

The Dynamics of Narco Terrorism with Special Reference to Marine Terrorism: An Overview

¹Sushila Sharma & ²Dr. Ashok Kumar

¹Assistant Professor, VSLLS, VIPS, Delhi

²Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law, BPSMV, Khanpur Kalan, Haryana

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ABSTRACT

Narco-terrorism is a kind of terrorism in which illegal drugs, psychotropic and related substances are traded over the countries, whose production, sale and use are restricted by domestic laws or international drug control agreements. The common illegal drugs include cannabis, cocaine, opiates, and synthetic drugs. During the cold war, the act of terrorism was known as state sponsored terrorism. However, the sponsorship by state got ended with the end of the world war. Now the terrorists chose drugs trade and illicit drugs trafficking for the revenue purposes. In the beginning, the drug trade was committed by railroads, vehicle transport method, air routes and other medium of transport. With the advent of land based drugs smuggling, some other methods and techniques also come into play like official entry points and sea based smugglings. The money generated from the drugs sales has been used to finance. Sea based drugs trafficking also associated with the narcotics attacks. The connection between the sea based trafficking and terrorist attacks give birth the new form of the Narco terrorism. In pursuance of this, Indian Ocean plays an important role in increasing drugs trafficking through sea routes. Indian coasts remained very vulnerable for the smuggling of gold, narcotics and arms. The example of such connection are attacks like Mumbai terror attack, 2008 and North Korea attack on South Korea attack. Certain counter measures have been taken by the administrative authorities and law enforcement agencies for restricting the illegal infiltration of illicit drugs for the purpose of committing narco terrorism in the country. The researchers have made an attempt to analyze the countermeasures efforts taken by the appropriate authorities.

1. Introduction

Terrorism upsets people. It is a deliberate act. The word 'terrorism' originated from the French word '*terrorisme*'. It originally referred to state terrorism as was practiced by the French government during 1793-1794, during Jacobin's Reign of terror.¹ The French word *terrorisme* derives its origin from Latin term '*terrere*', which means to frighten, scare, startle, or terrify. In US, it is defined as "a premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by sub national groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience".² It is an intentional attack which indiscriminately impacts the non-combatants. Terrorism is premeditated, criminal in nature, politically motivated, potentially includes religious, philosophical, ideological, or culturally symbolic motivations, violent, and perpetrated against a non-combatant target.³

Narco-terrorism is a kind of terrorism in which illegal drugs, psychotropic and related substances are traded over the countries, whose production, sale and use are restricted by domestic laws or international drug control agreements. The common illegal drugs include cannabis, cocaine, opiates, and

synthetic drugs.⁴ It is generally state sponsored and is considered to be a biggest threat to national security of any country.

1.1. Definition of narco terrorism

There have been various definitions of terrorism but the term 'narco-terrorism' has not been defined significantly. According to US Drug Enforcement Agency⁵, "Narco-terrorism is "a subset of terrorism, in which terrorist groups, or associated individuals, participate directly or indirectly in the cultivation, manufacture, transportation, or distribution of controlled substances and the monies derived from these activities. Further, the agency uses the term to characterize the participation of groups or associated individuals in taxing, providing security, or otherwise aiding or abetting drug trafficking endeavors in an effort to further, or fund, terrorist activities."

This definition brings focus on the terrorist organizations, highlighting the use of narcotics trafficking for the purpose of gaining revenue.⁶

¹ Brain T. Bennett, Understanding, Assessing, and Responding to Terrorism: Protecting Critical Infrastructure and Personnel, Wiley Publisher, 2018, 2nd edn. p-1

² US Department of State in the United States Code, Title 22, Section 2656f

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Kristen E. Boon, Douglas Lovelace (editors), Narco-terrorism, Oxford University Press, 2010, P-2

⁵ Alex.P. Schmid, "Links between Terrorism and Drug Trafficking: A Case of "Narco-terrorism" ICCT Research Paper, August 2018.

