

NOTIFICATION.

No.PAB/Legis:V(06)/2026/9910. The Balochistan Control of Narcotic Substances Bill, 2026 (Bill No. 06 of 2026), having been passed by the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan on 14th May 2026, and assented to by the Governor Balochistan on 19th May 2026, is hereby published as an Act of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan.

THE BALOCHISTAN CONTROL OF NARCOTIC SUBSTANCES ACT, 2026
(ACT No. XIII of 2026).

AN
ACT

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

Preamble.

WHEREAS; it is expedient 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 illicit narcotics related activities and for matter ancillary thereto and connected therewith in order to eliminate the evils of these substances more effectively and more forcefully for socioeconomic well-being of the people of the province of Balochistan.

It is hereby enacted as follows: -

CHAPTER-I
PRELIMINARY

**Short title,
extent and
commencement.**

1. (1) This Act may be called the Balochistan Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 2026.
- (2) It shall extend to the whole of the Province of Balochistan.
- (3) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context –
 - (a) **“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; as declared by the Health Care Professionals of nearest Government Health facility;
 - (b) **“accused”** means an accused who is charged for the commission of an offence under this Act;
 - (c) **“ANF”** means Anti-Narcotics Force established under the Anti-Narcotics Force Act 1997 (Act No. 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) **“Authorized Officer”** means an officer of the Directorate General, Excise, Taxation & Anti-Narcotics not below the rank of Inspector authorized by the Director General; or a Police officer or official not below the rank of Inspector authorized by the Deputy Inspector General Police of the range;
- (f) **“cannabis (hemp)”** means –
- (i) the concentrated resin from the flowering tops of female hemp plants (*Cannabis sativa* or *C.indica*) that is smoked, chewed, or drunk for its intoxicating effect, also known as *charas*, *hashish* 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 *bhanga*, *siddhi* or *ganja*;
 - (iii) 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 *bhanga*, *siddhi* or *ganja*; and
 - (iv) any mixture with or without neutral materials of any of the above forms of cannabis or any drink prepared therefrom.
- (g) **“cannabis plant”** means any plant of the genus cannabis;
- (h) **“coca bush”** means the plant of any species of the genus *Erythroxylon*;
- (i) **“coca derivative”** means -
- (i) crude cocaine, that is, any extract of coca leaf which can be used, directly or indirectly, for the manufacture or production of cocaine;
 - (ii) ecgonine, that is, leave-ecgonine having the chemical formula $C_9H_{15}NO_3H_2O$ and all chemical derivatives of leave-ecgonine including benzoylecgonine from which it can be recovered;
 - (iii) cocaine, that is, methyl-benzoyl-leave- ecgonine having the chemical formula $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$ and its salts; and
 - (iv) all preparations containing more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine;
- (j) **“coca leaf”** means –

- (i) the leaf of the coca bush except for 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 per cent of cocaine;
- (k) **“Code”** means the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898);
- (l) **“Collector”** means officer appointed as Collector of a District under the Land Revenue Act 1967 (Act No. XVII of 1967);
- (m) **“controlled delivery”** means the technique of allowing illicit or suspect consignments of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or chemical precursors to pass out of, through or into Province, with the knowledge and under the supervision of the Department with a view to identifying persons involved in the commission of offences cognizable under this Act;
- (n) **“controlled substance”** means any substance which may be used for the production or manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substance (or which is declared to be a controlled substance and given in the Schedule-III(b) pursuant to the provision of any international convention, and by notification in the official Gazette by the Division concerned), or psychoactive drug or recreational drug, synthetic and semi synthetic;
- (o) **“conveyance”** means a conveyance of any description whatsoever and includes, any aircraft, vehicle, vessel, railways or animal;
- (p) **“cultivation”** means the act of caring for or raising plant; the process of preparing land and growing crops on it through a series of practices like soil preparation, seed sowing, fertilization, irrigation, and crop protection to improve growth and yield;
- (q) **“Department”** means the Excise, Taxation & Anti-Narcotics Department, Government of Balochistan;
- (r) **“Director General”** means Director General of the Department or any other officer appointed by Government to perform the duties and functions of the Director General under this Act;
- (s) **“Director”** means Director (Narcotics Control Wing) of the Department or any other officer appointed by Government, to perform the duties and functions of the Director under this Act;
- (t) **“E.T.O”** means Excise and Taxation Officer or Senior Excise and Taxation Officer of the Department;
- (u) **“export”** in relation to this Act, means taking the narcotic drug or psychotropic substance out of the Province otherwise than across a customs frontier as defined by Federal Government under the Control of Narcotics Substance Act, 1997 (Act No. XXV of 1997);
- (v)

- (w) **“freezing”** means prohibiting by an order made by the Special Court or Competent 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 the Government of Balochistan;
- (y) **“import”** in relation to this Act, means to bring into the Province, the narcotic drug or psychotropic substance, by way of import in the Pakistan, otherwise than across a customs frontier as defined by the Federal Government under the relevant law;
- (z) **“manufacture”**, in relation to narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, includes -
- (i) all processes by which such drugs or substances may be obtained;
 - (ii) refining of such drugs or substances;
 - (iii) transformation of such drugs or substances; *and*
 - (iv) making or preparing such drugs or substances;
- (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 Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be a manufactured drug;
- (bb) **“medicinal hemp”** means any extract or tincture of hemp;
- (cc) **“methamphetamine”** means -
- (i) an addictive neurotoxic stimulant which is used as a recreational drug, having chemical formula $C_{11}H_{15}N_02$ and includes Ice, Meth and Crystal; *and*
 - (ii) an addictive psychoactive drug, which is used as a recreational drug, having chemical formula $C_{11}H_{15}N_02$ and includes Ecstasy and Molly;
- (dd) **“narcotic drug”** means-
- (i) coca leaf, cannabis, poppy straw; and
 - (ii) cocaine, heroin, opium, methamphetamine, midomafetamine, poppy straw, and all manufactured drugs or any other substance, precursor chemical which Government may by notification in the official gazette declared to be narcotics drug for the purpose of this Act;

