



The Comprehensive National Plan

on an all-out campaign against narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors with a community-based approach, in accordance with
the sixth development plan
(2017-2021)

2017

2021

IN
THE
NAME
OF
GOD



Drug Control Headquarters

Islamic Republic of Iran

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Foreword:

The sixth economic, social and cultural development plan of the Islamic Republic of Iran which is considered as the third plan of the country's 20-year vision document and the first resistance economy plan is being formulated at a time when sustainable economic growth, creation of sufficient number of job opportunities and enhancement of public participation are amongst the most important strategic objectives of the plan. In line with this, establishment of security, stability and calm is one of the most significant prerequisites for boosting investment as well as motivating the process of domestic production and eventually raising the rate of economic growth reaching the annual figure of 8 percent.

Due to its threatening and destructive implications against the security, stability and health of the society, the problem of narcotic drugs and addiction has always been considered as a major concern at various levels of governance, management and executive affairs. It is considered as one of the most important impediments with regard to economic, social and cultural development. Based on the emphasis by the Leader of the Islamic Revolution addressing the heads of the three branches of the Islamic establishment and the most senior officials tasked with combating social harms at joint meetings on controlling and reducing social harms as well as the Leader's description of the problem of addiction and narcotic drugs as the most important social harm with the highest priority, the government has put on the agenda the needed planning in order to launch an all-out campaign against narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors in the sixth five-year development plan (1396-1400) as one of the basic demands by the people and the establishment. Due to the support and collaboration in the course of the formulation of the sixth development plan

as well as coordination amongst the Drug Control Headquarters (DCHQ), the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis), the Expediency Council and the National Budget and Planning Organization there has been major accomplishments in this regard.

It goes without saying that the step-by-step, orderly and law-abiding performance of the Drug Control Headquarters for formulating the national plan with a community-based approach in the sixth development plan and the elimination of the existing challenges and hurdles in the fields of supply and demand reduction is indebted to national resolve and relentless efforts as well as effective and sustainable cooperation amongst the relevant and executive bodies membering DCHQ and various governing, legislative, judicial and executive organs of the country. It is hoped to fully and effectively implement the contents envisaged by the national plan for an all-out campaign against narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors with a community-based approach and based on the guidelines by the Leader of the Islamic Revolution and the emphasis by the President and Head of the Drug Control Headquarters in order to have a 25 percent reduction in the rate of addiction till the end of the sixth development plan.

All national governing, legislative, judicial and executive organs are expected to take practical action and play their role for combating drugs as well as the precise implementation of the contents included in the national plan for an all-out campaign against narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors with a community-based approach in accordance with the sixth development plan (2017-2021) within five years. They are also expected to double their efforts for the realization of the general policies on drug control and para 57 of the general policies of the sixth development plan as well as the implementation of the order by the Leader of the Islamic Revolution addressing the heads of the three branches while submitting the general policies on drug control.

The plan has been formulated at the national level with the participation of more than 30 executive organs covering various fields such as combating the drug supply and psychotropic substances, preventing addiction, treatment, rehab, reducing social harms, social protection, developing public participation, legal and judicial issues, expanding international cooperation as well as the trans-sectoral and managerial domain. The plan as a successful case can be used as a model by other countries that are involved in the combat against illicit drugs and addiction. The integrity of national bodies and the full conformity of the contents of the plan with domestic legislations as well as international conventions is one of the outstanding features of the plan.

In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude to DCHQ members, technical consultants and DCHQ staff for their help in formulating the national plan. I also wish to thank the President and Head of the Drug Control Headquarters for the approval of this important plan and its presentation to national executive bodies and relevant organs for implementation within five years (2017-2021).