⁶ Emma Bjo'rnehed, *Narco-Terrorism: The Merger of the War on Drugs and the War on Terror*, Global Crime, Routledge Publication, Vol. 6, No. 3&4, August–November 2004, pp. 305–324

It has also been defined as “The financing of terrorist activities by participation in the drug trade.”⁷ In other words the act of terrorism is the “calculated use of violence (or the threat of violence) against civilians in order to attain goals that are political or religious or ideological in nature; this is done through intimidation or coercion or instilling fear.”⁸

2. Causes of Narco Terrorism

Every day the major newspapers are covered by incredible news stories about different terrorist groups operating throughout the world. Terrorism not only caused death of innocent people but it also spreads moral, emotional and political hatred in the society. Terrorist groups are also involved in many transnational organized crimes and they even help to many drugs organization from transportation to taxation. Drugs traffickers get benefits from terrorist groups weapons supply, and military skills also.⁹ There are many causes responsible for the phenomenon of narco- terrorism.¹⁰

2.1 Globalization

In order to improve the conditions of human survival and developments, there is continuous advancement in technology and means of communication. However, these advancement and development has converted in to the terms of globalization.

As indicated by Jens and Whinger¹¹ today the organized crimes have also globalised and have become a security threat. Due to globalization, organized crimes and terrorism is being operated across borders. There is increasing flow in the international markets and crime and link between crime and terrorism equally connected with the artificial connection.

2.2 Money Laundering

The concept of money laundering is situation of illegal money into the financial structure. It is evident that with the boost of economic globalization, international movement of money has also been increased. The practice to use money which has been derived from illegal activities and concealing the identity of the individuals who gathered or obtained the money into assets in order to make this money appear from legitimate source, is money laundering. To get understand the concept of money laundering it is precondition to go through the following stages.¹²

- (1) Obtain the money from illegal activities.
- (2) Use and convert this money into legitimate assets.
- (3) Conceal the identity of individuals.

The two examples of money laundering is the case of Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) and

⁷<https://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/narcoterrorism>.

⁸ *Ibid*

⁹ Narco terrorism (global and regional overview), By the SECI Centre Anti- Terrorism Task Force Based on Anti- Smuggling and Organized Crime Department (KOM) of Turkish National Police (TNP) 08 March 2004- Bucharest

¹⁰ Yadav, Sant Kumar, Narco terrorism and India's security, Ayushman publication House, 2018, pg10- 12

¹¹ Jens, B. and Wehinger, F. (2013), In the shadow: illegal markets and economic also see Karagiannis, N. and Madjid-Sadjadi, Z. (2012). "Crime, criminal activity and tourism performance: issues from the Caribbean worldwide hospitality and tourism themes". vol.4. issue 1, pp.73-90

¹² Money Laundering a Three- Stages Process, BusinessCrime Solutions Inc.

https://www.moneylaundering.ca/public/law/3_stages_ML.php

another is Habib Bank¹³, both banks are of Pakistan. BCCI bank was founded by a Pakistani banker, Aga Hassan Abedi in 1972. There are many other ways to launder drug proceeds through various means as under:

- (1) Hawala transaction
- (2) Currency smuggling
- (3) Investment in Foreign business
- (4) Investment in real estate
- (5) Investment in foreign business.

2.3 Societal disparities creates insurgency

Money laundering helps the terrorist groups and drug traffickers in concealing their black money. It is also one of the motivating factor for the terrorist groups.

India is passing through the transition period or we can say that India is on a stage of move. There is industrialization and modernization in the society but these developments are creating some disparities in the society as well. Increase in literacy, communications prompt and civic facilities are increasing aspirations. But these aspirations can be satisfied only through economic resources and development. The aspirations of such type can be possible if there is a gap between the proportion of economic growth and population growth. However if this is not being attained in the society then possibly there will be some deviations and dilemmas. Due to these economic disparities, there is a frustration and complex in the minds of sub-national and community. In pursuance of this, these communal groups and dissatisfied people try to get benefit of such developments even at the cost of other groups of the society. They create hatred tendencies in the society which may be converted in the insurgencies subsequently. The long drawn inequalities stress up the society and make the society more vulnerable. . They are not in a position to eliminate social disparities and other existed evils in the society.

2.4 Role of Pakistan

Pakistan has ratified a number of treaties and agreements in order to curb the menace of narco terrorism. Yet there are numerous terrorist groups on her soil, which are leading the criminalization of her society and getting succeeded in the failure of machinery of that state. The involvement of ISI (inter-service intelligence) and MI (Military intelligence) in the sustenance and survival of drug -trafficking and terrorism is also being considered as the major factor for Pakistan. The extensive reach of drugs syndicates in Pakistan is not only making international connections but also affecting the bureaucracy, political parties and sometimes even army in Pakistan also¹⁴.