- (ee) **“Narcotics Wing”** means Narcotics Control Wing, within the Directorate General of the Department, dealing with all matters concerning narcotics provided under this Act, Article 3 and 4 of the Prohibition (Enforcement of Hadd) Order, 1979 and Balochistan Excise Regulation, 1915 and rules made there-under, headed by the Director under the supervision and control of Director General;
- (ff) **“opium”** means –
- (i) poppy straw, that is to say, all parts of the poppy plant (*Papaver somniferum* or any other species of *Papaver*) after mowing, other than the seeds;
 - (ii) the spontaneously coagulated juice of capsules of poppy which has not been submitted to any manipulations other than those necessary for packing and transport; *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 per cent 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 per cent of morphine, or containing any diacetylmorphine.
- (hh) **“opium poppy”** means the plant of the species *Papaver Somniferum* L;
- (ii) **“Police force”** shall have the same meaning as assigned in the Balochistan Police Act, 2011 (Act No. X of 2011);
- (ij) **“Province”** means the Province of the Balochistan;
- (kk) **“poppy straw”** means all the parts, except the seeds, of the opium poppy after mowing;
- (ll) **“poppy straw concentrate”** means the material obtained after the poppy straw has been subjected to a process for the concentration of its alkaloids;

- (mm) “**precursor chemical**” means the chemical or substances specified in the Schedule I and II and such chemicals or substances as Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declared to be a precursor chemical;
- (nn) “**prescribed**” means prescribed by rules made under this Act;
- (oo) “**property**” includes –
- (i) all forms of property, whether corporeal or incorporeal, moveable or 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; *and*
 - (iv) all documents of title to land, goods or property, wherever situated, money or valuable Government security.
- (pp) “**psychotropic substance**” means the substances, natural or synthetic, or any natural material or any salt or preparation of such substance or material included in the list of psychotropic substance, specified in the Schedule-III(a) and such substances as Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declared to be a psychotropic substance;
- (qq) “**psychoactive drug**” means a chemical substance that changes brain function and results in hallucination and alterations in perception, mood, consciousness or behavior;
- (rr) “**recreational drug**” means the drug used to induce an intoxicating effect which creates hallucination for pleasure, by modifying the perception, feelings and emotions of the user;
- (ss) “**rules**” means the rules made under this Act;
- (tt) “**settled land**” means an area where land ownership, record of rights or titles have been recorded under the provision of the Land Revenue Act 1967 (Act No. XVII of 1967);
- (uu) “**unsettled land**” means an area where land ownership, record of rights or titles have not been recorded under the provision of the Land Revenue Act 1967 (Act No. XVII of 1967);
- (vv) “**Schedule**” means a Schedule to this Act;
- (ww) “**Secretary**” means Secretary to Government of Balochistan for Excise, Taxation & Anti-Narcotics Department, who is the administrative head of the department;

- (xx) **“Special Court”** means the Special Court established under section 31 or any other Court empowered to exercise the powers of the Special Court under this Act;
- (yy) **“competent court”** means existing Court of District & Sessions Judge that has the legal authority to hear and decide a case under this Act;
- (zz) **“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 “trace” shall be construed accordingly; *and*
- (aaa) **“transport”** means to move from one place to another place within Balochistan otherwise than across national frontiers.

Calculation of Percentages in liquid preparations.

3. 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 (g), (h), (z) and (aa) of Section 2 of the Act:

Provided that unless and until such rules are made, such percentage shall be calculated on the basis that a preparation containing one per cent 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

Prohibition of Cultivation of narcotics plants.

4. No one shall cultivate or let his land for cultivation or give possession for cultivation or facilitate in any other manner 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 Federal or Provincial Government may, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe, permit under a license cultivation or gathering of any such narcotic plant or any portion thereof exclusively for medical, scientific or industrial purposes.

Eradication and Destruction of prohibited crops.

5. (1) The Collector of the District shall, in accordance with the Annual Action Plan duly approved by the Provincial Task Force for Eradication of Prohibited Crops and Narcotics Control, conduct systematic and geo-referenced ground surveys for the purpose of mapping, identification, and documentation of cultivation of prohibited crops.
- (2) Upon detection of cultivation or production of poppy or any other illicit plant constituting, leading to, or connected with the commission of an offence under this Act, the Collector shall, in collaboration with the Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF), Narcotics Control Wing, and other law enforcement agencies, lead and coordinate operations for the elimination and destruction of such cultivation or production, strictly in accordance with law and prescribed procedure.
- (3) All eradication operations shall be properly documented, including preparation of site reports, photographic and video evidence, geo-tagging of locations, and identification of persons found in possession, control, or cultivation of the land concerned.

(4) Where, on the basis of material collected during the survey or eradication operation, a prima facie contravention of sub-section (1) is established, a First Information Report (FIR) shall be lodged in accordance with Section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, by an officer not below the rank of Inspector, against the person or persons so involved.

(5) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as a determination of guilt, which shall be decided exclusively by the competent court of law in accordance with due process.

(6) The Government may prescribe standard operating procedures for surveys, eradication, documentation, and inter-agency coordination under this Section.

Punishment for contravention of section 4.

6. (1) Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 4 shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years but shall not be less than one year, and shall also be liable to a fine which may extend to rupees ten million but shall not be less than rupees five million.

(2) Where a fine is imposed under this section, the Court may, direct that, in default of payment of such fine, the offender shall undergo simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years:

Provided that, in determining the sentence, the Court shall have due regard to the nature and extent of cultivation, quantity involved, previous convictions, and any aggravating or mitigating circumstances.

Administrative measures against illicit cultivation.

7. (1) Where, upon the recommendations of the Excise and Taxation Officer and the Collector of the District, or any officer authorized by the Government in this behalf, and the Government is satisfied, for reasons to be recorded in writing, that an individual—

- (a) has been convicted under Section 6; or
- (b) has contravened the provisions of section 4, as determined through due process of law, —

the Government may, by notification, order any one or more of the following measures, namely: —

- (i) confiscation of movable and immovable properties, whether settled or unsettled, to the extent connected with or derived from the offence;
- (ii) suspension of passport for a specified and renewable period;
and
- (iii) debit blockage of bank accounts, subject to such limits, conditions, and safeguards as may be prescribed:

Provided that such measures shall remain in force for a specified period, and shall be subject to appeal or review in the manner prescribed.

