

ASEAN COOPERATION PLAN TO TACKLE ILLICIT DRUG PRODUCTION AND TRAFFICKING IN THE GOLDEN TRIANGLE 2020 - 2022

I. INTRODUCTION

The 37th ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD), held on 24-27 August 2016 in Bangkok, endorsed the ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025 (ASEAN Work Plan 2016-2025) which includes the component of addressing the drug problem in the Golden Triangle as follows:

No.	Components	Activities	Implementation Status
I. GENERAL			
2.	Recognise the need to address the continuing threat posed by the production and related distribution of illicit drugs from the Golden Triangle.	a. Collaborate on information gathering; and b. Enhance regional cooperation to address this threat.	

In response to the ASEAN Work Plan 2016-2025, the regional cooperation to address the problem of the Golden Triangle is an important component. Therefore, at the 5th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters (AMMD) hosted by Singapore on 19-20 October 2016, Thailand proposed the Concept Paper on ASEAN Cooperation to Tackle the Illicit Drug Production and Trafficking in the Golden Triangle. The Ministers took note of the Concept Paper and assigned the ASOD to discuss the detail of the cooperation.

Noting that the ASEAN Cooperation Plan to Tackle Illicit Drug Production and Trafficking in the Golden Triangle 2017-2019 (ASEAN Cooperation Plan)'s end date was in 2019, the 40th ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD), held on 28-29 August 2019 in Siem Reap, Cambodia, agreed to extend Cooperation Plan from 2020 to 2022.

II. BACKGROUND

The Golden Triangle located in the Southeast Asian region is one of the world's main illicit drug production and trafficking areas. The illicit production of narcotic drugs in the Golden Triangle Area is quite complicated involving several dimensions such as poverty, the level of development, the difference of tribes and races and the existing conflicts. These problems build up the opportunity for narcotic drugs production and trade in the area as well as trafficked to other areas outside.

Illicit drugs produced in this area, namely, opium, heroin and methamphetamine (tablet form or Yaba and crystal methamphetamine (ICE)) have been trafficked to the ASEAN Member States and other countries in Asia, Europe, Americas and Oceania for several decades. Based on UNODC survey in 2015, approximately 823,000 kilograms (kg) of opium, 82,300 kg of heroin, 1,000 millions of methamphetamine tablets and 20,000kg of ICE were produced each year. Such amount of illicit drug production required over 3,000 tons of precursor chemicals such as 54 tons of acetic

anhydride, 54 tons of ephedrine, 900 million pills of pseudoephedrine, 895 tons of chloroform, 70 tons of caffeine 631 tons of alcohol and 762.5 tons of ether. All these precursor chemicals are not produced in the Golden Triangle; they were produced in the industrial countries and were trafficked and smuggled to the Golden Triangle for illicit drug production. Illicit drug production and trafficking from the Golden Triangle have long affected ASEAN Member States in Mekong Sub-region and outside Mekong Sub-region which is lower part of ASEAN region. Minimisation of drug production as well as the interception of illicit precursor chemicals trafficking in this area will certainly lessen the world drug problem as a whole.

The Safe Mekong Operation Project is an example of joint cooperation of four countries at the beginning of 2013, initiated by China with participation of 3 ASEAN Member States, namely, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Thailand to minimise the illicit drug production and trafficking in the Golden Triangle. In 2016, the Safe Mekong Operation Project was expanded to cover Cambodia and Vietnam.

III. OBJECTIVES

1. To strengthen the cooperation among ASEAN Member States in tackling the illicit drug production and trafficking in the Golden Triangle in response to the ASEAN Work Plan 2016-2025;
2. To intercept smuggling of illicit precursor chemicals into the drug production areas in the Golden Triangle;
3. To interdict illicit drug trafficking from the Golden Triangle into ASEAN region; and
4. To support the implementation of the Safe Mekong Operation Project which includes 5 ASEAN Member States; namely, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam plus China.

IV. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND STRATEGY

A. Political Will

All ASEAN Member States declare the common political will to work together against illicit drug production and trafficking in the Golden Triangle area. By stemming its drug production capacity and related conditions, it is envisioned that the Golden Triangle will no longer be a main drug-producing area. This will reduce the illicit drugs problem in ASEAN and other regions which have been affected by the narcotic drugs from the Golden Triangle area.

