
	12	1	162105	7	2957317	3361	4754
	2016	11038	289627	0	449199	1805	2461
	54	119	0	0	1578376	163	180
	1509	10288	6114	0	177919	1284	2105
	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
	0	0	0	0	0	162	200
	7690	0	21637	221	1299481	1090	1537
	17772	4420	2050	0	557338	3559	5074
	702	53	508	0	115596	2137	3378
	2068	1923	3097	1	71687	1856	2500
	29803	2695	38586	0	41375	781	991
	0	0	419	1	15879	1863	2972
	0	0	0	5	6607	40398	42880
	0	0	0	0	0	21	37
	0	0	0	0	0	6	10
	73823	9822	146477	36	764402	4261	5412
	213	0	61619	6	133720	16941	14419
	0	0	4326	41	27255	214	331
	0	0	950	5	1171	102	173
	0	2	46	8	1	762	1153
	0	12098	3336	0	88878	158	255
	663	883	27893	167	2795599	2214	2649
	151	9457	72583	0	13830	3744	5138
	0	0	0	0	0	85	149
	35531	3924	895508	81	19086502	30808	38477
	163885	548	7701	27	664707	6191	7830
	0	0	177	0	2022	84	113
	0	0	0	0	94409	8890	12954
	82	86	0	69	6938	3888	7786
	0	0	233956	34	2419007	539	829
	8938	48530	330791	12	3754445	5392	7359
	83	78233	222	0	803091	1492	1867
	2660	27494	435921	24	1182717	1690	2624
	347655	222762	2745649	744	39111622	148063	183675

ANNEXURE IV

Seizure of Maritime drug trafficking cases by all DLEAs at Sea/Port/Inland (2025)

Date	Agency	Drug	Quantity (In Kg)	Intercepted at	Seized at	Sourced from	Destined to
29.1.25	ICG	Ganja	53.62	Sea	Ramnathapuram		
07.3.25	DRI Cochin/ICG	Hashish Oil	29.954	Sea	VOC Port Zone-A (Tuticorin New Harbour), Tamil Nadu	India (03 Indian arrested)	Maldives
14.4.25	ATS, Gujarat	Amphetamine	305.894	Sea	Porbandar, Gujarat	Pakistan (02 Pakistani & 01 Indian Arrested)	India
22.6.25	ATS, Gujarat	Hashish	1.335	Sea	Seriyaz bara sea		

ANNEXURE V

Cases of Narcotics Trafficking through Drone (2025)

S.No	State	No. of Cases	Drug Seized	Quantity in Kgs
1	Punjab	298	Heroin	448.051
			Methamphetamine	9.018
			Opium	2.65
2	Rajasthan	3	Heroin	2.168
3	Jammu & Kashmir	4	Heroin	5.811
			Opium	0.447

ANNEXURE VI

Year-wise Details of Clandestine Drug Laboratory Cases, Arrests and Seized Narcotic Drugs/Precursors (20 21–2025)

Drug / Item	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Cases	9	10	8	9	30
Arrests	23	36	33	34	102
Acetic Anhydride (Kg)	–	–	0.07	–	5.292
Amphetamine (Kg)	–	–	–	15.115	–
CBCS (In No.)	–	–	–	900	–
Cocaine (Kg)	–	–	23.32	–	–
Ephedrine (Kg)	4.73	661.75	–	–	225.16
Ganja (Kg)	–	–	0.06	–	–
Hashish (Kg)	–	–	0.079	–	–
Heroin (Kg)	1,105.20	277.54	0.40	–	1.236
Ketamine (Kg)	–	–	4.30	–	–
LSD (In Blots)	–	–	2,466	–	–
MDMA (Kg)	–	–	0.01	–	–
Mephedrone (Kg)	4.55	1,528.10	125.06	1,212.60	320.38
Methamphetamine (Kg)	–	–	77.10	–	–
Morphine (Kg)	356	–	–	–	12.75
Opium (Kg)	36.003	136.50	2.65	–	–
Other (Kg)	403.70	–	5.09	–	11.795
Precursor Chemical (Kg)	–	–	–	–	34,657
Pseudoephedrine (Kg)	–	–	–	9	2.071
Psilocybin (Kg)	–	–	0.005	–	–
Tablets (In Kg)	91.455	127.96	322.70	327.29	260.36
Tablets (In No.)	–	–	–	1,11,514	–
Grand Total (Kg)	2,002	2,732	561	1,646	35,496

