EXTRA-ORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L-7532

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE TUESDAY, AUGUST 05, 2025

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PUNJAB

NOTIFICATION

August 05, 2025

No. PAP/Legis-2(38)/2025/504. The Punjab Control of Narcotic Substances Bill 2025, having been passed by the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab on July 28, 2025, and assented to by the Governor of the Punjab on August 05, 2025, is hereby published as an Act of the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab.

THE PUNJAB CONTROL OF NARCOTIC SUBSTANCES ACT 2025

ACT LXIV OF 2025

[First published, after having received the assent of the Governor of the Punjab, in the Gazette of the Punjab (Extraordinary) dated August 05, 2025.]

An Act

to provide for control of narcotic substances, controlled substances and the production, processing, trafficking and transportation of such drugs and substances and the prevention of illicit narcotics related activities.

It is necessary to provide for the control of narcotic substances, controlled substances and the production, processing, trafficking and transportation of such drugs and substances and the prevention of illicits narcotics related activities and for matters ancillary thereto and connected therewith in order to eliminate the evils of these substances, more effectively and more forcefully for socioeconomic wellbeing of the people of the Province of Punjab.

It is hereby enacted as follows:

CHAPTER I
PRELIMINARY

1. Short title, extent and commencement.– (1) This Act may be cited as the Punjab Control of Narcotic Substances Act 2025.

(2) It extends to the whole of Punjab.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. **Definitions.**– In this Act:

(a) "accused" means a person involved in commission of an offence under this Act;

(b) "addict" means a person physically or mentally dependent on any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance or a person who habitually uses narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances or any controlled substance;

(c) "ANF" means Anti Narcotics Force established under the Anti Narcotics Force Act, 1997 (III of 1997);

(d) "article" means any material, apparatus, machinery, equipment, utensils or any conveyance and anything used directly or indirectly in the commission of an offence under this Act;

(e) "asset" means any property owned, controlled or belonging to an accused, whether directly or indirectly or in the name of his spouse or relatives or associates or benamidars, for which they cannot reasonably account;

(f) "associate" in relation to an accused, means:

(i) any individual knowingly assisting narcotics related activities or has, at the relevant time, been residing in the residential premises, including out houses and servant-quarters of an accused for assisting the accused in narcotic activities; or

(ii) any individual who is or has, at the relevant time, been knowingly managing the affairs or keeping the accounts of an accused, relating to narcotics activities; or

(iii) any individual, who is or has been, at the relevant time, a member, partner or director of any association of persons, body of individuals, firm or a private limited company involved in dealing with narcotics business; or

(iv) a trustee, knowingly involved in narcotics activities or trade of any trust created by an accused in order to cover up narcotics trade or activities; or

(v) where the Special Court, for reasons to be recorded, considers that any property of an accused is held on his behalf by any other person knowingly involved in narcotics trade, activities or business and generating income for its further expansion, such other person;

(g) "Authorized Officer" means:

(i) an officer of the Force, not below the rank of Sub-Inspector, authorized by the Commander; or

(ii) a Police officer or official, not below the rank of Sub-Inspector, authorized by the Regional Police Officer;

(iii) an officer or official of the ANF, not below the rank of Sub-Inspector, authorized by the Director General or Regional Director of ANF;

(h) "Benamidar" means a person as defined in the *Benami* Transaction (Prohibition) Act, 2017 (V of 2017);

(i) "cannabis" means:

(i) cannabis resin (charas) that is the separated resin, whether crude or purified, obtained from the cannabis plant and also includes concentrated preparation and resin known as hashish oil or liquid hashish;

(ii) the flowering or fruiting tops of the cannabis plant (excluding the seed and leaves when not accompanied by the tops) from which the resin has not been extracted, by whatever name they may be designated or known and include all forms known as bhang, siddhi or ganja; and

(iii) any mixture with or without natural materials of any of the above forms of cannabis or any drink prepared therefrom;

(j) "cannabis plant" means any plant of the genus cannabis;

(k) "coca bush" means the plant of any species of the genus erythroxylon;

(l) "coca derivative" means:

(i) crude cocaine i.e. any extract of coca leaf which can be used, directly or indirectly, for the manufacture or production of cocaine;
(ii) ecgonine, that is, leavo-ecgonine having chemical formula $C_9H_{15}NO_3H_2O$ and all chemical derivatives of leavo-ecgonine including benzoylecgonine from which it can be recovered;
(iii) cocaine, that is, methyl-benzoyl-leavo-ecgonine having the chemical formula $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$ and its salts; and
(iv) all preparations containing more than 0.1 percent of cocaine;

(m) "coca leaf" means:
(i) the leaf of the coca bush except a leaf from which all ecgonine, cocaine or any other ecgonine alkaloids have been removed; and
(ii) any mixture thereof, with or without neutral material, but does not include any preparation containing not more than 0.1 percent of cocaine;

(n) "Code" means the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898);

(o) "Commander" means Commander of the Punjab Counter Narcotics Force;

(p) "controlled substance" means any substance which may be used for the production or manufacture of narcotic substance or which is declared to be a controlled substance by the Government pursuant to the provision of any international convention, and by notification in the official gazette;

(q) "conveyance" means a conveyance of any description whatsoever and includes, any aircraft, vehicle, vessel, railways or animal;

(r) "CNSA" means the Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997 (XXV of 1997);

(s) "Department" means the Excise, Taxation and Narcotics Control Department;

(t) "Director General" means the Director General (Narcotics Control) under this Act and he will be also act as Commander of Punjab Counter Narcotics Force;

(u) "Force" means Punjab Counter Narcotics Force established under this Act;

(v) "Foreign Court" means a court of competent jurisdiction of a foreign country, recognized by the Federal Government from time to time;

(w) "freezing" means prohibiting by an order, made by the Special Court or an officer authorized under this Act, the transfer, conversion, disposal or movement of any assets and includes the holding, controlling, assuming custody or managing any assets in pursuance of such order and, in the case of assets which are perishable, the disposal thereof;

(x) "Government" means Government of the Punjab;

(y) "illicit traffic" in relation to narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or controlled substances means:
(i) cultivating any coca plant or gathering any portion of cocoa plant;
(ii) cultivating the opium poppy or any cannabis plant or gathering in any portion thereof;
(iii) engaging in the production, manufacture, possession, sale, purchase, transportation, warehousing, concealment, use or consumption, import into Pakistan, export from Pakistan bring into or taken out of the Province or transship any narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances or controlled substances;
(iv) dealing in any activities in narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances or controlled substances other than those referred to in sub-clauses (i) to (iii);
(v) handling or letting out any premises for the carrying on of any of the activities referred to in sub-clauses (i) to (iv);
(vi) financing directly or indirectly any of the aforementioned activities;
(vii) abetting or conspiring in the furtherance of or in support of doing any of the aforementioned activities; or
(viii) harboring persons engaged in any of the aforementioned activities;

(z) "manufacture" in relation to narcotic substances, includes:
(i) all processes by which such drugs or substances may be

obtained;

(ii) refining of such drugs or substances; and

(iii) transformation of such drugs or substances; and making or preparing such drugs or substance;

(aa) "manufactured drug" includes:

(i) all coca derivatives, medicinal hemp, opium derivatives, cannabis in any form and any mixture of stalks and flowering or fruiting tops of the Indian hemp plant (cannabis sativa L), Acetic Anhydride; and

(ii) any other narcotic substance which the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be manufactured drug or which the Federal Government, from time to time, declares to be a manufactured drug;

(bb) "medicinal hemp" means any extract or tincture of hemp;

(cc) "methamefaphine" means a highly addictive central nervous system stimulant that is synthetic or semi-synthetic compound $C_{10}H_{15}N$;

(dd) "narcotic drug" means coca leaf, cannabis, heroin, opium, opium poppy or derivative, and all manufactured drugs used as narcotics;

(ee) "narcotic substance" means and includes the narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and controlled substances;

(ff) "opium" means:

(i) poppy straw, that is to say, all parts of the poppy plant (*papaversomniferum* or any other species of papaver) after moving, other than the seeds;

(ii) the spontaneously coagulated juice of capsules of poppy which has not been subjected to any process other than that necessary for packing and transportation; and

(iii) any mixture, with or without natural materials of any of the above forms of opium, but does not include any preparation containing not more than 0.2 percent of morphine;

(gg) "opium derivative" includes:

(i) medicinal opium, that is, opium which has undergone the process necessary to adapt it for medicinal use;