2.5 Golden Triangle and Golden Crescent

India owes a geographical location between the areas of *Triangle* and *Golden Crescent*. These areas are known as the world's most opium poppy- producing areas. Burma, Thailand and Laos constitute the area of Golden Triangle and golden

¹³ Senator John Kerry and Senator Hank Brown, The BCCI Affair, A Report to the committee on foreign, Relations, united states senate, December 1992, 102d Congress 2d session senate print, 102-140 available at <https://info.publicintelligence.net/The-BCCI-Affair.pdf>.

¹⁴ Bhattacharjee, Dhruvajyoti, "Narco Terrorism and South Asia" (November, 17 2008). The Journal of Political Studies, Vol. 2, 2008. Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=1303015> .

crescent overlaps the other nations namely, Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan. Due to which, India has become a transit country as well as destination country for drugs trafficking and arms smuggling. It has been said that these two areas of Asia are the main source of drugs trafficking. In early eighties, drug mafias in these regions (Golden Triangle and Golden Crescent) also developed. Since, India was being used as transit country at that time and due to this, the phenomenon of narco -terrorism also emerged in Punjab.¹⁵

2.6 Drugs trafficking

Drug trafficking is one of the main reason for the internal insecurity. It creates threats for two reasons. One is drugs abuse and another is organized crimes due to drugs trafficking. The problems related to drugs can be categorized through three categories. For example, drugs cultivation within the state, use the state as a transit route and drug abuse within the state. These threats to the society are also further depend upon the nature and scope of drugs trafficking organizations.

1. Local organizations are run by individuals and a group of individuals. Who are in criminal activities and they do not cross their districts or even their provinces.
2. Organizations of community, which are mostly known as ethnic groups or tribes. These are handled by leader of the tribes. They also enjoy political power. The main purposes of these organizations are to support and strengthen their positions.
3. Professional drugs mafias work across the country and influence the institution of state beginning from the local police up to the top ranking in army and politics.

Thus drug trafficking gives many challenges to the political, economic and social constancy of the country. Drug trafficking also strengthened the terrorist groups and affects the physical security of India mainly while it creates a link between narcotics and weapons.

2.6.1 Annual Reports of Drug Trafficking

India is one of the major hubs for illicit drug trade. As per a report by United Nations-backed International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), cannabis remains the most frequently seized narcotic drug in South Asia; cannabis herb was the drug seized in largest quantities across the region in 2017.¹⁶ India has a record of six per cent of the world's cannabis herb seizures in 2016 which amounted to nearly 300 tonnes, very higher quantities of seizure was made in 2017 which was around 353 tonnes, that is to say, a 20 per cent increase compared to 2016.

The seizures of cannabis resin (charas) were relatively stable in India over the years, fluctuating between a considerable two to four tons between 2013 and 2017, with 3.2 tons seized in 2017. It has been further reported that the global trend of purchasing drugs over the Internet, particularly on 'darknet' trading platforms using cryptocurrencies has already been rampant across South Asia, including India.

¹⁵ Dr. Joshua N Aston, "Narco terrorism- A Critical Study", Gujrat National Law University, Gujarat, Available at <https://www.ssrn.com/index.cfm/en/>.

¹⁶ Shagun Kapil, *India is One of the Major hub for illicit drug trade* <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/health/-india-is-one-of-the-major-hubs-for-illicit-drug-trade--63470>.

According to the report¹⁷ the global Internet-facilitated illicit drug trade is also flourishing. Some online vendors of drugs over the darknet have been found operating from South Asia. More specifically, the study identified more than 1,000 drug listings from India published across 50 online crypto-market platforms.

In 2017, authorities in India dismantled two illicit pharmacies selling drugs over the Internet, seizing close to 1,30,000 tablets containing psychotropic substances and arresting 15 people in the process. The non-medical use of pharmaceutical drugs, containing controlled substances, is very much prevalent in virtually all South Asian countries.

3. Marine Narco Terrorism

With the advent of land based drugs smuggling, some other methods and techniques also come into play like official entry points and sea based smugglings. Sea based drugs trafficking also associated with the narcotics attacks. The connection between the sea based trafficking and terrorist attacks give birth the new form of the Narco terrorism. The example of these attacks, are Mumbai terror attack¹⁸, 2008 and North Korea attack on South Korea attack. The money generated from the drugs sales has been used to finance. During the cold war the main source of income for terrorist group was State. However, with the end of the cold war, such sources of income also get ended and with the awake of attacks of 9/11, a new nexus was come into light and that was drug trafficking and terrorism.¹⁹ Drug trafficking is increasing drug abuse and drug addiction in the society. Drugs consumption is not a problem restricted to a few states and regions but it has become a worldwide problem. Consequently the problem of drugs trafficking has also been increased due to drug consumption and drugs abuse. There are many modes of transport of drugs from one country to another country. Drug traders smuggle drugs through motor -vehicles, air routes, rail-roads and other transport medium like sea based smuggling. In pursuance of this, Indian Ocean plays an important role in increasing drugs trafficking through sea routes. Indian coasts remained very vulnerable for the smuggling of gold, narcotics and arms.