ANNEXURE VII

Financial Investigation Cases – NCB & All DLEAs

Year	NCB		All DLEAs	
	Total No. of Cases	Value of Property Seized (in Cr.)	Total No. of Cases	Value of Property Seized (in Cr.)
2021	33	30.98	258	164.93
2022	33	17.05	158	87.03
2023	36	77.68	587	276.31
2024	47	54.35	1,053	665.83
2025	70	96.69	1,356	836
Total	219	277	3,412	2,030

ANNEXURE VIII

Disposal of seized drug by all DLEAs during the period 2021 - 2025

Drug (In Kg)/Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Amphetamine	0.21	23.82	10.75	17.34	1041
Acetic Anhydride	54.9	302.23	2.63	70.06	360
CBCS (In Kg)	0	8.7	0	0	0
Cocaine	9.92	7.49	39.77	86.48	364
Codeine/CBCS	0	43.5	129.83	848.66	48322
Ephedrine	97.53	3925.235	33.36	50.5	646
Ganja	57129.46	690806	478936	241381.6	428488
Hashish	742.49	2928.309	1351.83	1193.7	12093
Hashish Oil	11.07	37.022	46.45	161.19	158
Heroin	504.47	1166.168	1380.12	2377.57	3078
Ketamine	10.25	1.061	0	11.72	19
Khat Leaves	15.9	0	0	0	0
LSD (In Kg)	0	0	0	0	0.89
MDMA	2.52	11.4638	81.98	42.14	110
Mephedrone	0	5.048	3051.79	256.75	2743
Mescaline	0	0	0	0.28	0
Methamphetamine	12.86	1976.18	1292.44	3728.9	5414
Methaqualone	0	3.927	14.07	18.33	2
Morphine	20.38	115.814	81.1	8	139
Opium	815.39	860.581	1179.74	1308.23	4127
Other Drug/Psy Sub	4748.99	930.6	144.17	29214.74	27559
Poppy Straw/Husk	66922.77	49812.08	146631	92166.59	392418
Pseudo ephedrine	43.03	1354.367	95.58	28.42	379
Tablets (In Kg)	152.33	771.533	101.51	483.19	1832
Total In Kg	131294	755091	634604	373454	929293
LSD (In Blots)	-	-	-	8	352
Tablets (In No.)	4178623	20922799	4342987	9407898	12974039
Injections (In Ampules)	6192	46387	3367	191125	53426
CBCS (In Bottles)	95222	1287175	1496399	907799	927933
Grand Total in Appx KG	139597	865547	762015	451088	1008816

ANNEXURE-IX**Cases Pending Trial as on 31.12.2025 (Zone wise)**

S. No.	Zonal Unit	No. of Cases
1	Agartala	16
2	Ahmedabad	91
3	Amritsar	49
4	Bengaluru	118
5	Bhopal	16
6	Bhubaneswar	63
7	Chandigarh	122
8	Chennai	96
9	Dehradun	40
10	Delhi	345
11	Goa	47
12	Gorakhpur	106
13	Guwahati	127
14	Hyderabad	38
15	Imphal	101
16	Indore	35
17	Itanagar	0
18	Jaipur	63
19	Jammu	109
20	Jodhpur	73
21	Kochi	31
22	Kolkata	261
23	Lucknow	128
24	Mumbai	292
25	Patna	155
26	Raipur	9
27	Ranchi	55
28	Siliguri	70
29	Srinagar	2
30	Vishakhapatnam	9
Total		2,667

ANNEXURE-X**Complaints filed in Trial Courts during 2025 (Zone wise)**

S. No.	Zonal Unit	No. of Complaints
1	Agartala	5
2	Ahmedabad	9
3	Amritsar	17
4	Bengaluru	22
5	Bhopal	5
6	Bhubaneswar	10
7	Chandigarh	18
8	Chennai	16
9	Dehradun	3
10	Delhi	22
11	Goa	5
12	Gorakhpur	2
13	Guwahati	13
14	Hyderabad	5
15	Imphal	8
16	Indore	4
17	Itanagar	0
18	Jaipur	11
19	Jammu	17
20	Jodhpur	6
21	Kochi	6
22	Kolkata	21
23	Lucknow	15
24	Mumbai	29
25	Patna	13
26	Raipur	5
27	Ranchi	6
28	Siliguri	8
29	Srinagar	2
30	Vishakhapatnam	4
Total		307

ANNEXURE-XI**Conviction & Acquittal of NCB Cases from 2020-2025**

Year	No. of Conviction cases	No of acquittal cases	% conviction	% acquital
2020	44	22	57.14	28.57
2021	48	20	62.34	25.97
2022	54	38	51.92	36.54
2023	104	53	64.6	32.92
2024	110	64	60.77	35.36
2025	131	69	65.5	34.5