B. Strategic Framework

1. Golden Triangle as Focus Area

The Golden Triangle should be viewed as a focus where ASEAN Member States implement measures to prevent the smuggling of precursor chemicals into the drug producing areas in the Golden Triangle and to disrupt activities of illicit drug trafficking networks to prevent drug trafficking out of the region. This will remove the potential for illicit drug production in the Golden Triangle.

2. Division of Drug Affected Area in the Golden Triangle

The following geographical areas have been reportedly affected by illicit drug activities in the Golden Triangle:

- 2.1. Inner Area/Upper Mekong Area – the drug production areas in the Golden Triangle that are under the influence of illicit drug producing group. It is considered to be the heartland where illicit drugs are produced. Most of the area is in the Upper Mekong River Area which covers China-Myanmar border, Lao PDR-Myanmar border, Thailand-Myanmar border, Thailand-Lao PDR border and nearby area of China-Viet Nam border. The frontline countries of which some parts of their territories are in the inner areas and faced the direct impact of illicit drugs are Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam;
- 2.2. Transit Area/Central Mekong/Lower Mekong Areas – the surrounding areas are used for illicit precursor chemicals smuggling into the inner area as well as are used for illicit drug trafficking out of the inner area. The Central Mekong and Lower Mekong Areas covers Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam; and
- 2.3. Rest of ASEAN Member States – other territories within ASEAN continue to face challenges with the outflow of illicit drugs coming from the Golden Triangle Region.

3. Mutual Cooperation and Integrated Efforts

Through mutual cooperation and integrated efforts, ASEAN Member States can support this effort, through various means, to implement the activities within the ASEAN Cooperation Plan.

C. Strategic Cooperation

With the common agreement of “No Precursors, No Drugs,” ASEAN Member States are encouraged to cooperate in the interception of precursor chemicals through the following strategic cooperation, including:

1. Interception of Illicit Precursor Chemicals Smuggling

To intercept suspected precursor chemicals that were imported, exported, or on transit through ASEAN Member States from reaching the production sources in the Golden Triangle. Coordination should be made with the source countries of diverted precursor chemicals;

2. Collaborative Interception and Suppression of Illicit Narcotic Drugs Trafficking

To intercept and seize illicit narcotic drugs produced in the Golden Triangle area from being trafficked to other ASEAN Member States and beyond the region;

3. Capacity Building for the Frontier Countries in the Golden Triangle

Support ASEAN Member States in the Golden Triangle through capacity building to improve the drug control capabilities of their national drug control agencies;

4. Providing Support and/or Seeking Aid for Area Development and Supportive Measures

To develop projects on area development in which funding from Dialogue Partners as well as international organisations or financial institutions can be sought. This would allow countries to implement alternative development strategies for the people or communities affected by drug production by improving the living condition of inhabitants so that they need not resort to the illicit drug trade. This will also meet the goals in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development (UNGP);

5. Enhancement of Cooperation and Coordination amongst ASEAN Member States

To enhance coordination amongst ASEAN Member States through existing mechanisms such as intelligence sharing, interdiction of drug trafficking through the ASEAN Airport Interdiction Task Force (AAITF) and/or ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Task Force (ASITF), collaborative operation to suppress drug syndicates operating in the Golden Triangle and their network in the ASEAN region. Such systems and mechanisms can be integrated particularly at the border areas as well as import and export points; and

6. Support Extended to the Safe Mekong Operation Project

Assist in supporting ASEAN Member States of the Safe Mekong Operation Project in their implementation of the Three-Year Safe Mekong Operation Plan (2016-2018). These may similarly include the interception of illicit precursor chemicals, investigation and suppression of major illicit drug trafficking syndicates and fugitives, measures for alternative development. The support can be in the form of in-kind and/or in-cash on voluntary basis, such as provision of capacity building for law enforcement officers of ASEAN Member States participating in the Safe Mekong Operation Project to have more intensive investigation capacity, support of equipment for the operation, information or intelligence sharing, etc.

