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**Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic  
and Related Matters in the Near and  
Middle East****Fifty-second session**

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Item 3 of the provisional agenda\*\*

**Current situation with respect to regional and  
subregional cooperation****Country Report by Pakistan\*\*\*****Drug trafficking situation in Pakistan and regional/subregional  
cooperation**

1. As one of the most-affected transit States, for Pakistan, illicit cultivation and production in, and trafficking of opiates from Afghanistan is a matter of serious concern. Pakistan itself is a “poppy free state” (less than 1,000 hectares).
2. Drug statistics indicate that cultivation and production of opiates in Afghanistan has been on higher side for the last few years. According to the Afghanistan Opium Survey 2016, the area under opium poppy cultivation in that country increased by 10 per cent in 2016 (estimated at 201,000 hectares) as compared to 182,000 hectares in 2015. In 2016, the estimated potential opium production in Afghanistan amounted to 4,800 tons (4,000-5,600 tons), an increase of 43 per cent from its 2015 level (3,300 tons).
3. Furthermore, cannabis resin/hashish cultivation and production in Afghanistan is also linked to opium poppy cultivation, and the major areas of production of both the drugs are bordering Pakistan.
4. Consequently, consumption and trafficking into and through Pakistan has also been growing despite robust counter-narcotics efforts.
5. At the same time, drug seizures especially of hashish, opium and heroin have also significantly increased especially in Balochistan. These include following record seizures of opium heroin and hashish in years 2015 and 2016 by Pakistan law enforcement agencies (LEAs), especially Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF):

Serial	Year	Opium	Morphine	Heroin
a.	2015	58929	762	16348
b.	2016	64073	6596	22581

\* Available in Arabic, English and Russian, which are the working languages of the subsidiary body.

\*\* [UNODC/SUBCOM/52/1](#).

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6. According to estimates, the quantity of drug trafficked and consumed in Pakistan has gone up. Approximately 7 million people aged between 15-64 used drugs, and cannabis is the most commonly used drug (4 million).

7. Increased seizures of heroin at airports have been reported. Also, law enforcement efforts continued to address the persistent trend of trafficking of Meth to Saudi Arabia/United Arab Emirates.

8. Other than indigenous and Afghan drug trafficking organizations, West Africa drug trafficking organizations are involved in transnational drug trafficking from Pakistan to regional and international level.

9. Continuous flow of heroin carriers through airports to foreign destinations remains a challenge:

(a) Some favourite heroin destinations for human carriers include Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Nigeria, China, United Kingdom, Italy, Sri Lanka and Malaysia;

(b) Dubai, Sharjah and Doha are used as transit points by the carriers for further shipment to Africa and Europe;

(c) Busy airports like Karachi, Islamabad, Peshawar and Lahore are mostly used by the carriers;

(d) Most favourite concealment methods are capsules ingestion and luggage concealment;

(e) Most of the foreign national drug carriers are Nigerians, Afghans, Tanzanian, Zambian (ladies), Philippines (ladies) and British.

10. Trafficking through courier services remained favourite for small quantities of drugs especially heroin out of Pakistan and “ecstasy” tablets into Pakistan (from Europe, especially Holland):

(a) United Kingdom remained the favourite destination for trafficking of heroin through courier services followed by Holland and Canada;

(b) Use of multiple addresses in different cities and fake IDs being kept to avoid identification and detection at both ends.

11. Trans-shipment of precursor chemicals after a large seizure of AA i.e. more than 15 tons of AA in year 2016 was seized at Karachi seaport originated from China, which speaks volume of consumption of AA to produce heroin in Afghan Labs.

12. Efforts continued to effectively prevent the use of Hawala system to carry out financial transactions related to drug deals.