(ii) prepared opium, that is, any product of opium obtained by any series of operations designed to transform opium into an extract suitable for smoking, and the dross or other residue remaining after opium is smoked;

(iii) morphine, that is, the principal alkaloid of opium having the chemical formula $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$ and its salts;

(iv) diacetylmorphine, that is, the semi-synthetic substance, also known as diamorphine or heroin having the chemical formula $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$ and its salts; and

(v) all preparations containing more than 0.2 percent of morphine or containing any diacetylmorphine;

(hh) "opium poppy" means the plant of the species *papaversomniferum*;

(ii) "Police Establishment" shall have the same meanings as given in the Police Order, 2002 (C.E. Order No. 22 of 2002);

(jj) "poppy straw concentrate" means the material obtained after the poppy straw has been subjected to a process for the concentration of its alkaloids;

(kk) "prescribed" means prescribed by the rules and regulations under this Act;

(ll) "property" includes:

(i) all forms of property, whether corporeal or incorporeal, movable, immovable, tangible or intangible, real estate or personal property of every description;

(ii) property used to commit, or to abet the commission of an offence punishable under this Act;

(iii) all kinds of shares or interest in any corporate body, company, firm, business concern, society or fund, registered under the relevant law for the time being in force; and

(iv) all documents of title to land, goods or property wherever situated money or valuable security issued by the Government;

(mm) "Province" means Province of the Punjab;

(nn) "psychotropic substance" means the substance, specified in the Schedule appended to this Act and such substances as the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be a psychotropic substance;

(oo) "Regional Police Officer" means the Regional Police Officer, as defined in the Police Order, 2002 (C.E. Order No. 22 of 2002);

(pp) "relative" in relation to an accused, means spouse or any lineal descendent of the accused and includes any other person holding property for or on his behalf;

(qq) "Special Court" means the Special Court established under this Act or any other Court empowered to exercise the powers of the Special Court under this Act;

(rr) "tracing" means the finding out the true nature, source, disposition, movement or ownership of assets and includes determining the movement or conversion of assets by any means; and

(ss) "Transportation" means to bring into the Province, take out of the Province or transport within the Province any narcotics substances, otherwise than across National frontiers.

3. Calculation of percentages in liquid preparations.– The Government may make rules prescribing the methods by which percentages in the case of liquid preparations shall be calculated for the purposes of clauses (l), (m), (ff) and (gg) of section 2 of this Act:

Provided that, unless and until such rules are made, such percentages shall be calculated on the basis that a preparation containing one percent of a substance means a preparation in which one gram of the substance, if a solid, or one milliliter of the substance, if a liquid, is contained in every one hundred milliliters of the preparation, and so in proportion for any greater or less percentage.

CHAPTER II
PROHIBITION AND PUNISHMENT

4. Prohibition on cultivation.– No one shall cultivate or let his land for cultivation or give possession for cultivation of any cannabis plant, coca bush or opium poppy or gather any portion of a cannabis plant, coca bush or opium poppy:

Provided that the Government with the authorization of the Federal Government may, subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed, permit under a license upon payment of fee prescribe therein, cultivation or gathering of any such plant, coca bush or opium poppy or any portion thereof exclusively for medical, scientific, research or industrial purposes.

5. Punishment for contravention of section 4.– Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 4 shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend up to seven year but shall not be less than one year and also be liable to fine.

6. Prohibition of possession of narcotics substance.– No one shall produce, manufacture, extract, prepare, possess, offer for sale, sell, purchase, distribute, use or deliver on any terms whatsoever, transport, traffic, dispatch, any narcotic substances, except for permissible purposes in the manner and subject to such conditions as may be specified by or under this Act or any other law for the time being in force.

7. Prohibition of interprovincial carriage.– No one shall transport, by any means within or across the boundaries of the Province any narcotic substance, cannabis plant, coca, bush or opium, poppy, save in accordance with the provisions of this Act or as may be prescribed.

8. Prohibition on trafficking or financing the trafficking of narcotic substances, etc.– No one shall:

(a) organize, manage, traffic in, transport or finance the transportation, manufacturing or trafficking of any narcotic substance; or

(b) use violence or arms for committing or attempting to commit an offence punishable under this Act.

9. Punishment for contravention of sections 6, 7 and 8.– (1) Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 6, 7, and 8 shall be punished with punishment as given in column (3) of the TABLE below with regard to offence committed as mentioned in column (2) thereof, namely:

TABLE

Sr. No.	Offence		Punishment
	Type of Narcotics	Quantity	
(1)		(2)	(3)
1.	Bhang	(a) Up to 999 grams.	imprisonment which may extend to three years but shall not be less than six months along with fine which may be up to ten thousand rupees.
		(b) 1000 grams to 9999 grams.	imprisonment which may extend to seven years but shall not be less than three years along with fine which may be up to one hundred thousand rupees but not less than ten thousand rupees.
		(c) 10000 grams to 19999 grams.	imprisonment which may extend to fourteen years but shall not be less than seven years along with fine which may be up to two hundred thousand rupees but not less than one hundred thousand rupees.
		(d) 20000 grams or more.	imprisonment which may extend to life imprisonment but shall not be less than fourteen years along with fine which shall not be less than two hundred thousand rupees.
2.	Post or poppy straw	(a) Up to 999 grams.	imprisonment which may extend to four years but shall not be less than eight months along with fine which may be up to twenty thousand rupees.
		(b) 1000 grams to 9999 grams.	imprisonment which may extend to eight years but shall not be less than four years along with fine which may be up to two hundred thousand rupees but shall not be less than twenty thousand rupees.
		(c) 10000 grams to 14999 grams.	imprisonment which may extend to fourteen years but shall not be less than eight years along with fine which may be up to three hundred thousand rupees but not less than two hundred thousand rupees.
		(d) 15000 grams or more.	imprisonment which may extend to life imprisonment but shall not be less than fourteen years along with fine which shall not be less than three hundred thousand rupees.
3.	Charas	(a) Up to 499 grams.	imprisonment which may extend to five years but shall not be less than ten months along with fine which may be up to forty thousand rupees.
		(b) 500 grams to 999 grams.	imprisonment which may extend to nine years but shall not be less than five years along with fine which may be up to eighty thousand rupees but not less than forty thousand rupees.
		(c) 1000 grams to 4999 grams.	imprisonment which may extend to fourteen years but shall not be less than nine years along with fine which may be up to four hundred thousand rupees but not less than eighty thousand rupees.
		(d) 5000 grams to 9999 grams.	imprisonment which may extend to twenty years but shall not be less than fourteen years along with fine which may be up to eight hundred thousand rupees but not less than four hundred thousand rupees.
		(e) 10000 grams or	imprisonment which may extend to life

		more.	imprisonment but shall not be less than twenty years along with fine which shall not be less than eight hundred thousand rupees.
4.	Hashish oil and liquid Hashish	(a) Up to 499 grams.	imprisonment which may extend to seven years but shall not be less than fourteen months along with fine which may be up to forty thousand rupees.
		(b) 500 grams to 999 grams.	imprisonment which may extend to fourteen years but shall not be less than seven years along with fine which may be up to eighty thousand rupees but not less than forty thousand rupees.
		(c) 1000 grams to 4999 grams.	imprisonment which may extend to twenty years but shall not be less than fourteen years along with fine which may be up to four hundred thousand rupees but not less than eighty thousand rupees.
		(d) 5000 grams or more.	imprisonment which may extend to life imprisonment but shall not be less than twenty years along with fine which shall not be less than four hundred thousand rupees.
5.	Opium	(a) Up to 499 grams.	imprisonment which may extend to six years but shall not be less than one year along with fine which may be up to fifty thousand rupees.
		(b) 500 grams to 999 grams.	imprisonment which may extend to nine years but shall not be less than six years along with fine which may be up to one hundred thousand rupees but not less than fifty thousand rupees.
		(c) 1000 grams to 2999 grams.	imprisonment which may extend to twelve years but shall not be less than nine years along with fine which may be up to three hundred thousand rupees but not less than one hundred thousand rupees.
		(d) 3000 grams to 4999 grams.	imprisonment which may extend to fifteen years but shall not be less than twelve years along with fine which may be up to five hundred thousand rupees but not less than three hundred thousand rupees.
		(e) 5000 grams to 7999 grams.	imprisonment which may extend to twenty years but shall not be less than fifteen years along with fine which may be up to eight hundred thousand rupees but not less than five hundred thousand rupees.
		(f) 8000 grams or more.	imprisonment which may extend to life imprisonment but shall not be less than twenty years along with fine which shall not be less than eight hundred thousand rupees.
6.	Heroin and morphine	(a) Up to 99 grams.	imprisonment which may extend to seven years but shall not be less than eighteen months along with fine which may be up to twenty five thousand rupees.
		(b) 100 grams to 499 grams.	imprisonment which may extend to ten years but shall not be less than seven years along with fine which may be up to one hundred and twenty-five thousand rupees but not less than twenty five thousand rupees.
		(c) 500 grams to 1999 grams.	imprisonment which may extend to fourteen years but shall not be less than ten years along with fine which may be up to five hundred thousand rupees but not less than one hundred and twenty five thousand rupees.
		(d) 2000 grams to 3999 grams.	imprisonment which may extend to twenty years but shall not be less than fourteen years along with fine which may be up to one million rupees but not less than five hundred thousand rupees.