(2) Where illicit cultivation is detected in contravention of section 4, the Collector of the District may, in accordance with prescribed procedure and for reasons to be recorded in writing —

- (i) recommend name of the land owner, cultivator and/or facilitator to be included in Schedule IV of the Anti-Terrorism Act 1997; *and*
- (ii) order the seizure of tube-wells along with accessories, machinery, solar panels, and equipment, and may cause the demolition or removal of any other infrastructure facilitating such illicit cultivation, to the extent necessary for preventing continuation or recurrence of the offence.

Explanation. — For the purposes of this section, it shall be lawful for a Revenue Officer acting under the control and supervision of the Collector to enter upon, measure, demarcate, and assign a survey number (Khasra Number) to any unsettled land referred to in Section 5. The Collector shall thereafter forward a duly documented case, along with survey records and evidence, to the Board of Revenue for consideration of confiscation of such land in favour of the Government, in accordance with law and after observance of due process.

Prohibition of Possession of narcotic drugs, etc.

8. No one shall produce, manufacture, extract, prepare, possess, offer for sale, sell, purchase, distribute, deliver on any terms whatsoever, transport, dispatch, any narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or controlled substance, precursor chemical, except for medical, scientific or industrial 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.

Prohibition of import or export of narcotic drugs, etc.

9. No one shall transport, by any means within or across the boundaries of the Balochistan Province any narcotic substance, cannabis plant, coca bush or opium, poppy, save in accordance with the provision of this Act or as may be prescribed.

Prohibition on Trafficking or Financing the Trafficking of narcotic drugs etc.

10. No one shall organize, manage, traffic in, or finance the import, transport, manufacturing, or trafficking of, narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or controlled substances, or use violence or arms for committing or attempting to commit an offence punishable under this Act.

Punishment for Contravention of Sections 8, 9 and 10.

11. (1) Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 8, 9 and 10 regarding narcotic drugs 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: -

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 Fifty 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 Two hundred thousand rupees but not less than fifty 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 Three 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 three 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 fifty 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 three hundred thousand rupees but shall not be less than fifty 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 four 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 five 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 sixty 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 one hundred thousand rupees but not less than sixty 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 five hundred thousand rupees but not less than one hundred 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 1 million rupees but not less than five hundred thousand rupees.
			(e) 10000 grams or more.
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 sixty 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 One hundred thousand rupees but not less than sixty 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 five hundred thousand rupees but not less than one hundred 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 five 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 eighty 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 two hundred thousand rupees but not less than eighty 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 four hundred thousand rupees but not less than two 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 seven 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 1 million 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 1 million 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 five hundred 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 twenty hundred and fifty thousand rupees but not less than five hundred 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 sixty hundred thousand rupees but not less than twenty hundred 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 ten million rupees but not less than five million 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 twenty million rupees but shall not be less than five million rupees.
		(f) 6000 grams or more.	Imprisonment which shall not be less than life along-with fine which may extend to fifty million but shall not be less than ten 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 One hundred 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 twenty-five hundred thousand rupees but not less than fifteen hundred 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 five million and five hundred thousand rupees but not less than twenty-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 in the radius of 300 Meters of 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 8, 9 and 10 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 one hundred 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 two 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 three 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 five 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 1 million 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 in the radius of 300 Meters of 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 also further that if recovered psychotropic substance is methamphetamine (ICE) given at serial number 47 of the Schedule-III(a) to this Act and quantity exceeds four kilograms, punishment shall be life imprisonment and fine which may not be less than two and half million rupees.

(3) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sections 8, 9 and 10 regarding controlled substances specified in Table-I and Table-II of the Schedule-III (b) 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 fifty 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 eighty 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 two 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 five 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 seven 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 1 million rupees.
8.	Exceeding ten kilo grams.	Imprisonment which shall not be less than life imprisonment along- with fine which may be up to 1 million & five hundred thousand rupees.

TABLE-II

Sr. No.	Offence with regard to quantity of controlled substance	Punishment
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 fifty 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 One 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 two 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 four 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 five 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 seven 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 eight 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, 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 from six kilograms the accused shall be punished not less than life imprisonment:

Provided also that if any accused is found guilty of trafficking narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or controlled substance into Province of Balochistan, 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 cases 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 / she can be released on probation on parole as per relevant laws and rules.

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

Prohibition on owning, operating premises or machinery for manufacture of narcotic drugs, etc.

12. No one shall own, manage, operate, store or control any premises, place, equipment or machinery for the purpose of cultivation, manufacture or production of cannabis, cocaine, opium and derivatives, narcotic drugs, methamphetamine, psychotropic substance or controlled substance, and precursor chemicals, save in accordance with the conditions of a license, permit or pass and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed.

Punishment for contravention of Section 12.

13. (1) Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 12 shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to twenty-five years but shall not be less than ten years, and shall also be liable to a fine which may extend to rupees fifty million but shall not be less than rupees five million.

(2) Where a fine is imposed under this section, the Court may, direct that, in default of payment of such fine, the offender shall undergo simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years:

Provided that, in determining the sentence, the Court shall have due regard to the nature and extent of cultivation or manufacturing, quantity involved, previous convictions, and any aggravating or mitigating circumstances.

Administrative measures against manufacture of narcotic drugs.

14. Where, upon the recommendations of the Excise and Taxation Officer and the Collector of the District, or any officer authorized by the Government in this behalf, and the Government is satisfied, for reasons to be recorded in writing, that an individual —

- (a) has been convicted under Section 13; or
- (b) has contravened the provisions of section 12, as determined through due process of law,

the Government may, by notification, order any one or more of the following measures, namely: —

- (a) confiscation of movable and immovable properties, whether settled or unsettled, to the extent connected with or derived from the offence;
- (b) suspension of passport for a specified and renewable period;
- (c) debit blockage of bank accounts, subject to such limits, conditions, and safeguards as may be prescribed;
- (d) inclusion of name in Schedule IV of the Anti-Terrorism Act 1997, Act No. XXVII of 1997; *and*
- (e) order the seizure of tube-wells along with accessories, machinery, solar panels, and equipment, and may cause the demolition or removal of any other infrastructure facilitating such illicit cultivation, to the extent necessary for preventing continuation or recurrence of the offence.