13. Synthetic drugs especially “ecstasy”, and cocaine in Pakistan have become an increasing and emerging problem. Cocaine is coming from South America via Brazil/United Arab Emirates, and ATS and “ecstasy” mostly come from Europe via air route:

(a) “Ecstasy” seizures have been increased up to 5 digits;

(b) Synthetics are mostly abused by youth and elite class;

(c) Availability and use of psychotropic tablets without a proper prescription remains a persistent challenge in Pakistan — these are smuggled mostly to Middle East.

#### **Regional/subregional cooperation**

14. ANF has always played an important role in cooperation with regional/subregional and international counterparts.

15. The level of operational cooperation mostly includes international coordinated/joint operations, besides providing assistance pertaining to drug related inquiries.

16. At regional/subregional cooperation level, the most active partners are Saudi Arabia, China, Sri Lanka and Iran. Besides, the United States of America and Australia are the key international counterparts in ANF efforts in sharing of information/expertise and joint investigations etc.

17. A highlight of such cooperation and joint investigation operations is evident by the following international coordinated operations carried out by ANF with international counterparts in the years 2016 and 2017:

**International coordinated operations ANF — 2016**

Serial No.	Country	Date	Arrest	Type and Quantity of Drugs (kg/litres)				
				Heroin	Cocaine	AA	Meth	Others
1.	Canada	4-1-16	0	0.453	0	0	0	-
2.	Holland	28-1-16	0	0.960	0	0	0	-
3.	Indonesia	28-1-16	8	0	0	0	100	-
4.	Doha, Qatar	9-2-16	1	3.700	0	0	0	-
5.	Dubai (United Arab Emirates)	22-2-16	1	0.071	0	0	0	-
6.	United Kingdom	29-2-16	0	0.500	0	0	0	-
7.	South Africa	1-3-16	8	12.00	0	0	0	-
8.	United Kingdom	25-3-16	0	5.00	0	0	0	-
9.	South Africa	21-4-16	1	57.00	0	0	0	-
10.	Canada	23-4-16	0	3.300	0	0	0	-
11.	South Africa	2-5-16	1	52.00	0	0	0	-
12.	United Arab Emirates	17-5-16	2	0.115	0	0	0	-
13.	South Africa	6-3-16	1	50.00	0	0	0	-
14.	Tanzania	28-5-16	12	120	0	0	0	-
15.	Australia	2-6-16	1	0	0	0	0	-
16.	Sharjah (United Arab Emirates)	4-6-16	3	2.775	0	0	0	
17.	Netherlands	12-7-16	0	0	2	0	0	-
18.	Italy	25-7-16	1	10.6	0	0	0	
19.	Netherlands	27-7-16	0	3.475	0	0	0	-
20.	United Kingdom	10-8-16	0	0	0	0	0	1.1 kg valium
21.	United Arab Emirates	30-8-16	1	0.664	0	0	0	-
22.	Italy	10-4-16	0	4.300	0	0	0	-
23.	South Africa	17-5-16	1	93.00	0	0	0	-
24.	Canada	16-11-16	0	0.500	0	0	0	0
			<b>42</b>	<b>420.413</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.1 kg valium</b>

**International coordinated operations ANF — 2017 (Till 26-07-17)**

Serial No.	Country	Date	Arrest	Type and Quantity of Drugs (kg/litres)	
				Heroin	Cocaine
1.	United Kingdom	20-2-17	03	1.00	0
2.	United Kingdom	28-2-17	0	0.720	0
3.	Canada	10-3-17	0	0.814	0
4.	India	3-2-17	1	0	4.00
5.	United Kingdom	14-3-17	0	0.702	0
6.	United Kingdom	14-3-17	0	0.694	0
7.	United Kingdom	25-3-17	1	0.500	0
8.	United States	10-3-17	0	0.203	0
9.	United Kingdom	28-3-17	0	1.000	0
10.	United Kingdom	8-4-17	0	13.00	0
11.	United Kingdom	5-6-17	0	1.00	0
12.	United Kingdom	6-6-17	0	2.400	0
13.	United Kingdom	12-6-17	0	2.475	0
<b>Total</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>24.508</b>	<b>4.00</b>