ANNEXURE-XII**Appeals filed & disposed during 2025 (Zone wise)**

S. No.	Zonal Unit	Cases Filed	Cases Disposed off
1	Agartala	4	11
2	Ahmedabad	15	0
3	Amritsar	12	35
4	Bengaluru	40	3
5	Bhopal	14	0
6	Bhubaneswar	6	0
7	Chandigarh	48	16
8	Chennai	225	11
9	Dehradun	7	0
10	Delhi	123	60
11	Goa	7	1
12	Gorakhpur	21	0
13	Guwahati	109	1
14	Hyderabad	6	2
15	Imphal	1	8
16	Indore	4	0
17	Itanagar	0	0
18	Jaipur	37	0
19	Jammu	64	5
20	Jodhpur	2	0
21	Kochi	0	0
22	Kolkata	23	31
23	Lucknow	37	6
24	Mumbai	116	0
25	Patna	10	2
26	Raipur	13	8
27	Ranchi	6	0
28	Siliguri	27	14
29	Srinagar	0	0
30	Vishakhapatnam	0	1
	Total	977	215

ANNEXURE-XIII
SLP filed during 2025 (Zone wise)

S. No.	Zone	SLP filed	SLP disposed
1	Ahmedabad	6	8
2	Bengaluru	1	1
3	Bhubaneswar	2	2
4	Chandigarh	3	5
5	Chennai	4	5
6	Delhi	4	4
7	Dehradun	2	2
8	Guwahati	12	10
9	Imphal	1	1
10	Indore	3	4
11	Jaipur	1	4
12	Jammu	1	1
13	Jodhpur	6	2
14	Kolkata	7	8
15	Lucknow	4	6
16	Mumbai	3	5
17	Patna	6	5
18	Ranchi	0	1
19	Raipur	0	1
	Total	66	75

ANNEXURE XIV
Apex Level Meetings held between 2019–2025

Sl. No.	Apex Level Meeting	Dated
1	1st Apex Level Meeting	19.11.2019
2	2nd Apex Level Meeting	21.10.2020
3	3rd Apex Level Meeting	27.12.2021
4	4th Apex Level Meeting	05.05.2022
5	5th Apex Level Meeting	01.12.2022
6	6th Apex Level Meeting	09.10.2023
7	7th Apex Level Meeting	18.07.2024
8	8th Apex Level Meeting	15.05.2025

ANNEXURE XV

Executive Committee Meetings held between 2019–2025

Sl. No.	Executive Committee Meeting	Dated
1	1st Executive Committee Meeting	15.02.2020
2	2nd Executive Committee Meeting	29.11.2021
3	3rd Executive Committee Meeting	23.09.2022
4	4th Executive Committee Meeting	24.01.2023
5	5th Executive Committee Meeting	22.08.2023
6	6th Executive Committee Meeting	11.04.2025

ANNEXURE XVI

Monthly NCORD Meetings (Hybrid Mode) – 2019 - 2025

S. No.	Monthly NCORD Meeting	Dated
1	11th Monthly NCORD Meeting	29.01.2019
2	12th Monthly NCORD Meeting	27.03.2019
3	13th Monthly NCORD Meeting	07.01.2020
4	14th Monthly NCORD Meeting	19.08.2020
5	15th Monthly NCORD Meeting	16.12.2020
6	16th Monthly NCORD Meeting	15.02.2021
7	17th Monthly NCORD Meeting	06.07.2021
8	18th Monthly NCORD Meeting	22.10.2021
9	19th Monthly NCORD Meeting	28.01.2022
10	20th Monthly NCORD Meeting	09.03.2022
11	21st Monthly NCORD Meeting	15.06.2022
12	22nd Monthly NCORD Meeting	08.09.2022
13	23rd Monthly NCORD Meeting	14.12.2022
14	24th Monthly NCORD Meeting	14.02.2023
15	25th Monthly NCORD Meeting	28.06.2023
16	26th Monthly NCORD Meeting	15.09.2023
17	27th Monthly NCORD Meeting	10.11.2023
18	28th Monthly NCORD Meeting	17.01.2024
19	29th Monthly NCORD Meeting	08.04.2024
20	30th Monthly NCORD Meeting	07.08.2024
21	31st Monthly NCORD Meeting	22.10.2024
22	32nd Monthly NCORD Meeting	12.12.2024

ANNEXURE XVII

NCORD Meetings – State & District Level (2019–2025)