Eskandar Momeni

Secretary General of the Drug Control Headquarters

Chapter One

Legal basis for drug control

Order by the Leader of the Islamic Revolution to the heads of the three branches of the Islamic establishment while submitting the general policies on drug control

Addressing the heads of the three branches of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Leader of the Islamic Revolution on October 2, 2006 referred to the finalization of the policies on drug control and stated that there is still a concern that those who are involved in the field of drug control may fail to correctly estimate the enormity of the scourge of narcotic drugs and the major threat posed to the country and the problems may further grow. He added that the heads of the three branches are expected to take practical action quite rapidly and decisively without wasting time at every branch in order to implement these policies.

Article 33 of the Anti-Narcotics Act

A headquarters will be established presided over by the president and all executive and judicial operations, measures in the field of prevention, public awareness and publicity works against narcotic drugs or non-medical synthetic psychotropic substances will be centralized at the said headquarters. This is aimed at preventing addiction and combating the traffic in narcotic drugs or non-medical synthetic psychotropic substances of any sort including their production, distribution, purchase, sale and use and other cases envisaged by the Act.

The members of the headquarters are as follows:

- 1- The President

- 2- Attorney General
- 3- Interior Minister
- 4- Intelligence Minister
- 5- Health Minister
- 6- Education Minister
- 7- IRIB President
- 8- Police Chief
- 9- Acting head of Tehran Islamic Revolutionary Court
- 10- Acting head of Prisons' Organization
- 11- Commander of Basij Voluntary Force
- 12- Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance

Note 1: The president can appoint a representative for administering the sessions of the Drug Control Headquarters

Note 2: In order to prevent drug-related offenses, the government is obligated to allocate a budget for this purpose every year and submit it to the above mentioned organs.

Article 29 of the Anti-Narcotics Act

The relevant executive organs are obligated to deposit the fines and other funds gained through the enforcement of the law to the public income account.

In order to realize the objectives set by the national plan on drug control, the government incorporates the required funding in the national budget bill every year so as to implement the projects approved by the Drug Control Headquarters.

Note: The approved funding for the above mentioned organs will be allocated by the National Planning and Management Organization upon the description of projects, the executive activities and approval by DCHQ and the agreement will be exchanged.

The general policies on drug control submitted by the Leader of the Islamic Revolution

The general policies on drug control submitted by the Leader of the Islamic Revolution has brought about a special opportunity for the officials of the Islamic establishment to put on display the national resolve and solidarity for countering the menace of drugs and its major threat to the society and pave the way for the realization of the Leader's order and move in the direction of the sublime goals of the Islamic establishment set for 2025 within the country's 20-year vision document. These general policies emphasize a wide range of activities for combating drugs such as combating the drug supply, adopting preventive measures against threats and harms caused by addiction to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, expanding treatment services, rehab and harms reduction, developing social support and protection, promoting regional and global diplomacy, advancing basic, developmental and applied researches in the field of drug control, developing public participation and amending the managerial structure of the campaign against narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

A glance at the content of general policies indicates that these policies while technically delineating the process of an all-out campaign against narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors seek to precisely depict the loopholes and basic challenges in various areas and strategies and solutions for overcoming the current threatening situation are present-

ed. Hence, it seems that the obligations and expectations of the Islamic establishment from the three branches, the executive organs and relevant bodies have been clearly envisaged by the general policies. Meanwhile, the emphasis by **para 57** of the general policies of the sixth development plan is in line with the implementation of the said policies and reduction of problems related to addiction as the most important and top priority case of social harm in the country.

Para 57 of general policies of the sixth development plan

The general policies of the sixth development plan were submitted for implementation by the Leader of the Islamic Revolution which is the basis for the formulation of the national sixth development plan. This is considered as another step forward for attaining the sublime goals of the Islamic establishment as envisaged by the 20-year vision document of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It goes without saying that the realization of indicators such as justice and progress that are the foundations for formulating the general policies of the sixth development plan requires diligence and precision by all executive organs of the country as well as effective and useful interaction in legislative, judicial and executive affairs by the three branches of the Islamic establishment.

Para 57: All-out campaign against narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances within the framework of general policies and management of consumption aimed at 25 percent reduction in the rate of addiction till the end of the plan.