**Pakistan's contribution on demand reduction, international cooperation on anti-money-laundering and judicial cooperation****1. Drug demand reduction contributions****(a) Awareness activities**

The regular awareness activities carried out by Pakistan for promoting anti-drug awareness among the masses include seminars, lectures, awareness walks/rallies, awareness sessions, essay competitions, painting competitions, tableaux, sports events, advertisements in print/electronic media and distribution of informational material etc. Experienced and skilled staff is employed to maintain close interaction with target groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), sports associations and other related departments for concerted efforts. Special media campaigns were also arranged on specific occasions, for example, Hajj Campaign, International Day against Drug Abuse, and national days, etc. ANF Pakistan has also its own website [www.anf@anf.gov](http://www.anf@anf.gov) and Facebook page [anfofficial@facebook.com](https://www.facebook.com/anfofficial) to spread its message. In addition a UAN number 111-222-331 has also been made public at each Regional Directorate for useful suggestions by public.

**(b) Treatment and rehabilitation programmes**

ANF Pakistan is running 3 Model Addiction Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers (MATRCs), one each at Islamabad, Quetta and Karachi with a collective capacity of 145 beds. These treatment centres provide free-of-cost treatment, board and lodging facilities to drug addicts where the treatment period comprises 45 days. The treatment protocol includes medical therapy, psychological therapy, personal and family interaction, rehabilitation skills and post treatment communication. Additionally, a 48-bed Female and Children Drug Treatment Ward has been constructed at MATRC

Karachi. Since 2010, over 10,000 patients have been treated at these centres. In addition, a 100-bed drug treatment hospital and 25-bed MATRC are in the process of being established at Peshawar and district Sukkur, respectively.

## **2. International cooperation on anti-money-laundering**

a. Pursuant to recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (on money-laundering) (FATF), Pakistan introduced its first standalone anti-money-laundering law in September 2007 through promulgation of Anti-Money-Laundering Ordinance, 2007 (AMLO) followed by Anti-Money-Laundering Ordinance 2009 and Anti-Money-Laundering Act 2010 (AMLA 2010). The AMLA 2010 criminalized money-laundering and provided a wide range of predicate offences.

b. AMLA 2010 established a high-powered interministerial committee in the form of National Executive Committee (NEC) for policy, strategy and coordination functions and another committee in the form of General Committee (GC) comprising of various heads of the relevant Government divisions to assist NEC. Moreover, an independent and administrative financial intelligence unit, known as Financial Monitoring Unit (FMU) with the sole mandate of receiving, analysing and disseminating suspicious currency transaction reports has been established.

c. ANF is successfully carrying out assets investigations related to drug trafficking under Control of Narcotics Substances Act 1997 since its promulgation and has achieved commendable results. Since 1997, proceeds worth \$65.18 million have been frozen, and worth \$19.23 million have been confiscated by ANF Pakistan in drug related cases.

d. In addition to the above, the Government of Pakistan has taken the following steps to implement the international AML/CFT standards:

(1) Issuance of AML Regulations 2008.

(2) Issuance of various regulations/circulars by State Bank of Pakistan and Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan for their regulated entities to meet their obligations under FATF standards.

(3) Amendments in Anti-Terrorism Act in 2013 and 2014 to align the anti-terrorist financing regime with the international standards.

(4) Capacity-building programmes for AML stakeholders including LEAs, regulators, FMU, ministries, regulated entities, judges and prosecutors.

(5) Developments in the areas of international cooperation.

(6) Introduction of declaratory regime for physical movement of currency and bearer negotiable instruments.

(7) Ratification of all relevant United Nations conventions and protocols in the AML domain.

(8) Criminalization of drug money-laundering under sections 12 and 13 of the Control of Narcotic Substances Act 1997.

## **3. Judicial cooperation**

Pursuant to bilateral agreements and prevalent national legislation, Pakistan is actively making/facilitating judicial cooperation on requests through diplomatic channels.