Explanation. — For the purposes of this section, it shall be lawful for a Revenue Officer acting under the control and supervision of the Collector to enter upon, measure, demarcate, and assign a survey number (Khasra Number) to any unsettled land referred to in section 5. The Collector shall thereafter forward a duly documented case, along with survey records and evidence, to the Board of Revenue for consideration of confiscation of such land in favour of the Government, in accordance with law and after observance of due process.

Prohibition of acquisition and possession of assets derived from narcotic offences.

15. No one shall knowingly —
- (a) Possess, acquire, use, convert, assign or transfer any assets which have been derived, generated or obtained, directly or indirectly, either in his own name or in the name of his associates, relatives or any other person through an act or omission relating to narcotic

substances which constitutes an offence punishable under this Act, the Customs Act, 1969 (IV of 1969), the Prohibition (Enforcement of Hadd) Order, 1979 (P.O. No. 4 of 1979). under any other law for the time being in force;

- (b) hold or possess on behalf of any other person any assets referred to 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.

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| Punishment for contravention of Section 15. | 16. Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 15 shall be punishable 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. |
| Prohibition on aiding, abetment or association in narcotic offences. | 17. No one shall, within or outside Pakistan, 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. |
| Punishment for contravention of Section 17. | 18. Whoever participates in, associates, conspires to commit, attempts to commit, aids, abets, facilitates, incites, induces or counsels the commission of an offence in contravention of section 17 shall, whether such offence be or be not committed in consequence of such participation, association, conspiracy, aid, abetment, facilitation, incitement, inducement or counselling, be punishable with the punishment provided for the offence or such lesser punishment as may be awarded by the Special court. |
| Punishment for offence for which no punishment is provided. | 19. Whoever contravenes any provision of this Act, or any rule or order made, or any license, permit or authorization issued thereunder for which no punishment is separately provided in this Chapter, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term, which may extend to three years and fine. |
| Obstructions to officers. | 20. Whoever hinders or obstructs any officer in the performance of his functions under this Act or willfully furnishes to such officers any information, which is, to his knowledge or belief, false in material particulars shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and fine but shall not be less than one year and fine. |
| Limit of fine, etc. | 21. Where for any offence under this Act no amount of minimum fine has been fixed, the Special Court or where no Special Courts are established, the competent courts shall impose the fine keeping in view the quality and quantity of the narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or controlled substance involved in the commission of such offence. |
| Forfeiture of assets. | 22. 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. |
| Offences cognizable, non-bailable and non-compoundable. | 23. All the offences under the Act shall be cognizable, non-bailable and non-compoundable. |

CHAPTER-III
SEARCH AND INVESTIGATION

Power to issue warrants.

- 24.** (1) A Special Court / competent court may issue a warrant for the arrest of any person whom it has reason to believe to have committed an offence punishable under this Act, or for the search, whether by day or by night, of any building, place, premises or conveyance in which he has reason to believe any narcotic drug, psychotropic substance, precursor chemical or controlled substance in respect of which an offence punishable under this Act has been committed 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 powers of an officer acting under Section 25.

Power of entry, search, seizure and arrest without warrant.

- 25.** (1) Where an officer, not below the rank of Inspector of Narcotics Control Wing or equivalent authorized in this behalf by Director General, who from his personal knowledge or from information given to him by any person is of opinion that any narcotic drug, psychotropic substance, precursor chemicals or controlled substance in respect of which an offence punishable under this Act has been committed is kept or concealed in any building, place, premises or conveyance, and a warrant for arrest or search cannot be obtained 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 or conveyance;
- (b) break open any door and remove any other obstacle to such entry in case of resistance;
- (c) seize such narcotics drugs, psychotropic substances, precursor chemical, controlled substances and other materials used in the manufacture thereof and any other article which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under this Act and any document or other article which he has reason to believe may furnish evidence of the commission of an offence punishable under this Act; *and*
- (d) detain, search, and, if he thinks proper, arrest any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence punishable under this Act.

- (2) Insofar as it is practicable, video recording of all raids, seizures, inspections and arrests may be made by the officer in-charge of such operations.

- (3) Before or immediately after taking any action under sub-section (1), the officer referred to in that sub-section shall record the grounds and basis of his information and proposed action and forthwith send a copy thereof to his immediate superior officer, or as the case may be, to the Special Court.

Power of seizure and arrest in public place.

26. An officer authorized under section 25 may –
- (a) seize, in any public place or in transit, any narcotic drug, psychotropic substance, precursor chemical or controlled substance in respect of which he has reason to believe that an offence punishable under this Act has been committed, and, along-with such drug, substance or any other article liable to confiscation under this Act, and any document or other article which he has reason to believe may furnish evidence of the commission of an offence punishable under this Act; *and*
 - (b) detain and search any person whom he has reasons to believe to have committed an offence punishable under this Act, and if such person has any narcotic drug, psychotropic substance, precursor chemical or controlled substance in his possession and such possession appears to him to be unlawful, arrest him.

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

Power to stop and search conveyance.

27. An officer referred to in section 25, may, if he has reason to suspect that any conveyance is, or is about to be, used for the transport of any narcotic drug, psychotropic substance, precursor chemical or controlled substance in respect of which he suspects that any provisions of this Act has been or is being, or is about to be, contravened at any time, stop such conveyance or, and –

- (a) rummage and search the conveyance or part thereof;
- (b) examine and search any goods on or in the conveyance; or

if it becomes necessary to stop the conveyance, he may use all reasonable force for stopping it.

Mode of making searches and arrest.

28. The provisions of the Code except those of section 103, shall mutatis mutandis apply to all searches and arrests in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of sections 21, 22, 23 and 24 to all warrants issued and arrests and searches made under these Sections.

Punishment for vexatious entry, search, seizure or arrest.