D. Areas of Contribution by ASEAN Member States

ASEAN Member States may contribute to the ASEAN Cooperation Plan in the following areas according to their national capacities or constraints:

1. Providing technical cooperation and/or academic support for capacity building for officers of frontier countries in the Golden Triangle to gain knowledge and skill in investigation and interception of illicit drugs as well as precursor chemicals;
2. Assisting countries in the Golden Triangle through in-kind and/or in-cash means as well as developing ASEAN projects to seek assistance from donor countries, financial institutions, international organisations to support activities to eradicate narcotics drug;
3. Participating in the collaborative operation, suppression of illicit drugs traffickers/syndicates as well as precursor chemicals trafficking to disrupt the illicit drug production process and cycle of illicit drug trade; and
4. Providing support to inhabitants in the Golden Triangle area through every measure such as drug prevention, drug treatment, alternative development

programme leading to the self-reliance, better living and satisfaction of people in ASEAN region.

E. Target Areas

The target areas of the ASEAN Cooperation Plan are drawn from the Safe Mekong Operation Plan as follows:

Region	Target Areas
Upper ASEAN Sub-region/ Upper Mekong	Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam
Central ASEAN Sub-region/ Central Mekong	Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam
Lower Mekong	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam

The main operation areas are to intercept illicit precursor chemicals smuggling and illicit drug trafficking in the upper, central and lower Mekong Sub-region as follows:

1. Indian-Myanmar Border;
2. China-Myanmar Border;
3. Yunnan Province, China Border;
4. Northern Thailand Border;
5. Mekong River from Guanlei Pier, China to Chiang Saen Pier, Thailand;
6. Lao PDR Border to Mekong (Luang Namtha-Borkeo);
7. Border Area between Viet Nam (Son La) and Lao PDR (Houphanh);
8. Lower Mekong (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand);
9. Lao PDR Border - Thailand Northeastern Border;
10. Myanmar – Thailand Border (Tachileik – Chiang Rai); and
11. Kengtung, Myanmar

Drug enforcement operations will be done by the agreement of member states of the Safe Mekong Operation Project in those target areas. The rest of ASEAN Member States can support the operation and other necessary activities/action where required.

V. COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES

The references used in developing the ASEAN Cooperation Plan include the Three-Year Plan of Safe Mekong Operation Project 2016-2018 and the ASEAN Work Plan 2016-2025. The ASEAN Cooperation Plan is divided into 6 components focusing on the interception of precursor chemicals smuggling and illicit drugs trafficking as follows:

- 1) Precursor chemicals smuggling interdiction/suppression plan;
- 2) Suppression of illicit drugs trafficking via land, sea/waterways, air routes plan;
- 3) Investigation and arrest of major drug producers/traffickers/syndicates who are active in the Golden Triangle plan;
- 4) Supportive plan on demand reduction, health measures and area development;
- 5) Develop of management mechanism plan; and
- 6) Support from ASEAN Member States and external parties.

No.	Components	Activities	Remarks
1	Precursor chemicals smuggling interdiction/suppression plan	a. Intelligence/information sharing among ASEAN Member States for the interdiction of illicit precursor chemicals smuggling into the Golden Triangle area, such as precursor chemicals control list, illicit precursor chemicals smuggling routes, related cases, etc.;	i. Exchange of controlled precursor/chemicals list; ii. Share intelligence on shipment of precursor chemicals import into and export out of the country; iii. Share information illicit precursor chemicals smuggling routes and related cases; and iv. Utilise existing PEN system, etc.
		b. Analysis and identification of key precursor chemicals used to produce illicit drugs at the Golden Triangle and encouraging ASEAN Member States put these precursor chemicals under the control lists, share information on precursor chemicals trends and illicit smuggling routes;	i. Analyse and identify key precursor chemicals used to produce illicit drugs at the Golden Triangle; and ii. Encourage ASEAN Member States to put under National control the key precursor chemicals listed in the 1988 UN Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychoactive Substances.
		c. Domestic control of precursor chemicals to prevent the diversion and illicit trafficking to the Golden Triangle area;	i. According to the national legislation; ii. Revision of existing law to be more effective for precursor chemicals control; and iii. Strict control of precursor chemicals.
		d. Monitor the legal production, import, export, transit in ASEAN Member States and share information/intelligence on suspicious shipment to the Safe Mekong Operation Center (SMCC);	i. According to the national legislation; and ii. Share information with SMCC.
		e. ASEAN Member States share information on precursor chemicals as well as illicit drug production equipment for further investigation coordination;	i. ASEAN Member States share information on suspect import and export of precursor chemicals into the Golden Triangle or nearby area; and