S.No	State/UTs	State level	District level
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5	33
2	Andhra Pradesh	2	268
3	Arunachal Pradesh	7	295
4	Assam	8	1137
5	Bihar	5	97
6	Chandigarh	9	20
7	Chhattisgarh	7	446
8	Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman Diu	7	34
9	Delhi	11	319
10	Goa	7	28
11	Gujarat	8	651
12	Haryana	10	740
13	Himachal Pradesh	6	177
14	Jammu and Kashmir	15	733
15	Jharkhand	6	268
16	Karnataka	6	525
17	Kerala	6	88
18	Ladakh	6	41
19	Lakshadweep	1	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	2	417
21	Maharashtra	7	675
22	Manipur	5	116
23	Meghalaya	3	29
24	Mizoram	11	251
25	Nagaland	1	173
26	Odisha	5	198
27	Puducherry	10	20
28	Punjab	2	365
29	Rajasthan	4	353
30	Sikkim	6	122
31	Tamil Nadu	9	862
32	Telangana	2	333
33	Tripura	13	238
34	Uttar Pradesh	13	2203
35	Uttarakhand	9	247
36	West Bengal	4	152
Total		238	12654

ANNEXURE XVIII

Participation of NCB in International multilateral meetings (2025)

Sl. No	Name of the Meeting	Place	Date
1.	The Twenty-Seventh Asia Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC 27)	Tokyo, Japan	28-29 January, 2025
2.	68 th Session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)	Vienna, Austria	10-14 March 2025
3.	SCO Expert Working Group meeting on Control of Precursor Chemicals	Virtual (China)	18 March 2025
4.	First inter-departmental consultation on the establishment of the SCO Anti-Drug Center (ADC)	Virtual (Beijing)	3-4 April, 2025
5.	SCO Expert Working Group meeting on Drug Enforcement	Virtual (China)	8 April, 2025
6.	34 th Session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)	Vienna, Austria	19-23 May 2025.
7.	15 th Session of Senior Officials meeting of the SCO Member States	Xi'an, China	26-27 May 2025
8.	15 th Session of Heads of the Drug Control Department of the SCO Member States	Xi'an, China	28 May 2025
9.	12 th ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) +India Consultations	Putrajaya, Malaysia	25 June 2025
10.	Second inter-departmental consultation on the establishment of the ADC	Virtual (Dushanbe)	2-3 July 2025
11.	3 rd inter-departmental consultations to discuss the draft Agreement between the SCO Member States on the establishment of the SCO Anti-Drug Center	Virtual (Tashkent)	4-7 August 2025
12.	2025 International Conference on Drug Policy (ICDP): Yaba, Methamphetamine and Synthetic Drugs	Bangkok	6-8 August 2025
13.	39 th International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC XXXIX) 2025	Nashville, Tennessee, USA	26-28 August 2025
14.	8 th ASOD +India Consultation Meeting	Singapore	28 August 2025
15.	Russian MOIA All-Canine service Multidiscipline Championship	Nizhny, Novgorod	30 Sep.- 03 Oct. 2025
16.	INCB 8 th Operational meeting to counter trafficking of synthetic opioids, dangerous substances and chemicals through postal, express courier and air cargo services	Vienna, Austria	30 Sep.- 03 Oct. 2025
17.	9 th Meeting of the BIMSTEC Sub-Group on Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals	Colombo, Sri Lanka	22-23 October 2025

ANNEXURE XIX

List of the countries with which India has Bilateral- Agreement

S.No.	Name of Country	Subject of MoU/BA	Date of Signing of BA/MoU	Validity
Bilateral Agreements				
1.	Mauritius	Drug Trafficking and related matters	24-01-1990	Indefinite
2.	U.S.A.	Reducing demand, preventing illicit use of and traffic in drugs and for matters relating to licit trade in opiates, etc.	29-03-1990	Indefinite
3.	Afghanistan	For reducing demand & preventing illicit use and trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances & related matters.	29-08-1990	Indefinite
4.	Myanmar	Reducing Demand & Preventing illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances& related matters	30-03-1993	Indefinite
5.	Zambia	Combat illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and money laundering	05-10-1993	Indefinite
6.	UAE	Trafficking in narcotic Drugs& Psychotropic Substances.	06-01-1994	Indefinite
7.	Bulgaria	Combating Organized Crime, International Terrorism and Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	26-05-1994	Indefinite
8.	Romania	Combating Organized Crime, International Terrorism, Illicit trafficking of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and other illegal activities.	02-06-1994	Indefinite
9.	Egypt	Cooperation on Combating illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	20-04-1995	Indefinite
10.	China	Cooperation for Combating illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and other crimes	29-11-1996	Indefinite
11.	Italy	Cooperation to Combat terrorism, organized crime & illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	06-01-1998	Indefinite
12.	Turkey	Cooperation in Combating illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	17-09-1998	Indefinite
13.	Croatia	Combating International illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, International terrorism& organized Crime	04-05-2001	Indefinite
14.	Tajikistan	Drug Demand Reduction and prevention of Illicit trafficking inNarcotic Drugs, Precursors and Psychotropic Substances and related matters.	10-05-2001	Indefinite
15.	Lao, PDR	Drug Demand Reduction and prevention of illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and related matters.	06-11-2002	Indefinite
16.	Poland	Cooperation in Combating Organized Crime and International Terrorism.	17-02-2003	Indefinite
17.	Israel	Cooperation in Combating illicit trafficking and abuse of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	09-09-2003	Indefinite