29. Any person 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 or conveyance;
 - (b) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any person on the pretense of seizing or searching for any narcotic drug, psychotropic substance, precursor chemical, controlled substance or any other article or document relating to any offence under this Act; *and*
 - (c) vexatiously and unnecessarily detains, 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.

- Release of person arrested and articles seized.** 30. (1) Any person arrested and articles seized under this Act, shall be produced, within twenty-four (24) hours of the arrest or article seized before the Special Court or competent court by whom the warrant was issued.
- (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.
- Power to call of information.** 31. (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 Director General or any officer authorized by him on his behalf.
- Articles connected with narcotics.** 32. (1) Whenever an offence has been committed which is punishable under this Act, the narcotic drug, psychotropic substance, precursor chemical or controlled substance, materials, apparatus 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, psychotropic substance, precursor chemical or controlled substance lawfully imported, transported, manufactured, possessed, or sold along with, or in addition to, any narcotic drug, psychotropic substance, precursor chemical or controlled substance which is liable to confiscation under sub-section (1) and the receptacles or packages, and the vehicles, vessels and other conveyances used in carrying such drugs, chemicals and substances shall likewise be liable to confiscation:
- Provided that, no vehicle, vessel or other conveyance shall be liable to confiscation unless it is proved that the owner thereof had conscious knowledge that the offence was being, or was to be, committed.
- Procedure for confiscation.** 33. (1) In the trial of offences under this Act, whether the accused is convicted or acquitted, the Special Court / Competent Court shall decide whether any article frozen or seized in connection with such offence is liable to confiscation.
- (2) Where any article seized under this Act appears to be liable to confiscation under this Act, but the person who committed the offence, in connection therewith, is not known or cannot be found, the Special Court/Competent Court may inquire into and decide such liability, and may order confiscation accordingly:

Provided that no order of confiscation of an article 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, precursor chemical or controlled substance is liable to speedy and natural decay, or in case of vehicle, the Director General, or any other officer authorized by notification in the official Gazette by the Government, is of the opinion that the sale of such article or vehicle is for the benefit of its owner, he may, with the approval of the Special Court or Competent court, after due notice to the owner and by public auction, direct that the article or, 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 Government Treasury for drug abuse till the final judgment of the Special Court or Competent court.

(3) If on adjudication or, as the case may be, 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 confiscations, the entire sale proceeds shall be handed over to the owner.

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

Provided that the Government may exempt any narcotic substance for disposal by making rules under this Act.

Confiscated or impounded case property be kept in the Pool and Allocation of Funds.

34. (1) Any moveable or immovable properties and articles confiscated or impounded as case property under this Act will be kept in the Provincial Pool for Narcotics Control Wing. The Department shall issue (SOPs) for keeping these vehicles operational till disposal of the cases or as the case may be. The Administrative Secretary may also be empowered to temporarily allot/allocate the confiscated, seized, impounded or case property vehicles etc. to any Administrative Department of Government, and for that purpose the government shall provide adequate budgetary resources to keep such vehicles operational.

(2) The Government shall also allocate funds and allot land for establishment of offices, accommodation and allied facilities for effectively performing the functions under this Act.

Establishment of narcotics control police station.

35. (1) The department with the approval of Government may, by notification in official Gazette, establish as many Narcotics Control Police Stations, Check Posts & Check points as are required for the efficient functioning of the Narcotics Control Wing, Excise, Taxation & Anti-Narcotics Department from time to time under this Act:

Provided that till the establishment of Narcotics Control Police Station, the existing Excise, and Police Stations shall perform the functions as Narcotics Control Police Station.

(2) For the purpose of this act, the expression "police station" means and includes any place declared, as such, by the Government to be a police station within the meaning of the Code.

Power to invest powers of an officer-in-charge of a Narcotics Control police station.

36. The Secretary being head of leading department, may invest any officer of Department, Police Force, or any officer of law enforcement agency or any other officer within their respective jurisdiction with the powers of an officer-in-charge of a Narcotics Control police station for the investigation of any offence under this Act.

Uniform and Discipline.

37. There shall be a prescribed uniform for all members of the Narcotics Control Wing of Department, under this Act:

Provided that for the purpose of discipline and other ancillary matters the members of Narcotics Control Wing of Department shall be governed under the same rules and regulations as other members of Department.

CHAPTER-IV
SPECIAL COURTS

Jurisdiction to try offences.

38. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the Special Court established under this Act shall have the exclusive jurisdiction to try all offence 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.

Establishment of special court.

39. (1) The Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, establish as many Special Courts as it considers necessary and appoint a Judge for each of such Courts and where it establishes more than one Special Courts or competent court, it shall specify in the notification the place of sitting of each Special Courts and the territorial limits within which it shall exercise jurisdiction under this Act.
- (2) There shall be Special Courts to try offences under this Act, namely: -
- (i) Special Courts having the power to try all offences; *and*
 - (ii) Competent courts having the power to try offences.
- (3) No person shall be appointed as a Judge of a Special Court unless he is a Sessions Judge or an Additional Sessions Judge or an advocate with relevant experience with standing of at least fifteen (15) years in the High Court:

Provided that until the Special Courts are established under this section, the existing competent courts shall continue to perform its functions for the speedy disposal of narcotics cases.

- (4) A person shall be appointed as a Judge of a Special Court after consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court of Balochistan for the period of two and half years which may be extendable for the same period only once:

Provided that the Department may after consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court of Balochistan, confer the powers of a Special Court on any Sessions Judge or Additional Sessions Judge or Special Judge so appointed.

Application of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. Appeal.

40. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the provisions of the Code shall mutatis mutandis apply to all proceedings under this Act.
41. An appeal, under this Act, against the order of the Special Court shall lie to the High Court.

- Transfer of cases.** 42. (1) Where more than one Special Courts are established within the territorial jurisdiction of a 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 were a Court of Sessions.
- (2) On the establishment of Special Courts under Section 39, all cases shall stand transferred to the respective Special Court.
- (3) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, a remand may be granted by the nearest Judicial Magistrate of the First Class.
- Prosecutors to conduct the cases before special courts.** 43. The Prosecutor General Balochistan shall be competent to conduct the cases falling under this Act on behalf of Government or Department in accordance with the Balochistan Prosecution Service (Constitution, Functions and Powers) Act, 2003 (Act No. VI of 2003) or the law for the time being enforced before a Special Court or competent court and to withdraw proceedings if so, directed by the Government.
- No bail is to be granted.** 44. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 496 and 497 of the Code, the bail shall not be granted to an accused person charged with an offence under this Act.
- (2) The trial court shall conclude the trial within a period of six months.