One should take into account the intricate and organized nature of drug-related offences on the one hand and the importance of precise implemen-

tation and full realization of the contents of the general policies of the Islamic establishment in the field of drug control comprising 11 sections as the following:

A) Supply Reduction

- 1- A decisive and all-out combat against all illicit activities related to narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors such as cultivation, production, transport, possession and supply;
- 2- Enhancing the full-scale use of intelligence, military, law enforcement and judicial capacities for the detection, pursuit and destruction of networks and countering major domestic and international elements related to narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors;
- 3- Reinforcing units, mechanizing control systems and concentration of intelligence for controlling the border and points of entry, preventing illicit activities related to narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors and strengthening the specialized structure of the police and other relevant organs for combating illicit drugs;

B) Prevention and Cultural affairs:

- 4- Adopting preventive measures in dealing with harms and threats posed by narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances through using governmental and non-governmental facilities with emphasis on strengthening people's religious beliefs as well as cultural, artistic, athletic and educational activities and publicity works targeting families, work places, educational settings and public and cultural centers;

C) Legal and judicial Affairs:

- 5- Criminalizing the use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors with the exception of medical, scientific and industrial cases as well as approved projects related to treatment and harms reduction;

D) Harms reduction, treatment and rehab:

- 6- Expanding public facilities for diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation as well as adopting comprehensive and broad-based scientific measures aimed at treatment and rehab, harms reduction and preventing the changing of consumption model from low-risk to high-risk drugs;

E) Social support and protection:

- 7- Adopting necessary measures for post-treatment support such as employment, leisure time, medical counseling and social and legal support for recovered individuals and their families;

F) Strengthening international cooperation:

- 8- Promoting regional and global diplomacy in order to have target-oriented relations, active participation in decision-making and relevant activities, benefitting from technical, logistical and economic facilities and experiences of other countries and international organizations and preparing grounds for joint action aimed at preventing drug transit;

G) Developing public participation:

- 9- Adopting necessary arrangements for the active participation of people and families in the fields of prevention, harms reduction and treatment of addicts;

H) Researches

- 10- Expanding basic, developmental and applied researches in the field of drug control as well as prevention and treatment for addicts through reliance upon advanced sciences and making use of relevant scientific and specialized capacities of the country;

I) Managerial and trans-sectorial segment

- 11- Promoting and amending the managerial structure of the campaign against narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for the realization of the general policies and accelerating the activities and coordination in adopting operational policies and all executive, judicial and legal measures.

Relevant articles envisaged by the law related to the sixth five-year development plan

Para (e), article 80: Countering addiction with judiciary support

- 1- DCHQ is called upon to take action for detecting movable and immovable properties and assets of drug traffickers and networks involved in the production, distribution and transit of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors (particularly the drug barons and kingpins) inside and outside the country and the seizure of these assets in collaboration with

relevant executive bodies. The proceeds resulting from the sale of these assets will be given to DCHQ within its annual budget in accordance with the Anti-Narcotics Act, its amendments and addenda in order to fulfill the obligations envisaged by the Act;

- 2- To take necessary legal actions via executive bodies and the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran upon permission by the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces for the implementation of the general policies on drug control as well as the general policies of the sixth development plan. The relevant legislations concerning psychotropic substances and precursors must be implemented precisely with a community-based approach while priority given to prevention, treatment, rehab, harms reduction, social support and protection and combating the supply of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors as well as reviewing the criminal titles and their related punishments;
- 3- To take action via the Ministry of Cooperatives, Labor and Social Welfare (Welfare Organization) in collaboration with municipalities for making operational the centers that are set up for keeping homeless addicts as well as their treatment and harms reduction. Inclusive centers must also become operational for recovered addicts in provinces aimed at their empowerment and social protection in accordance with article 70. These centers will be run either by the Welfare Organization or municipalities depending on the case while benefitting from

the capacities of NGOs and the non-governmental sector. The police force is also tasked with rounding up the homeless addicts and hand them over to the said centers based upon court order. The individuals will be discharged from these centers upon confirmation by the Welfare Organization in coordination with the police force and the judicial authority. The relevant executive by-law has been formulated by DCHQ and will be approved by the Social Council.