18.	Cambodia	Combating International terrorism, organized crime and illicit drug trafficking	16-12-2005	Indefinite
19.	Bangladesh	Preventing illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances & related matters.	21-03-2006	Indefinite
20.	Kuwait	Drug Demand Reduction and prevention of illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals & related matters	15-06-2006	Indefinite
21.	Cyprus	Combating international terrorism, organized crime and illicit drug trafficking	25-05-2007	Indefinite
22.	Russia	Cooperation to Combat Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics, Psychotropic Substances and their precursors	12-11-2007	Indefinite
23.	Qatar	Agreement on Cooperation in Security and Law Enforcement Matters	09-11-2008	Indefinite
24.	Sri Lanka	Agreement on Combating International Terrorism and Illicit Drug Trafficking.	22-01-2013	Indefinite
25.	France	Agreement on the Prevention of the illicit consumption of and reduction of illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Chemical Precursors and related offences.	10.03.2018	Indefinite
26.	Uzbekistan	Agreement on mutual cooperation in combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors.	01.10.2018	Indefinite
27.	Saudi Arabia	Agreement on Security Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	29.10.2019	Indefinite
MoUs				
28.	U.S.A.	MoU on Cooperative measures to increase awareness of and support for efforts to combat production, distribution and use of illegal Drugs.	18-05-1994	Indefinite
29.	Iran	MoU on the prevention of illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances & related matters	18-04-1995	Indefinite
30.	Oman	MoU on the Joint cooperation for combating crime	05-10-1996	Indefinite
31.	Vietnam	MoU for cooperation between India and Vietnam	24-03-2008	Indefinite
32.	Bhutan	MoU on Drug demand reduction & prevention of illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances & Precursor chemicals and related matters.	22-12-2009	Indefinite
33.	Pakistan	MoU on Drug Demand Reduction and Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and precursor chemicals and related matters	13.09.2011	Indefinite
34.	Maldives	MoU on Combating International Terrorism, Illicit Drug Trafficking and Enhancing Bilateral Cooperation in Capacity Building, Disaster Management and Coastal Security	12.11.2011	Indefinite

35.	Australia	MoU on Combating Narcotics Trafficking and Developing Police Cooperation between India and Australia.	18.11.2014	Indefinite
36.	Myanmar	MoU between India and Myanmar on Border Cooperation.	08.05.2014	Indefinite
37.	Germany	MoU between the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of India and the Federal Republic of Germany on Security Cooperation.	05.10.2015	Indefinite
38.	Mozambique	MoU on Drug Demand Reduction and Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and precursor chemicals and related matters	07.07.2016	Indefinite
39.	Thailand	MoU between Govt. of the Republic of India and the Govt. of the Kingdom of Thailand on cooperation in controlling narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their precursors and chemicals and drug abuse	30.06.2017	Indefinite
40.	Nepal	MoU on Drug Demand Reduction and Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and precursor chemicals and related matters	24.08.2017	Indefinite
41.	Singapore	MoU between NCB, India and CNB, Singapore on Cooperation to combat illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors	01.06.2018	Indefinite
42.	South Korea	MoU between MHA, of the Republic of India and the Korean National Police Agency of the Republic of Korea on Combating transnational crime and developing police cooperation.	22.02.2019	Indefinite
43.	Saudi Arabia	MoU between Government of the Republic of India and Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the field of Combating Illicit Trafficking and Smuggling of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Chemical Precursor	29.10.2019	Indefinite
44.	Indonesia	MoU between the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Republic of India and the National Narcotics Board of the Republic of Indonesia on Combating Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and its Precursors	17.06.2022	Indefinite
45.	Nigeria	MoU between NCB, India and the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA), Nigeria on Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals and related matters	14.06.2023	Indefinite
46.	USA	MoU between India and USA concerning a Drug Policy Framework	19.09.2024	Indefinite

ANNEXURE XX

Workshop/Training programme Organized by NCB (2025)