3.1. Sea routes for drugs trafficking

Easter Sunday attack in Colombo²⁰ is one of the examples of narco- terrorism through sea routes. It has been suspected by Indian security agencies that this attack was planned by Pakistani based drugs cartels. This drugs cartel was used to export drugs to Europe through Sri Lanka sea routes. Narco terrorism is not only a major cause of concern for Sri Lanka but for India also. As per the Indian intelligence agencies, the main

¹⁷ *Ibid*

¹⁸ On November 26th, 2008 when ten Pakistani terrorists landed on the shores of Mumbai, and seized two iconic hotels (the Taj Palace and Towers and the Oberoi Trident) and a Jewish centre (the Chabad House). During the assault, they killed a number of guests in the hotels, and took the rest hostage. These terrorists also targeted a railway station, a café, and a hospital, killing a number of people in these places. Available at https://www.thehindu.com/tag/Mumbai_terror_attacks/.

¹⁹ Paul Rexton Kan "Drug trafficking and international security", Row man and Littlefield, 2016 p. 4

²⁰ Easter Sunday attack in Colombo (Capital of Sri Lanka) took place on 21 April 2019. These attacks were coordinated by seven suicide bombers. The target of these attacks were three luxury hotels and famous churches.

source of income for Pakistan inter-service intelligence is drugs trafficking and they use this money for funding terrorist activities. The main routes for drugs trafficking in India are Nepal and Bangladesh. ISI also funded their terrorist activities in J & K through drugs trafficking.

The major drugs trafficking centers in the country are Mumbai, Tripura, Kochi, Tuticorin and Varansi. Heroin smuggled from Afghanistan and Pakistan comes from exit routes of Tamil Nadu and Sri Lanka. The main transit routes and sea shores for the trans-shipment of the brown sugar are Tamil Nadu coast. Due to this, the coast of Tamil Nadu has become a vulnerable point in coastal security for the purpose of drugs trafficking. Many international drugs cartels employed Indian crew on vessels and due to this, India is being dragged in the movements of narcotics from one place to another place.²¹ The major coasts for drug trafficking are the coastline of Gujarat-Maharashtra Coastline²², Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Sunderbans in West Bengal. This route helps drugs trader to export the drugs to Europe, the United States and Canada. As per the intelligence agencies reports, narco-traders are exploiting the vast sea off for the massive flow of drugs from Afghanistan into Indian Ocean. They distribute these drugs to the rest of the world via Pakistan and Indian sea off. Afghanistan, Pakistan and Indian Ocean have been the world's biggest drugs smuggling routes. The heroin comes from Afghanistan, loaded into fishing trawlers in Karachi, Keti Bander and other smaller fishing harbors on the Pakistani coast.

4. Reasons to adopt sea routes by narco –traders

Drugs smugglers are choosing the sea routes due to many reasons. After the independence, the smuggling of gold diversified into drugs smuggling. Money generated for drugs are used for the purpose of financing terror activities.

1. Runs lesser risks- Sea routes are opted by drugs smugglers because it runs lesser risk. Drugs are smuggling by boarding on boats and shipping vessels and then transferred to the destination country.²³ One of the examples of this drugs smuggling is shipping vessels from Karachi and transferred to Sri Lanka.
2. Availability of a wide range of sea going vessels, like submarines, torpedoes, self-propelled semi-submersible vessels, low-profile vessels, robotically controlled and human-piloted submarines.
3. Lack of coastal surveillance

²¹ Singh Rakesh, "Global drug cartels resort to alternative sea routes", ThePioneer .<https://www.dailypioneer.com/2018/india/global-drug-cartels-resort-to-alternative-sea-routes.html>

²²The Gujarat-Maharashtra coast has always been susceptible to smuggling. Physical proximity to the Gulf countries as well as Pakistan, a highly indented shoreline, a well established criminal network, etc. have favoured wide scale smuggling through these coasts. This network was exploited for the trafficking of heroin and hashish produced in the 'Golden Crescent' to the western countries through India. The consignments, which arrived from Pakistan and Iran on dhows plying to Gujarat-Maharashtra coastline are further dispatched to Nigeria, Europe and America from the Mumbai port. Available at <https://www.mid-day.com/articles/coastal-smuggling-gets-rich-again/109435>

²³ According to Indian sleuths, drugs are boarded from Karachi and transferred to Sri Lanka. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/drug-money-from-pakistan-based-cartel-may-have-funded-terror-attack-in-sri-lanka/articleshow/69050982.cms?from=mdr> .