		(e) 4000 grams to 5999 grams.	imprisonment may be for life but shall not be less than twenty years along with fine which may be up to one and half million rupees but shall not be less than one million rupees.
		(f) 6000 grams or more.	imprisonment which shall not be less than life along with fine which may extend to two million but shall not be less than one and half million rupees.
7.	Cocaine	(a) Up to 99 grams.	imprisonment which may extend to seven years but shall not be less than eighteen months along with fine up to fifty thousand rupees.
		(b) 100 grams to 999 grams.	imprisonment which may extend to fifteen years but shall not be less than seven years along with fine which may be up to five hundred thousand rupees but not less than fifty thousand rupees.
		(c) 1000 grams to 4999 grams.	imprisonment which may extend to twenty years but shall not be less than fifteen years along with fine which may be up to two million and five hundred thousand rupees but not less than five hundred thousand rupees.
		(d) 5000 grams or more.	imprisonment for life but imprisonment shall not be less than twenty years along with fine which shall not be less than two million and five hundred thousand rupees.

Provided that if an offence is committed relating to narcotic drug inside or near a school, college, university, educational setting or any other educational institution, maximum punishment provided for that offence shall be awarded:

Provided further that if any person who has previously been convicted for any offence under this Act is subsequently convicted for the offence relating to narcotic drug, he shall be convicted with maximum punishment provided for that offence.

(2) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sections 6, 7, and 8 regarding psychotropic substances shall be punished with punishment as given in column (3) of the TABLE below with regard to quantity of psychotropic substances given in column (2) thereof, namely:

TABLE

Sr. No.	Offence with regard to quantity of psychotropic substance	Punishment
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Up to 20 grams.	Imprisonment which may extend to one year but shall not be less than two months along with fine which may be up to fifty thousand rupees.
2	More than 20 grams and up to 50 grams.	Imprisonment which may extend to two years but shall not be less than one year along with fine which may be up to one hundred thousand rupees.
3	More than 50 grams and up to 100 grams.	Imprisonment which may extend to three years but shall not be less than two years along with fine which may be up to two hundred thousand rupees.
4	More than 100 grams and up to 500 grams.	Imprisonment which may extend to five years but shall not be less than three years along with fine which may be up to four hundred thousand rupees.
5	More than 500 grams and up to one kilo grams.	Imprisonment which may extend to seven years but shall not be less than five years along with fine which may be up to eight hundred thousand rupees.
6	More than one kilo grams and up to two kilo grams.	Imprisonment which may extend to ten years but shall not be less than seven years along with fine which may be up to twelve hundred thousand rupees.
7	More than two kilo grams and up to three kilo grams.	Imprisonment which may extend to fourteen years but shall not be less than ten years along with fine which may be up to

		sixteen hundred thousand rupees.
8	More than three kilo grams and up to four kilo grams.	Imprisonment which may extend to twenty years but shall not be less than fourteen years along with fine which may be up to eighteen hundred thousand rupees.
9	Exceeding four kilo grams.	Imprisonment which shall not be less than life imprisonment along with fine which shall not be less than two million rupees.

Provided that if any offence is committed relating to psychotropic substance inside or near a school, college, university, educational setting or any other educational institution, he shall be punishable with maximum punishment provided for that offence:

Provided further that if any person who has previously been convicted for any offence under this Act is subsequently convicted for the offence relating to psychotropic substance and quantity does not exceed two kilograms than he shall be convicted with maximum punishment provided for that offence:

Provided also that if the quantity of psychotropic substance in subsequent offence exceeds two kilograms, the punishment shall not be less than life imprisonment.

Provided further that if recovered psychotropic substance is methamphetamine (ICE) given at serial number 47 of the Schedule to the Act and quantity exceeds four kilograms, punishment shall be life imprisonment and fine which may not be less than two and half million.

(3) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sections 6, 7 and 8 regarding controlled substances shall be punishable with punishment given in column (3) of the following Table-I and Table-II respectively with regard to offence committed as mentioned in column (2) thereof, namely:

TABLE-I

Sr. No.	Offence with regard to quantity of controlled substance	Punishment
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Up to 100 grams.	Imprisonment which may extend to six months but shall not be less than two months along-with fine which may be up to twenty-five thousand rupees.
2	More than 100 grams and up to 500 grams.	Imprisonment which may extend to one year but shall not be less than six months along-with fine which may be up to fifty thousand rupees.
3	More than 500 grams and up to one kilo grams.	Imprisonment which may extend to three years but shall not be less than one year along-with fine which may be up to one hundred thousand rupees.
4	More than one kilo grams and up to two kilo grams.	Imprisonment which may extend to five years but shall not be less than three years along-with fine which may be up to one hundred and fifty thousand rupees.
5	More than two kilo grams and up to five kilo grams.	Imprisonment which may extend to seven years but shall not be less than five years along-with fine which may be up to three hundred thousand rupees.
6	More than five kilo grams and up to seven kilo grams.	Imprisonment which may extend to ten years but shall not be less than seven years along-with fine which may be up to five hundred thousand rupees.
7	More than seven kilo grams and up to ten kilo grams.	Imprisonment which may extend to fourteen years but shall not be less than ten years along-with fine which may be up to seven hundred thousand rupees.
8	Exceeding ten kilo grams.	Imprisonment which shall not be less than life imprisonment along-with fine which may be up to one million rupees.

TABLE-II

Sr.	Offence with regard to quantity of controlled	Punishment

No.	substance	
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Up to one kilo grams.	Imprisonment which may extend to six months but shall not be less than two months along with fine which may be up to ten thousand rupees.
2	More than one kilo grams and up to three kilo grams.	Imprisonment which may extend to one year but shall not be less than six months along with fine which may be up to fifty thousand rupees.
3	More than three kilo grams and up to five kilo grams.	Imprisonment which may extend to three years but shall not be less than one year along with fine which may be up to one hundred thousand rupees.
4	More than five kilo grams and up to ten kilo grams.	Imprisonment which may extend to five years but shall not be less than three years along with fine which may be up to two hundred thousand rupees.
5	More than ten kilo grams and up to twenty kilo grams.	Imprisonment which may extend to seven years but shall not be less than five years along with fine which may be up to three hundred thousand rupees.
6	More than twenty kilo grams and up to thirty kilo grams.	Imprisonment which may extend to ten years but shall not be less than five years along with fine which may be up to five hundred thousand rupees.
7	More than thirty kilo grams and up to fifty kilo grams.	Imprisonment which may extend to fourteen years but shall not be less than ten years along with fine which may be up to seven hundred thousand rupees.
8	Exceeding fifty kilo grams.	Imprisonment shall not be less than life imprisonment along with fine which may be up to one million rupees.

Provided that if any person who has previously been convicted for any offence under this Act, or any other law on the subject of controlled substance is subsequently convicted for the offence relating to controlled substances and quantity does not exceed from six kilograms then he shall be convicted with maximum punishment provided for that offence:

Provided further that when the quantity of controlled substances in subsequent offence exceeds six kilograms the accused shall be punished with not less than life imprisonment.

Provided further also that if any accused is found guilty of trafficking narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or controlled substance into or from Province, he shall be convicted with maximum punishment provided for that offence.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law or prison rules for the time being in force, no remissions in any sentence shall be allowed to a convict under this Act:

Provided that in case of a juvenile or female convicted and sentenced for an offence under this Act, remission, may be granted as deemed appropriate by the Government.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in any law or rules for the time being in force, neither probation in any sentence shall be allowed nor any accused convicted under this Act shall be released on parole:

Provided that if the convict is a juvenile or female, he can be released on probation on parole as per relevant laws and rules.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for time being in force, imprisonment for life under this Act means imprisonment in jail for the period of twenty-five years.