S. No	Name of the Meeting	Date
1.	NCB India - OFAST France Joint Seminar on Synthetic Drugs and Precursor Chemicals	19-21 February 2025
2.	Training of Trainers (ToT) programme for the Drug Law Enforcement Officers of Mauritius	28 April- 02 May 2025
3.	Study visit of Royal Bhutan Police Officers at NCB HQ	9th December 2025

ANNEXURE XXI

International Capacity Building Programmes/Workshops Attended by NCB Officials (2025)

S. No.	Name of Programme	Place	Date
1	3rd Workshop on Development of ASEAN Cooperation Projects for ASOD Focal Points	Virtual (Philippines)	26 Feb 2025
2	Online Law Enforcement Training on Open-Source Intelligence in Criminal Investigations (CICA Member)	Virtual (Turkiye)	7-11 April 2025
3	US HSI Workshop on Cross Border Investigations	Guwahati	23-27 June 2025
4	US HSI Workshop on Cross Border Investigations	Mumbai	28 July – 01 August 2025
5	Forensic Chemist Workshop for Indian Forensic Experts	New Delhi	11-14 August 2025
6	UNODC SMART Forensics Regional Workshop (Maharashtra & Goa officers)	Mumbai	25-26 August 2025
7	UNODC SMART Forensics Regional Workshop (Gujarat & MP officers)	Ahmedabad	28-29 August 2025
8	Workshop on 'Action against drug trafficking' organized by Italy	Rome, Italy	01-05 Sept 2025
9	5th Forensic Science Symposium	Virtual	2-4 September 2025

ANNEXURE XXII

Forms/Reports Submitted to INCB/UNODC (2025)

S. No.	Form	Submitted on
1	Form A – Quarterly Statistics of Import & Export of Narcotic Drugs	09.01.2025 & 21.08.2025
2	Form A/P – Quarterly Statistics of Import & Export of Psychotropic Substances (Schedule II, 1971 Convention)	13.03.2025 & 22.09.2025
3	Form B – Annual Estimates of Requirement of Narcotic Drugs, Manufacture of Synthetic Drugs, Opium Production and Cultivation	19.08.2025
4	Form C – Annual Statistics of Production, Manufacture, Consumption, Stocks and Seizures of Narcotic Drugs	20.08.2025
5	Form D – Annual Information on Substances Frequently Used in Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drug and Psychotropic Substances	11.08.2025
6	Form P – Annual Statistical Data Regarding Production, Manufacture, Consumption, Stocks of Psychotropic Substances	20.08.2025

ANNEXURE XXIII

Awareness Programmes Conducted by NCB (2025)

Month	No. of Awareness Programmes	No. of Participants
January	60	2,11,824
February	37	9,070
March	54	15,260
April	30	6,724
May	35	8,059
June	1152	32,93,256
July	45	10,889
August	420	2,55,000
September	20	9,115
October	18	6,953
November	52	17,088
December	27	7,205
Total	1,950	61,45,443

ANNEXURE XXIV

Top 10 States/UTs sharing information on drug trafficking and availing counselling and rehabilitation support through MANAS (2025).

Sr. No.	State	Drug Trafficking	Counselling & Rehabilitation
1	Bihar	1376	597
2	Uttar Pradesh	1094	1115
3	Delhi	590	823
4	Rajasthan	621	401
5	Punjab	493	166
6	Haryana	468	715
7	Maharashtra	517	462
8	West Bengal	363	134
9	Karnataka	235	123
10	Jharkhand	161	138

ANNEXURE XXV**Distribution of DD Kits – Zone-wise (FY 2025-26, 1st Phase)**

S.No.	Zone	Narcotics Kit	Precursor Kit	Ketamine Kit
1	Mumbai	173	57	15
2	Jodhpur Zone	227	9	3
3	Jammu Zone	178	13	5
4	Delhi Zone	113	35	10
5	Lucknow Zone	202	41	12
6	Kolkata Zone	122	44	13
7	Bengaluru	117	17	14
8	Chandigarh	230	23	5
9	NCB Patna	46	18	3
10	Indore Zone	86	18	7
11	Chennai Zone	80	32	15
12	Guwahati Zone	248	48	20
13	NCB Hqrs	16	5	2
14	Bhubaneswar	78	9	4
15	Amritsar	36	1	1
16	Dehradun	31	5	3
17	Ranchi	45	8	2
18	Jaipur	53	6	2
19	Goa	24	9	3
20	Hyderabad	47	19	5
21	Cochin	51	17	4
22	Ahmedabad	137	38	10
23	NCB Srinagar	17	2	2
24	NCB Visakhapatnam	39	13	3
25	NCB Raipur	31	7	2
26	NCB Gorakhpur	19	3	1
Total		2,446	497	166