CHAPTER-V
GENERAL

- Registration of addicts.** 45. (1) The Government shall manage to register all addicts in the province for the purpose of their treatment and rehabilitation.
- (2) The Government shall bear all expenses for first time compulsory detoxification or rehabilitation of an addict.
- (3) The addict shall carry a registration card in such form as may be prescribed and produce it to any public authority on demand.
- Powers of the Government to establish centers for treatment of addicts.** 46. The Government shall establish as many centers as may be deemed necessary for detoxification, de-addiction, education, after-care, rehabilitation, social integration of addicts and for supply of such medicines as are considered necessary for the detoxification of the addicts.
- Provincial Fund for control of drug abuse.** 47. (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 confiscated under this Act or any other law for the time being in force;
 - (c) the sale proceeds of unserviceable commodities and vehicles provided by the donor for narcotics control purposes;
 - (d) any grants made by any person or institution; *and*

(2) All receipts mentioned in sub-clauses (a) to (e) of sub-section (1) shall be credited to a Head of Account in the Public Account duly authorized by the Auditor General of Balochistan.

(3) 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.

(4) The management, overall control and supervision of the affairs of the fund shall rest in a Governing 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.

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| Annual Report of the activities financed out of the Fund. | 48. | 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. |
| Departments to render assistance to the Special Courts, etc. | 49. | <p>(1) All Provincial departments of Government, offices of the Federal Government, banks, financial institutions, corporate bodies, companies, societies, and agencies shall assist the Special Court or Competent Courts.</p> <p>(2) Every officer of Provincial Departments including the Police and Revenue (Divisional and District Administrations) Departments shall be bound upon request made on that behalf to render lawful aid to any officer or official not below the rank of Inspector Narcotics Control Wing while acting under the provisions of this Act.</p> |
| Notice or order not to be invalid for error in description. | 50. | No notice issued, or order passed, under this Act shall be invalid due to the reason of any error in the description of the person or assets specified therein if such persons or assets are otherwise identifiable from the description specified in such notice or order. |
| Delegation. | 51. | The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette and subject to such conditions and limitations as may be specified in the notification, delegate all or any of its powers and functions under this Act as it may deem necessary or expedient to the Director General or any other authority or officer of Government. |
| Savings of provincial, Federal and special laws. | 52. | Nothing contained in this Act or in the rules made thereunder shall affect the validity of any Provincial law for the time being in force, or of any rule made thereunder that imposes any restriction or provides for a punishment not imposed by or provided for under this Act or imposes a restriction or provides for a punishment greater in degree than a corresponding restriction imposed by or a corresponding punishment provided for by or under this Act for the cultivation of cannabis plant or consumption of, or traffic in, any narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or precursor chemical within Balochistan or other similar matters. |
| Application of other laws. | 53. | If an offence punishable under this Act, is also an offence in any other law for the time being in force, nothing in that law shall prevent the offender from being punished under this Act: |

Provided that, notwithstanding anything contained in Section 523 of the Code, or any other provision of the said Code or any other law for the time being in force, the custody of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, precursor chemical, controlled substances, any material utensils used for production or manufacture of such drugs or substances or any conveyance used in import, export, transport or transshipment thereof or for a commission of an offence under this Act, shall not be given in custody to the accused or any of his associate or relative or any private individual till the conclusion of the case.

- Indemnity.** 54. No suit, prosecution or other proceedings shall lie against the Government or any officer of the Government for anything in good faith, done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or the rules made thereunder.
- Act to be in addition to and not in derogation of other laws.** 55. The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the provisions of any other law for the time being in force.
- Power to make rules.** 56. (1) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.
- (2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely: -
- (a) the administration, management and disposal of the property confiscation under this Act; *and*
 - (b) appreciate, acknowledge, reward, award & certify the gallantry & extraordinary performance of officers & officials who have dedicatedly performed their duties.
- Power to amend schedule.** 57. 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:
- Provided that for the purpose of omitting any entry specific concurrence of the Federal Government shall be required:
- Provided further that the Government shall update this Act by way of necessary amendments, from time to time, to make it in consonance with the Federal law to fulfill the international obligations under the UN Conventions.
- Savings.** 58. 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 and after commencement of this Act, to the extent of the Balochistan Province, shall be deemed to have been done, taken, made or issued under this Act and shall have effect accordingly.
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SCHEDULE-I
[See Section 2(gg)] PRECURSOR
CHEMICALS

Sr. No.	CHEMICAL NAME	ALTERNATIVE NAME
1.	Bromobenzene	Phenyl Bromide
2.	L-Ephedrine (and salts)	-
3.	Ephedrine	-
4.	Ethyle Phenyl Acetate	Methylbenzyl Acetate
5.	Hydriodic Acid 3,4-	Hydrogen Iodide
6.	Methylenediozyphenolpropan-2-one	-
7.	N-Methyl Ephedrine	-
8.	Methyl Phenyl Acetate	Benzyl Actate
9.	N-Methylpseudoephedrine	-
10.	Phenylacetamide	-
11.	Phenyleacetic Acid, Salts & Esters	-
12.	Phenylacetone	Benzyl Cyanide
13.	Phenyacetyl Chloride	-
14.	1-Phenylacetyl-2- Chloropropane	-
15.	1-Phenyl-2-Methylaminopropane	(+) Methamphetamine
16.	1-Phenyl-2-nitropropene	-
17.	Phenylpropanolamine	-
18.	Phenyl-2-propanone	-
19.	1-Phenyl-2-propanone	Benzyl Methyl Ketone Phenylacetone
20.	1-Phenyl-2-propanol	-
21.	Phosphorous Red	-
22.	Pseudoephedrine (and salts)	-
23.	Acetic Anhydride	-
24.	N-Acetylanthranilic Acid	O-Acetamidobenzoic
25.	Allybenzene	3-Phenyle-1-propene
26.	Anthranilic Acid	2-Aminobenzoic Acid
27.	Benzaldehyde	-
28.	Benzyl Chloride	-
29.	Boron Tribromide	-
30.	Ethylamine	-
31.	N-Ethylephedrine	-
32.	N-Ethylpseudoephedrine	-
33.	Formamide	-
34.	Isosafrole	-
35.	D-Lysergic Acid	9,10-Didehydro-6-methyl-ergoline-8
36.	--	Carboxylic Acid
37.	Lysergic Acid	-
38.	Methylamine	Aminomethane
39.		Monemethylamine
40.	Norpseudoephedrine	Theo-2-Amino-1-hydroxy-1-
41.	--	Phenylpropan
42.	Piperidine	Hexahydropyridine