10. Prohibition on owning, operating premises or machinery etc. for manufacture of narcotic substances etc.– No one shall own, manage, operate or control any premises, place, equipment or machinery etc. for the purpose of manufacture or production of cannabis, cocaine, opium, opium derivatives, narcotic substances, save in accordance with the conditions of the license and payment of such fees as may be prescribed.

11. Punishment for contravention of section 10.– Whoever contravenes the provision of section 10 shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to

twenty-five years but shall not be less than ten years and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to rupees five million but shall not be less than rupees one million.

12. Prohibition of acquisition and possession of assets derived from narcotic substances etc.– No one shall knowingly:

(a) possess, acquire, use, convert, assign or transfer any asset which have been derived, generated or obtained, directly or indirectly, either in his own name or in the name of his associate, relative or any other person through an act or omission relating to narcotic substances which constitutes an offence punishable under this Act, or under any other law relating to narcotic substances or psychotropic substances;

(b) hold or possess on behalf of accused any assets referred to in clause (a); and

(c) conceal or disguise the true nature, source, location, disposition, movement, title or ownership of such assets by making false declaration in relation thereto.

13. Punishment for contravention of section 12.– Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 12 shall be punished with imprisonment, which may extend to fourteen years but shall not be less than five years and shall also be liable to fine, which shall not be less than the prevailing value of the assets and such assets shall also be liable to forfeiture to the Government.

14. Prohibition on aiding, abetting or associating in narcotic offences.– No one shall, participate in, associate or conspire to commit, attempt to commit, aid, abet, facilitate, incite, induce or counsel the commission of an offence punishable under this Act.

15. Punishment for contravention of section 14.– Whoever contravenes the provision of section 14, shall, whether such offence committed or not in consequence of such participation, association, conspiracy, aiding, abetment, facilitation, incitement, inducement or counseling, be punished with the punishment provided for the offence or such lesser punishment as may be awarded by the Special Court.

16. Punishment for offence for which no punishment is provided.– Whoever contravenes any provision of this Act, rules or any order made under this Act, or any license, permit or authorization issued by the Government, for which no punishment is separately provided in this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and fine.

17. Obstruction to officers.– Whoever hinders or obstructs any officer / officials of the Counter Narcotics Force, or the Special Court, as the case may be, from any function or proceedings, under this Act or willfully furnishes to such officer or Special Court, as the case may be, any information, which, to his knowledge or belief, false in material particulars, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term, which may extend to three years and fine but shall not be less than one year and fine.

18. Limit of fine, etc.– Where for any offence under this Act no amount of minimum fine has been fixed, the Special Court shall impose a fine keeping in view the quality and quantity of the narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or controlled substance involved in the commission of such offence.

19. Forfeiture of assets.– Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, where the Special Court finds a person guilty of an offence punishable under this Act and sentences him to imprisonment for one year or above, the Court shall order for forfeiture of any asset derived from the commission of an offence under this Act to the Government, however, the burden of proof shall rest on the accused that any such asset or any part thereof has not been so acquired or obtained.

20. Offences cognizable, non-bailable and non-compoundable.– All the offences under the Act shall be cognizable, non-bailable and non-compoundable.

CHAPTER III
WARRANT OF SEARCH, ARREST AND INVESTIGATION

21. Power to issue warrants.– The Special Court may issue to an authorized officer, a warrant for the arrest of a person or accused whom it has reason to believe to have

committed an offence punishable under this Act or for the search, at any time, of any building, place, premises, dwelling house or conveyance in which he has reason to believe that any narcotic substance or psychotropic substance is kept or concealed:

Provided that the officer, to whom a search warrant is issued, shall, in case of a dwelling house, be accompanied by lady constables and an opportunity to the women of such dwelling house shall be given to observe pardah in order to maintain the dignity and modesty of the women and dwelling house.

(2) The officer to whom a search warrant under sub-section (1) is addressed shall have all the power of an officer acting under section 22 of this Act.

22. Power of entry, search, seizure.– (1) Where an authorized officer, who from his personal knowledge or information given to him by any person, is of the opinion that any narcotic substance is kept or concealed in any building, place, premises, dwelling house or conveyance and warrant for the search or arrest cannot be obtained from the Special Court against such person without affording him an opportunity for the concealment of evidence or facility for his escape, such officer may:

(a) enter into any such building, place, premises, dwelling house;
(b) break open any door and remove any other obstacle to such entry in case of resistance;
(c) seize such narcotic substances and other materials, machinery and equipment etc. used in the manufacturing thereof and any other article or documents which he has reason to believe to be liable for confiscation or may furnish evidence of the commission of an offence punishable under this Act; and
(d) search and, if he thinks proper, arrest and detain any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence punishable under this Act.

(2) Before or immediately after taking any action under sub-section (1), the authorized officer, mentioned in sub-section (1), shall record the grounds and basis of his information and take immediate necessary action and forthwith send a copy of the same to the Commander or as the case may be, to the Special Court.

23. Power of seizure and arrest in public places.– An officer authorized under this Act shall:

(a) seize, in any public place or in transit, any narcotic substance and documents or other articles; and
(b) search and arrest any person against whom he has reason to believe as to his involvement in the commission of an offence punishable under this Act.

Explanation. For the purpose of this section, the expression public place includes any public conveyance, hotel, shop or any other place intended for use by or accessible to the public.

24. Power to stop and search conveyance.– An authorized officer, having reason to suspect that any conveyance is being or is likely to be used for the transportation or trafficking of any narcotic substance, may stop such conveyance and:

(a) search and examine the conveyance, person and goods or part thereof;
(b) seize the narcotic substances, conveyance recover during search and arrest the accused; and
(c) if required, may use reasonable force to intercept the conveyance.

25. Mode of making searches and arrest.– The provisions of the Code, except those of section 103 thereof, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to all searches and arrests.

26. Punishment for vexatious entry, search, seizure or arrest.– An officer authorized under this Act, who:

(a) without reasonable grounds of suspicion, enters or searches or causes to be entered or searched any building, place, premises, dwelling house or conveyance;
(b) unnecessarily seizes the property of any person on the pretext of seizing or searching for any narcotic substances or any other article or document relating to any offence under this Act; and

(c) unnecessarily, searches or arrests any person;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to one hundred thousand rupees but shall not be less than fifty thousand rupees.

27. Disposal of articles seized and person arrested.– (1) Any person arrested and articles or the conveyance seized under this Act, shall be produced, within twenty-four hours of the arrest or seizure, before the court of the competent jurisdiction under this Act.

(2) The Special Court to whom the accused, property, conveyance and articles etc. are produced under sub-section (1), shall, with all convenient dispatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the disposal thereof.

28. Power to call for information.– (1) An officer authorized under this Act, may, during the course of an inquiry or investigation, as the case may be:

(a) call for information from any person for the purpose of satisfying himself whether there has been any contravention of the provisions of this Act or rules; or

(b) require any person to produce or deliver any document or thing relevant to the inquiry or investigation; or

(c) examine any person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case; or

(d) require any institution including a bank or financial institution for the above purposes as may be required.

(2) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law for the time being in force, no department, authority, office or banking company shall refuse to provide documents and information called by the Commander of the Force or any officer authorized by him on his behalf.

29. Articles connected with narcotics.– (1) Whenever any offence has been committed which is punishable under this Act, the narcotic drug, methamphetamine, psychotropic substance or controlled substance, materials, apparatus, machinery articles, documents and utensils in respect of which or by means of which such offence has been committed shall be liable to confiscation.

(2) Any narcotic drug, methamphetamine, psychotropic substance, controlled substance imported, transported, manufactured, possessed or sold along with or in addition to, any narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or controlled substance, liable to confiscation under sub-section (1) and the receptacles or packages and vehicles, vessels and other conveyances, used in carrying such drugs and substances, shall likewise be liable to confiscation:

Provided that if any currency whether local or foreign or any valuable item having monetary value used for the commission of the offence under this Act is seized, it shall be confiscated along with other articles.

30. Procedure for confiscation.– (1) In the trial of offences under this Act, whether the accused is convicted or acquitted, the Special Court shall decide whether any asset, article frozen or seized in connection with such offence is liable to confiscation.