ANNEXURE XXVI

Manpower of NCB (as on 31.12.2025)

S. No.	Name of the post	Pay Level	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
Group- 'A' Officers					
1	Director General	16/17	1	1	0
2	Additional Director General	15	1	1	0
3	Deputy Director General	14	10	9	1
4	Additional Director	13	8	8	0
5	Dy. Director/Zonal Director	12	28	13	15
6	Dy. Director (Law)	12	1	0	1
7	Dy. Legal Advisor	12	1	1	0
8	Deputy Director (OL)	11	1	1	0
9	Assistant Director	11	39	32	7
10	Assistant Director (Cyber)	11	1	0	1
11	Principal Private Secretary		2	0	2
12	Sr. Public Prosecutor	11	15	0	15
13	Assistant Director (OL)	10	1	0	1
14	System Analyst	10	1	0	1
15	Public Prosecutor	10	21	0	21
Total			131	66	65
Group- 'B' (Gazetted) Officers					
16	Office Superintendent	8	4	1	3
17	Senior Private Secretary	8	3	1	2
18	Superintendent	8	67	62	5
19	Superintendent(Cyber)	8	3	0	3
20	Programmer	8	2	0	2
21	Private Secretary	7	15	5	10
22	Section Officer	7	22	14	8
Total			116	83	33
Group- 'B' (Non- Gazetted) Officials					
23	Inspector	7	259	166	93
24	Sr. H.T.	7	2	1	1
25	Sub Inspector	6	319	240	79
26	Assistant	6	66	46	20
27	Stenographer Grade I	6	32	12	20
28	Jr. H.T.	6	1	0	1
29	Driver (Spl. Grade)	6	7	4	3
Total			686	469	217
Group- 'C' Officials					
30	Driver (Grade-I)	5	49	32	17
31	UDC	4	18	11	7
32	Stenographer Grade II	4	36	24	12
33	Surveillance Assistant	4	108	45	63
34	Driver (Grade-II)	4	43	38	5
35	LDC	2	14	13	1
36	Driver (Ordinary Grade)	2	45	2	43
37	Havaldar	1	70	60	10
38	Sepoy	1	303	274	29
39	M.T.S.	1	11	3	8
Total			697	502	195
Grand Total			1630	1120	510

ANNEXURE XXVII

Rank wise list of officials inducted by deputation

S. No.	Rank	No. of officials inducted by deputation
1.	Additional Director General	1
2.	Deputy Director General	2
3.	Additional Director	1
4.	Assistant Director	7
5.	Inspector	53
6.	Sub-Inspector	22
7.	Assistant	4
8.	Upper Division clerk	2
9.	Driver	16
10.	Havaldar	8
11.	Sepoy	38
Total		154

ANNEXURE XXVIII

Vacancy Position of NCB Officers/Officials (as on 31.12.2025)

A. Law Officers

S. No.	Name of Post	Sanctioned Strength	In Position	Vacancy
1	Dy. Director (Law)	1	0	1
2	Dy. Legal Advisor	1	1	0
3	Sr. Public Prosecutor	15	0	15
4	Public Prosecutor	21	0	21

B. Technical Officers

S. No.	Name of Post	Sanctioned Strength	In Position	Vacancy
1	Assistant Director (Cyber)	1	0	1
2	System Analyst	1	0	1
3	Superintendent (Cyber)	3	0	3
4	Programmer	2	0	2

C. Ministerial Officers/Officials

S. No.	Name of Post	Sanctioned Strength	In Position	Vacancy
1	Deputy Director (OL)	1	1	0
2	Assistant Director (OL)	1	0	1
3	Office Superintendent	4	1	3
4	Senior Private Secretary	3	1	2
5	Private Secretary	15	5	10
6	Section Officer	22	14	8
7	Sr. H.T	2	1	1
8	Assistant	66	46	20
9	Stenographer Grade-I	32	12	20
10	Jr. H.T	1	0	1
11	UDC	18	11	7
12	Stenographer Grade-II	36	24	12
13	LDC	14	13	1