43.	Pirperonal	3,4-Methylenedioxy-Benzaldehyde Heliotropine
44.	Propionic Anhydride	-
45.	Pyridine	
46.	Safrole	4-Allyl-1,2-methylenedioxy-benzene
47.	Acetic Acid	-
48.	Acetone	-
49.	Acetyl Chloride	-
50.	Ammonium Formate	-
51.	Chloroform	-
52.	Cyclohexanone	Sextone
53.	Diethyl Ether	Ethyl Ether, Ether
54.	Formic Acid	Hydrogen Carboxylic Acid
55.	Hydrochloric Acid	Muriatic Acid Hydrogen Chloride
56.	Lithium Aluminum Hydride	LAH, Lithium Alanate Aluminum Lithium Hydride
57.	Mercuric Chloride	Mercury (II) Chloride Mercury Bichloride
58.	Methanol	Methyl Alcohol Carbnol Wood Alcohol
59.	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	MEK, 2-Butanone Ethyl Methyl Ketone
60.	N-Methylformaide	Formic Acid Methylmide
61.	Nitroethane	-
62.	Phosphorous pentoxide	Phosphoric Oxide Phosphoric Anhydride
63.	Phosphorus Trichloride	Phosphorous Chloride
64.	Potassium Permanganate	-
65.	Sodium Acetate	-
66.	Sodium Hydroxide	Caustic Soda
67.	Sulphuric Acid	-
68.	Toluene	Methyl Benzene, Methyl Phenyl Methane

SCHEDULE-II
[See Section 2(gg)]
LICIT AND ILLICIT USES OF PRECURSOR CHEMICALS

S No.	PRECURSOR	LICIT USE	ILLICIT USE
(TABLE I)			
1.	Acetic anhydride	Dehydrating agent, dying, bleaching, brake fluids	Heroin Manufacturing
2.	Ephedrine	Manufacturing of cough medication	Synthesis of Methamphetamine
3.	Pseudoephedrine	Cough Syrups, nasal decongestants	Amphetamine synthesis
4.	Potassium Permanganate	Disinfectant, water Purifier, antibacterial	Cocaine Manufacturing
5.	N-acetylanthranilic Acid	Manufacture of Pharmaceuticals, plastics and fine chemicals	Illicit manufacture of methaqualone, a sedative-hypnotic
6.	Ergometrine	Treatment of migraine and in obstetrics	Precursor compound for LSD
7.	Ergometrine	Treatment of migraine and in obstetrics	Precursor compound for LSD
8.	Isosafrole	Used in the manufacture of piperonal: to modify "oriental perfumes" to strengthen soap perfumes, as pesticides	3-4 MDP-2-P is an immediate precursor of MDMA and other "ecstasy" type substances, which can be made from isosafrole
9.	Lysergic Acid	Used in organic synthesis	LSD manufacture
10.	3,4-methylene dioxy phenyl 1-2 Propanone	Production of drug for treating epilepsy, and bronchodilators	Manufacture of class of compounds MDMA belongs to
11.	Nor ephedrine	Manufacture of nasal decongestants and appetite suppressant	Manufacture of amphetamine methamphetamine
12.	1-phenyl-2- Propanone	Chemical and pharmaceutical industries for the manufacture, of amphetamine, methamphetamine and some derivatives	Manufacture of amphetamine, methamphetamine
13.	Piperonal	Used in perfumery, in cherry and vanilla flavors, in organic synthesis and as component for mosquito repellent	3,4 MDP-2-P is an immediate precursor of MDMA and other "ecstasy" type substances, can be made from piperonal
14.	Safrole	Used in perfumery, for example in the manufacture of piperonal, and for denaturing fats in soap manufacture	3,4 MDP-2-P is an Immediate precursor of MDMA and other "ecstasy" type substances, which can be made from piperonal
15.	Phenyle acetic Acid	Used in the chemical, and pharmaceutical industries, amphetamine and "some" derivatives; also used for the synthesis of penicillins.	Pre-precursor of 1-phenyl-2-Propanone
16.	Alpha-phenyleacetonitrile (APAAN)	In small amounts – for research development and laboratory analytical purposes.	

(TABLE II)

1.	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Manufacture of coating solvents, degreasing agents, Lacquers, resins (epoxy)	Manufacturing of Cocaine & Heroin
2.	Toluene	Industrial solvent Manufacture of explosives, dyes, Gasoline additives	Manufacturing of cocaine & Heroin
3.	Hydrochloric Acid	Production of Chlorides, hydrochlorides, as a catalyst	Manufacture of Heroin Hydrochloride, Amphetamine, Methamphetamine
4.	Sulphuric Acid	Manufacture of fertilizers, explosives, dyestuffs, paper, Component of drain and metal cleaners, anti- rust compounds Automobile battery fluids	Used in cocaine extraction process and conversion process of coca past to cocaine base Manufacturing process of amphetamine, methamphetamine
5.	Anthracitic Acid	Chemical intermediate used in the manufacture of dyes, pharmaceuticals and perfumes; also used in the preparation of bird and insect repellents	Illicit manufacture of methaqualone, a sedative-hypnotic
6.	Ethyl Ether	Used as solvent chemical reactions	Production of cocaine
7.	Piperdine	Used solvent and reagent in chemical laboratories, manufacture of rubber products and plastics	Manufacture of PCP (phencuclidinde) hallucinogen
8.	Acetone	Lubricating oil, plastics, paints, Varnishes, cosmetics production	Solvent in processing Opium and Coca leaves, leading to the manufacture of Heroin and Cocaine, also used as solvent in synthesis of amphetamine and methamphetamine.