(2) Where any asset, conveyance or article seized under this Act, appears to be liable to confiscation under any provision of this Act, but the owner or person who committed the offence, in connection therewith, is not known or cannot be found, the Special Court may inquire into and decide such liability and may order confiscation accordingly:

Provided that no order of confiscation as such shall be made until the expiry of one month from the date of freezing or seizure or without hearing any person who may claim any right thereto and the evidence, if any, which he produces in respect of his claim:

Provided further that if any such article other than a narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or controlled substance is susceptible to speedy and natural decay or in case of a vehicle, the Commander or any other officer authorized by him finds that the sale of such article or vehicle is for the benefit of its owner, he may, with the approval of the Special Court, after due notice to the owner and by public auction, direct that the article,

as the case may be, the vehicle be sold in accordance with the rules made under this Act and the sale proceeds shall be deposited in the Government Treasury for prevention of drug abuse till the conclusion of the case.

(3) If on adjudication, in case of appeal the vehicle or, as the case may be, an article so sold is found not to have been liable to such confiscation, the entire sale proceeds shall be transferred to the owner.

(4) Unless otherwise prescribed a narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or controlled substance, seized under this Act, shall be disposed of as per procedure under the Code.

Provided that the Provincial Government may exempt any narcotic substance for disposal under section 516A of the Code by making rules under this Act.

CHAPTER IV
TRACING, FREEZING, FORFEITURE AND CONFISCATION OF ASSETS

31. Freezing of assets, etc.– (1) Where the Special Court, trying an offence punishable under this Act, is satisfied that there appear reasonable grounds for believing that the accused has committed such an offence, it may order freezing of the assets of the accused, his relatives and associates.

(2) Where, in the opinion of the Director General or an authorized officer on his behalf, as the case may be, an offence is being or has been committed, he may freeze the assets of such accused and within thirty days of the freezing shall submit to the Special Court the material on the basis of which the freezing was made and further continuation of the freezing or otherwise shall be decided by the Special Court.

(3) The Director General or authorized officer in his behalf, as the case may be, shall trace, identify and freeze the assets during the investigation or trial for the purpose of forfeiture by the Special Court.

32. Tracing of assets.– (1) On receipt of a complaint or credible information or where reasonable suspicion exists about any person that he has acquired or obtained or is in possession of assets through illicit involvement in narcotic substances, an authorized officer shall proceed to trace and identify such assets.

(2) Information about such assets, when collected by the officer so authorized, shall forthwith be laid before the Special Court for forfeiture thereof.

(3) The actions referred to in sub-sections (1) and (2) may include any inquiry, investigation or survey in respect of any person, premises, place, property, conveyance, documents and books of accounts.

33. Order for forfeiture of assets.– (1) Where the Special Court convicts an accused under this Act, the Director General or an authorized officer on his behalf may request the said court by an application in writing along with a list of the assets of the convict or, as the case may be, his associates, relatives or any other person holding or possessing such assets on his behalf, for forfeiture thereof.

(2) Where the Special Court is satisfied that any assets specified in the list referred to in sub-section (1) were derived, generated or obtained in contravention of this Act, it may order that such assets shall stand forfeited to the Government, in case of conviction by Special Court:

Provided that no order under this section shall be made without issuing a notice to show cause and providing a reasonable opportunity of being heard to the person being affected by such order:

Provided further that if such person fails to explain or defaults in appearance before the Special Court on any date appointed by it, the Special Court may proceed to record an order *ex-parte* on the basis of the evidence available before it.

(3) Where any share in a company is forfeited to the Government under sub-section (2), notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), or any other law for the time being in force or Articles of Association of the Company, such shares shall be registered in the name of the Government.

34. Prohibition of alienation of frozen property.– (1) Where any order under section 32 is made under this Act, any alienation or transfer of such asset be void, and if such asset is subsequently forfeited to the Government, any such alienation or transfer of assets shall be deemed to be of no effect whatsoever.

(2) Any person knowingly alienating or transferring any asset in respect whereof an order has been made under this Act shall be guilty of an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

35. Punishment for acquiring property liable for proceedings under this Act.– Any person knowingly acquiring any asset frozen under this Act shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and with fine.

36. Power to take possession.– (1) In case of forfeiture of an asset the Special Court may direct the person holding or possessing such asset to surrender or deliver its possession to the Administrator appointed under this Act.

(2) If any person refuses or fails to comply with a direction issued under sub-section (1), the Special Court may require the police assistance to the Administrator.

37. Management of assets frozen or forfeited under this Act.– (1) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint any officer of the Government as it may think fit to perform the functions of an Administrator of the assets frozen or forfeited under this order.

(2) The Administrator appointed under sub-section (1), shall take such actions and exercise such powers as the Government may direct for the maintenance and disposal of the assets which are frozen or forfeited to the Government.

CHAPTER V
SPECIAL COURTS

38. Establishment of the Special Courts.– (1) The Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, establish as many Special Courts as it considers necessary under this Act and appoint, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court, the Judges for each Special Court and where it establishes more than one Special Court, it shall specify in the notification the place of sitting of each Special Court and the territorial limits within which it shall exercise jurisdiction under this Act.

(2) There shall be two classes of Special Courts to try offences under this Act, namely:

(a) Special Courts having the power to try all offences; and

(b) Special Courts having the power to try offences punishable with imprisonment up to three years.

(3) No person shall be appointed as a Judge of the Special Court unless:

(a) in clause (a) of sub-section (2), he is a Sessions Judge or Additional Sessions Judge of the Sessions Division concerned; and

(b) in clause (b) of sub-section (2), he is a Judicial Magistrate First Class of the notified area.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the Government may, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court, designate and confer the powers of a Special Court referred to:

(a) in sub-section (2), in clause (a), on any Sessions Judge or Additional Sessions Judge; and

(b) in sub-section (2), in clause (b), on any Judicial Magistrate of the First Class.

(5) The Special Court shall have all the powers and shall be empowered to follow the procedure as vested in the court trying the offences under the Code.

39. Jurisdiction.– (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the Special Court shall have the exclusive jurisdiction to try all offences cognizable under this Act and when trying an offence under this Act, may also try an offence other than an offence under this Act with which the accused may, under the Code, be charged jointly at the same trial.

(2) No court other than the Special Court established under this Act shall have the power to entertain any suit or claim relating to the property and forfeiture of assets under this Act.

(3) In the case of offences punishable under this Act, bail may not be granted by the Special Court if there are reasonable grounds connecting the accused with the commission of the offence under this Act.

40. Appeal.– An appeal, under this Act, shall be made against the order of the Special Court in the following manner:

(a) against the order of the Special Court, as specified in clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 39, to the Lahore High Court; and

(b) against the order of the Special Court, as specified in clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 39, to the Court of Sessions or Additional Sessions Judge of the Sessions Division concerned.

41. Transfer of cases.– (1) Where more Special Courts than one are established within the territorial jurisdiction of Lahore High Court, it may, by order in writing, transfer a case, at any stage, from one Special Court to another Special Court, in accordance with section 526 of the Code, as if the Special Court was a Court of Sessions.

(2) On the establishment of Special Courts under section 39, all cases where the sentence of an offence is two years or less, shall stand transferred to the respective Judicial Magistrate and all other cases to the respective Sessions Judges or Additional Sessions Judges of the area notified as Special Courts under this Act.

(3) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, a remand may be granted by the nearest Judicial Magistrate of the first class.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code or any other law for the time being in force, a person arrested under this Act, shall having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case, be detained in custody for the purpose of inquiry and investigation for a period not exceeding ninety days and the court may remand an accused person to custody not exceeding fifteen days at a time and for every subsequent remand, the Court shall record reasons in writing.

42. Special Prosecutors.– (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code, the public prosecutors shall conduct the case before the Special Court and any appellate court and to withdraw such proceedings if so directed by the Government or the government may by notification declare any number of Deputy Director or Assistant Director of the Force to also act as ex-officio public prosecutor in respect of all offences relating to narcotics, for trial before the Special Court or any appellate court when so directed by the Director General and may conduct the proceedings in the said Court and deal with any matter connected therewith or ancillary thereto.

(2) Without prejudice to the above clause, the Government may appoint a person, who is an advocate of a High Court or Supreme Court to be a Special Prosecutor on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed and any person so appointed shall be competent to conduct proceedings under this Act before a Special Court and any appellate court and if so directed by the Government, to withdraw such proceedings.