4- Para (d), article 106:

Planning for an all-out campaign against narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and management of consumption aimed at 25 percent reduction in the rate of addiction by relevant bodies in the course of the enforcement of the law

Chapter two

The Conceptual Model of the National Plan

The conceptual/analytical model of the national plan for an all-out campaign against narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors with a community-based approach within the sixth development plan (2017-2021)

Psychotropic substances and precursors with a community-based approach within the sixth development plan has been formulated as a national requirement and legal obligation in accordance with article 29 of the Anti-Narcotics Act for implementation within the sixth five-year development plan. The Drug Control Headquarters shoulders the important and heavy responsibility for managing the campaign against illicit drugs aimed at fulfilling the legal objectives particularly the realization of provisions related to paragraph 57 of the general policies of the sixth development plan which calls for a 25 percent reduction in the rate of addiction till the end of the plan in collaboration with the relevant executive bodies.

The conceptual model and the theoretical framework for the formulation of the national plan for an all-out campaign against narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors with a community-based approach within the sixth development plan based upon an all-encompassing model comprises the following items:

- 1- Objective;
- 2- Empowerment indicators;
- 3- Process indicators;
- 4- Outcome indicators;
- 5- Indicators for oversight and evaluation of performance;

6- Environmental factors (internal & external).

Based on this model, the realization of every component as a prerequisite for the next stage is of special significance in attaining the objectives envisaged by the Anti-Narcotics Act and the sixth five-year development plan as well as bringing about efficiency and effectiveness of the executive operations.

Links with the intricate environments outside and inside organizations bearing in mind the vast spectrum of executive organs involved in the field of drug control, the existence and effects of diverse structural factors such as economic, cultural, social and political factors affected by regional and international parameters, the wide spectrum of variables and thematic indicators related to supply reduction, reduction of demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in the country and the cause and effect relationships led to the hierarchical analysis and the designing of this conceptual model for formulating the national plan for an all-out campaign against narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors with a community-based approach within the sixth development plan (2017-2021).

Chapter three

The General Quantitative Objectives,
Strategies and Executive Policies of the
National Plan

General objectives of the national plan (2017-2021)

- Supply reduction and reducing the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
- Promoting the effectiveness of legislations
- Maximum use of regional and global capacities
- Preventing addiction and protecting human resources and social assets (youths, women and families) in the face of the threats posed by narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in various settings
- Increasing access to treatment, rehab and harms reduction services
- Strengthening social support and protection with regard to drug demand reduction
- Enhancing and amending the managerial structures and leading the all-out campaign against narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in a scientific way.

Quantitative objectives of the national plan (2017-2021)

- Reducing the traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances deep into the country through enhancing the capacities as well as the operational and controlling equipment in border areas
- Expanding the intelligence measures and promoting the operational capabilities of the combat forces in order to carry out a professional fight against drug trafficking rings and major drug ringleaders inside and outside the country
- Promoting knowledge and developing software and hardware pos-

sibilities for an effective fight against traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances via sea, land and air

- Combating money-laundering and the proceeds resulting from the illicit trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
- Detecting and amending the legal gaps related to drug control as well as increasing deterrence and effectiveness of legislations
- Handling the cases of drug-related offenders and classifying drug-related inmates
- Boosting regional and international cooperation and preventing the production, entry, traffic and transit of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors into the country
- Calling for global participation in the field of drug control and creating new opportunities and gaining support in regional and international interactions
- Seeking a 25 percent reduction in the rate of addiction through strengthening protective elements and reducing risk factors in target communities till the end of the plan
- Seeking a 25 percent reduction in the rate of drug abuse amongst the general population of the country (15-64 years old) till the end of the plan (5 percent every year)
- Seeking a 25 percent increase for treatment services and harms reduction till the end of the plan (5 percent every year)
- A 100 percent increase in the average rate of addicts' retention in

the process of treatment through the qualitative enhancement of treatment methods, harms reduction and expanding diverse social supports in accordance with global and scientific standards till the end of the plan