SCHEDULE-III (a)
[See Section 2(j)(i)]
PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

SR #	INTERNATIONAL NON-PROPRIETARY NAMES	OTHER NON-PROPRIETARY OR TRIVIAL NAMES	CHEMICAL NAME
	1	2	3
1.	AMFETAMINE	Amphetamine	(+/-)-a-methylphenethylamine
2.	AMOBARBITAL		5-ethyl-5-barbituric acid
3.	ALLOBARBITAL		5,5-dailybarturic acid
4.	ALPRAZOLAM		8-chloro-1-methyl-6-phenyl-4H-s-triazole [4, 3-a] [1,4] bensolidazepine
5.	AMFEPRAMONE		2-(diethylamino) propio-phenone
6.	BROLAMFETAMINE	DOB	(+/-)-4-brome-2, 5 dimethoxy-a-methylphenethylamine
7.	BUPRENORPHINE		21-cyclopropy 1-7-a [(5)-1-hydroxy-12,2-trimethylpropyl]-6, 14-endo-ethano-6, 7, 8, 14-tetrahydro-ripavine
8.	BUTALBITAL		5-allyl-5-isobutylbarbituric acid
9.	BARBITAL		5, 5-diethylbarbituric acid
10.	BENZFETAMINE	Bensphetamine	N-benxyl-N, a-dimethylphenethylamine
11.	BROMAZEPAM	Butobarbital	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-dimethylalmino) ethyl indole (+/-)-4-ethyl-2-, 5-dimethoxy-a-phenethylamine
14.	CYCLOBARBITAL		5-(1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-5-ethylbarbituric acid
15.	CAMAZEPAM		7-chloro-1, 3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-1-methyl-5-phenyl-2H-1, 4-benzodiazepin-2-one dimethylacarbamate (ester)
16.	CHLORDIAZEPROXIDE		7-chloro-2-(methylmino)-5phenyl-3H-1, 4-benzodiazepine-4-oxide
17.	CLOBAZAM		7-chloro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-1H-5-benzodiazepine-2, 4(3H, 5H)-dione
18.	CLONAZEPAM		5-(0-chlorophgenyl)-1, 3-dihydro-7-nitro-2H-1, 4-benzodiazepine-2-one
19.	CLORAEPATE		7-chloro-2, 3-dihydro-2-oxo-5-phenyl-1H-1, 4-benzodiazepine-3-carboxylic acid
20.	CLOTIAZEPAM		5 (0-chlorophenyl)-7-ethyl-1, 3-dihydro-1-methyl-2H-thieno [2, 3-e] 1, 4-diazepin-2-one
21.	CLOXAZOLAM		10-chloro-11b-(0-chlorophenyl)-2, 3, 7, 11b-tetrahydrooxazolo [3, 2-d] [1,4-benzodiazepin-6(5H)-one
22.	DEXAMPHETAMINE	Dexamph	(+)-a-methylphenethylamine

23.	DELORAZEPAM		7-chloro-5-(o-chlorophenyl)-1, 3-dihydro-2H-1, 4-benzodiazepin-2-one
24.	DIAZEPAM		7-chloro-1-3-(o-chlorophenyl)-1, 3-dihydro-2H-1, 4-benzodiazepin-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
28.	ETILAMFETAMINE	N-ethylampe-tamine	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-trifluburoethyl)-2H-1, 4-benzodiazepin-2-one
39.	HALOXAZOLAM		10-bromo 11b-(0-flurophenyl)2-,3,11=ttrahydrooxasolo [3,2-d] [1,4] benzodiazepine-6(5H)-one
40.	KETAZOLAM		11-chloro-8, 12b-dihydro-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) phyenthlamine
		N-ethyl NDA	(+/-)-N-ethyl-a-methyl-3, -4-(methylylenedioxy) phyenthlamine
		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-peperaziny] methylene]-8-nitro-1H-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
46.	LEVAMFETAMINE	Levampheta-mine Levomethamphe- tamine	(-)(R)-a-methylphetyphenethylamine (-)-N-a-dimethylphenethylamine
47.	METAfetAMINE	Methamphetamine	(+)-(S)-N, a-dimethylphenethylamine
48.	METAfetAMINE RACEMATE	Methafetaminerece mate	(+/-)-N, a-dimethylphenethylamine
49.	METHAMPHETAMINE	Ice / Chalk / Crystal	N-Methyl-1-phenylpropan-2-amine
50.	METHYLPHENIDATE		Methyl a-phenyl-2-Piperdinoseette
51.	MEPROBAMATE		2-methyl-2-propyl-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-dimethyl-3-(3-methyl-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 phosphphate.
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, 10 aR)-6a, 7, 8, 10 a-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-1gly-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 stereo chemical 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

SCHEDULE-III (b)
[See Section 2(k)]
CONTROL SUBSTANCE

DIVISION -I
(TABLE-I OF THE 1988 CONVENTION)

Ephedrine	N-acetylanthranilic acid
Ergometrine	Isosafrole
Ergotamine	3,4 methylnedioxphenyl-2 propanone
Lysergic acid	Norephedrine
4-pheny 1-2 propanone	Piperonal
Pseudoephedrine	Safrole
Phenylacetic acid	Acetic anhydride
Alpha-phenylacetoectionitrile (APAAN)	Potassium permanganate

DIVISION -II
(TABLE-II OF THE 1988 CONVENTION)

Hydrochloric acid	Piperidine
Acetone	Methyl ethyl Ketone
Anthranilic acid	Sulphuric acid
Ethyl ether	Toluene

TAHIR SHAH KAKAR
Secretary.

No.PAB/Legis: V (06)/2026/9910.

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(ABDUL REHMAN)
Special Secretary (Legis:)

No.PAB/Legis: V (06)/2026/9910.

Dated: Quetta, the 20th May, 2026.

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SPECIAL SECRETARY (LEGIS:)