43. Application of the Code.– Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the provisions of the Code shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to all proceedings under this Act.

44. Application of other laws.– Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, provisions of CNSA or any other law for the time being in force, may be applicable where an offence is committed, involving inter-provincial borders or international borders of Pakistan or territory of Punjab.

CHAPTER VI
MUTUAL CO-OPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

45. Mutual Assistance with the Federal and Provincial Governments.– (1) Subject to the provisions of any other law, the Government shall establish close liaison with the Federal Government and the Governments of other Provinces, in order to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Government, when required, shall assist the Federal Government in performance of its international obligations in relation to prevention of narcotics substances.

(3) The Director General or Commander may request the Federal Government or a Provincial Government, as the case may be, or authorities, entities

or public offices to provide assistance for the purpose of this Act.

Provided that the Federal Government, subject to the provisions of CNSA, may extend such assistance to the Government or the department.

(4) The Government or the Director General may, upon request, also authorize to extend assistance to the Federal Government or Governments of any other Provinces, as the case may be, in the proceedings instituted under the relevant anti-narcotics laws or any other law for the time being in force, as may be prescribed

(5) The request referred to in sub section (3) and (4) may include;

(a) have evidence taken, documents or other articles produced; or

(b) obtain and execute search, arrest warrants or other lawful instruments authorizing arrest of any person or a search relevant to investigations or proceedings under this Act, believed to be located within the territory of any Province or under the control of Federal Government, as the case may be, and if found, seize or arrest; or

(c) freeze assets under this Act; or

(d) confiscate articles and forfeit assets on reasonable grounds to be confiscated or forfeited believed to be located anywhere in Pakistan; or

(e) transmit to the Province, any such evidence, documents, things, articles, assets or proceeds realized from the disposal of such articles or assets; or

(f) transfer in custody the person for investigation or trial before the court of competent jurisdiction under this Act.

46. Reports of the Forensic Science Agency.– (1) Upon receipt a sample for examination, test and analysis, the Punjab Forensic Science Agency or any other Forensic Science Agency as notified by the Federal Government, shall make its report in quadruplicate and deliver to the authorized officer and also forward a copy thereof to the Commander of the Force.

Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, any such document purporting to be a report signed by a Narcotic Analyst or the Government Analyst as the case may be, shall be admissible as evidence of the facts stated therein without formal proof and such evidence shall, unless rebutted, be conclusive.

CHAPTER VII
ESTABLISHMENT OF PUNJAB COUNTER NARCOTICS FORCE

47. Establishment of Punjab Counter Narcotics Force.– (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for time being in force, the Government may constitute a Force to be called "Punjab Counter Narcotics Force (CNF)".

(2) The Punjab CNF shall be headed by a Director General, who shall be a serving or retired officer from the Armed Forces not below the rank of BPS-20, to be appointed by the Government.

(3) The Director General, Punjab CNF shall also be the Commander of the Force and shall be assisted by such number and rank of officers, officials and other members including serving or retired military or civil officials, from time to time at provincial, divisional and district level, in the manner as may be prescribed.

48. Powers and functions of attached department with respect to Narcotics Control.– The Force shall perform the following functions, *inter alia*:

(a) preparation of policies and plans with regards to narcotics control, in line with the National Anti Narcotics Policy and Control of Narcotics Substance Act 1997;

(b) coordination and liaison among various Federal and Provincial Agencies engaged in narcotics control and law enforcement;

(c) assisting other Provincial and Federal agencies in enhancing their narcotics control and law enforcement efforts;

(d) analysis of seizure data, study of trends and modus operandi;
(e) preparation of Provincial Drug Statistics in coordination other departments / organizations;
(f) provincial contact point on matters related to narcotics control;
(g) supervise and ensure implementation of narcotics control measures through the Force; and
(h) perform any other related functions which may be assigned to it from time to time by the Government.

49. Superintendence, command, control and administration of the Force.– (1) The superintendence of the Force shall vest in the Director General.

(2) The Force shall be commanded, controlled and administered by the Director General who shall, in addition to the powers conferred under this Act, also exercise all powers of an Inspector General of Police under the Punjab Police Order 2002 for the purpose of this Act.

(3) The Force shall establish as many offices, sub-ordinate offices within the province at divisional, district level and Tehsil level in the manner as may be prescribed.

50. Establishment of Narcotics Control Stations.– The Department may, in accordance with the law, establish as many Narcotics Control Stations as may be required for the efficient functioning of the Force, with the approval of Government by notification in the official Gazette.

51. Role and functions of Punjab CNF.– (1) The Force shall

(a) arrest, detain, inquire into, investigate and prosecute all offences relating to, or connected with, cultivation, possession, preparation, production, manufacture, use, selling, purchasing, delivery, and transportation, illicit trafficking or smuggling of intoxicants, narcotic substances, chemical precursors or reagents used in the manufacture of narcotics or aiding or abetment thereof or any offence committed in the course of the same transaction under any law for the time being in force;
(b) trace, freeze, dispose of, or administer the assets in accordance with the law;
(c) eliminate and destroy cultivation and production of the poppy or any other plants leading to commission of offence or any activity connected thereof;
(d) monitor, supervise and control affected and vulnerable areas and class of persons against narcotics and drug trafficking, especially in the vicinity of educational institutions;
(e) collect and disseminate intelligence and sharing of information to other law enforcement agencies for effective control;
(f) maintain liaison, provide and seek assistance and advice national and other provincial law enforcement agencies and other government and non-government organizations on all matters in the field of narcotics control;
(g) arrange and coordinate training of its members and members and staff of other enforcement agencies in various aspects of narcotics enforcement independently or in cooperation with ANF;
(h) maintain transparency and accountability in all its operations;
(i) perform all such functions independently or in coordination with ANF or any other law enforcement agency as the case may be; and
(j) perform any other related functions which may be assigned to it by the Government.

52. Constitution and Composition of CNF.– (1) The appointment of officers, officials and other members of the Force may be made in a manner as prescribed in eligibility criteria / Service Rules.

(2) Every officer / official or other member of the force shall be subject to provisions of the Punjab Employees Efficiency and Discipline Act, 2006.

(3) Without prejudice to the generality of above clauses, the officers, officials and other members of the Force, on deputation or secondment or attachment from

other Government department or police force, shall be governed by the terms and condition of their secondment or deputation under Punjab Civil Servants Act, 1974 (VIII of 1974) or the Police Order, 2002 (C.E. Order No. 22 of 2002) or their respective Laws or the rules made thereunder, as the case may be.

53. Powers of the officers and officials of the Force.– (1) The officers of the Force not below the rank of sub inspector shall exercise all the powers conferred on the officer in-charge of a police station under the Police Order, 2002 (C.E. Order No. 22 of 2002) and all powers of officer in-charge of police station under Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898) and provisions of Punjab Police Rules 1934 shall apply mutatis mutandis to Narcotics Control Stations for the purposes of this Act and running the Narcotics Control Stations.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the above clause, the officer of the Force not below the rank of sub-inspector shall have the power to stop, search, arrest, detain or seize any conveyances, place or article and inquire and investigate, where he has reasonable believe that any offence under this Act is being committed or is about to be committed or has been committed.

(3) Without prejudice to the generality of the provision of sub-section (1) and (2), any member of the Force not below the rank of sub inspector, authorized by Director General of the Force on his behalf, may arrest without warrant any person who has committed or against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed any of the offence relating to narcotics under this Act.

54. Uniform.– There shall be a uniform as prescribed for the Force for all members, excluding ministerial staff of the Force, employed under this Act.

CHAPTER VIII
GENERAL

55. Provincial Fund for control of drug abuse.– (1) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, constitute a Fund to be called the Provincial Fund for control of Drug Abuse, hereinafter to be called the Fund, consisting of:

(a) grants from the Federal Governments or Provincial governments;
(b) the sale proceeds of any assets forfeited under this Act or any other law for the time being in force;
(c) the sale proceeds to unserviceable commodities and vehicles provided by the donor for narcotics control purposes;
(d) any grants made by any person or institution; and
(e) any income from the investment of the amounts credited to the Fund.
(f) special grants from Federal Governments or Provincial governments for "Secret Service Expenditure" to be utilized under the relevant financial laws and rules of the Government.