4. Sea routes are often considered as a soft route to deploy contraband drugs

It runs lesser risks and provides an easy route to the recipient and transit country an easy method to finance terror activities. They used to board drugs on boats and shipping vessels from Karachi and transferred to Sri Lanka.²⁴ It has been seen that drugs trafficking through sea routes is safe and small boats and ships carry these prohibited drugs on daily basis. Role of sea farer has been seen as accomplices with drugs traffickers. Sea route is less risky relatively to other routes.

5. Counter Measures

In order to control the problems of drugs menace and financing the terrorism through funds raised by drugs trafficking, some measures are taken at International and National level in the form of various instruments. The main objectives of these international instruments were to internationalization of the terrorism with the means and methods of various countries. At international level, 19 instruments are elaborated to prevent the terrorist acts. These instruments are enacted under the auspices of United Nations and International Atomic Energy Agency. These instruments are open to participate for all the member country.²⁵ In addition to these instruments certain others measures have been take by the following appropriate authorities.

5.1 Role of Global Maritime Crime Programme- Indian Ocean Team (GMCP – IO)

5.1.1. Global Maritime Crime Programme

Indian Oceanteam is a team which works with the coastal states of the regions. The main objective of this team is to enhance and promote the coordination against the maritime crimes and utilize the modern technology in fight against maritime crimes. This team establishes is collaborated with countries like Tanzania, Seychelles, Mozambique, Kenya, Mauritius, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Bangladesh in order to give a practical and theoretical support for the entire criminal justice system including maritime law enforcement, Judiciaries and Prisons. In addition to this GMCP-IO demands support for regional cooperation and ensure that the states have sufficient infrastructure to conduct maritime trials and detained the suspects and convicts as per the International Human Rights Standards.²⁶

5.2. Role of Combined Task Force

Combined Task Force is acted under the control of Combined Maritime Force known as CMF. In the first half of 2014, a number of boats / dhows carrying drugs have been intercepted by the ships of Combined Task Force (CTF). There

²⁴Dipanjana Roy Chaudhar , Rahul Tripathi , Economic Times Bureau, Drug money from Pakistan-based cartel may have funded terror attack in Sri Lanka. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/drug-money-from-pakistan-based-cartel-may-have-funded-terror-attack-in-sri-lanka/articleshow/69050982.cms?from=mdr> .

²⁵ United Nations Office of Counter- "Terrorism, international legal instruments/ counter terrorism", <https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/en/international-legal-instruments> .

²⁶ Indian Ocean – United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes, Global Maritime Program <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/piracy/index.html> .

are many interceptions²⁷ of vessels by this force at various coasts. The main policy of the combined maritime forces is to destroy the contraband at sea and allow the crew and the dhows to continue on their voyage. Apparently, this is due to operational constraints since escorting the captured vessel back to home countries would entail long legal processes. Further, this approach could be attributed to the absence of onboard 'mechanism to enable drug trafficking prosecutions.'

Policy of intercepting vessels- as per this policy the vessel may be intercepted not only in the territorial waters of the consumer states but also on the high seas and in the territorial waters of source or transit states. The UNODC is of the view that the drug smugglers should be prosecuted and not allowed to escape with impunity.

5.3. Role of Consumer States

There have been numerous bilateral accords that provide for the interception of suspect vessels on the high seas or in the territorial waters of consumer States. For example, the United States has established a number of bilateral agreements with the neighboring States in the Caribbean region, as well as generally in Central and South America.²⁸

Despite of these instruments, the problem of narco terrorism and marine narco terrorism has not come to an end. Therefore, some specific counter measures should be taken by the administrative authorities for restricting the illegal infiltration of illicit drugs for the purpose of committing narco terrorism at the sea routes of the country.