No.	Components	Activities	Remarks
			ii. Information/intelligence can be sent to SMCC for further investigation.
		f. Capacity building on precursor chemicals control, investigation, identification, suppression, drug and precursor chemicals profiling, equipment support;	i. ASEAN Member States that have capacity to provide training course on precursor chemicals identification/ investigation ii. Support of equipment
		g. Conduct the interdiction or joint operation/investigation to suppress illicit precursor chemicals smuggling/trafficking; and	All ASEAN Member States set up check points to intercept illicit precursor chemicals smuggling/trafficking
		h. Coordinate with source countries of precursor chemicals production to prevent the diversion, smuggling and trafficking of their products into the Golden Triangle area.	All ASEAN Member States
2	Suppression of illicit drug trafficking via land, sea/waterways, air routes.	a. Exchange of intelligence on illicit drug trafficking through existing mechanism such as Border Liaison Office (BLO), AAITF, ASITF, ASEAN Narcotics Cooperation Center (ASEAN-NARCO), SMCC or the ASOD Working Group on Law Enforcement (WG on LE);	iii. All ASEAN Member States share intelligence via existing mechanism; and iv. Information exchange on NPS control list.
		b. Capacity building for narcotics law enforcement officers, units, etc.;	ASEAN Member States that have capacity to provide trainings
		c. Equipment support to narcotics law enforcement units if need; and	ASEAN Member States that have capacity to provide support and to consider utilising the existing regional funding mechanisms, where appropriate.
		d. Interdiction of illicit drugs trafficking from the Golden Triangle.	Conduct the operation to interdict illicit drug trafficking from the Golden Triangle
3	Investigation and arrest of major drug producers/	a. Exchange of intelligence/information	The information can be shared at the ASOD WG on

No.	Components	Activities	Remarks
	traffickers/syndicates who are active in the Golden Triangle.	on joint drug cases through existing mechanism and/or meetings;	LE or through BLO, AAITF, ASITF, ASEAN-NARCO, SMCC
b. Identify the common targeted drug producers/ traffickers/syndicates;		The information can be shared at ASOD WG on LE or through BLO, AAITF, ASITF, ASEAN-NARCO, SMCC	
c. Enhancement of cross-border cooperation, joint operation, joint investigation, joint patrol; and		ASEAN Member States that share the border conduct cross-border cooperation, joint operation/suppression	
d. Provision of capacity building and human resources development for narcotics law enforcement officers.		ASEAN Member States that have capacity.	
4	Supportive plan on drug demand, health and area development.	a. Sharing best practices on community-based treatment and rehabilitation programs for drug users living in the Golden Triangle area;	ASEAN Member States that have experiences
b. Capacity building for demand reduction and health practitioners of ASEAN Member States located in the Golden Triangle area;		ASEAN Members States that have capacity provide trainings on demand reduction.	
c. Provision of support for alternative development project for better living and sustainable development in selected villages;		ASEAN Member States that have capacity provide support, and to consider utilising the existing regional funding mechanisms, where appropriate.	
d. Provision of support to alternative development products as well as market access for alternative development products; and		ASEAN Member States that have capacity to be the market for AD products, where possible.	
e. Implementation of alternative development projects in the Golden Triangle		i. ASEAN Member States that have capacity and experiences; and ii. ASEAN Member States seek support from donor countries/international organisations.	
5		a. Assign the contact person of each ASEAN	Each ASEAN Member State utilises the ASOD Focal

No.	Components	Activities	Remarks
	Development of management mechanism	Member State for ASEAN Cooperation Plan implementation;	Points as a channel of communication and ASOD Focal Points may include operational contact person for the implementation of the ASEAN Cooperation Plan.
		b. Cooperate with the SMCC for coordination and law enforcement operation for drug cases/joint operation that are related to Safe Mekong Operation Project member countries;	The designated operational contact person may contact the SMCC for intelligence/information sharing on the concerned cases with Safe Mekong Operation Project and its member countries
		c. Organise communication linkage for urgent and important drug cases or operations as well as mechanism that can be integrated within ASEAN region; and	i. Organise communication channel such as telephone and fax; and ii. Utilise of video conference for the case operation and coordinate among ASEAN Member States.
		d. Utilise ASEAN-NARCO to link the coordination among ASEAN Member States.	Implementation of ASEAN Cooperation Plan should be sent to ASEAN-NARCO for record and publicizing on its website.
6.	Support from ASEAN Member States and external parties	a. Seeking support from donor countries, Dialogue Partners financial institutions and international organisations;	Approach the potential donors to support the implementation of the ASEAN Cooperation Plan and consider utilising the existing regional funding mechanisms, where appropriate.
		b. ASEAN Member States that have capacity assist ASEAN Member States located in the Golden Triangle in terms of technical cooperation, capacity building, contribute in-kind and/or in-cash; and	All ASEAN Member States.
		c. Organising donors meetings to seek support from external parties.	All ASEAN Member States.