(2) All receipts mentioned in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of sub-section (1) shall be credited to a Head of Account in the Public Account duly authorized by the Auditor General of Punjab. The purpose and object of the Fund shall be to meet the expenditure incurred in connection with the control and eradication of trafficking in, and abuse of, narcotic drugs, psychotropic, substances, controlled substances, or treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts and for all or any related purposes, as may be specified by the Government.

(3) The management, overall control and supervision of the affairs of the fund shall in a Government Body consisting of a Chairman and such other members as may be appointed by the Government by a notification in the official Gazette, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed. The Governing Body shall have the powers to regulate its own procedures and co-opt members as it may deem appropriate.

56. Annual Report of the activities financed out of the Fund.– The Governing Body shall, after the end of each financial year, submit to the Government a report giving an account of its activities and the activities financed out of the Fund during the financial year, together with a statement of accounts.

57. Presumption to the assets acquired through dealing in narcotics substances.– Where there is reasonable ground to believe that the assets of a person or any part thereof were acquired before or at the time of, or after the commission of an offence under this Act and there was no other likely source of acquiring such assets or part thereof, it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, that such assets or part thereof were acquired, generated or obtained through cultivation, manufacture, production, sale, purchase, dealing or trafficking of narcotics substances.

58. Notice or order not to be invalid for error in description.– No notice issued or order, passed under this Act, shall be invalid by reason of any error in the description of the accused or assets specified therein, if such accused or assets are otherwise identifiable from the description specified in such notice or order.

59. Delegation of powers.– The Director-General may, by order in writing direct that all or any of his powers under this Act or the rules shall be exercisable by the officer of the Force.

60. Indemnity.– No suit, prosecution, or other proceedings shall lie against the Government, Director-General or Commander or any member of the Force or any other person exercising any power or performing any function under this Act or the rules made thereunder for anything which is done in good faith or intended to be done under this Act or the rules.

61. Power to make rules.– (1) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act and the Government may specify date of effect of any rule made there under for carrying out the function specified under law.

(2) The government may make rules regarding disposal of any confiscated item or impounded cases property.

62. Power to make regulations.– The Department may, by notification in the official Gazette, make regulations for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

63. Removal of difficulties.– If there arises any difficulty in the interpretation and application of this Act, the Government shall be the competent authority for the removal of the same and it may make such provision for the removal of the difficulty as it may deem fit.

64. Power to amend schedule.– The Government, may by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the Schedule so as to add any entry thereto, amend any entry therein or omit any entry there from as deemed necessary.

65. Savings.– Anything done, all actions undertaken, rules made and the notifications made / order issued under the Control of Narcotics Substance Act, 1997 (Act No. XXV of 1997), before commencement of this Act, to the extent of the Province, shall be deemed to have been done, taken, made or issued under this Act and shall have effect accordingly.

SCHEDULE
See Section 2(nn)]
PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

Sr.No.	International non-proprietary names of substance	Other Non-proprietary or trivial names	Chemical name
	1	2	3
1	AMFETAMINE	Amphetamine	(+/-)-a-methylphenethy lamine
2	AMOBARBITAL		5-ethyl-5-barbituric acid
3	ALLOBARBITAL		5,5-daillybarturic acid
4	ALPRAZOLAM		8-chloro-1-methyl-6-phenyl-4H-s-triazole [4,3-a][1,4] bensolidazepine
5	AMFEPRAMONE		2—(diethylamino) propio-phenone

28	ETILAMFETAMINE	N-ethylampe-famine	N-ethyl-a-methylphenethylamine
29	ETHINAMATE		1-eithynycyclohexanol-carbamate
30	ETICYCLIDINE	PCE	N-ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexylamine
31	FENETYLLINE		7-[2-[(a-methylyphenthyl) amino-ethyle] theophylline
32	FENCAMPFAMIN		N-ethyl-3-phenyl-2-norbornanamine
33	FENPROPORE		(+/-)-3-[(a-methylphenethyl) amino] propinoitrile
34	FLUDIAZEPAM		7-chloro-5-(o-fluorophenyl)-1, 3-dihydro-1- methyl-2H-1, 4-benzodiazepin-2-one
35	FLUNTRAZEPAM		5-(o-fluorophenyl)-1, 3-dihydro-1 methyl-7- nitro-2H-1, 4-benzodiazepin-2-one
36	FLURAZEPAM		7-chloro-1-2 diethylamino) ethyl-5-(0-fluorophenyl)1, 3-dihydro-2H-1, 4-benzodiazepin-2-one
37	GLUTETHIMIDE		2-ethyl-2-phenylglutarimide 4-benzodiazepin- 2-one
38	HALAZEPAM		7-chloro-1, 3-dihydro-5-phenyl-1-(2, 2, 2- trifluburoethyyl)-2H-1, 4-benzodiazepin-2-one
39	HALOXAZOLAM		10-bromo 11b-(0-fluorophenyl)2-, 3, 11b=ttrahydrooxasolo [3, 2-d] [1,4] benzodiazepine-6(5H)-one
40	KETAZOLAM		11-chloro-8, 12b-diohydro-2, 8-dimethyl-12b-phenyl-4H-[1,3] oxazino [3, 2-d][1, 4]- benzodiazepine-4, 7(6H)-clione
41	(+)-LYSERGIDE	LSD, LSD-25 MDMA	9, 10-didehydro-N, dietyl-6 methylerogoline- 8B-Carboxamide (+/-)-N, a-dimethyl-3, 4-
		Mescaline 4-methylami- norex	3, 4, 5-trimethoxyphenethylamine (+/-)-cis-2- amno-4-methyl-5-phenyl-2-oxasoline
		MMDA	2-methoxy-a-methyl-4,5-(methylylenedioxy) phyenthylamine
		N-ethyl NDA	(+/-)-N-ethyl-a-methyl-3,-4-(methylylenedioxy) phyenthylamine
		N-hydroxy MDA	(+/-)-N-[a-methyl-3,-4-(methylendedibxy] hydroxylamine
		Parahexyl	3-hexyl-7, 8, 9, 10-tetrahydro-6, 6, 9-trimethyl-6H-dibenzo [b, d] pyran-1-01
		PMA	P[methoxy-a-methlphenethylamine
		Psilcine, pailotain	3-[2-9dimethylamino) ethyl indo1-4-01
42	LEFETAMINE	SPA	(-)-N, N-dimethyl-1, 2-diphenylethyla-mine
43	LOPRAZOLAM		6-(oo-chlorophenyl)-2, 4-dihydro-2- [(4-methyl-1-peperazinyl) methylene]-8-nitro-IH-imidazo [1,2-a][1, 4] benzodiazopin-1-one
44	LOPRAZEPAM		7-chloro-5-(0-chlorophenyl)-1, 3-dihydro-3- hydroxy-2H-1, 4-benzodia-zepin-2-one
45	LORMETAZEPAM		7-chloro-5-(0-chlorophenyl)-1, 3-dihydro-3- hydroxy-1-1methyl-2H-1, 4-benzodiazepin-2-one