- A 25 percent reduction in addicts' mortality rate till the end of the plan and preventing the spread of high-risk behaviors as well as lethal and infectious diseases amongst high-risk addicts
- A 25 percent rise in vocational training activities and Job creation for recovered addicts and expanding social support for victims of drugs and their families till the end of the plan (5 percent every year)
- A 25 percent increase in the rate of participation by NGOs within the national network for empowerment of NGOs as social assets in the field of drug control
- Boosting support for women particularly female-headed households who are exposed to risks and their empowerment in the face of threats posed by addiction and its implications
- Developing applied and strategic researches and generating technical knowledge as well as planning for a 25 percent reduction in drug demand and supply till the end of the plan
- Seeking a 50 percent increase in managerial capabilities and responding to the needs through amending the approaches, promoting information technology, structural, statistical, financial, manpower, logistical and supervisory systems related to the process of drug control till the end of the plan.

Strategies of the national plan for an all-out campaign against narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors with a community-based approach within the sixth development plan (2017-2021)

- A professional combat (intelligence-operational) against the supply of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors through strengthening controlling measures at crossing points and along the border
- Reinforcing intelligence, military, law enforcement and judicial capacities
- Strengthening the legal and judicial system and boosting the risks associated with traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
- Boosting the effectiveness of legislations in congruity with newly emerging threats and their effective enforcement
- Promoting active diplomacy and seeking further regional and global participation in the field of drug control
- Preventing addiction to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances amongst healthy individuals and target groups in the society
- Increasing the number of treatment clinics and qualitative enhancement of treatment and harms reduction methods
- Targeted management of consumption and reducing the addiction rate
- Seeking public participation and developing participation by NGOs

as social assets in the field of drug demand reduction in four target communities

- Developing social supports and protection for recovered addicts and their families
- Promoting and amending the managerial structure for drug control aimed at realizing the general policies of the Islamic establishment
- Knowledge-based management and empowering the structural, statistical, financial, logistical and information technology foundations of drug control for reducing the supply and demand for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors in the country

Executive policies of the national plan for an all-out campaign against narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors with a community-based approach within the sixth development plan (1396-1400)

- Countering drug traffickers, manufacturers and distributors
- Blocking borders and stationing of operational bases in target areas
- Upgrading the combat forces with modern sciences in the field of drug control
- Dealing blows to the economic foundations of drug traffickers and detecting their financial safe havens inside and outside the country
- Amending the Anti-Narcotics Act and eliminating legal gaps as well as preventing criminals' escape

- Separating drug-related offenders from other criminals and reducing the losses imposed on the country's judicial system
- Expanding regional cooperation with priority given to neighboring and Islamic states
- Active participation in conferences, meetings and regional and international workshops and delineating obligations and target-oriented plans
- Primary prevention and protecting healthy individuals in educational settings, work places, families and communities
- Inclusion of all withdrawal costs in essential care and inpatient insurance for addicts
- Participation by NGOs in different fields of demand reduction for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
- Precise implementation of harms reduction and treatment protocols in accordance with up-to-date global and scientific standards
- Detecting the capacities of people and NGOs and providing necessary facilities for maximum public participation in the fields of supply and demand reduction
- Organizing special activities for the youths, women and families with regard to the spread of the scourge of narcotic drugs
- Providing social support and protection for recovered persons and their families
- Active involvement by the three branches of the Islamic establish-

ment for playing their role in the field of drug control based on the order by the Leader of the Islamic Revolution

- Bringing into operation the national system for drug control data at the national level
- Generating local and technical knowledge for combating narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in conformity with the geographical, cultural and social condition of the country as a regional model
- Amending the approaches and enforcing structural and trans-sectoral changes for effective management of drug control by executive bodies.