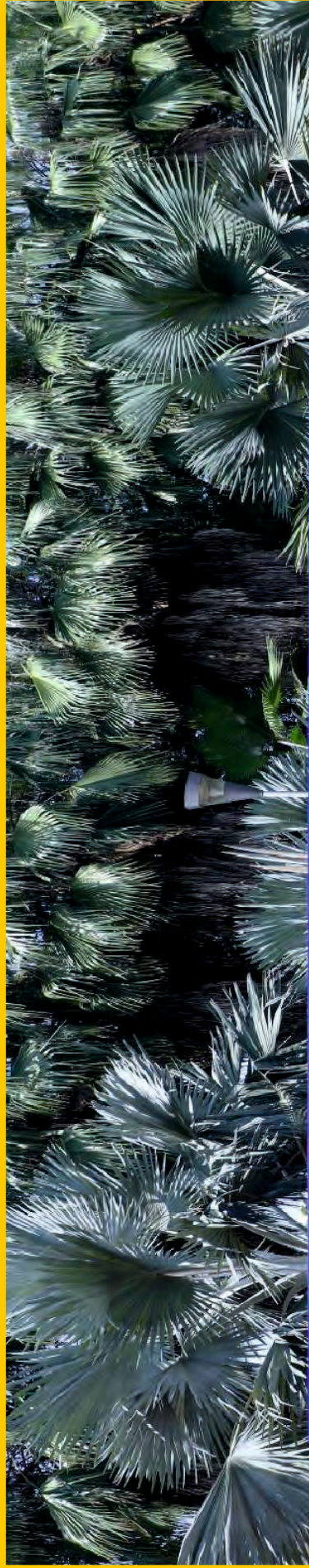
D. Executive Officers

S. No.	Name of Post	Sanctioned Strength	In Position	Vacancy
1	Director General	1	1	0
2	Addl. Director General	1	1	0
3	Deputy Director General	10	9	1
4	Additional Director	8	8	0
5	Dy. Director/Zonal Director	28	13	15
6	Assistant Director	39	32	7
7	Superintendent	67	62	5
8	Inspector	259	166	93
9	Sub Inspector	319	240	79
10	Driver (Spl. Grade)	7	4	3
11	Driver (Grade-I)	49	32	17
12	Surveillance Assistant	108	45	63
13	Driver (Grade-II)	43	38	5
14	Driver (Ordinary Grade)	45	2	43
15	Havaldar	70	60	10
16	Sepoy	303	274	29
17	M.T.S	11	3	8

ANNEXURE XXVI**Budget allotted to NCB during FY 2025-26 and expenditure incurred***(Rs. in Crore)*

S. No.	Budget Head	Budget Allotted during FY 2025-26	Expenditure upto 31.03.2026
Revenue Section			
1.	Salaries	62.00	60.20
2.	Wages	0.01	0.00
3.	Pensionary Charges	0.01	0.00
4.	Rewards	5.50	4.57
5.	Medical Treatment	1.50	1.45
6.	Allowances	62.00	57.01
7.	Leave Travel Concession	0.62	0.47
8.	Training Expenses	0.20	0.13
9.	Domestic Travel Exp.	12.00	11.59
10.	Foreign Travel Expenses	0.60	0.60
11.	Office Expenses	15.10	14.64
12.	Rent, Rates & Taxes for Land & Buildings	18.00	17.85
13.	Printing & Publication	0.08	0.06
14.	Rent for Others	0.30	0.25
15.	Digital Equipment	0.90	0.82
16.	Materials & Supplies	0.08	0.04
17.	Arms & Ammunition	0.16	0.00
18.	Fuel & Lubricants	2.98	2.96
19.	Advertising & Publicity	5.52	1.71
20.	Minor Civil & Electrical Works	1.58	0.73
21.	Professional Services	15.00	14.70
22.	Repair and Maintenance	1.50	1.39
23.	Secret Service Expenses	8.00	8.00
24.	Other Revenue Expenditure	0.30	0.25
Total: Revenue Section		213.94	199.42

Capital Section			
25.	Motor Vehicles	6.50	6.16
26.	Machinery & Equipment	4.77	4.64
27.	Other Capital Expenditure	13.00	12.67
28.	ICT Equipment	7.50	6.90
29.	Infrastructural Assets	0.52	0.00
30.	Furniture & Fixtures	3.25	2.90
31.	Arms & Ammunitions	0.01	0.00
32.	Land	51.00	50.86
33.	OB-Building & Structures	27.00	21.95
Total- Capital Section		113.55	106.09
Total- Narcotics Control Bureau		327.49	305.51



राज्यों / केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के ए एन टी एफ प्रमुखों का द्वितीय राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन

सामूहिक संकल्प, साझा दायित्व

16-17 सितम्बर 2022





Shri Amit Shah, Hon'ble Union Home Minister's address - Northern Regional Conference on Drug Trafficking and National Security
New Delhi, 11 January, 2025



Release of Annual Report of NCB 2024 by Shri Amit Shah, Hon'ble Union Home Minister - 2nd National ANTF Conference
New Delhi, 16-17 September, 2025



MANAS

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