VI. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN COOPERATION PLAN

Under the ASEAN Cooperation Plan, ASEAN Member States are encouraged to join hands in implementing the activities and remarks through two levels of implementation as proposed:

1. National activities/operations are solely operated and funded by authorities concerned of each ASEAN Member State such as interception of illicit drug/precursor chemicals trafficking, setting up of check points, in country measures against illicit drug, intelligence system, sharing of information among ASEAN Member States etc.; and
2. Regional activities/operations can be implemented such as joint operation, joint investigation, sharing of information/intelligence, capacity building for law enforcement officers and regional activities on demand reduction, area development, etc.

The duration of the ASEAN Cooperation Plan is three years, from 2020 to 2022. The ASEAN Cooperation Plan will be subject to extension of three-year periods.

The ASEAN member countries of Safe Mekong Operation Project will operate operational activities in 11 target areas as mentioned under Section IV.E – Target Areas. The rest of ASEAN Member States can implement the national activities as well as regional activities as appropriate and in accordance with each Member State's capacity that will support the operational work in 11 target areas.

ASEAN Member States can provide support, as appropriate and in accordance with each Member State's capacity, through measures such as capacity building for the law enforcement or check points units to improve capabilities or provide equipment to support the work of drug law enforcement of ASEAN Member States in target areas.

VII. REVIEW, REPORT AND MONITORING

The mid-term reviews of this Cooperation Plan will be undertaken in 2021 by representatives in senior level of each ASEAN Member State, assisted by the ASEAN Secretariat. The results of the reviews and evaluation shall be reported to the AMMD.

The monitoring of the implementation of the ASEAN Cooperation Plan will be conducted by the ASEAN Secretariat in compliance with the monitoring of the ASEAN Work Plan 2016-2025.

The ASEAN Secretariat will report the results of the reviews and implementation of the ASEAN Cooperation Plan to the ASOD and the AMMD. The activities of the ASEAN Cooperation Plan can be discussed at relevant ASOD Working Group Meetings.

Annex 1**Historical Background of Safe Mekong Operation Project****Inception: Mutual efforts of the four countries**

In 2013, China initiated the Safe Mekong Operation Project by inviting three other countries in the upper Mekong area of the Golden Triangle namely: Lao PDR, Myanmar and Thailand to join in the operation. The objective was to suppress drug trafficking along the Mekong and nearby areas of each country. The operation was directed by the Safe Mekong Cooperation Centre in Xishuangbanna, Yunnan Province, China. The operation was the first international law enforcement initiative by concerted efforts to counter drug smuggling and trafficking in this region.

In 2015, Thailand continued hosting the Safe Mekong Operation Project Phase II. Safe Mekong Coordination Center was established in Chiang Mai Province, Thailand. Each country dispatched two officers to work full-time at the center. The operation area covered the Golden Triangle areas in all four countries that are affected by drug problems. The cooperative measures were intelligence gathering and sharing joint investigation and operation focusing on interdiction of precursors and essential chemicals from being smuggled out of the Golden Triangle. The outcome was very successful and every country was satisfied with the operation proceeding and its outcome.

Extension: Collaborative efforts of the six countries

The four countries that have been taking part in the Safe Mekong Operation Project since 2013 agreed that this kind of operation was the effective strategy that could minimize and destroy the illicit drug production and trafficking in the Golden Triangle and recommended that the operation be continued in a long-term period and cover all aspects of drug problems namely: suppression, interdiction and alternative development, including extension of the operation areas to cover the Mekong and nearby areas in Cambodia and Viet Nam. Therefore, the four countries agreed to initiate the Three-Year-Plan for Safe Mekong Operation Project among six countries (2016-2018) to mobilize the efforts to resolve the problems of drug production and trafficking in the Golden Triangle not to be a threat to all countries any longer. The Plan is considered the strong mutual determination among China, Lao, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia and Viet Nam with the spirit of shared responsibility towards the world drugs problem.