6. Proposed plan of action

In this section of the paper, emphasis has been laid down on some of the measures which the researcher is proposing for the prose of preventing marine narco-terrorism.

6.1 The vessel should firstly take in account the severity of the threat posed by the next port of call. Measures to provide additional lighting across all areas on exposed deck should be undertaken in order to illuminate all possible shadow spaces, this should however not interfere with the requirements of safe navigation

6.2 Physical barriers could be installed so far as possible in areas below the waterline such as rudder turning, overboard openings, exposed thrusters/propeller regions, etc. as these are more susceptible to being used by the drug traffickers as conduits for housing the illegal substances.

6.3 Imparting education to the crew regarding the hazards of being involved in precarious anti-security activities like drug trafficking. Training should be given to make the crew aware of the possibility that drug traffickers may try find accomplices in

²⁷For example in January 2014, HMCS Toronto, a Canadian warship intercepted a vessel in January 2014. It was carrying 280 kilograms of heroin packed in 265 bags about 40 nautical miles off the coast of Tanzania. A few months later, a British Royal navy ship HMS Somerset intercepted a fishing boat carrying 60 kilograms of drugs. This was followed by Australian Navy's HMAS Darwin intercepting a dhow carrying 1032 kilograms of heroin in 46 sacks concealed in the consignment of bags of cement. Apparently, the drugs were to be transferred on the high seas to three dhows, bound for Zanzibar and Malindi which is known to be a haven for drug smugglers and money launderers.

²⁸ A list of United States Maritime Law Enforcement Agreements is included in A. Roach & R. Smith, *Excessive Maritime Claims* (3rd edn.) (Leiden: Martinus Nijhoff, 2012),

order to achieve their ulterior motives of smuggling the drugs. Moreover, it becomes a responsibility of the individual seafarer not to indulge in something that may put their careers and their family's lives in jeopardy.

6.4 The ship's officers to enable crew in training sessions regarding ISPS, Security plans, Security duties, port operations, and overall general awareness to dodge out the security threats. Warning signs or posters may additionally be pasted in the ship's public areas for general awareness and making risk assessment with officers and the crew to the best of knowledge available when the port of call is alleged of drug smuggling.

6.5 Communicating and contacting the local port and custom authorities of the security threats and the measures to be imparted for combating drug trafficking. A record of all events should be made in the relevant logs for all the communications and activities that have been observed between the ship and the local authorities

6.6 While in port, especially in ports susceptible to drug smuggling, in areas where drugs are smuggled at large, hiring additional security watchmen from approved shore suppliers should be considered.

6.7 Ship Security must be on top priority in such ports. The vessel may double up the watches onboard while in port and especially when at anchor for keeping a vigilant lookout for any suspicious activities.

6.8 Actions when drugs are found onboard- If supposedly drugs are detected onboard the vessel, it is imperative that the ship's staff keeps calm and takes control of the situation as the company's guidelines (reporting procedures under ISM / company's SMS) as well as take imminent steps as set out in the Ship's Security Plan (SSP). The Master and the SSO must however ensure that personal safety is prioritized while handling such harmful / fatal substances. A general guideline being –

- a. When drugs or suspicious packages are found, reporting to the concerned (SSO in this case) in charge is the first action to take. Further the crew member or the team leader who found the substance should call in for another crew member as a witness to the findings. Photos may be taken if allowed.
- b. At any cost avoid touching the substance with bare hands, this will ensure direct contact with the fatal drug by means of skin absorption or by inhalation of fumes/powder of the drug, wearing skin protection and dust masks would be ideal in such case. Touching the package may also hamper any fingerprints as evidence.
- c. Within the Global Maritime Crime Programme, the Indian Ocean team (GMCP IO) works with coastal states of the region to enhance and coordinate their efforts to effectively respond to maritime crime affecting their waters. More specifically, the GMCP IO team collaborates with countries including Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Seychelles, Mauritius, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh to provide theoretical and practical support for the entire criminal justice chain, from maritime law enforcement to judiciaries, and through to prisons.

7. Conclusion

Thus the narco terrorism has been changing its roots with the changing mode of transports and advanced technology. The sea based narco terrorism has become the dangerous attack on the sovereignty and integrity of the India. Drug trafficking which is the main component of narco terrorism has

become the easy source of income for terrorists. They chose sea routes because it runs lesser risk as compared to other modes of transportation. Therefore, the specific legislation for the purpose of preventing and eradicating the menace of drugs trafficking and narco terrorism through marine has become the need of the hour.