6	BROLAMFETAMINE	DOB	(+/-)-4-brome-2,5 dimethyoxy-a-methylphenethylamine
7	BUPRENORPHINE		21-cyclopropy 1-7-a[(5)-1-hydroxy-12,2-trimethylpropy1] - 6, 14-endo-ethano-6, 7, 8, 14-tetrahydroo-ripavine
8	BUTALBITAL		5-ally1-5-isobutylabarbituric acid
9	BARBITAL		5, 5-diethylbarbituric acid
10	BENZFETAMINE	Bensphetamine	N-benxyl-N,a-dimethylphenethylne
11	BROMAZEPAM	Butobarbhital	7-bromo-1, 3-dihydro-5 (2-pyridyl)-2N-1, 4- benzo diazepin-2-one, 5-butyl 1-5-ethylbarbituric acid.
12	CATHINONE		(-)-(S)-2-aminopropiophenone
		DET	3-[2-(diethylamino) ethyl] indole
		DMA	(+/-)-2, 5-dimethoxy-a-methylphenethylamine
		DMHP	3-(1, 2-dimethypeptyl)-7, 8, 9, 10-tetrahydro-6, 6, 9-trimethyl-6H-dibenso-[b, d] pyran-1-01
13	CATHINE	(+)-norpseudo ephedrine DMT DOET	(+)-®-a-1(RO-1-aminoethyl) benzyl alcohol 3-12-dimethyalamino) ethyl indole (+/-)-4-ethyl-2-, 5-dimethoxy-a-phenethly- amine
14	CYCLOBARBITAL		5-(1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-5-ethylbarb-ituric acid
15	CAMAZEPAM		7-chloro-1, 3-dihydo-3-hydroxy-1-methyl-5-phenyl-2H-1,4-benzodia zepin-2-one dimethylacarbamate (ester)
16	CHLORDIAZE- PROXIDE		7-chloro-2-(methylmino)-5phenyl-3H-1, 4- benzodiasepine-4-oxide
17	CLOBAZAM		7-chloro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-1H-5-benzodiazepine-2, 4(3H, 5H0-dione
18	CLONAZEPAM		5-(0-chlorophgenyl)-1, 3-dihydro-7-nitro-2H- 1, 4-benzodiazepine-2-one
19	CLORAEPATE		7-chloro-2, 3-dihrdro-2-oxo-5-phenyl-1H-1, 4- benzodiazepine-3-carbxylic acid
20	CLOTIAZEPAM		5 (0-chlorphenyl)-7-ethyl-1, 3-dihydro-1-methyl-2H-thieno [2, 3-e] 1, 4-diazepin-2-one
21	CLOXAZOLAM		10-choro-11b-(0-chlorphenyl)-2, 3,. 7, 11b-tetrahydrooxazolo [3, 2-d][1,4-benozodiazepin-6(5H)-one
22	DEXAMPHETAMINE	Dexamphe	(+)-a-methylphenethylamine
23	DELORAZEPAM		7-chloro-5-(o-chlorophenyl)-1, 3-dihydro-2H- 1, 4-bezodiazepin-2-one
24	DIAZEPAM		7-chloro-1-3-(o-chlorophenyl)-1, 3-dihydro- 2H-1, 4-bezodiazepin-2-one
25	ESTAZOLAM		8-chlore-6-penyl-4H-s-triasolo [4] 3-a [1, 4] benzodiazepine
26	ETHCHLORVYNOL		L-chloro-3-ethyl-1-penten-4yn-3-01.
27	ETHLYLOFLAZEPATE		Ethyl 7-chloro-5-(0-fluorophenyl)-2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-1, 4-benzodiazepine-3-carboxylate

46	LEVAMFETAMINE	Levamphetamine Levomethamphe -tamine	(-)(R)-a-methylphetyphenethylamine (-)-N-a- dimethylphenethylamine
47	METAFETAMINE	Methamphetamine	(+)-(S)-N,a-dimethylphenethylamine
48	METAFETAMINE RACEMATE	Methafetamine recemate	(+/-)-N, a-dimethylphenethylamine
49	METHAMPHETAMIN E	Ice / Chalk / Crystal	N-Methyl-l-phenylpropan-2-amine
50	METHYLPHENIDATE		Methyl a-phenyl-2-Piperdinoseette
51	MEPROBAMATE		2-methyl-2-proplyl-1, 3- propandeiol dicarbamate
52	METHAQUALONE		2-methyl-3-O-tolyl-4(3H)-quinazolinone
53	METHYLPHENOBAR BITAL		5-ethyl-1-methyl-5-phenyl-barbituric acid.
54	METHYPRYLON		3, 3-diethyl-5-methyl-2,-4-piperdine-dione
55	MAZINDOL		5 (p-chlorophenyl)-2, 5-diydro-3H-imidazo [2, 1-a] isoindo1-5-01
56	MEDAZEPAM		7-chloro-2, 3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-1H- 1, 4-benzodiazepine
57	MEFEMOREX		N-(3-chloroprpyl) -a-methylphenethy-lamine
58	MIDAZOLAM		8-chloro-6-(0-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-4H-immidoxo[1, 5a] [1,4] benzodiazepine
59	MIMETAZEPAM		1, 3-dihydro-1-methyl 1-7 ntro-5-pheny-1-2H- 1, 4-benzodizepin-2-one
60	NITRAZEPAM		1, 3-dihydro-7-nitro-5-phenyl-2H-1, 4, benzodiazepin-2-one
61	NORDAZEPAM		7-chloro-1, 3-dinhydro-5-phenyl-2H-1, 4-benzodiazepin-2-one
62	OXAZEPAM		7-chloro-1, 3-dinhydro-5-phenyl-2H-1, 4-benzodiazepin-2-one
63	OXAZOLAM		10-chloro-2, 3, 7, 11b-tetrahydro-2-methyl-1 11b-phenyloxazolo [3, 2-d] [1, 4] bezodiazepin-6(5H)-one
64	PHECYCLIDINE	PCP	1-(1-pheneyleyclohenxyl) piperdine
65	PENTAZOSINE		(2R,6R,11)-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydro-6, 11-dimethy1-3-(3-methy1-2-butenyl)-2, 6-methono-3-benzoazocin-8-01
66	PHENMETRAZINE		3-methyl-2-phenylmorpholine
67	PENTOBARBITAL		5-ethyl-5-(1-methylbutyl) barbituric acid
68	PHENOBARBITAL		5-ethyl-5-phenylbarbituric acid
69	PIPRADROL		A, a-diphenyl-2-piperidinemethanol
70	PSILOCYBINE		3-(2 dimethylamino) ethyl-indol-4-yl-dihydrogen phosphate.
71	PEMOLINE		2-amono-5-phenyl-2-oxazolin-4-one (=2- imino-5-phenyl-4-oxazolidinone)
72	PHENDIMETRAZINE		(+)-(2s,3S)-3, 4-dimethyl-2-phenylmor-pholine
73	PHENTERMINE		A, a-dimethylphenethylamine

74	PINAZEPAM		7-chloro-1-(cycloprophylmethyl)-1, 3-dihydro 5-phenyl-2H-1, 4-benzodiazopin-2-one
75	PRAZEPAM		7-chloro-1-(cycloprophylmethyl)-1, 3-dihydro 5-phenyl-2H-1, 4-benzodiazopin-2-one
76	PYROVALERONE		4-methyl-2-(1-pyrrolidihyl) valerophenone
77	ROLICYCLINDINE		1-(1-phenyleydohexyl) pyrrolidine 2, 5-dimethoxy-a, 4-dimethylphenthylamine
78	SECOBARBITAL Delta-9-tetrahy- , drocannabinol and its stero-che-mical variants		5-allyl-5-(1-methylbutyl), barbituric acid. (6aR, 10aR)-6a, 7, 8, 10a-tetrahydro-6. 6. 9.-trimethyl-3-pentyl-6H-dibenzo [b. d] pyran-1-01.
79	SECBUTABARBITAL		5-see-butyl-5-ethylbarbituric acid
80	TEMAZEPAM		7-chloro-1, 3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-1-methyl-1- 5-phenyl-2H-1, 4-benzodiazepin-2-one
81	TERAZEPAM		7-chloro-1-cyelohexen-lgly-1, 3-dihydro-1- Methyl-1-5-phenyl-2H-1, 4-Benzodiazpin-2-one
82	TRIAZOLAM		8-chloro-6-(0-chlophenyl)-1-4H-8-triazolo [4,3-a] [1, 4] bexodiazepine
83	TENAFETAMINE MDA		a-methyl-3, 4-(methylenedixoy) Phenethylamine
84	TENOCYCLIDINE	TCP	1-[1-(2-thionyl)clohexyl] piperdine
Tetrahydrocannabinol, the following isomers and their sterreochemical variants.			
			7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6, 6, 9-trimethyl-3-pentyl- 6H-dibenzo [b,d] pyra 1-01.
			(9R, 10aR)-8, 9,10,10a-tetraphydro-6, 6, 9- trimethyl-3-pentyl-6H-dibenzo [b, d] pyran-1- 0
			(6aR, 9R, 10aR)-6a, 7, 10a-tetrahydor-6, 6, 0- trimethyl-3-pentyl-6H-dibenzo (b, d] pyran-1-01.
			6a, 7, 8, 9-tetrahydor-6, 6, 9-trimethyl-3-pentyl-6H-dibenzo (d, d] pyran-1-01.
			(6aR, 10aR)-6a, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10a-hexydro-6, 6, 0-trimethyl-3-pentyl-6H-dibensoi [b, d] pyran- 1-01.
			(6aR, 9R, 100-R)-6a, 7, 10, 10a-telrohydro-6, 6, 9-trimethyl-3-pentyl-6H-deibenzo [b,d] pyran-1-01
85	VINYLBITAL		5-(1-methylbutyl)-vinylbarbituric acid
86	MECLOQUALONE		3-(0-chlorophenyl)-2-methyl-4(3H)-quinazolinone

Ch Amer Habib
Secretary General