The first Three -Year Plan of the Safe Mekong Operation Project was jointly formulated to cover six countries of the Mekong Sub-region. Cambodia and Viet Nam were invited to join the Operation and be members of the Plan. The Plan contains major substantive strategy and measures of Phase II. The measure on Alternative Development is added to the Plan including the supportive measure in providing necessary systems to strengthen the operations of six countries and to mobilize the joint efforts in order to achieve the goals of the Safe Mekong Operation Project and yield more productive as well as effective outcome. Donors countries as well as international organizations are invited to cooperate in terms of technical cooperation with the Safe Mekong Operation Project.

The Six Countries – Safe Mekong Operation Project, 3 years-plan (2016 – 2018), among China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Cambodia, Viet Nam, and Thailand have a joint framework comprising of key plans and activities as follows;

- 1) Plan to control precursors;
- 2) Plans to prevent illicit drugs trafficking along Mekong River and important areas;
- 3) Plans to prevent illicit drugs trafficking on land routes;
- 4) Plan to arrest major drugs producers and eradicate illicit drugs trafficking;
- 5) A supportive plan in measure and area development (supports an alternative development, an operation via Border Liaison Office (BLO), and creates alliances); and
- 6) Plan to develop management mechanisms.

These 6 Plans are focusing on an efficiency of the operation for solving drug problem in the Golden Triangle.

In the first 6 months of 2016 (January – June 2016), Thailand was the host, 2 Drug Control Officers from each 5 countries (10 Officers in total) were invited to work together at the Safe Mekong Coordination Center, Chiang Mai Province, and encouraged other participating countries to establish the coordination center in their country. China has established the center since 2012 in Xishuangbanna, Yunnan. Myanmar established the center in Keng Tung, Shan State in May 2016. Lao PDR, Cambodia, and Viet Nam are considering to establish the center in their countries.

January – June 2016 Achievement

There are 15 times, 19 cases of international coordination of drug prosecution at the aforementioned period. Moreover, there are 15 warrants that the SMCC coordinated in sending warrants of international drug offenders as follows;

- Thailand – Myanmar 4 warrants
- Myanmar – Thailand 5 warrants
- Myanmar – Lao PDR 5 warrants
- Vietnam – Thailand 1 warrant

The chart below presents the seizure of drugs and the control of chemical precursors not to be trafficked into the illicit drugs production sources.

Country	Arrest (cases)	Offender	Yaba (Tablets)	Ice (kg)	Heroin (kg)	Cannabis (kg)	Caffeine (kg)	Hydrochloric Acid (Liter)	Sulfuric Acid (Liter)
China	36	234	7,951,480	149	326	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	25	90	51,300,014	414	39	-	18,440	1,820	280
Lao PDR	10	22	91,186	2	13	209	1,000	-	-
Thailand	178	278	9,985,390	329	71	916	-	-	-
Cambodia	14	27	119,443	11	2	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	29	40	5,001	48	368	-	-	-	-
Total	289	691	69,452,514	952	817	925	19,440	1,820	280

The success of the Safe Mekong Operation Project comes from factors comprising of Intelligence exchange, team cooperation, experiences sharing including the building of relation to make every country see drug problem as a mutual problem,

the support in budgeting, for country that is not ready, and the intention and seriousness of each participation country's operation.

For continually operating of the members, all member countries cooperate in specify the next phrase of driving Six Countries – Safe Mekong Operation Project by systematic operation and exchange the report of six countries to enhance the efficiency and extend the operation of Safe Mekong as follows;

- 1) Information Report System – All member countries use the same system to report the information of each country for mutual benefit;
- 2) Communication – Each member country established the VDO conference system for the important issue communication;
- 3) Create the chemical precursor investigation system for every country to operate and coordinate;
- 4) Create the Six Countries Situation Analysis System for every country to see and monitor the drug situation at the same pace; and
- 5) Establish Safe – Mekong Coordination Center in every member country for being a mechanism for intelligence exchange center and follow up an evaluation of each country
